

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Pittsburg is suffering from a suicide epidemic. It is thought that the smoke and grime of the city acts on the nerves of the people in producing despondency.

Automobile fire engines and ladder trucks will soon take the place of horse-drawn apparatus of this class. The proper field of the auto is for just such uses, and for freight and transfer business in the cities. For pleasuring through the country it is a nuisance.

Mr. Harry Orndorff, a Littlestown cigar manufacturer, attempted suicide, last Saturday evening, by drawing a knife across his throat and is now reported to be in a serious condition. It is said that he became violent as a result of drinking too much liquor.

The proposition to send Engineer W. W. Crosby to France, this summer, to study road-building there, has been abandoned, as Chairman Tucker thinks the trip too expensive and that the same information can be received by reading. Other members of the commission argued that the cost of the trip, \$500.00 might save the state considerable money.

Western Maryland Detectives Burnett and Meade, at Pen-Mar, arrested six boys ranging in age from 17 to 20 years on the charge of stealing and robbing lunch baskets. The boys claim to be from Baltimore and all had the appearance of having been "bumming" about the country on freight trains. The six were lodged in jail.

Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic State Central Committee will call the Committee together next month to lay plans for conducting the coming campaign. It is said that Mr. Bryan will deliver one address in the state. There is also said to be considerable lukewarmness in the party, and that the leaders look for the registration to be light in Baltimore.

The Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., of the State of Washington, in its recent annual convention, to the members of the Order makes an iron-clad rule prohibiting any Mason from engaging in the traffic of intoxicating liquors. The rule also provides that the violation of this Order will in the future be deemed a Masonic offense, and will be punished by expulsion.

The Bureau of Immigration is doing excellent work in diverting thousands of aliens from the crowded city centers, where they are likely to become a danger and a drain upon the resources, and sending them into the country, where there is a demand for farm laborers. Applications are received from farmowners who are in need of assistance, and in response to these appeals 1,000 laborers were supplied between the 1st of last February and the 1st of June.

Business is dull on the Western Maryland railroad. The mines of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, which feed the Western Maryland, have been doing practically nothing. Never in the history of coal mining have times been so dull as Beryl and Bloomington. Five days' work is the record of the Burton mines during the past month. Many miners are seeking employment at other points. Were it not for the coal and coke given to the Western Maryland by the Coal and Coke railroad of ex-Senator Davis, at Elkins, where the lines connect, the Western Maryland would have little freight traffic at present.

The St. Joseph's Academy building will soon rest on its new foundation, 100 feet in the rear of its former site, on Main St., McSherrystown. This mass of brick was rolled back by employees of A. S. Kress, of Pittsburg, who personally directed the project, and was the most stupendous feat of engineering along this line ever witnessed in that vicinity. The structure was moved without the slightest jar and when the foundation walls which are now being built up to the building are completed, the structure will not show the slightest trace of a strain on the timbers or crack in the walls or ceiling.

The first appeal for campaign funds for Bryan and Kern, has been made to the farmers of the county, who are asked to contribute according to their means. The appeal says: "There are hundreds of thousands of farmers who are abundantly able to contribute to the campaign fund. There are thousands who could give \$100 apiece without feeling it; there are tens of thousands who could give \$50 apiece without sacrifice, and still more who could give \$25 or \$10 or \$5. Those giving may indicate whether they are willing to have their names mentioned, and if the contribution is more than \$100 their wishes will be complied with."

Whatever Theodore Roosevelt writes about his hunting experiences in the African jungle will be published by the Scribners. The fact that the contract for which many publishers were striving had been obtained at last was made public last week. There has been much discussion as to what remuneration Mr. Roosevelt would receive for his stories. It is stated that he was offered \$1 a word for all he should write. It is said that the offer accepted by him is even better than that, as it assures him of a large royalty. It is said also that he refused a flat offer of \$60,000 for the tale of his jungle experiences, which will be shared by his son Kermit.

Meeting of Carroll County Medical Society.

The midsummer meeting of the Carroll County Medical Society, was held at the home of Dr. C. E. Roop, in Taneytown, on Wednesday. A short morning session was conducted by Vice-President, Dr. C. Birnie, acting as president, and Dr. Foutz as secretary, in which routine work was done, and the applications of new members were received.

A short recess was then taken, during which the members did ample justice to a most excellent dinner served at the Central Hotel. After this completed, the meeting was continued. The postprandial session was opened by a violin solo by Mrs. Joseph Welty, followed by a vocal solo by Miss Josephine Reindollar; a duet (vocal) by Mrs. Welty and Miss Reindollar, and a vocal solo by Mrs. Welty. Mrs. C. E. Roop presided at the piano. Following the social feature, Dr. T. B. Johnson, of Frederick City Hospital, was introduced, and read an interesting and practical paper on "Acute Suppurative Appendicitis." After reading the above paper, the subject was open for questions and general discussion. The Society adjourned to meet at Westminster in October 1908.

The members present were, Drs. Birnie, Billingslea, Foutz, Roop, Bass, Stewart, Kemp, Wright, Benner, Legg, Seiss, Woodward and Fitzhugh. The visiting physicians were, Drs. Maynard, Johnson and Hedges, of Frederick, and Dr. Stone, of Emmitsburg, and Dr. Gettier, of Littlestown, Pa.

The Horseless Age Not Yet.

The Government has been taking a census of the horses of the country and reports that there are over 20,000,000 horses and nearly 4,000,000 mules in the United States. This is a greater number of horses by several hundred thousand than were before reported and indicates that the notion that we are about entering upon a horseless age is not justified by the returns.

Electricity has relieved horses almost entirely from their old job of hauling street cars. This was an occupation in which thousands of horses used to have their spirits broken and their lives worn out. Now they are released for other service perhaps not so hard. The various kinds of automobiles have made horses much less necessary for another kind of service. With the increased use of self-propelling wagons and machines in use on farm or highway, it looks as though a diminished use of horse power was inevitable, but as yet it is not manifest.

Doubtless the increase of the horse population of the country would be greater than it is were it not for the development of the various horseless vehicles. That the supply of horses and the demand for them have increased in spite of the enormous development in the use of the automobile and the electric car is due to, and is proof of, the still greater growth of the country at large.

New Advertising.

We have been having an unusual rush of new advertising, for several weeks, which interferes with giving the usual amount of reading matter, but as it is necessary for us to "make hay while the sun shines" we trust that our readers will not complain, especially as the increased size of the RECORD permits us to accommodate more advertising, without curtailing the amount of live news matter. We prefer preserving a more even balance between reading matter and advertising than is shown in this issue, but our preferences cannot always be carried out.

DIED.

Obituaries, poetry and resolutions, charged for at the rate of five cents per line. The regular death notices published free.

CAYLOR.—At his late residence near Uniontown, July 20, 1908, Mr. Joel Caylor, aged 76 years, 1 month and 21 days.

CLUTZ.—On July 23, 1908, in Arlington, George Gilbert Clutz, son of Harry W. and Myrtle E. Clutz, aged 6 months, 18 days.

Oh! the memory of that morning, As we stood with aching hearts, Seeing the one we loved so dearly, Pierced by death's most evil dart, A bitter cup—a shock severe, To part with one we loved so dear. By his Papa and Mamma.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE of my husband, DeWitt C. Foreman, who died April 20, 1908.

Little I thought so sad a call Was about to come to my home, Little I thought that my dear husband Was soon to be placed in the silent tomb.

Lonely is the home and sad the hours Since my dear husband is gone, How much better he than ours In Heaven is now his home.

A precious one from us has gone, A voice we loved is still, A place is vacant in our home That never can be filled. By his Wife.

Death has robbed us of our father Whom we loved and cherished dear, It was father, yes dear father, Could we help but shed a tear.

Yes, we miss him, Oh! we miss him When we see his vacant chair, And how sad the room without him For there is no father there. By his Children.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE of my dear brother, Harvey E. Weant, who departed this life, one year ago, July 28, 1907.

A tear within a sister's eye, A sister's breaking heart, Can only tell the agony How hard it is to part. Time cannot heal the wounded heart, Nor fill the vacant place; I miss my dear, dear brother All the time I miss his smiling face. Mrs. L. REMP.

Church Notices.

There will be preaching in the Church of God, in Uniontown, Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Preaching at Greenwood at 3 p. m.

LIGHTNING STRIKES CAMP.

Six Troopers Killed at Gettysburg and Many Injured. Tents all Blown Down.

A terrific electrical storm and cloudburst visited Gettysburg, Thursday night, completely wrecking the encampment. Six soldiers were killed by lightning and hundreds injured. The town was flooded in some places to a depth of two feet, and it will be several days before a full statement of damages can be made.

The storm struck the camp shortly after 9 o'clock tonight. It lasted only a half hour. In 10 minutes the guardsmen had been killed by the lightning, the tents, which cover five square miles, leveled and the encampment ground flooded.

Each man was killed while in his tent. Companions of the dead men were badly burned and stunned and had marvelous escapes from the fate of tentmates. All of the dead privates are from the Second Brigade, located in the western part of the state.

Governor Stuart, with his sister, Miss Cora Stuart, was holding a reception at division headquarters, located on a knoll and overlooking the Emmitsburg road. There were more than two score officers, civilians and women in the party. Among them was Charles B. Mann, of Philadelphia, a member of the state railway commission.

In front of the division tents is a tall metallic flagstaff. Although there were threatening clouds, the Governor and his friends did not retire because there was no rain.

Then came a terrific clap of thunder. A bolt of lightning struck the top of the flagstaff and ran to the bottom. It hit the ground not more than a dozen feet from where Governor Stuart and the others stood. As it did the Governor, the officers and the civilians fell to the ground stunned.

At the same time there were, one after another, three claps of thunder and lightning bolts. These are believed to be the ones that killed the privates.

Then the wind and the rain descended upon the encampment, upon the prostrate forms of the Governor and others, the division tents were swept over upon them. Also, like the drill of the militia in breaking camp, all of the tents from one end of the encampment to the other keeled over.

Pinned beneath the canvas tents, soggy from the downpour, the militiamen were unable, for five minutes, to free themselves. In the same predicament were the Governor's party. Finally, a squad from one of the Philadelphia regiments, who had seen the bolt crash into the metallic flagstaff, hurried to the aid of the Governor and his friends. The latter were so completely buried that they had to be dug out with picks and shovels.

Death of Mr. Levi E. Ohler.

Mr. Levi Ezra Ohler, one of the most prominent farmers in Henderson county, Ill., passed away on July 9th, at the home place, eight miles west of Monmouth on the Oquawka road. He had been in failing health for some time and had been bedfast for the last thirty days. Blood poison was the direct cause of death.

For many years Mr. Ohler had been a well-known man in his section of the state and the announcement of his death caused universal mourning among his wide circle of friends. He had always taken an active part in the business and political affairs of the county and was serving his second term as clerk of Rozetta township. In the Presbyterian church, of Kirkwood, he had been an elder for fourteen years, and clerk of the session for twelve years. He was always active in the work of that church and his death will be a heavy loss to the congregation.

Mr. Ohler was born on January 28th, 1849, at Emmitsburg, Md. In March of 1870 he went west and settled in Monmouth where he resided for some years. His marriage to Caroline Page was celebrated in Kirkwood on Feb. 28th, 1878. To this union two children were born and they are left with the wife to mourn the loss of father and husband. The children are Mrs. Sophia I. Richmond and Louis E. Ohler. The brothers and sisters still living are J. T. Ohler, of Gettysburg, Pa.; J. H. Ohler, of Kirkwood; Emma J. Ohler, W. D. Ohler and Mrs. Sallie B. Hess, of Taneytown, Md.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, July 20th., 1908.—Letters of guardianship granted unto the Westminster Deposit & Trust Company, as guardian of Joseph A. Franklin and Ethel A. Franklin.

Westminster Deposit & Trust Company, guardian of Lela C. Schaeffer, ward, settled their first and final account.

Henry M. Snader and Francis M. Snader, executors of Levi N. Snader, deceased, received order to sell real estate.

Mahaala A. Miller, administratrix of Rebecca K. Miller, deceased, settled her first and final account.

David B. Haines, executor of Amanda C. Haines, deceased, settled his first and final account.

TUESDAY, July 21st., 1908.—Francis H. Gosnell, administrator of Francis W. Gosnell, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money and received order to sell personal property.

Thomas A. Barnes, administrator of Mary E. Baker, deceased, returned inventory of money.

Stella M. Wilson, executrix of John W. Wilson, deceased, filed report of sale of real estate, and received order nisi thereon.

Annie E. Tracy and Grover Tracy, executors of Theodore Tracy, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property and additional inventory of debts, received order to transfer mortgage and settled their first and final account.

Henry O. Norris and Dorsey Norris, executors of Nicholas D. Norris, deceased, received orders to sell personal property and real estate.

Drouth Broken and Barns Burned.

The long drouth was broken, on Tuesday night, by a heavy rainfall of several hours, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning and some wind. The rain was pretty general throughout the state, being heavier in some sections than in others, and there are numerous reports of damage done, chiefly barn fires.

While the rain will do much good, damage to the corn and potatoes crops and vegetables of all sorts, is largely irreparable. Half crops of potatoes, and perhaps but little more of corn, are the best to be expected. Most of the gardens are too far gone for recovery, but pastures will likely recover to some extent. The dry spell is the most severe for at least ten years, there having been no appreciable rainfall since the first of June, which, with excessive heat and high winds was fast drying up vegetation.

The barn of Charles Crowl, on the old Wisner farm, near Union Mills, was struck by lightning and burned, with its contents of hay and grain, three horses, two colts and three cows. Some machinery also burned. A cow belonging to William K. Leppo, in the same neighborhood, was killed by lightning.

A large barn, near Woodsboro, belonging to James W. LeGore, was burned with all its contents, involving a loss of about \$1200.

A frame house on the farm of Milton S. Zimmerman, near Walkersville, was also destroyed, with all its contents. Lightning struck the house and overturned a coal oil lamp around which the occupants of the house were sitting, and several members of the family were stunned and narrowly escaped being burned to death.

On Wednesday night, the barn of Mr. Jacob Roser, near Ladiesburg, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with a considerable quantity of hay and grain, implements, etc. Loss estimated at \$3000, with \$2500 insurance. During the same storm lightning struck the house of Walter Zimmerman, at Walkersville, and tore a hole in the roof, but did not set fire to it.

Two barns near Buckeystown, and one near Adamstown, Frederick county, were burned. Several fires are reported as having taken place in the eastern section of Carroll, which we have not been able to secure the particulars of.

The Carroll County Farmer.

The farmer is always a very excellent and much honored, man, when an important political campaign is on hand. O, how the "statesmen" do make a fuss over him! How they smile and smile, and promise and promise, and how they speak out real loud in favor of what the farmer wants and against those things which he does not want! This is just about the time they do it. What "good fellows" the politicians are, but how much more important are the farmers—they are the "salt of the earth," the very foundations of civilization, and there's nothing too good for them. This is all before the election.

After the election, somehow, he isn't such an important fellow. Instead of being entitled to the best to be had, according to his ideas, he ought to be becomingly satisfied with what the Gods of politics give him, according to their ideas. He is largely a country constituent who knows more about corn, cattle and cabbages, than about what is good for the country, and it is his chief duty, so far as politics is concerned, to keep sweet and "stick to the party."

As illustrations of "before and after taking," the farmer furnishes two striking pictures. But, he is learning. As a rule, hay seed will not now be found either in his hair or his brain. He finds time to read the papers, and has a pretty fair conception of the big discount to be deducted from political talk and partisan arguments. He has discovered that he is capable of reaching sound and satisfying conclusions on public questions, as well as on how to raise crops and cattle, without being told how he must think. We mean the Carroll county farmer—who reads the RECORD.

The Presbyterian Reunion.

Presbyterians from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, will attend the annual reunion of that denomination at Pen-Mar, on Thursday, July 30. Rev. W. H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, moderator of the general assembly, will be one of the principal speakers. Heretofore the Presbyterian reunion has been the first of the church reunions held at the Blue Mountain resort. This year a change was made in the date and it will be the last one held.

Not only is Dr. Roberts a great worker, and a great scholar, but he is one of the foremost orators in this country and his addresses are forceful and instructive. The committee expect this to be one of the most largely attended reunions since they have been held at Pen-Mar, as the theme is one peculiarly fitting at this time. The music will be of the usual high character.

The Committee of Arrangements in presenting the program feel that the speakers are among the best men of the churches. The singing will be of the highest order and will be a great treat in itself. The new auditorium will comfortably seat more than 3,000, so that all can see and hear. It will afford perfect shelter if it should rain.

Mountain Lake Park.

We have a few programs of the platform attractions of Mountain Lake Park, during the month of August, which we will gladly furnish to those who may be contemplating a visit to this delightful summer resort. The program this year is an exceptionally entertaining and instructive one, which with this inspiration of 2,800 ft. elevation, and the most ample opportunities for either rest or exercise, makes the resort an ideal one, and one not prohibitive on account of high charges. The programs also give practically all the advance information one needs about the place, before making a decision to visit it.

ANDERSON VS. BAESMAN.

Supt. Anderson Challenges Senator Baesman, Who Declines the Proposition.

William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Maryland Anti-saloon League, who is publicly showing up the record of members of the legislature on the Local Option bill, has invited Senator Baesman to state his side of the question, at a public meeting at Sykesville. Mr. Anderson's proposition is as follows: Baltimore, July 16, 1908.

Hon. Johnnie E. Baesman, State Senator, Carroll County.

Dear Sir: "I spoke recently and have other engagements in your county. At such meetings I expect to continue to state the facts concerning your record upon the State-wide Local Option bill; viz:

That after replying in the affirmative to our letter before election asking whether you would support this measure, and ratifying by your silence our publication of that fact, you as Chairman of the Temperance Committee of the Senate held this bill, in spite of our requests that it would be reported, until an order directing its report was introduced, and then stated on the floor of the Senate that your Committee had unanimously decided not to report it, which was a violation of the rules of the Senate; also that you voted against allowing the bill to be brought before the Senate for consideration and action.

I expect to come to Sykesville to present the work of the League and the facts as to your attitude on this question. As I do not desire to do you any injustice I shall be pleased to give you an equal amount of time, under the ordinary rules governing such cases, to explain your action if my statements in any way fail to accord with the facts.

If you will advise me what dates after the first of September, are satisfactory I will fix a date which is mutually agreeable, secure a place of meeting, and bear all the expenses, including advertising. I expect to be present in Sykesville for this purpose whether you accept this invitation or not and will hold open my offer to divide the time with you, even though you refuse to appear, until the beginning of the meeting.

Of course, if you are unwilling to face the people of your county upon this issue and discuss your record I shall not expect to hear from you.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

To the above, Senator Baesman has published the following reply, declining the proposition:

Mr. William H. Anderson,
Dear Sir—I have your communication of the 16th inst., containing your personal attack on my integrity and honesty and asking me to appear before you and render an account of my stewardship as a member of the Maryland Senate. I was not aware that the people of my county, or of the State, had constituted you the judge and arbiter of its servants; and I should treat your last bid for public notice with the silence it deserves if it were not for two facts.

One is, that your statement of my position and record on the temperance question is knowingly and intentionally false. This I will demonstrate in my own way and at my own time, not to you, but to my constituents, with whom I am quite sure my standing for honesty and fair dealing, and faithfulness to the public weal, is quite as good as yours.

My other reason for answering your scurrilous attack is that I dislike to let pass so excellent an opportunity to give you a few kindly words of advice.

It is common knowledge that the defeat of local option was due very largely to the last Legislature and demagogic to your own methods. Your unceasing personal attacks on faithful public servants; your gross perversion of the facts; your palpable efforts to play politics and assume the role of a political boss; your clumsy attempts to make it appear that you were the spokesman of the churches, and that all who were opposed to you were the friends of iniquity; your blatant bluffs as to your great personal importance; your conscious and intentional misrepresentations as to the public sentiment behind you—all helped to weaken the cause of temperance day by day at Annapolis. You know this as well as I do, but your present career is that of an agitator, and the moment you cease to agitate, your livelihood in this line, of course, would be gone; hence you cannot admit these facts as I present them.

I need hardly remind you that the question of prohibition, or its first step—local option—is one on which many sincere and thoughtful men differ. Temperance is fundamentally a great moral issue. You make it your business to obscure this issue. It means dollars and cents to you to do so. You get into the pulpits on the temperance question as a moral issue and accumulate your lucrative rewards by appealing to the desire of all good people to improve these conditions; then having thus secured a following and money, you play politics.

You are trying to get your hands into the local politics of every county in this State; you are trying to make the local leaders believe that you hold the balance of power in their counties and that you must be considered not only on the temperance question, but on all others. You are trying to say who shall be Congressman and dictate nominations and party policies. You are playing a cute political game. Are you playing it in the cause of temperance? Not at all. You are after political power. It pays you well.

On the great question of how best to promote the cause of temperance I am glad to meet and consult my people at all times. But I, for one, am not willing to recognize you as a political dictator, nor to further your plans to use the temperance question for your personal, pecuniary and political purposes. Nor am I willing to meet you in joint debate,

nor to get into any further controversy whatever with you, either in the mails or the newspapers, until you learn the first principles of fair dealing between men and are willing to recognize the amenities which gentlemen in this State usually observe.

You have come here from a Western State preaching discord, upheaval and hysteria in the hope of acquiring power and influence. Let me suggest that if you have the cause of temperance really at heart, you study the temper of our Maryland people. They do not like your ways, your arrogance, your personal abuse, your one-sidedness, your indifference to the truth. Perhaps, if the people of this grand old State could acquaint themselves with your unknown antecedents, fewer pulpits and fewer purses would open to you.

You are, therefore, welcome, Mr. Anderson, to attack my record on all public questions. The people of Carroll county are entitled to know my position, and my course of action in all such questions, and I am always anxious to enlighten them; but I think they will prefer to obtain it from me and from your public records, rather than from you, who up to a short time ago were unknown to them. I think also that they will agree with me in considering that your last cheap bid for notoriety is as impertinent as it is insulting.

Yours very truly,
JOHNIE E. BAESMAN.

Big Case Must Be Tried Over.

Chicago, July 22.—By unanimous opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today for the Seventh District the famous case of the government against the Standard Oil Company, in which the latter was fined \$29,240,000 by Judge Landis, in the District Court, must be retried.

The Court of Appeals differs with the trial court on three vital points, holding that Judge Landis excluded evidence for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana which should have been admitted to show proper intent in the rate the company paid on oil; that he erred in considering each carlot a separate offense, and that in imposing the maximum fine for a first offense he abused the discretion vested in his court. It is strange doctrine, says the opinion, which under a million-dollar corporation, such as the defendant—the Standard Oil Company of Indiana—may be fined twenty-nine times the amount of its capital stock in order to punish a defendant not even under indictment. By this latter is meant the parent company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

This opinion, concurred in by Judges Baker and Seaman, was delivered here today by Judge Grosscup, who wrote the opinion. The concluding sentence of the opinion reads:

"The judgment of the District Court is reversed and the case remanded, with instructions to grant a new trial and proceed further in accordance with this opinion."

The Edison Concrete House.

Few inventions could have such widespread effect at once upon domestic architecture, the building trade, and the housing conditions of working people as the devising of a new, quick and inexpensive method of constructing dwellings suitable for the housing of those who cannot pay high rents.

This, however, is just what Mr. Edison proposes in his plan for establishing the new industry of "manufacturing" inexpensive houses out of concrete, poured in one piece by the use of enormous moulds. The idea if carried to commercial success, is certain to prove the most revolutionary innovation in building construction since the introduction of the steel-frame office building. It will be a step forward in the utilization of the methods of cement construction which goes far beyond anything yet attempted. The use of concrete in house-building is already established successfully in this country and abroad, but nothing like the proposed plan of pouring dwelling houses in moulds, as one would pour a floor or a pier, has been ever suggested before.

Nevertheless Mr. Edison is confident and enthusiastic over the successful development of the plans, which he believes will, in effect, reduce to a minimum the two prime elements in building construction, those of time and cost. The novel feature of the project developed by Mr. Edison consists in the use of moulds as a means of holding the concrete structure in form during the drying process. The moulds are to be composed of cast iron plates. The details of their dimensions are undetermined but it is expected that the plates will vary in thickness from three-fourths inch to seven-eighths inch. It is the inventor's expectation that it will be found possible to construct two houses per month with one set of moulds and to secure variety of design. It is proposed to have six sets of the forms made, at an estimated aggregate cost of about \$105,000.

The size of the building which Mr. Edison proposes to erect on these terms is twenty-one feet by forty-nine feet, with a height of thirty-five feet, not including the cellar. The walls are to be twelve inches thick, decreasing to eight inches on the second story. The roof will be six inches in thickness and the floors and partitions uniformly four inches through.—American Industries for July.

Returning from a card party at Littlestown, Carroll Bollinger, 15 years old, son of David A. Bollinger, of Hanover, Pa., stopped at a drug store and purchased 30 cents worth of carbolic acid, under the pretense of using it for driving bats from the garret of his home, and on reaching home he drank the poison and died shortly afterward. He was long a victim of nervous prostration. He was a high-school student and a church organist. A strange coincidence is the fact that his mother was at the home of her sister, in Philadelphia, consoling her for the loss of her two sons by sudden death when she was notified of her own sad bereavement.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

Published every Saturday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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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, 6th 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 25th., 1908.

FROM NOW until election day there will be a parade of "prominent" republicans who will not support Bryan, and of democrats who will not support Bryan; items for political effect, which practically amount to little, since there are always some, at every Presidential election, who "bolt" the ticket, or platform, for business reasons. It is decidedly of more importance to know what plain voters in the ranks of the parties intend doing.

THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD recently expressed the opinion, to one whose judgment rates with the very best in the country, that the RECORD "preached" too much, and that it would probably be best to be less glib in the future. The reply came without hesitation, and emphatically—"The trouble with most papers is that they have no individuality and stand conspicuously for nothing which aims to create a purer and more exacting public sentiment. Stick to your high ideals, even though some think you are too strong for reforming things."

Publicity Foolishness.

Ever since Taft and Bryan have been nominated—and from both parties, before the nominations—we have heard a great deal about making public all campaign contributions, the inference being that there is such a thing as a "tainted" contribution, and that either party receiving the same should, as a consequence, have dire disaster visited on it. The limit has apparently been reached by Mr. Bryan who is said to have instructed his managers to receive no contributions from corporations, none in excess of \$10,000, and to publish all received, before the election. The republicans have made practically the same announcement, except that it is not so clear when the publicity will be given.

Now this is all very fine, but it is "fool talk" just the same. Corporations can contribute, through individuals; large sums can be broken up to meet any requirements as to size, and it makes no difference whether publicity is given before or after the election. If it be assumed that a big contribution from Mr. Rockefeller, for instance, would injure the party receiving it, should the gift be announced before the election, Mr. Rockefeller can be depended on to be smart enough to make his gift in the name of another who is less objectionable, thereby removing the "taint."

Should it appear that one party receives more than the other, what figure would that cut? True, the party receiving the smaller sum would be given the opportunity of saying that the other was "buying" the election—being mighty sorry, at the same time, that it was not getting the boodle instead of the other—but the real significance of the fact would be nothing worse than that the party receiving the big bunch has the most liberal friends.

No matter what agreements may be entered into, the general public may rest assured that neither party management is going to turn away a single dollar offered to it, unless by so doing it may advertise itself as being "holier than thou" party, a plan which will fool but very few intelligent voters, while the unintelligent will not care, and politicians will simply "wink the other eye." The dodge is about as thin as Mr. Bryan saying that he does not want a second term, and Mr. Taft, that he would not try to dictate the nomination of his successor. Both of the big fellows must be a little nervous.

The Terrible Mr. Anderson.

Whatever differences of opinion may be held as to the right or wrong of the anti-saloon movement, it is a rather far-fetched argument against it that it is in charge of a "paid lawyer" who is going about over the state "denouncing and threatening people because they were not subservient to the orders which this League, through its lawyer, issued last winter," as the Sun puts it.

It will not advance the cause of local option antagonists to ring the charges on the fact that Mr. Anderson happens to be a lawyer, and that he is paid for his services. His being a "lawyer," so

far as the merits of the movement are concerned, amounts to nothing, nor does the fact that he is "paid." Ministers of the Gospel are paid; so are physicians and surgeons; all are engaged in a work they love, for the benefit of humanity, and nobody thinks of attempting to discount the value or honesty of their professions because of their being paid. Indeed, the question of pay is more apt to determine the value of such services, than otherwise, and is a compliment to their skill rather than something detrimental to their character.

It is what Mr. Anderson does, rather than what he is, or how much he is paid, that is a proper subject for debate. Until the legal profession is convicted as being disgraceful, and until it has been fixed as criminal to receive pay for services rendered, it will be wise to let this phase of the subject rest, as its agitation is more apt to represent evidence of damage done the liquor cause, than otherwise.

What Mr. Anderson has done in the line of "denouncing and threatening," is a question over which good people will differ. Certain it is, being a lawyer, he must know that when he deals publicly with threats and denunciation, he makes himself liable to suit at law when he misstates facts. Freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, does not stand for unlimited license, and it seems reasonable to suppose—considering the number of most pronounced enemies he must have throughout the state—that if he is going about illegally and untruthfully "threatening and denouncing people," he will soon be stopped in his wild career.

Really, this attempt to deride and belittle Mr. Anderson, personally, looks a great deal like putting into practice the old-time maxim of the legal profession: "When you have a bad case, abuse the counsel on the other side." We are not a special champion either of Mr. Anderson, or his League, but, until we hear that he wants something worse than a law which will give the majority a right to vote, as they see proper, on the liquor question, and until he engages in methods worse than those commonly employed to gain political ends, we think that he is entitled to fair treatment, as an individual, by the press as well as by the public in general.

The Political Situation.

While the Republican leaders seem to be supremely confident of victory this year, and the Taft smile is in evidence everywhere, it is very probable that long before the campaign ends they will realize the fact that there is another ticket in the field, and that the prize will not be won by either until after a royal battle has been fought. Just now the echoes from the two great conventions, and the two platforms, occupy first place in the somewhat unconcerned interest of the leaders, but after the letters of acceptance are given to the public and vacations are over, a more business-like attitude is likely to be taken on both sides.

Already it is becoming a matter of more serious thought among republicans that, after all, there must be some real significance back of the Bryan strength displayed at the Denver convention; that eastern anti-Bryan sentiment is not to be depended on to represent the sentiment of the whole country; that the effort to direct the entire labor vote against Taft is worth noticing; that the disaffection in the negro vote is an item of real importance, and that there are other minor issues, all of which aid in making the situation one far from a walk-over for Mr. Taft.

The democrats have their troubles, as well. The open animosity of Mr. Hearst, of New York, and his newspapers, together with the strength which the Independence party will develop, will hurt Bryan more than Taft, while the strong courting of the organized labor vote will tend to drive away, rather than regain, the support of democratic manufacturers and capitalists.

Another fact unfavorable to Mr. Bryan is the nomination of Mr. Thomas E. Watson, by the Populists. The Populist platform will likely commend itself to the radicalists of the west, while Mr. Watson is personally accusing Mr. Bryan for courting the negro vote by his condemnation of President Roosevelt's actions in the Brownsville affair.

The real battle ground will likely be in the great middle west, in such states as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, and in the northern border states. Should Mr. Bryan develop more strength in these states than he has heretofore, or rather, if for any reason republicanism is greatly weaker there than it has been, the democratic candidates will have a good fighting chance for winning. The situation, as it stands, is very far from representing a "sure thing" for either party, for the single reason that the "floating" vote has enormously increased during the past twenty years and nobody can tell who is going to get it until it is cast and counted.

Prisoners' Aid Work.

One of the most worthy, yet perhaps the least assisted, organizations in this state for the betterment of mankind, is "The Prisoners' Aid Association," the office of which is at 323 St. Paul St., Baltimore.

The 39th. annual report of the Association, just issued, appeals strongly to the

charitably inclined, especially after reading about just what those in charge are trying to accomplish. The work, of course, appeals to our sympathies, but more substantial indorsement is necessary.

In a few words, the objects of the Association, are; the reformation of criminals by the elimination of crime from their characters; extending the helping-hand to them, both during and following their term; the operation of the "probation" system with first-offense criminals, and practical and moral assistance toward the restoration of criminals to honest respectable citizenship.

A most important adjunct to the work is an industrial department, which furnishes work to those discharged in order to prevent their being turned out into the world with nothing to do—a sort of waiting station to bridge over the time until regular employment may be secured.

From the report we find the following disbursements for the year, all of which tell of practical benefit extended;

Transportation of discharged prisoners, \$217.33.

Shoes and clothing to discharged prisoners, \$129.00

Assistance to prisoners' families, \$74.87.

1,377 meals and lodging furnished to released prisoners and their families, \$206.60.

3,949 meals served at workshop, \$253.48

Paid for 15,306 hours work to released men working in industry, which was used to pay for lodging, laundry, shoes, clothing and other necessities, \$845.89.

Tools and materials used in workshop, \$387.55.

Stationery, printing, postage, rent, fuel, improvements and salaries, \$2,921.87.

Traveling expenses to religious services at House of Correction, prison inspection and parole work, \$375.65.

Leaving a cash balance on hand at the end of year of \$88.46. Total receipts for year \$5,871.45.

The RECORD fully indorses this work, and trusts that this article may find readers who will respond in donations of cash which may be sent to the General Secretary Rev. J. O. Stutsman, 323 St. Paul St., Baltimore.

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.

Secret Societies.

What is the moral effect of Free Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Knights of Pythias and the numerous secret societies upon the home? Solomon, the wise man, said; "Discover not a secret to another," and he had good reasons for laying such an injunction, for in his time, as at the present, there were people too much disposed to tell all they knew. One half the trouble in every community, comes from the fact that so many people have not the capacity to keep their mouths shut. We have two ears but only one tongue which is suggestive of the fact that we should hear more than we tell.

By the power of a secret divulged, families, churches, neighborhoods and even nations fly apart. By the power of a secret kept, great charities, reformatory movements and Christian enterprises may be advanced. It is an often discussed question whether associations that do not have their work with closed doors, and admit their members with pass words, and greet each other with a secret grip are right or wrong. Our answer is that it depends entirely upon the object for which they meet. If it is to pass the hours in revelry and idle talk, or to plot trouble to the state, then we say with emphasis that it is wrong. But where the object is the improvement of the mind, the enlargement of the heart, the defense of the government, then we say with just as much emphasis that they are a blessing.

There is no need that those who plan for right over wrong should publish to the world their intentions. Secrecy of plot and execution are wrong only when the object and ends are nefarious. Every family is a secret society, every business firm and every banking institution. Then men who have no capacity to keep a secret are unfit for positions of trust anywhere. Secret societies have done incalculable good. Some of the secret societies have poured a very heaven of sunshine and benediction into the home of suffering.

Christ has given us a rule by which we may judge, not only all individuals, but all secret societies. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Bad societies make bad men. Good societies make good men. A bad man will not stay in a good society and a good man will not stay in a bad society. Test these societies by two or three rules. Their influence on home. That wife soon loses her influence over husband who looks upon all evening absence as an assault on domesticity. That wife who becomes jealous of her husband's attention to

art, or literature, or religion, or charity, is breaking her own sceptre of conjugal power. But let no man sacrifice home life to secret society life, as some do. Some men are as genial as angels at the society room and as ugly as sin at home. —Exchange.

Challenge From R. S. McKinney.

R. S. McKinney is seeking the worst case of dyspepsia or constipation in Taneytown or vicinity to test Dr. Howard's new specific for the cure of those diseases.

So confident is he that this remarkable medicine will effect a lasting cure in a short time, that he offers to refund the money should it not be successful.

In order to secure the quickest possible introduction R. S. McKinney will sell a regular fifty cent package of this medicine at half price, 25 cents.

This specific of Dr. Howard's will cure sick headache, dizzy feelings, constipation, dyspepsia and all forms of malaria and liver trouble. It does not simply give relief for a time; it makes permanent and complete cures.

It will regulate the bowels, tone up the whole intestinal tract, give you an appetite, make food taste good and digest well, and increase vigor. Joy and happiness will take the place of that "don't care whether I live or die" feeling.

What's In McClure's

A striking feature of the August McClure's—one that will be widely discussed—is an essay on "Prohibition and Social Psychology," by Prof. Hugo Munsterberg. The distinguished psychologist says: "Better America inspired than America Sober." Another strong feature, from a pictorial standpoint, is the reproduction of several of the best paintings of Alexander Borisoff, the Russian artist, who went to the frozen North and painted the marvelously beautiful colors of the Arctic region on the spot. Richard C. Cabot, an eminent physician of Boston, analyzes one hundred "Christian Science Cures," declaring that Christian Science treatment does not cure organic diseases.

The "Reminiscences of Carl Schurz" continue, with an intensely interesting account of two interviews between the author and Bismarck, in 1867; and Ellen Terry, in her memoirs, tells of her last years with Henry Irving. In fiction there are a half-dozen stories, everyone of which possesses exceptional merit: "A Story of Hate," by Gertrude Hall; "Patsy Moran, the Book, and Its Covers," by A. S. Hoffman; "His Need of Mis' Simons," another Ezekiel story, by Lucy Pratt; "The King of the Baboons," by Percival Gibbon; "The Forehand Colquhouns," by Margaret Wilson; "The Moving Finger Writes," by Marie Belloc Lowndes.

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.

A new scale not only weighs, but also counts the articles being weighed, provided they are all alike.

Under a new law in Alabama, that took effect July 1, no man may carry and no man may sell a pistol less than two feet in length.

It has been stated on British authority that American immigrants into Canada are taking \$50,000 worth of property into that country each year.

New York city pays a large funeral bill. It costs the city \$32.50 to bury each of the unclaimed bodies that pass through the morgue, and there are about 9,400 of them in the course of a year.

One firm in Shanghai which has a general agency for a leading American gramophone is selling large quantities of machines and disks. They establish agencies in all ports, sell directly to the natives, and supply them with Chinese and other musical records, all of which are made in the United States.

In Norway, as well as in the other Scandinavian countries, the government assist their fisherman by loans which are returnable in 10 years; first instalment payable on the third year, then annually, with interest, until the whole amount is paid back. American motor manufacturers are urged to participate in the exposition to be held at Trondhjem this summer.

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.

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.

THE SAME CONSIDERATION

The child with her penny savings bank.

The small boy with his small change.

The lady with her pin-money savings.

The small man with his small roll.

The big man with his big roll.

The big man who applies for a big loan.

The small man who applies for a small loan.

The lady with her church subscription list.

The small boy with school entertainment tickets.

The child with society entertainment tickets.

are each accorded the same considerate attention and extended the most liberal treatment consistent with good and profitable banking.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., 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!

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

DAVID M. MEHRING, RICHARD S. HILL, EDMUND F. SMITH, JAMES H. REINDOLLAR.

OLIVER T. SHOEMAKER, PTOLOMY S. HILTEBRICK, JAMES N. O. SMITH, D. HARRY EISING.

Fine Mill for Sale.

A Fine Mill situate on the Monocacy, known as the Stonestier 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.

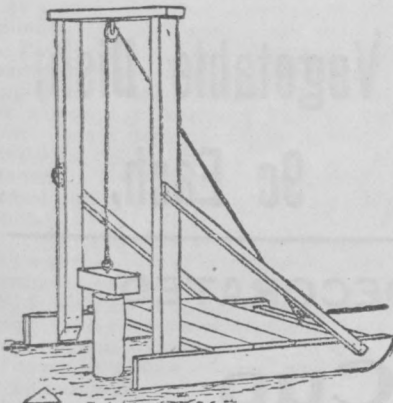
Farm and Garden

MANAGING POSTS.

Easy Methods of Putting Them In or Taking Them Out of the Ground.

One of the farmer's problems is how to look after the many posts which he has need of in keeping up fences, etc. While experiences differ, it is safe to say that white cedar poles last longer than any other kind. White oak posts are also good. It is said that posts put into the ground tops downward will outlast those that are set tops upward. This is due, so it is surmised, to the fact that they absorb water from the earth when they are set in the natural position, but do not absorb it when they are reversed.

If the end of a post is allowed to soak in liquid tar or is treated with creosote, it will last much longer than it would ordinarily. When it is necessary to draw a post out of the ground, it may be accomplished with little dif-



HOMEMADE POST DRIVER.

iculty by the use of a team. A chain should be fastened about the stump, allowing a good length to the chain. The chain should be a stout one, especially if large posts which are firmly set are to be taken out. When stumps or posts are to be removed, spring is the best time to do the work, as the ground is then moist and the post comes out more easily. Sometimes when boundaries are to be moved, fields changed in outline or new fences erected a great many posts must be removed in a very short time, and unless some mechanical device were adopted for hastening the work it would take quite a long time.

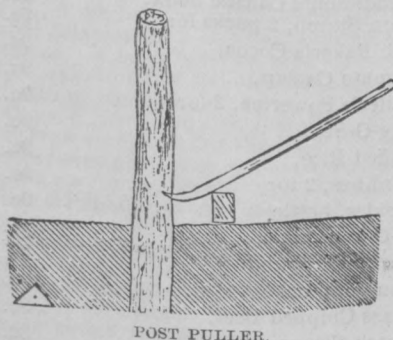
Of the many post pullers now in use perhaps the one here shown is the most serviceable. It should be made of an old buggy axle or any other old piece of iron of about that size and used as shown. With this tool one man will pull more posts in a day than with any other tool the writer ever heard of, and two men with two of the tools can easily remove the largest telephone or telegraph poles.

Posts may be driven with speed and economy on many farms if well sharpened and the right method is followed. A real post driver is one of the most easily made things and one of the most useful that a farmer can get up. Uprights are bolted across to a sled, or a rough plank sled may be made.

The standards may be twelve or fifteen feet high. To them is bolted a crossbar which supports the hoist for the weight. For this a block of iron or lead weighing not less than twenty-five pounds must be obtained, and it must have a staple or ring in it so it may be lifted. The post is placed where it is to be driven and the weight lifted and allowed to fall on it. A little practice will enable one to drive posts in soil that seems too hard. The rig is useful also in putting down driven wells.

To drive a well an inch and a quarter pipe is preferred. The lengths should not be over six feet. The first pipe to be driven must have a point of iron or steel. Any blacksmith who is an expert at welding can readily make a point solid in the end of the pipe and then bore numerous quarter inch holes in it for the first eighteen inches of its length above the point. Before driving a coupling must be screwed down tight and fast on the thread that is to connect it to its mate, so the thread may not be injured; also on top of this coupling must always rest a block of lead or seasoned hickory to receive and distribute the concussion.

The pipe is driven the same as a post, another length being attached as fast as one is sunk in the ground. One rule must never be forgotten—each length of pipe must be threaded so long



POST PULLER.

that it screws into the coupling and rests (butts, they call it) on the end of the pipe beneath it. This prevents splitting the coupling and leaky joints.

Do not throw away old fenceposts just because the ends in the ground have rotted away. You can patch these out and the posts will last as long as new ones. Take a piece of an ordinary post two feet long and smooth down one end with an ax so as to fit on to the end of the post, which should likewise be smoothed down. Now get a half dozen spikes and nail the piece to the post. Reverse the post, leaving the patched end at the top.

WHEAT SHOCKS.

It is Essential That They Should Be Carefully Built.

There are many ways to build a shock of wheat; but, like all operations, there is a right way and a wrong way. In doing this work there should be a system, and each shock should be built in exactly the same way. When the grain is fairly ripe set up two sets of two bundles each, all leaning toward the center. Then set a bundle at each end, two at each side and two well broken and flattened and put on endways for caps. This makes a shock of a dozen bundles, a good size for grain cut at the proper stage of ripening; also large enough to stand up well and not so large but that two cap bundles will cover it. If smaller shocks are desired only one bundle need be set at each side. If a larger one, three bundles may be set on each side.

Another common method is to set up six bundles by twos and complete as before, but I think the former method makes a better braced shock. I am thoroughly convinced that cap bundles will not hang on as well during heavy winds when crossed.

Many people set their bundles two by two in long shocks without caps. This may do for low patches that are green or full of weeds, but is an unsafe practice to follow for all grain. If a period of wet weather follows the shaking, the heads are exposed, and many kernels will sprout and even grow, while if well capped only the heads of the upper cap bundle are exposed. I have known shocks well capped to stand long periods of wet weather without injury, while the grain in uncapped, poorly built shocks was much injured. —Exchange.

RENEWING THE SOIL.

How a Wornout Farm Has Been Made Profitable.

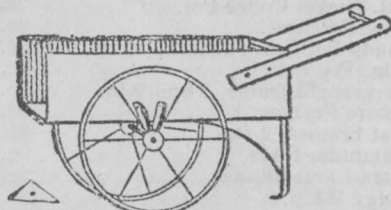
"Sixteen years ago I purchased a farm of 100 acres that had been owned by a widow who rented fields to her neighbors on shares, and of course the tenants took their portion home and fed it on their farms and returned nothing to this farm," writes a correspondent.

"When I commenced to farm it, I found the clay land only produced ten to fifteen bushels of corn per acre, the black ground from thirty to forty bushels. The clover was so light on the clay land it did not pay to cut it. I put in a good many rods of the ditch, fed all the grain except wheat that grew on the farm, saved all the manure and spread it on the poor spots and raised one crop of corn, one of wheat and one of clover in succession. I plow eight inches deep, but never plow or turn or stock on ground when wet.

"Now the clay land will produce thirty to forty bushels and black land fifty to sixty bushels of corn per acre, wheat fifteen to twenty-five and clover so heavy that all had to be stirred before it would cure. I have never used a pound of commercial fertilizer. I expect to continue increasing the fertility of the farm by the same process."

Homemade Cart.

Any one handy with tools can make this cart. For wheels one can use almost any kind he chances to have—old buggy wheels, light wagon wheels, wheels from an old corn cultivator or any other not too light or too heavy. The box may be made of any size to suit. If one has an old walking cultivator the axle and wheels may both be used; otherwise get any old axle



A GARDEN CONVENIENCE.

that will suit the wheels you chance to have. The rest of the work is plain sailing—a good, stout box of the right size and depth, with handles and rest stake to be attached as shown. It is intended to be pushed forward, and the end gate should be made removable, so it can be taken out or dropped in place as desired. The cart should be rather narrow track, because it is often desired to fit into open doors, and the weight should not be too great.

Remedy For Mites.

Now is the time when the roosts of most henhouses are more or less alive with the terrible little mites. In kerosene we have a cheap and never failing remedy. Soak the roosts with it from time to time, or, still better, spray it all over the inside of the building, reaching every crack and crevice. It kills wherever it touches, and the treatment will save much suffering to the poor fowls and money for the owner.

Outdoor Helps.

Apples are a profitable crop, but it's poor policy to raise them for the worms to eat.

A fence around the garden is not expensive, and it saves a lot of annoyance.

A row of grapevines across the back of the garden will be a great addition.

There is just one kind of grafting that is all right. That's the kind that works well in the orchard.

If you were to go to a place where there is no free delivery of mail you might appreciate it more.

Good seed is one of the first essentials of a good crop. Good soil and good cultivation are two others.

Don't spend all the money on implements to be used outdoors. Get some conveniences for the household.

A THIRD LETTER To Fertilizer Purchasers.

Dear Sir:—

We will be very glad if you will kindly give us an opportunity to bid on your fall supply of fertilizers.

The BAUGH brands have been in constant use for over fifty years, the demand for same increasing each year. The State Agricultural reports from Maine to Florida and wherever the BAUGH brands are used, show them to test above the guaranteed analysis, and in every case they stand at the top of the list proving conclusively that we give the farmer the best money value.

BAUGH & SONS CO., are entirely independent of all combinations, own and operate extensive new up-to-date plants in Baltimore and in Philadelphia. We are in the best possible position to supply your wants. We advise you to take in at least a part of your supply early, before the rush when you will get the best service and will avoid possible disappointment caused by delay in transportation. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Kindly advise us of your probable wants, and we will be glad to quote you fully.

Very Respectfully,

THE REINDOLLAR COMPANY.

Taneytown, MD.

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, a tonic medicine and egg stimulant. Price 25c per package.

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

For sale everywhere by dealers—

At Taneytown, Md.
12-21-7-lyr

ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.

Expansion

is one of the questions of the hour, but it is not so important to your immediate welfare as the question

Is your Property Insured

Against Cyclones or Wind Storms?

Experts of the Signal Service say that a Tornado policy in a good Company is the only safeguard against loss.

Act at once and protect your property for a trifling sum by securing a Windstorm Policy in

The Home Insurance Company, NEW YORK.

P. B. ENGLAR, Agent, TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

6-137d

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 life 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 4.00

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., LeGORE, MD. 8-17,tf

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

THE GRANGE

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

THE JUVENILE GRANGE.

Some Reasons Why There Should Be an Organization of Young People. (Special Correspondence.)

There is no department of grange work at the present time so important for both present and future as that of bringing in and training the young for the work of the Order.

This is an age of specialties, and among other wise and useful specialties child culture is receiving its share. Why, then, should not the child of the grange receive proper training and the granger of the future come upon the scene of action fully equipped and trained for the work he has to do? The grange is an educator of wondrous power and worth, and its training is entirely along different lines from those followed by the schools. There is a fitting for public life gained therein not to be found elsewhere. Many who have grown to manhood or womanhood timid and diffident have, with a few years of grange experience, acquired ability to express themselves clearly and in an interesting manner on almost all subjects. Had their training begun in early youth, what results might not have been reached!

The strongest argument in favor of the juvenile grange is that it takes the child at an age before other interests have crowded in and left no room for it. Many children who have grown up in among us and who have at an early age expressed a longing to become old enough to join the Order have by the time that age is reached lost interest, and their fresh young minds are lost to us. Since the organization of the juvenile grange many young children of worthy parents have come to us, and without a single exception every child has joined the grange at the earliest opportunity after the age of fourteen is reached. And without one exception these children are well trained on parliamentary rules, are more than usually thoughtful and are ready to express themselves on subjects which are up for discussion. Their help in the lecturer's hour is of wonderful value. The lecturer's hour is of equal value to them, giving them, as it does, the benefit of expressing themselves in public and training them for a future of usefulness.

MRS. E. P. FARNHAM, Oswego County, N. Y.

THE COUNTY FAIRS.

Co-operation of the Grange and Agricultural Societies Desirable.

The county agricultural societies are beginning to see the benefit of having the grange co-operate with them in their annual exhibitions. Several county agricultural societies throughout the state have been thus co-operating for several years, but in other counties they have not done so. Our attention was recently called to an announcement made by the Columbia Agricultural and Horticultural society of Hudson, whose fair is to be held Sept. 15-17 and which offers for the best collective exhibit of fruits, grains or vegetables by any subordinate grange of the county of Columbia a first prize of \$75 and a second prize of \$40; also \$10 will be paid to each grange making a creditable exhibit if it does not win the first or second premium. No entrance fee is charged to exhibitors in this class. The following scale of points is to govern:

	Points.
Vegetables, for the best in quality.....	12
Vegetables, for the greatest variety.....	8
Fruits, for the best in quality.....	12
Fruits, for the greatest in variety.....	8
Grain, for the best in quality.....	12
Grain, for the greatest in variety.....	8
Flowers, for the best in quality.....	12
Flowers, for the greatest variety.....	8
General effect.....	80
Total.....	200

Wise Guidance Needed.

This is a broad country, and the grange covers it well from Maine to California, with here and there a missing state above the old Mason and Dixon's line. Below it there are several. It demands great wisdom to legislate or suggest legislation for these many states, particularly where conditions vary as they do between California and Oregon and the extreme east. The labor question is one that requires different treatment here and there. The initiative and referendum so popular in some states is passively favored in others and earnestly opposed in still others. But the national grange has handled these diverse questions with good judgment thus far, and there is no reason to fear for the future.

Model Schoolhouse.

At a recent session of Wayne county (N. Y.) Pomona grange a student from Cornell Agricultural college spoke upon rural schools. In his remarks he described the model schoolhouse that Professor Bailey has at Ithaca, with two rooms, one fitted with desks as usual, the other a laboratory or workroom, with benches and tools and a window garden full of plants, showing that Prof. Bailey believes in industrial teaching.

The Working Grange.

One of the first lessons that experience taught the early grange worker was that after the organization of a grange, if it was to live and grow, it must be given some work to do. A. S. Moss of Fredonia grange, N. Y., in writing to O. H. Kelley in 1868, said "We must have work if we succeed."

THE STOCK RAM.

Pedigree and Individual Excellence of Vast Importance.

Many of those who own small flocks only as a side line don't realize the importance of buying rams of good qualities and pure breeding. It is a shortsighted policy to purchase an inferior ram because he can be got for a few dollars less than one that is well bred and of individual excellence.

The line bred ram has the propensity that stamps his desirable qualities on his get. Usually the get of the grade lacks uniformity. He is as likely to transmit some of the undesirable traits of some of his mongrel ancestors. No matter how good an individual he may be, his inability to transmit with certainty his own good points disqualifies him.

Professor Thomas Shaw says that where but a small flock of sheep is kept and but one ram there are no



HEAD OF FINE DELAINE MERINO RAM.

serious objections to allowing the ram to graze with the flock when the pastures are good, but should the flock be large and the rams many it is different.

Where several stock rams are kept they are given a small pasture by themselves. If they can be given a change of pasture occasionally they are likely to do better, but this is frequently found impracticable. As stock rams are usually grained somewhat heavily at the mating season, the aim should be to bring them through a portion of the summer at least without grain.

This can usually be done when the grazing is plentiful, nutritious and succulent. The effect on the system is cooling, the digestion is less taxed, and the influence exerted is renovating. But when the season draws near for service it may be necessary to feed grain to them again, that they may begin the season's service strong and vigorous.

THE SHEPHERD.

A prosperous sheep man says: One of the most important things in making the sheep business profitable is care. Sheep feel neglect, and there is always failure where they are kept in a shiftless, careless way. Every year less lambs that are better than their dams, and your success is assured. Take good care of the ewes. This care ought to begin before the lambs come. Getting ready is always the most important part of all. The ewes should have the best hay and grain we have in the crib. Musty hay will not do. Heavy grain is not the thing for the last few weeks before the lambs come. Keep salt before the sheep at all times. They eat lots of it.

Sheep and Dogs.

We have kept sheep for the last twenty years and never had a dog bother them, says a Maryland breeder. If you will put sheep bells on about half of your flock you will not be bothered with dogs. A sheep dog is a sneak thief and will not go where he will make a noise. Put fifty bells on a hundred sheep, and you need not lose any sleep listening for dogs. The bells cost 75 cents per dozen, straps about the same price. I live in a dairy section, but some farmers keep sheep, and dogs attack only the flocks that are not belled.

Weeds and Sheep.

Weeds come in without any effort on our part, but in spite of our hardest efforts to keep them out. How can we utilize them? Pigs make good use of them, but sheep will make the best use of the weed crop, writes a farmer in Rural New Yorker. Sheep can be tied in a fence corner or with a portable fence kept on a small piece of ground after one crop has been taken off and the weeds start. There are dozens of ways in which the sheep can be used to keep down weeds, and they will prove a blessing to any weedy farm.

Shearing Sheep.

Those who have very many sheep should have a shearing machine. It does the work better and quicker than hand shears, without so much injury to the sheep. Where one has but a few sheep it is better to go in with his neighbors and get a machine. But it is well to learn how to shear by hand. Teach the boys even though you have a machine. It is bad practice to leave any tags on the sheep. If you don't want them in the wool, clip them off anyway just for the looks of the sheep. The best time to dip is right after shearing. Some wait until the ticks have all gone on to the lambs and then dip only the lambs. Better dip all sheep and lambs, not once, but twice, so as to catch the ticks that hatch after the first dip.

Special Feed For Thin Ewes.

It will pay to separate the thin ewes from the rest and give them special feed for awhile. Don't leave them with the rest to struggle for their living, but give them a little advantage.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Latest Items of Local News Furnished by Our Regular Staff of Writers.

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

The Record office is connected with the C. & P. and United Telephones, from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Use telephone, at our expense, for important items on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

Detour.

Miss Coral Diller spent a portion of last week visiting her cousin, Miss Ada Fox, of Troutville.

Miss Vallie Shorb was the guest of Miss Helen Englar, at Linwood, during this week.

Mrs. W. C. Miller still continues on the sick list with very little improvement. Misses Arline and Margaret Fogle, of Baltimore, are spending a few weeks with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Fogle.

Messrs Luther Miller and Daniel Wilhide, of York, are visitors at Edward Essick's.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Townsend, of Baltimore, are visiting at Mrs. T.'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Koontz.

Mrs. Lizzie Irving and son, LeRoy, of Baltimore, were guests at Dr. C. H. Diller's and Rev. T. J. Kolb's, over Sunday.

Preaching this Sunday at Old Stone church M. E., at 3 p. m.; also preaching in the German Baptist church, at 7.30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

L. S. Miller, of Philadelphia, was in town this week.

Miss Myrtle Angell and Mr. Arthur Myerley are spending a few weeks in Baltimore.

Miss Coral Diller left Wednesday for a few weeks stay with friends and relatives in Hagerstown and Waynesboro.

Messrs Lewis Warner and Guy Warren have been catching some fine fish the past few weeks, weighing from 6 to 14 pounds.

Miss Phoebe Essick is visiting her aunt in York, Pa.

Miss Catherine Appold returned home Saturday after a few months visit to Baltimore.

John H. Miller called on his sister, Mrs. Catherine Dresher, this week.

Mrs. Hannah Weant and daughter, Rhoda, returned from Baltimore, Monday.

Mrs. Emma Tracey and grand-daughter, of Charming, Pa., and Mr. Samuel Barton, of Chicago, visited their sister, Mrs. Maggie Fogle, this week.

Mr. Wm. Stittely and Maudie Otto, both of this place were married in Frederick, on Tuesday, by Rev. J. G. Gill, M. E. pastor.

Miss Anna Snader, of New Windsor, arrived Thursday for a few week's visit at Miss Jennie Weybright's.

Henry H. Boyer, wife and daughter, spent Tuesday on a visit to Gettysburg.

Bloom.

His substitute serving our Carrier, Mr. Lescalet, is enjoying a fifteen days vacation.

As the grand-mother of Mr. Nagle, our junior pastor, is dead, he was prevented from preaching here on Sunday last. The pulpit was filled very ably, however, by Rev. Wheeler, of Watersville.

Frizzell & Son recently bought a new Frick engine, which is doing excellent work during these busy times.

Several of our younger people spent an enjoyable day at Mt. Airy camp, last Sunday.

Granville Bloom, who has been suffering for several weeks with an injured foot, is able to be out now and is improving greatly.

Miss Laura Magin has returned home after spending a few days in Baltimore.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Salem church, held their monthly meeting, last Saturday, at the home of Mr. H. L. Frizzell. A large number was in attendance and quite a pleasant evening was spent. The festival held by the Society, on the 11th., was a great success, nearly \$17.00 having been netted.

Joshua Edwards, one of the employees of Wm. Y. Frizzell, was severely hurt one day last week. He was riding on a new clover buller, which was being brought to Mr. Frizzell's from Westminster; when attempting to get on top of the machine to get a package, he fell and a wheel passed over his left leg just below the knee. Mr. Edwards is now improving rapidly.

Several people of this community went on an excursion from Westminster to Tolchester Beach, last Saturday.

Landy Farver, wife and son, David, were guests of George Lescalet, last Sunday.

This vicinity surely is having a great drought, for, although the wheat crop was fine the potato and corn crops promise nothing. The Local Option men now have their long-prayed-for "dry" district. All out for the temperance picnic at Daniel, on July 25th!

New Windsor.

Maynard Jones, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last with his parents here.

Quite a number of friends of Mrs. Wm. Englar gave her a little surprise party at the home of Mrs. J. N. Snader, on Saturday evening last.

Kelso Anders, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last with her father and sisters.

Misses Ethel Lantz and Meryl Barnes, are visiting friends in Baltimore city and Howard county.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church, will hold their annual lawn fete and supper on the lawn at the church, on the evenings of Aug. 7 and 8th.

Norval Shoemaker, of Taneytown, spent Sunday last with his family here, who are spending some time here with Mrs. S's parents, C. Lambert and wife.

Mrs. Frank Devilbiss and son, Charles, are visiting at Aaron Bixler's.

Mr. Hill, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last with Trueman Lambert and family.

Mrs. Stonebrake, of Hagerstown, is visiting Miss Alice Frommelter.

The town are slowly getting persons to sign the right of way for the water mains.

Jno. H. Roop improved his dwelling property by putting down a concrete pavement.

Harney.

Mrs. Vertie Gruber and family, of Baltimore, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Shriver, of this place.

Quite a number of our citizens attended the encampment at Gettysburg this week.

Our Sunday schools having decided to hold separate pic-nics, the Lutheran pic-nic will be held in Geo. J. Shriver's woods, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 1st.

The United Brethren school will hold its pic-nic on Saturday afternoon and evening, Aug. 8th. A good band has been engaged to enliven the occasion with choice music. An effort will also be made to have a very prominent speaker present to deliver an address on some of the very prominent subjects of the day. Further announcement will be made later.

Brown & Myers have just had a pair of apple butter cookers installed at their cider-making plant and they boiled the first apple butter on Thursday, and it was a fine quality.

J. V. Eyler put the first coat of paint on his house this week; after next week, when he has the second coat put on, it will make a very fine appearance.

Some of our young folks had very narrow escapes, last Tuesday night, coming from Gettysburg through the rain; we are informed they had upsets in the mud, but no one was hurt.

Middleburg.

Mrs. David Mackley, who was quite ill with neuralgia of the heart, the past week, is slowly improving.

Mrs. George Facey, who was confined to her bed several days, is out again.

Mrs. Eliza Clifton and Lucy, the little daughter of Charles Sherman, are both on the sick list.

Miss Lulu Delphay returned on Saturday from a two week's visit to friends in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, son and daughter, Bradley and Miss Mary, of Baltimore, are spending some time with Mrs. McCoy's aunt, Mrs. Martha Williams.

Mrs. Lottie Pfeffer and little son, of Baltimore, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Six.

Miss Carrie Dukehart is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Eli Duttera and attending the Farmers' picnic.

George Humbert left last Monday for a week's stay with friends in Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Alice Thompson and daughters, Ruth and Elsie, Mrs. Charles Kelso and two sons, of New York, arrived at Charles Devilbiss's last Saturday, to stay a month or more.

Miss Mary Harry, of Mt. Washington, spent several days in town last week.

The drought of six weeks was broken on Tuesday evening by a good rain and a shower on Wednesday evening, which has greatly revived vegetation. During all those weeks no rain had fallen sufficient to lay the dust for a day, and the situation was becoming serious; water was becoming scarce, while gardens and pastures were nearly burnt up; many fruit and shade trees are nearly denuded of their leaves and the fruit scorching and shriveling on the trees, and the dust driven by the high winds was almost unbearable and is thought to be the cause of so much sickness.

Frizzellburg.

Since the heavy rainfall on Tuesday night and Wednesday, the prospects for a corn crop are very good.

Many of our people were in Gettysburg on Tuesday, but had quite an experience on their return, with the elements.

Rev. G. J. Hill, of Uniontown, will preach in the Chapel here Sunday night, Aug. 2, at 7.45 o'clock.

Miss Emma Myers, of Baltimore, is spending a week with her brother, Edward, of near here.

Elsie Snader, of Baltimore, is visiting friends here.

The Uniontown base ball team will play a game with our team, this Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Miss Pauline Frizzell, of Baltimore, who is enjoying her vacation, made a brief visit here this week. At the opening of the millinery season, she will resume work in Harrisburg, Va.

Rev. Martin Schweitzer, of Union Bridge, took supper with Foster Warehouse, Tuesday evening. He stayed for the night and in the morning left for Baltimore.

Berrett.

Mrs. George Cook and children, are spending this week in Baltimore.

R. R. Bennett, recently lost a valuable driving horse.

Mrs. Frances Anna Barnes died July 1st, at the home of Mr. Morley Farber, in the eighty-eighth year of her age, after an illness of about a week.

Wm. Shipley, of Ellicott City, spent a few days with his grandfather, Mr. John W. Shipley.

Perry James Hyatt, of Oella, is spending a few days with friends here.

Wm. F. Jordan who recently opened his store has improved his business facilities by a Maryland phone.

Miss Margaret Browne, of Ellicott City and Miss Ursula Hyatt, of Catonsville, are spending a few weeks with the relatives of Miss Hyatt.

York Road.

Mrs. J. R. Ralt, of New Windsor, spent a few days at G. W. Galt's.

Arthur Newman, spent some time in Baltimore this week.

Mrs. Armour and children, of Philadelphia, are visiting her brother, John Forrest and family.

Miss Luella Birely, spent some time in Frederick this week.

Mrs. Matthews and daughter, of Baltimore, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hape.

Miss Mattie Koons, returned from Atlantic City last week.

Oliver Stonesifer, put up a fine new fence around his lawn last week.

Rocky Ridge.

Mr. Franklin Valentine and wife, of York, Pa., are spending some time with Mrs. Valentine's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wood, of this place.

Miss Elenora Biggs, of Baltimore spent several days with her aunts, Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. David Biggs.

Mr. Murray Eyler, of Waynesboro, Pa., is visiting his uncle, Mr. G. H. Valentine.

Mr. Harry Rhodes, of this place, spent Sunday in Waynesboro.

Mr. Willie Wossler and Miss Elsie Shriver, of this place, spent Sunday in Gettysburg.

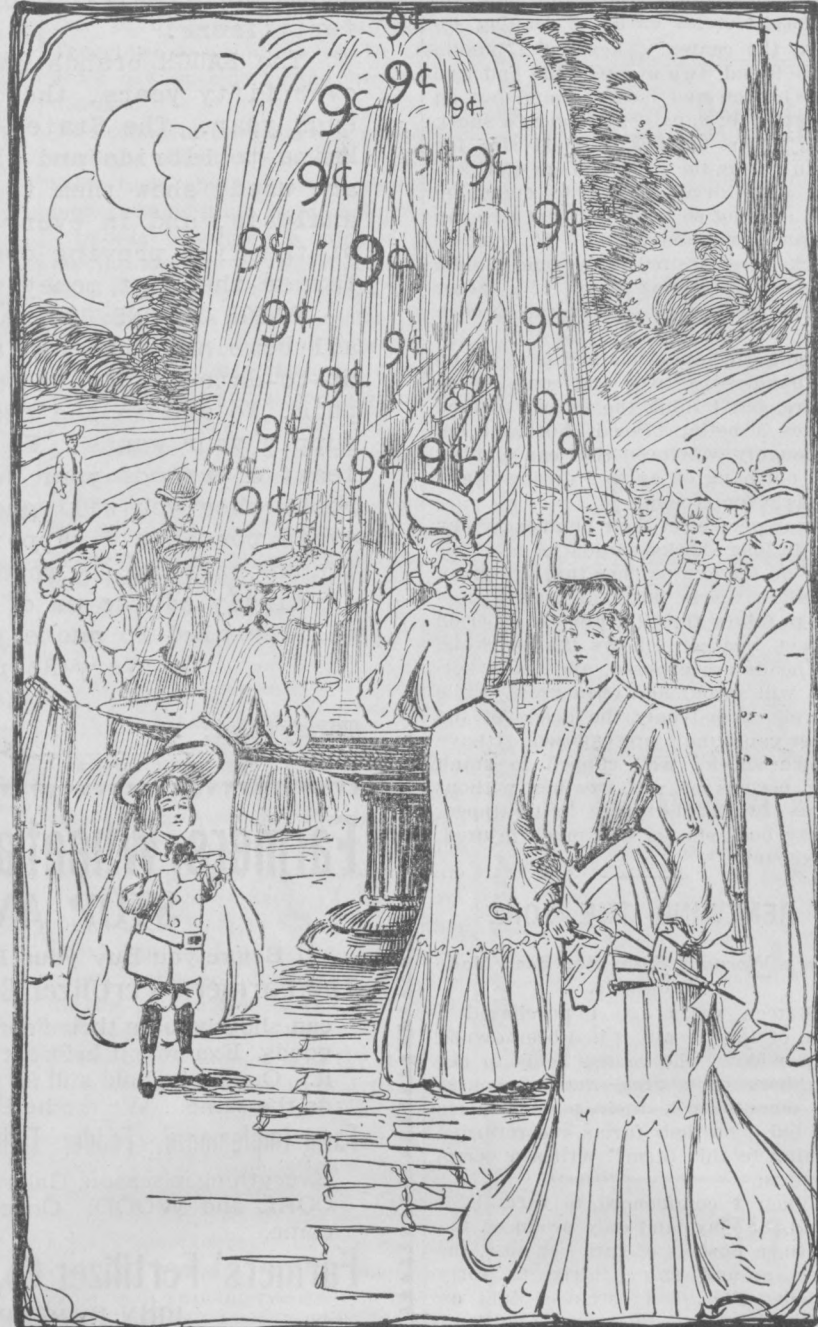
Mr. John Wantz, of Emmitsburg, spent Sunday with his uncle, Mr. James Wantz.

YOUNT'S! YOUNT'S! YOUNT'S!
FOURTH ANNUAL NINE CENT SALE!

Decorated Souvenir
PLATES
of Taneytown, Md.
Different Designs
Your Choice, 9c.

10 INCH
DECORATED
UTILITY DISH,
9c Each.

9 1/2 INCH
DECORATED
DINNER PLATE,
9c Each.



12 INCH
DECORATED
MEAT PLATE,
9c Each.
10 INCH OBLONG
DECORATED
Vegetable Dish,
9c Each.
DECORATED
Cup
AND
Saucer,
9c.

This Sale now going on Every Day.
Last Day of Sale,
Saturday, August 1st., 1908.

As this is our 4th. Nine Cent Sale, we feel that it is hardly necessary to say so very much about it; however, it will be conducted on the same lines as other years—only we have Larger Quantities in all lines—consequently, we will have the Largest Nine Cent Sale ever held in this town.

Don't fail to take advantage of the unusual 9c offerings.

It will pay you to watch our ADVERTISEMENTS and WINDOW DISPLAYS for "One Day Special Sales." Every Price Card in the Store will be "Nine Cents." Every article you buy here will be guaranteed worthy, dependable goods.

2000 Items Enameled Ware!

One of the features of this Sale will be our unusual 9c offerings in Enamel Ware. It is to our mutual benefit that you co-operate with us in order to make this Nine Cent Sale a grand success.

Read the items below—make out a list and come. Everyone is welcome!

HOME GOODS.

Better Values than these have never been known in Graniteware and House Furnishings.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12 1/2-in. Granite Basins, 9c. | Heavy Tin Square Pans, 9c. | 1-pt. Nickel Coffee Pot, 9c. | 4-Dozen Teaspoons, 9c. |
| 9-in. Granite Pie Plates, 2 for 9c. | 12-qt. Tin Dairy Pan, 9c. | Claw Hatchets, 9c. | 13-inch Tin Basin, 9c. |
| 3-qt. Granite Bake Pan, 9c. | Large Horse Brush, 9c. | Handy Pot Cover Knobs, 12 for 9c. | Jardiniere, 9c. |
| 3-qt. Granite Sauce Pan, 9c. | Hammers, 9c. | 10-in. Fry Pan, 9c. | Scrub Brushes, 2 for 9c. |
| 1-pt. Granite Cups, 9c. | China Cement, per bottle, 9c. | Mirrors, gilt frame, 7 and 9-in., 9c. | Curry Combs, 9c. |
| Paring Knives, 9c. | Asbestos Mats, 3 for 9c. | Picture Frames, 9c. | Vinegar Cruet, 9c. |
| Fruit Colanders, 9c. | Scissors, 7 and 8 inch, 9c. | Coat Frames, 2 for 9c. | Lunch boxes, 9c. |
| 10-qt. Tin Bucket, 9c. | 2-qt. Granite Cup, 9c. | Aluminum Cups, 9c. | 1-Pt. Granite Milk Bucket, 9c. |
| 10-qt. Tin Dish Pan, 9c. | 2-qt. Granite Covered Buckets, 9c. | Extra Large Dipper, 9c. | 12-inch Hand Saw, 9c. |
| Muffin Pans, 9c. | Bracket Lamps, 9c. | Buggy Whip, 9c. | Dust Pans, 2 for 9c. |
| 6-qt. Tin Preserve Kettle, 9c. | 8x12 Sheet Iron Pans, 9c. | Paint, assorted colors, 9c. | 5-Quart Granite Pudding Pan, 9c. |
| 3 Arm Nickel Towel Racks, 9c. | Crumb Tray and Scraper, 9c. | 7 and 8-inch Mottled Bowls, 9c. | Grass Shears, 9c. |
| Whisk Broom, 9c. | Comb Cases, 9c. | Basting Spoons, 2 for 9c. | Half Soles, pair 9c. |
| 4-qt. Sugar Canisters, 9c. | Whisk Broom Holders, 9c. | Family Cleavers, 9c. | Milk strainer, 9c. |
| Tin Pie Plates, 3 for 9c. | Square Jelly Cake Pans, 2 for 9c. | Rolling Pins, 9c. | Glass Butter Dish, 9c. |
| 4-qt. Tin Pudding Pans, 9c. | Individual Salt Cellars, 1/2 dozen 9c. | Ice Tongs, 9c. | Tumblers, 3 for 9c. |

NOTIONS.

Little Items at Big Savings

- Box Paper, per Box, 9c.
- Hooks and Eyes, 4 dozen, 9c.
- Safety Pins, 4 dozen, 9c.
- Combs, 2 for 9c.
- Darning Cotton, 4 spools for 9c.
- Pearl Buttons, 2 dozen 9c.
- Extra large Pencil Tablet, 2 for 9c.
- Paper Napkins, 3 dozen for 9c.
- Pins, 9 packs for 9c.
- Shaving Brushes, 9c.
- Tooth Brushes, 2 for 9c.
- Shawl Straps, 9c.
- Canvas Gloves, pair, 9c.
- Genesee Skirt and Waist fasteners, 9c.
- Carter's Ink, 2 for 9c.
- Japanese Toothpicks, 2 for 9c.
- Agate Buttons, 2 cards for 9c.
- Side Combs, per pair 9c.
- Aunt Lydia's Thread, 2 for 9c.
- Crepe Paper, 9c.
- Wool Dusters, 9c.
- Ladies' Bonnets, 9c.
- Towels, 9c.
- Thimbles, 2 for 9c.
- Chamois, 9c.
- Back Combs, 9c.
- 1 doz. Hair Pins, 9c.
- Ladies' Apron, 9c.

JEWELRY.

- Brooches, 9c.
- Baby Pins, 2 for 9c.
- Belt Pins and Buckles, 9c.
- Barrettes, 9c.
- Hat Pins, 2 for 9c.
- 3-piece Waist Set, 9c.
- Collar Buttons, 4 for 9c.
- Rings, 9c.
- Beads, 9c.
- Lace Pins, 9c.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

- Suspenders, 9c.
- Linen Collars, 9c.
- Sleeve Holders, 9c.
- Pocket Books, 9c.
- Pocket Knives, 9c.
- Trousers Hanger, 2 for 9c.
- Cuff Buttons, 9c.
- Rubber Collars, 9c.
- Bachelor Pants Button, 3 for 9c.
- Shoe Daubers, 2 for 9c.
- White Wash Ties, dozen, 9c.
- Coat Springs, 3 for 9c.

UNDERWEAR.

- Ladies' Vests with short sleeves, 9c.
- Ladies' Vest extra large size, 9c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

- Men's 24-inch Red Handkerchiefs, 2 for 9c.
- Men's Blue Handkerchiefs, 2 for 9c.
- Men's White Handkerchiefs, 9c.
- Ladies' Handkerchief, hemstitched and embroidered corner design; worth 15c; 9c.
- Ladies' White Handkerchiefs, 2 for 9c.
- Children's Handkerchiefs, 6 for 9c.

HOSIERY

- Ladies' Black Hose, 9c.
- Ladies' Tan Hose, 9c.
- Ladies' White Hose, 9c.
- Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, 9c.
- Misses' Tan and Black Ribbed Hose, sizes 5 to 9 1/2, 9c.
- Men's Tan and Black Hose, 9c.
- Men's Black Hose, white feet, 9c.

GROCERIES.

- Soclean, 2 lb for 9c.
- Talcum Powder, 9c.
- Toilet Soap, 3 cakes 9c.
- Baked Beans, 9c.
- Tomatos, 3-lb can, 9c.
- Succotash, can 9c.
- Gold Dust, 9c.
- 1-Qt. Syrup, Can 9c.
- Maccaroni, 9c.
- Witch Hazel, 9c.
- Root Beer, bottle 9c.
- Kleano Soap, 3 cakes 9c.
- Mendieson's Caustic Soda, 9c.
- Corn Starch, 2 packs for 9c.
- 1-lb Baker's Cocoa, 9c.
- Tomato Catsup, 9c.
- Miller's Powerine, 2 for 9c.
- Egg-O-See, 9c.
- Puffed Rice, 9c.
- Sardines, 2 for 9c.
- Pickles, bottle 9c.
- H-O-Tapioca, 9c.
- Currants, pound 9c.
- Bon Ami, cake 9c.
- Glass Chipped Beef, 9c.
- Dutch Cleanser, 9c.



175 Tin Buckets
9c.

10-qt. Flaring Tin Pail—a Bargain at the price.



200 Tin Cups.
5 for 9c.

1-pt. pieced, patent bottom, finely soldered and guaranteed not leak.



Good Flour Sifters,
9c each.

Extra Heavy Tin, twilled Wire Bottom, well made.

C. Edgar Yount & Co.,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Pleasant Valley.

Mr. Ephraim L. Bankard, one of our oldest citizens, died at his home in Pleasant Valley, July 18th., about 2 a. m. Sunday morning, at the age of 91 years. Mr. Bankard had been failing in health only about a week, and he and his aged widow had been sitting on the porch until nearly midnight; they had only gone to bed but a short time until his wife called your correspondent, only to find Mr. Bankard dead. Mr. Bankard was one of the building committee when our church was built. Funeral services were conducted on Tuesday afternoon by his pastor, Rev. Jas. B. Stonifer, assisted by Rev. John O. Yoder. The following survive him: Mr. N. H. Bankard, of Mt. Pleasant, and Mrs. Sarah Packham, of Baltimore, children of his first wife, and from his second marriage, his widow and the following children survive: Mr. A. H. Bankard, of Taneytown; Mrs. Franklin Welk, of near Littlestown, and Messrs. Harry and Howard Bankard, of Baltimore. The funeral was very largely attended, as Mr. Bankard had a host of friends.

Mr. Geo. C. Harman, of Hanover, is visiting relatives and friends in our village and vicinity.

A new bridge has been completed across our stream (Bear Branch), at Mr. E. C. Yingling's.

Union Bridge.

At a joint consistory meeting of the Union Bridge Reformed church, held at St. Paul's church, Union Bridge, it was unanimously decided not to accept the resignation of Rev. Martin Schweitzer. His salary was increased \$150.00 per year. This is the second raise in salary given Rev. Schweitzer since the first of this year. The call from the First Reformed church, Pottsville, Pa., was declined.

Dr. Marcella Schweitzer, of Ephrata, Pa., was the guest of his brother, Rev. Martin Schweitzer, during Sunday.

S. L. Mackley, who has been quite ill the past three weeks is somewhat improved at this writing.

The concrete floor is being put down in the new bank.

Postmaster M. C. Keefer and family, spent Sunday with his brother Frank and family, near town.

Raymond K. Angel has returned after a few week's visit to friends and relatives in Philadelphia.

D. Oscar Wolfe, one of the R. F. D. carriers from this place is spending his vacation fishing along Monocacy; his substitute L. H. Devibiss is carrying the mail during his absence.

A number of people from this place, spent Sunday at Gettysburg battlefield.

George Straw, of Panama, who has been spending his vacation here, with his parents returned there last week.

Misses Helen Rinehart and Edna Devibiss of this place, are spending the week at Pen-Mar.

Geo. T. Legg, our hustling miller, spent Tuesday in Baltimore, on business.

The band of this place furnished music for the festival at Johnsville, Saturday evening.

The long drought of about seven weeks was broken by a fine rain Tuesday evening followed by more on Wednesday.

Linwood.

The best news we have this week for the RECORD to carry to our far away friends, is that the backbone of our serious drought of two months was broken on Tuesday evening by a glorious rain, a real down pour and without any storm. On Wednesday afternoon and night another heavy rain, so we of this vicinity are all happy and wish every one may enjoy the blessing with us.

The horseback riding club, rode to New Windsor, on Monday evening, a beautiful evening, and would have had a pleasant outing had not the dust interfered.

Miss Helen Englar, gave a social on Monday evening to a limited number of her friends.

Stanley Arthur, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday and Monday, at Linwood Shade.

A letter from Clara Shriner Englar, reports her having a delightful time in Columbus, Ohio, with the expectation of visiting friends in Dayton, Ohio, before her return home.

Among the visitors in this locality are Miss Arthur, of Havre de Grace, with Miss Lulu Haines; Mrs. Thomas and daughter, of New York, with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lee Myers; Mrs. Roster and niece of Thurmont, visited Mrs. Lee Myers several days the past week; Miss Stoner, of Washington, with Mrs. Fannie Dorsey, and Miss Anna Went, of Detour, with Miss Helen Englar.

Mrs. Cover and Mrs. Albaugh, who have been on the sick list, are both convalescent.

Remember the lawn festival at Mrs. Dayhoff's on Aug. 1. Sandwiches, coffee and ice cream will be served.

Southern Carroll.

The entertainment given by the Good Templars, at Pickett's hall, on the 15th., was a splendid success, and several persons expressed a desire to unite with the happy band of fraternalists.

The heaviest rainfall of the summer, in this section, came on Wednesday evening. At Henrytown on the B. & O. R. R., it reached the proportions of a flood, delaying the 6.30 train more than an hour. A large barn, near Sykesville, was struck by lightning and burned with its contents.

Uniontown.

Misses Minnie Garner, of Linwood, and Eva E. Gilbert, of Uniontown, spent part of last week attending the encampment at Gettysburg and visiting relatives.

Mr. Howard Hiteshe, of Baltimore, visited Paul Devibiss last week.

Mrs. E. K. Fox and children, Grace and Mary Weaver, on Tuesday went to Baltimore, where they were met by Mr. Fox and all went by water to the coast of Maine, where they will remain for several weeks.

Dr. J. Newton Gilbert, of Annapolis, is spending ten days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Gilbert.

Mrs. Kate Gill, of Baltimore, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Wesley Gilbert.

Mrs. Lottie Crumpacker and children, Ruth and Harry, spent several days with Mrs. Frank Bowersox.

On Sunday morning at the close of Sunday School, there will be a graduating exercise. Seven children from the infant department will be graduated into the intermediate of the Lutheran Sunday School.

Don't forget the entertainment by the Lutheran Jr. C. E. Society, on Friday evening, July 31, 8 p. m., at Kemp's hall. Admittance 10 cents, reserved seats, 15 cents, on sale at the Lutheran parsonage. Special music by soloists and by the guitar and mandolin club. Fudge and popcorn sold during intermission.

Big Day at Gettysburg.

The big day at the Gettysburg encampment, was Tuesday, the day of the review, which attracted thousands of visitors, notwithstanding the heat and dust. Nearly 10,000 troops took part in the demonstration, which is said to have been the finest ever held in the history of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

In addition to Governor Stuart, other notables present were, Maj. Gen. Duval, U. S. A., Mayor Reburn, of Philadelphia, and several retired army officers. The Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry were drawn up on the parade ground at 4.30, when the Governor and his staff rode down between the double lines, the band of each Regiment playing as they passed. On their returning to division headquarters, each body of troops passed their position in magnificent order, with colors flying and bands playing, each receiving hearty applause.

A mimic battle for the possession of Little Round Top, took place in the morning, which looked much like the real thing, as there were some sharp conflicts and much blank ammunition was used. Although there were many interesting sights, the day was a tiresome one to many of the visitors, hundreds of whom were caught in the big thunder storm in the evening, some not getting home until the next day.

Lieutenant Paul Morley, Co. B., First Infantry, was killed by a stroke of lightning on the Gettysburg camp grounds, on Tuesday evening, and several others were badly shocked. The storm played havoc with the camp; a tent was struck and burned, many tents were blown down, and the equipment in general badly scattered.

Mr. Taft's Religious Belief.

The fact that Wm. H. Taft, the republican candidate for the Presidency, is a Unitarian, has brought into prominence the doctrines of that church, some being disposed to criticize the principles of his faith. His pastor is Rev. Dr. Pierce, of All Souls' Unitarian church, Washington. For the benefit of the curious, it may be said that the Unitarian creed is summed up in Article 2 of the Constitution, which says:

"The Church declares itself to be in affiliation with the body of liberal Christians organized as 'The American Unitarian Association,' and subscribers to the following declaration of principle embodied in the constitution adopted by the National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches in 1894.

"These churches accept the religion of Jesus, holding, in accordance with His teachings, that practical religion is summed up in love to God and love to man; . . . and we invite to our working fellowship any who, while differing from us in belief, are in general sympathy with our spirit and our practical aims."

Dr. Pierce does not understand how any criticism can be justly leveled at Mr. Taft on account of his religion. He pointed out that Jefferson, Adams and Daniel Webster were Unitarians, and that the Unitarian belief was essentially that expressed by Jefferson in his public writings.

"Our belief, which Mr. Taft has embraced, is to love justice and mercy and to walk humbly with our God," added Dr. Pierce. "Abraham Lincoln did not believe everything everybody else did, and yet he was a pretty fair specimen of a man. And I might mention that the beautiful hymn 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' so much loved by McKinley, was written by a Unitarian."

All Souls' Church was established in 1821 and has occupied its present home, at Fourteenth and L streets northwest, since 1877. The structure is not imposing, but roomy and comfortable, and covered heavily with clinging ivy, has a rested appearance in the midst of the bustle of the city. From its steeple in brazen tones bell cast by Paul Revere—him of the "midnight-ride" fame—in his new England foundry summons the people to worship, just as in earlier days it sounded the fire alarm.

The membership roll of the church has contained the names of many well-known persons. John C. Calhoun was an attendant there, as were also Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, Justice Morrill, John D. Long and George Bancroft, the historian. Rear Admiral Evans is now a member, as is Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who frequently occupies the pulpit. Among its membership are persons who were previously Methodists, Baptists, Catholics and Presbyterians and affiliated with other denominations.

Dr. Pierce in this connection explained that the Church would no more think of inquiring into the religion of an applicant for membership than it would buy itself with his political views. The Church stood for freedom and the doing of good things in a practical manner, he said. It maintains, for instance, a visiting nurse, paying all the expenses, being the only church of any denomination in Washington which does this.

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.

Lutherans at Pen-Mar.

The twenty-second annual reunion of the Lutheran Church was held at Pen-Mar, Thursday afternoon. Rev. G. W. Enders, D. D., of York, Pa., presiding. The reunion program began with a concert by the Pen-Mar Orchestra, under the leadership of John C. Bohl, who gave selections from Thomas, Mendelssohn, Verdi and Sousa. Then followed an invocation by Rev. Dr. Enders. The Apostles' Creed, Gloria Patri and Shepherd Psalm were recited by the assembly. Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles Butler, who appeared in the place of his father, Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington, D. C. An anthem, "And Endless Alleluia," was sung by the Lutheran Reunion Chorus, supported by the Beehive Orchestra, of York, Pa.

An address of welcome was given by Rev. P. A. Heilmann, of Baltimore, after which the assembly sang "Oh, Christians Leagued Together." Rev. Prof. T. B. Roth, D. D., delivered the oration of the day on the subject of "Plymouth Rock and Some Other Rocks."

The largest crowd of the season was present, though the day was threatening and uncomfortably hot. About three o'clock a heavy rain scattered the crowds, trenching those who could not find shelter.

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 cured 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."

The Corrupt Practices Act.

The election this Fall will be the first to be held under the new Corrupt Practices act, and considerable interest is being manifested in what effect, if any, the law will have on the vote, and whether it will be observed, or evaded. The substance of the law is as follows:

Giving money or any valuable thing to any person for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting. Taking money so given. Voting or refraining from voting in any election, primary or general, or any caucus or political convention, in consideration of any gift of money or anything else.

Contributing money or any valuable thing to any political organization, or to defray the expenses of any election, except through the treasurer or political agent of that organization.

Contributing money to any political agent or treasurer under a false name. Any action by employers in the nature of a threat calculated to influence their vote. This includes placing any motto, device or argument, on or in pay envelopes, posting placards in workshops, or informing workmen that in case of the election or defeat of any candidate work in the establishment will cease, or the establishment will be closed up or wages will be reduced.

Buying drinks or food or provisions or entertainment for any voter with the intention of influencing his vote, or accepting such drinks or food.

Any person convicted of any of these offenses is liable to a fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$1000, or imprisonment for not longer than a year, or both. In addition he is made ineligible to hold office for a period of four years from the commission of the offense.

In the Jungle.



"What's the matter with Brother Lion?" "Why, he got a sure tip on the races and lost all of his coin."

"I see, and now he's making an awful row about it."

His Preference.

"Now, I want you to meet Miss Dingleberry. She's considered to be remarkably well informed."

"Say, if it's all the same to you, dear boy, I'd much rather be introduced to that baby faced girl over there with the blue ruffles."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Making Good.

Motorby (sternly)—I hear you're getting rakeoffs from both the repair man and the tire dealer?

New Chauffeur (in surprise)—But, sir, didn't you advertise for an experienced chauffeur who thoroughly understood his business?—Puck.

All is Changed.

"He says his wife is becoming unbearable. She says such sharp and sarcastic things."

"Why, he used to comment upon that before he married her."

"Yes, but he considered it 'wit' then."—Philadelphia Press.

Women's Clubs Are Trumps!

Winning Lady (triumphantly)—I am sure none of you could guess where I learned to play bridge.

Important.

Teacher—What is the total population of the globe?

Small Boy (promptly)—One and one-half billions.

Little Girl (raising her hand)—Please, ma'am, we have a new baby brother in our house.—New York Life.

Old Sore, Cut & Burn Antiseptic

Cures the Old Sores that other remedies won't cure

Relieves the Pain of a Burn instantly

A New Discovery

by Dr. Porter an Old Railroad Surgeon.

25c packages free at your nearest Drug Store

We have made arrangements with the majority of the local Druggists by which they will give away free a limited number of regular 25c packages of Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil as a means of introducing the remedy to those who have never used it. To be sure of getting a free sample call on your Druggist to-day.

The PARIS MEDICINE COMPANY, 2622-30 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE and other standard preparations have a new discovery that far surpasses anything ever placed on the market for old sores, cuts, burns and all wounds.

Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil

will cure old chronic sores which other remedies have failed to cure, and will absolutely relieve the pain of a burn instantly, you would not believe it; therefore we wish to place the remedy, FREE OF COST, in your hands to convince you that it is the most wonderful remedy ever discovered.

We Mean It

It is needed in every home. When any of the family are severely burned or cut, you haven't time to send for a remedy, but you need it at once; therefore do not delay to send to your Druggist for a regular 25c package, FREE OF COST. We give it free, in this way, because we know that when one family tries it they will recommend it to other families, and thus introduce it. Send for a free package and convince yourself that a wonderful progress along the line of new discoveries has been made in the manufacture of this preparation.

Old Sores, Running Sores, Fever Sores, Burns, Boils, Carbuncles, Granulated Eyelids, Scald Head, Scalp Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Sore Throat, Throat Trouble, Eczema, Skin Diseases, Bites & Stings, Ear Ache, Ulcers, Wounds.

The following dealers have these goods in stock for free distribution: MCKINNEY, ROBT S., Taneytown. MCKELLIP, J., Taneytown. FORMWALT, J. E., Uniontown.

STOVES! STOVES! Important Announcement!

I have the Largest and Best Stock of Stoves ever offered in town. Call to see them!

Penn Esther and Red Cross The very best makes on the market. All sizes, a reasonable prices.

OIL STOVES A SPECIALTY! Plumbing and Steam Heating!

The time of the year is here to prepare for your winter heating. Call on, or drop card to undersigned before placing your order. Am prepared to serve you at the Lowest Possible price. I also handle

Pumps, Wind Wheels, and the Plumbing business in general.

H. S. KOONS, TANEYTOWN, MD.

A Great Speech. "Did you hear the speech that Stumper made last night? That will get him a good many votes."

"You bet I did. Great, wasn't it?" "I should say it was. Did you notice what he said about justice?"

"Yes. And equity?" "Uh-huh! Say, that was a great peroration to liberty."

"Wasn't it? And wasn't that great what he said about righteousness?" "That's what it was. And what he said about law and order wasn't so bad."

"No, indeed. And I was especially interested in what he said about the American spirit."

"Yes. Wasn't that fine? And I thought the crowd would go crazy when he apotheosized the flag."

"So did I. And what did you think of that apostrophe to human brotherhood?"

"Best I ever heard. It surely was a great speech. But there's one thing I couldn't quite make out."

"What was that?" "What are his real views on public questions?"

"You can search me."—Ellis O. Jones in Puck.

Plans Gone Awry. "So you are going to stay home for the summer?" "Yes," answered Mr. Litwate. "I intended to enjoy myself thoroughly. But after I had purchased tennis clothes, golfing clothes, yachting clothes and riding clothes I found I hadn't enough left to pay railway fare and hotel bills."—Washington Star.

What He Ordered. Guest (in cheap restaurant)—See here, waiter, I thought I told you to bring me a strong cup of coffee.

Waiter—Well, wot's de matter wid dat cup? Youse couldn't break it wid a ax.—Chicago News.

Hardly Acquainted. "Yes," said the would be artist proudly, "I am wedded to my art."

Baltimore Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Hay, Mixed Hay, Straw, Rye bales.

Corrected Weekly. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co. Corrected weekly, on day of publication.

Wheat, dry milling new 88@88 Corn, 75@75 Oats, 70@70 Rye, 40@40 Hay, Timothy, 13.00@14.00 Hay, Mixed, 11.00@12.00 Hay, Clover, 11.00@12.00 Straw, Rye bales, 13.00@13.50

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

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 endorsement 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.

IN FLY TIME.

(By The Common-sense Philosopher.)
"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men."
—Old Saw.

Our recently given story of how the flies hastened the signing of the Declaration of Independence had a tendency to remind one forcibly that the season of that pestiferous little insect has again returned. Doubtless it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to say anything new about the fly. Pretty much all has been said that can be said. It has been said in almost every language, most largely—in profane. The fly has been "cussed" and discussed more or less from the earliest times till now, and his character and habits will continue to be dissected as long as he and man endure. There was a time in particular when the Egyptians must have had a good deal to say about him,—when he flutters on the surface of all conversation, and was the prevailing sermon on everybody's soap. Unquestionably the fly was discussed with great energy in Egypt that season. And, in consequence, the Egyptian vocabulary of ejaculatory profanity must have been greatly expanded and enlarged. In the progress of time the general vocabulary of human speech has had multitudinous explosively forceful expressions added to it by the simple, unaided efforts of this earnest, untiring, provoking little pest.

More often than any other living thing the common house-fly goads the carnal man to a creative impulse wherein, because existing forms of expression seem inadequate, he wreaks himself upon the vernacular and adds a forcible idiom to his mother tongue. What other creature is there, for instance, that arouses man from his sweet morning slumbers by alighting on his nose and uttering his countenance the trite and uninteresting announcement—the sun is risen; it is time to be astir? Nothing in creation except the house-fly does that. And the worst of it is that when he has succeeded in awaking you from your peaceful and refreshing slumbers he retires to his perch on the bed-post before you can get a whack at him, and there sharpens his fore-paws while he whinks at you and waits for you to go to sleep again. Fancy any decent or respectable *fool* doing that! Why, did even the ostrich have the exasperating habits of the fly, that magnificent and gigantic bird would be exterminated in short order. It would not be tolerated even in a circus. To be sure, the ostrich is larger than the fly, and has no disposition to indulge in fly antics; but the principal holds good. Why should we tolerate in the fly what we would resent with a double-barrelled shot-gun in the ostrich.

The truth is, we are too tolerant of the fly. It has often been remarked, but we take the liberty of repeating once again, here and now, as being in season,—the fly is altogether too familiar on short acquaintance. He is as fond of sugar as a politician is of "plums", and he sticks, then flies away, and comes back and pairs off, and altogether is as hard to lay your hand on as a professional boodler.

And now we are, so to speak, in the vestibule of the fly season. As you write it is the middle of July, and the fly is just embarking on his midsummer career. See how he winks from the edge of the sugar bowl, or flings himself in playful gymnastics on the jelly and the jam. Already he begins to skate on the butter dish, and to lave his fore-feet in the coffee and tea. Presently he will infest the cream-jug, and plunge madly headforemost into the delicious soup. Then came the dog-days when he preys everywhere. And during the trying period the family that keeps a house-fly will have no need for an alarm-clock. One experienced fly in any bed-room will do the work of several muzzins, and do it capitably; though he will wake the somnolent occupants to anything but prayer. With the coming of dawn's rosy hues the suddenly awakened sleeper will wildly fling his hand across his nose, and say things he will be sorry for afterward, while the tormenting pest that woke him sits on the pillow taking a dry wash, and musing over the utter depravity of mankind. Such are the days upon which we have entered; such are the experiences in store for us. And for the next six weeks at least we may be sure that to the earnest query "Is life worth living?"—the bald-headed man in particular, whose pate, smooth and shining, is the fly's most inviting picnic ground, will respond unanimously and emphatically,—*"Not in fly-time!"*

The following little episode may afford our readers a seasonable bit of amusement and pleasure:

The Small Boy and the Bald-headed Man.

Some time ago a lady, accompanied by her son, a very small boy, boarded a train at Little Rock, Arkansas. There was a care-worn expression over the woman's face, hanging there like a tattered veil, and many of the rapid questions asked by the boy were answered only by unconscious sighs.

"Ma," said the boy, pointing to a bald-headed man sitting in front of them, "that man's like a baby, ain't he?"

"Hush!" said the mother quietly.

"Why must I hush?" responded the youngster.

After a few moments' silence, the boy broke out again: "Ma, what's the matter with that man's head?"

"Hush, I tell you. He's bald."

"What's bald?"

"His head hasn't got any hair on it."

"Did it come off?"

"I guess so."

"Will mine come off?"

"Some time, maybe."

"Then I'll be bald, won't I?"

"Yes."

"Will you care?"

"Don't ask so many questions." After another silence the boy exclaimed: "Ma, look at the fly on that man's head!"

"If you don't hush, I'll whip you when we get home."

"Look! There's another fly. Look at 'em!"

"Madam," said the man, putting aside a newspaper and looking around savagely, "what's the matter with that young hyena?"

The woman blushed, stammered out something, and then attempted to smooth back the boy's hair.

"One fly, two flies, three flies," said the boy innocently, counting to himself, at the same time following with his eyes a basket of oranges carried by the news-boy.

"Here, you young hedge hog," said the bald-headed man, "if you don't hush I'll have the conductor put you off the train."

The poor woman, not knowing what else to do, boxed the boy's ears and then gave him an orange to keep him from crying.

"Ma, have I got red marks on my head?" whimpered the youngster.

"I'll slap you again, if you don't hush."

"Then there will be red marks, won't there?" persisted the boy.

"If you don't keep quiet, you'll see," answered the mother.

A moment later the little chap said, "Ma, may I ask the man a question?"

"What do you want to ask him?"

"Something I want to know."

"Hush! You mustn't annoy him; he's not in a humor to be bothered."

The boy relapsed into a short silence.

Then suddenly, before his mother could interpose, he blurted out: "Say, mister, does it hurt to be bald-headed?"

"Youngster," said the man, "if you will keep quiet, I'll give you a quarter."

The boy promised and the money was paid over.

The man took up his paper and resumed his reading.

"This is my bald-headed money," mused the boy. "When I get bald I'm going to give boys money. Say, mister, have all bald-headed men got money?"

The annoyed man threw down his paper, arose and exclaimed: "Madam, hereafter, when you travel, leave that young gorilla at home. Hitherto I have always thought that the old prophet was very cruel for calling the bears to kill the children for making sport of his bald head, but now I am forced to believe that he did a Christian act. If your boy had been in that crowd, he would certainly have died first. If I can't find another seat on this train, I'll ride on the cow-catcher rather than remain here."

The irate passenger disappeared, a sultry atmosphere attending him.

"The bald-headed man is gone," said the boy. Then the mother leaned back, drew a breath of relief, blew a tired sigh from her lips and awaited the next outbreak, glad in her heart that the ordeal through which she had just passed was at last really ended.

COMMON-SENSE PHILOSOPHER.

No More Hunger Nor Thirst.
(For the Record.)
My Pilot points the way;
Forward he guides us, though our boat be slow;
Though wind and tempest terrorize the day,
Though friends forsake, and fondest hopes decay.

Yet when the night has gone
We know he leads us on.

My Shepherd leads the way,
Through the unfaithful years,
Through failures, faults and tears
He calls his sheep to mount the stony ways
Though thorns and briars, meet the tangled maze.

He calleth "Lovest thou me?"
Then follow, follow me.

Sweet peace at last—after toil and strife,
After the wounds and scars of life,
After the desert passed,
Still waters ours at last.

J. R. HOFFMAN,
Kewanee, Ill.

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.

Always On Trial?
(For the Record.)
When we least expect it, ourselves and our work are having judgment passed on them. Sometimes we wonder why the things we engage in, the Societies we belong to, the causes we support, are not more popular and successful? We just can't see what is wrong, or why more people don't take hold and follow our way of thinking and doing. Perhaps, after all, we are not quite as perfect and important, as leaders, as we think we are?

We got the idea this way. Not so long ago, at the close of our C. E. meeting, we overheard an occasional visitor say, "I never before saw such disorder in a church in my life." Well, it certainly was noisy. Loud talk and laughter, as soon as the benediction was pronounced—really about the same as at a picnic or at the "leaving out" of a day school. But, it was done by our best young ladies—our regular members, our Committee members—who are young and full of life, you know, and certainly a little lack of restraint ought not call for harsh criticism.

Still, the point is worth remembering. I suppose, that while the C. E. and other societies of the church may be made up largely by and for young people, they should, for propriety's sake, reserve their boisterous spirits for other occasions, especially if "outsiders" are going to form a bad opinion of such organizations because of our actions.

It is not a pleasant thought, but probably it is true that while we think we are *doing things just right*, and are of the opinion that others ought to follow along, the *others* may be thinking that we are *not good examples* to follow. Anyway, there must be something wrong, somewhere, or our plans and examples would meet with greater success.

Always on trial? Always being "sized up"? Well, we are generally doing that with those out of "our set", so why should we escape? It isn't pleasant, nor a compliment to our superior code of behavior, but it's "common-sense philosophy" such as we have been reading in the RECORD for some months. If the things we work for, and with, are going to be judged by the way the public sees us, as individuals—well, then perhaps

we ought to behave ourselves a little better in a good many ways, and in harmony with the objects of the work (?) in which we are engaged. There now; that sounds real wise, and very, very good. Almost too much so.

WE & OTHERS.

The Old Liberty Bell.

(For the Record.)
In 1777, during the threatened invasion of Philadelphia by the British army, fears were entertained that the Liberty Bell and the bells of St. Peter's and Christ Churches, would fall into the hands of the British and be transformed into ammunition. It was decided to send the bells, eleven in number, to some distant settlement to insure their safety.

In those days farmers from Lehigh Valley made frequent trips to Philadelphia market with their produce. Their wagons were built especially strong for long journeys and heavy loads. One day a party of Lehigh county farmers were asked to haul the bells to Allentown. Being imbued with patriotic spirit, they promptly consented. At Bethlehem the wagon bearing the Liberty Bell broke down and the bell was loaded on another wagon and the journey completed. The archives of the Moravian Church records this fact: "Arriving at Allentown, the bells were taken to old Zion Church, the floor of which was taken up for the purpose and the bells deposited beneath the pulpit," there they rested carelessly watched by the sturdy yeomanry of the village until peace was declared, when they were removed to Philadelphia.

On the evening of November 4, 1893, the old bell paid its second visit to Allentown. It was on the occasion of its homeward trip from Chicago from the World's Fair. Amid fire-works and cheers, escorted by one of the largest parades in the city's history, the old bell was taken to the church, which stands on the site of the one which sheltered it in the dark days of the infant Republic, and the next morning the journey to Philadelphia was made.

One of the farmers who gave his helping hand in the removal of the bell was Ephraim Michley. One of his descendants, Mrs. A. G. Saeger, whose mother was a Troxell, related to the Troxell's here, had erected a few years ago a tablet in Zion's Reformed Church with this inscription: "To commemorate the concealment of the Liberty Bell during the Revolutionary War in the second church, built on this site, this Tablet is erected by the Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." Ephraim Michley was Mrs. Saeger's ancestor; being relatives of mine and possessing the family record which I compiled, these facts are authentic.

In your article on the Liberty Bell you are not certain as to the facts. I am glad to give this to you. William Henrie, who rang the old State House bell when the Declaration of Independence had been agreed upon by Congress, is worthy to be remembered in connection with this account. He is buried in the Pine Street church cemetery, Philadelphia. J. A. HELMAN, Emmitsburg, Md.

Maryland Fried Chicken.

These are the halcyon days when spring chicken has grown large enough to fry, and if there is anything better than this fowl properly fried, deponent does not know it. It is true that the frying pan is an implement much in disfavor with dietiticians. To fry anything, so epicures say, is to vulgarize it. But as all signs fail in dry weather, so do all epicurean rules fail in the case of a nice little chicken waiting to be cooked.

On the menu of almost every hotel enters, whether in Kamchatka—wherever that remarkable place may be—or in Maine, one finds featured "Chicken, Maryland style."

The articles served under this title weep in most cases make the angels weep. Certainly it would make any old colored Maryland cook wring her hands in anguish to see what culinary sins are committed in its name.

Maryland fried chicken is a dish to set before a king; before the queen, for that matter, and all the members of the royal family.

A few years ago I was traveling in the West when upon the menu of the large hostelry at which I was staying I described the magic words "Chicken a la Maryland." They gave me a throbbing homesickness, and immediately I ordered a large portion of this dish, and awaited its arrival with impatience.

It came, that chicken, and it was not a la Maryland. It was encased in an armor made, so far as I could discover, of corn meal and gum arabic, or something I could not analyze. When I had broken this crust I found a small piece of chicken, reeking with lard and very over-done. With it was served a black gravy also very greasy.

I ordered away the chicken, much to the surprise of the waiter-man, and ordered a broiled chop, for you can't do much to a chop to disguise its identity.

Even in a Maryland hotel one is not always sure under what disguise chicken may be presented. But in the private home it is possible to secure the real article in all its deliciousness and without great trouble. The process is as follows: Joint a tender chicken. Dip each piece in flour to which have been added pepper and salt, until thoroughly coated. Set aside for an hour, then fry in deep lard to a golden brown. Be sure to fry long enough for the thickest pieces of chicken to be cooked all the way through. Drain upon brown paper and keep hot while making the cream gravy. For this stir in the pan from which the chicken has been taken a lump of butter that has been plentifully rolled in flour, and when it bubbles add a small cup of hot cream or milk to which a pinch of soda has been added. Stir for two minutes to prevent scorching, add a tablespoonful of minced parsley and send immediately to the table.

Old-time cooks always serve corn dodgers with fried chicken. Some of them make these exactly as they do corn cakes for breakfast; others simply make a mush, allow it to become cold and then fry it crisp with the chicken and serve with the gravy.

Another very much esteemed accompaniment to fried chicken is corn fritters made with green corn. For these score with a sharp knife and scrape off the ears a pint of sweet corn. Beat together a cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one egg, whipped light, salt to taste and enough flour to make a thin batter. Into this stir the scraped corn. Beat hard and cook as you would griddle cakes until they are brown and crisp.

An Attractive Dictionary.

One of the most necessary things to a young girl in fact, to any one, is a dictionary. No desk is complete without it, for hardly a day passes that one has not to resort to that most useful of all books.

Difficult words are not always the trouble—it is more often the little simple ones that escape the memory and make the writer wonder whether there are one or two "it's" in it.

Dictionary always come bound only in plain dark covers. Why, because their contents are dull, they should be made to look so gloomy and uninviting is a mystery; nevertheless, they are never attractively gotten up and are more of a disfigurement to a daintily appointed desk than an ornament.

That is why they are always getting lost; people cannot bear the sight of them, so they are tucked away and the hiding place forgotten.

To make this book an addition to the desk, cover it with brocade or heavy silk. A flowered design is the most effective—any color that matches the room.

The cover must be made on the book, not slipped on afterward, lest it should wrinkle. When the edges are whipped together over the hard back, sew a narrow piece of flat gold braid all around the edge on the outside. This gives a finish to the work and hides the stitches.

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.

Woman's World

LADY GERARD LOWTHER.

A Former American to Adorn Berlin as British "Ambassador."

The appointment of Sir Gerard Lowther as British ambassador at Berlin means another social triumph for an American woman.

Sir Gerard is an Englishman who owes his success largely to the helpful companionship and loving counsel of an American wife, and it can be truly added to her personal beauty and unaffected charm as a hostess.

Lady Lowther was Alice Blight, daughter of Atheron Blight of Philadelphia and granddaughter of Richard Greenough, the famous sculptor. She met Sir Gerard at Newport, where, with her equally beautiful sisters, she passed the summers. He was then first secretary of the British embassy at Washington, of which Lord Pauncefoote was then the head. They were married during the season of 1905, and have one child, a daughter.

A lovely blond, the few years since



LADY LOWTHER, WHO WAS MISS ALICE BLIGHT OF PHILADELPHIA.

her marriage have ripened and enhanced Lady Lowther's beauty, but her personal charm and amiability make her even more radiant.

Having served as a diplomat at Madrid, Paris, Constantinople, Sofia, Bucharest, Tokyo, Budapest, Washington and Valparaiso, Sir Gerard has been minister to Morocco since 1904, and anybody who knows aught of European politics knows how trying the post has been. Through it all Lady Lowther has been her husband's helpmeet, although prolonged residence at Tangier is as trying to a foreign woman's temper as her beauty.

Sir Gerard was one of Britain's envoys at the Algeiras conference, and there his wife delighted the most distinguished statesmen of the world by her charm as a hostess.

Great as will be the transition from Tangier to Berlin, it is safe to predict that Lady Lowther will find only a better setting for her shining virtues in the German capital.

Take Time to Be Dainty.

"Put ribbons through my corset covers? Why, it takes too long. I can't spare that much time in the morning."

That was the answer of a girl who was envying the dainty appearance of another girl, whose blue silk ribbons in her corset cover were glimpsed through her sheer shirt waists.

The girl who complained she hadn't time to be dainty probably devoted hours to trifles that came to naught. She possibly gossiped for fifteen minutes here and there all through the day in a manner that was not of advantage to herself or her listener.

She probably always found time for loitering or reading some foolish book.

When a girl begins to think that the cost of daintiness is too high she is beginning to lose her first point of attractiveness.

It is her right to be sweetly dressed, and she could so organize her life into the proper channel that she could find a quarter of an hour to give herself the chance to have nice things.

This ribbon in a corset cover is only one of many little instances to show that a girl is living up to all the womanliness in her. She must take time to be dainty.

Care of Musical Instruments.

Neither piano nor organ should be left open at night or habitually when not in use.

The changes of temperature are very hurtful to the tone of any instrument, and especially the gathering of dampness, which not only interferes with the tonal quality of the reeds and strings, but is very likely to seriously affect the works.

Pianos in particular should be kept in as even a temperature as possible, since they are much affected by alternations of heat and cold, dryness and moisture. If thus exposed they require very frequent tuning, and are not satisfactory in action or tone.

Care is also equally desirable in regard to other stringed instruments, the violin family, banjos, guitars and the like. All fine instruments should be habitually kept in cases lined with baize or flannel.

If a small linen bag filled with camphor is hung on a small nail on the inside of the piano case it will prevent moths from getting into the felt.

A Utopia For Housewives.

In Denmark few housewives have trouble with their servants. A system has been perfected which guarantees a

housewife honest and good servants as well as independence and fair treatment to those employed.

When a young woman obtains employment she goes to a police station and gets a book which testifies to her good character and in which is entered the name of the woman into whose service she enters. Without this book of character a servant cannot secure employment. This book she gives to her new mistress. In return she gets a key of the front door of the house.

The servant enjoys absolute independence. Should she desire to leave the service, she is required to give her mistress two weeks' notice. When she leaves she receives her book and reports off at the police station.

Should several weeks or months elapse before she again secures employment, she is required at the police station to give an account of herself and tell where she has been.

To Clean Cretonne.

The craze for cretonne has now got to such a stage that the fortunate owners of this pretty and serviceable fabric are looking about them for a means of cleaning it. It should, first of all, be thoroughly shaken in the open air and then washed in bran water without rubbing. Rinse in a second bowl of bran water, to which salt and vinegar have been added in the proportion of one tablespoonful of each to a quart of water, in order to prevent the colors from running.

Wring tightly and roll up with a fold of clean towel between each roll. Using a heavy hot iron, iron the cretonne on the wrong side until it is quite dry. As the bran water itself stiffens there is no necessity for starching.

Pat and Judge Longworth.

The Irish are proverbially witty, and very few, if any, ever come out ahead of these sons of Erin, as the following incident will prove: Judge Longworth of Cincinnati—the father of Nicholas Longworth—was very fond of talking with "sons of toil." When driving through the park one day in his dog-cart Judge Longworth stopped a plodding laborer and asked him if he wanted a lift. The Irishman accepted, and once in the cart the judge said: "Well, Pat, you'd be a long time in Ireland before you would be driving with a judge."

"Yes, sir," replied the judge's guest. "And you'd be many a day in Ireland before they'd make you a judge."

To Freshen Black Clothes.

A woman who has worn black for years says she keeps her clothes fresh with a mixture made as follows:

Buy 5 cents' worth of borax and 10 cents' worth of camphor gum. Put them into a large bowl, breaking the camphor gum into small pieces. Pour over this a quart of boiling water, stirring to dissolve the borax. All the camphor will not dissolve. When cool, put it into a bottle and cork tightly. When ready to use it pour a little into a basin, diluting it with half the quantity of cold water. Wet a stocking with this and sponge your black goods, pressing afterward. This will remove all spots and grease and restore the black.

Largest Flower in the World.

In Sumatra may be seen the wonderful rafflesia, which is the largest known flower in the world. It has five round red petals, each measuring a foot across, and these support a cup about a foot wide. Truly a gigantic buttonhole!

Trained For Company.

The teacher asked: "Elsie, when do you say 'Thank you?'" Elsie's face lighted up for that was one thing she knew, and she answered confidently, "When we have company."

Thoughts.

Men grow old more quickly from having nothing to do than from overwork. A running machine will keep bright for years. An idle one will soon rust out.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—Third Quarter, For July 26, 1908.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. xv, 13-28. Memory Verse, 22—Golden Text, Josh. xxiv, 24—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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In many ways the Lord is ever proving us to see if we are willing to be wholeheartedly His and to walk in His ways, and He is also asking us to prove Him and see if He will not do just as He says (Gen. xxii, 1; Dent. viii, 2; John vi, 6; Mal. iii, 10), that we may know Him and glorify Him in the eyes of others. In Jesus of Nazareth God found one who was perfectly His own in thought, word and deed, one who could say, "I delight to do Thy will, O my God; yea, Thy law is within my heart" (Ps. xl, 8). All others have failed in greater or less degree, but some have desired to live thus, and where God sees that desire He accepts it and makes much of it, for "if there be first a willing mind it is accepted according to that a man hath and not according to that he hath not" (II Cor. viii, 12). Saul soon proved himself willful and disobedient, and Samuel had to say to him: "Thy kingdom shall not continue. The Lord hath sought Him a man after His own heart who shall fulfill all His will" (chapter xiii, 14; Acts xiii, 22). The Lord tried Saul repeatedly, for He is long suffering, but again and again he failed. After the night at Samuel's house Samuel sent him to Gilgal, saying, "Seven days shalt thou tarry till I come to thee and shew thee what thou shalt do" (chapter x, 8). We read in chapter xiii, 8-14, that he tarried seven days, but evidently not quite the full time, and himself offered the offerings, and as soon as he had made an end of offering Samuel came and reproved him and said the words quoted above. Thus we see Saul taking upon himself to do what he had no right to and so impatient that he could not wait the full time. By little things God tests us, as when He tested Gideon's ten thousand.

In the lesson chapter today God again tries Saul by sending him to smite and utterly destroy the Amalekites, who were the first to fight with Israel after they left Egypt and concerning whom God said that He would put out the remembrance of them from under heaven (Ex. xvii, 8-16). Saul went forth and smote them as he had been commanded, but not fully, for it is written, "But Saul and the people spared Agag and the best of the sheep and of the oxen and of the fatlings and the lambs," etc. (verse 9). Yet Saul met Samuel with this greeting: "Blessed be thou of the Lord. I have performed the commandment of the Lord" (verse 13). This, however, was not the Lord's view of it, for He said to Samuel, "It repenteth Me that I have set up Saul to be king, for he is turned back from following Me and hath not performed My commandments" (verse 11). A word is in order here about this repenting of the Lord spoken of in this verse and in verse 25 and the seeming contradiction in verse 29, with which compare Num. xxiii, 19.

It is impossible that God should change His mind or be sorry for anything He had done, as if things had turned out differently from what He had expected; but, foreseeing all events and knowing that at a certain point He would have to change His mode of procedure, when these turning points in the unfolding of His purpose come these are called His repentings. We change our mind and do otherwise; but, while God does otherwise than He had been doing, He never changes His mind. See in verses 20, 21, how Saul persists in saying that he had obeyed the voice of the Lord, but admitting that he had saved the best of the sheep and oxen to sacrifice unto the Lord. Then follows Samuel's stinging rebuke: "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice." * * * Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord He hath also rejected thee from being king" (verses 22, 23). See also in verse 26 the emphasis upon the fact that his partial obedience was a rejection of the word of the Lord. There is even in these days much partial belief of the Lord's messages, but few consider that a sin. Here is something to consider seriously—that a partial belief or obedience is a virtual rejection of His word. It is to be feared that many a preacher who is falling to declare the whole truth has no better excuse than that of Saul, "I feared the people and obeyed their voice" (verse 24). That man has surely missed his calling who while posing as a minister of Jesus Christ gives more thought to his congregation and how to please them than to pleasing Him whose messenger he professes to be. Such a one had better give heed to Gal. i, 10, "If I yet pleased men I should not be the servant of Christ;" also I Thess. ii, 4, "Not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts."

It is sadly true that there are preachers who, knowing that if they preached the whole counsel of God they could not keep their situation, prefer to be false to God for the sake of their living. There are also many in the pulpit and out of it who, while professing hearty obedience to God, allow their hearts to carry them away and their eyes to wink at certain things (Job xv, ii, 12) lest by being wholly conformed to God they should incur the displeasure of their friends. The whole-hearted life for God means a whole-hearted opposition to the world, the flesh and the devil. If we will follow Jesus Christ we must deny self and overcome the world.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning July 26, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic—The home mission schoolhouse and what it does.—II Chron. xvii, 1-9.

The importance of teaching in connection with religion has been recognized since the very earliest times. In the early national life of the Jews parents were not only commanded to keep and magnify the law, but "to teach it to their children." During the Jewish dispersion in every Jewish synagogue there was a school for the children, the teaching being largely religious. In this respect Christianity has followed in the footsteps of Judaism. The work for centuries was largely done by Christian parents and academic institutions organized by Christian philanthropists. But for the past century and a little over Sunday schools have been associated with most churches, the chief business of which has been to instruct the young in the word of God, that it may make them "wise unto salvation."

Such a history would necessarily and inevitably link the school with mission work. Christ commanded His disciples to teach as well as preach. Churches follow His example in this respect. The mission schoolhouse is an important factor today as never before. The hope of the future lies in the children and youth of today, and if they can be educated along the right lines this future and the future of God's kingdom are assured.

In the work of education and missions various kinds of schools are in operation. There is the day school. It may be in the missionary's house or in the building prepared for it or in any suitable place that can be secured. The first mission school in Alaska was a dance hall, but it was the best place that could be found. Here the smaller children attend and are taught, and in all our mission fields there are such schools. Then there are boarding schools, largely for young women, that they may be taught for the purpose of teaching their own people at home. Such schools are necessary in all our mission fields. In home mission work we find them among the Indians, Alaskans, mountaineers of the south and other exceptional classes of people in our land. For instance, the Presbyterian church has such a school at New Concord, N. C., called Scotia seminary. Here 400 of the brightest colored girls of the south are assembled, and when graduated they go back to their own homes and teach school, sometimes having as many as sixty scholars under them. The tremendous advantage of such a widespread and important work can scarcely be calculated. Above the boarding schools are colleges and theological seminaries, where young men are prepared for the ministry.

The mission schoolhouse, in whatever form, stands for three things—the education of the heart, the mind and the hand. The supreme object of all mission work is to save souls, and this is always kept in mind. No other education will suffice to replace it. Learning to use the hammer or to make a dress is important, but neither can regenerate the heart. Christian teachers put religion first, but they do not neglect the mind and hands. The mind is trained. It was my privilege as a director of Scotia seminary to be present a few years ago at commencement to deliver an address the evening before. There were 400 present and all dressed in white, and each girl had made with her own hands the dress that she wore. What young ladies' seminary, outside our mission schools, could produce 400 students who could make commencement dresses? Perhaps some of their fathers would be pleased to know they knew less Greek or French and more about making their own clothes.

This is only a brief reference to the mission schoolhouse in comparison to what might be said. A volume might be written and then something omitted. But it at least shows us the importance of the school work and should increase our interest in teachers and students. They need our prayers or sympathy and financial support. Let us give all these liberally and cheerfully.

BIBLE READINGS.
Deut. vi, 6-9; Ex. xviii, 19-21; Isa. lii, 7; Prov. xxii, 1-6; Nah. i, 15; Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; Ps. li, 12, 13; John xiv, 23, 27; Col. iii, 23-25.

The Empire State Convention.



This is the sticker that is being used to tell all the world that the 2,200 societies of New York state are to have their next convention in the capital city next October.

Nuggets.
Christian Endeavor consists not in the outward matters of the pledge, committees, officers, unions, but in love to Christ.

A society is a good one in proportion as the hearts of the members are set on doing Christ's will.

The heart of Christian Endeavor is Christ's heart; our hearts are cold except as they touch His.

Heart stimulants are dangerous. The best heart medicine is steady exercise, fresh air and proper food.—Australian Christian Endeavor Link.

Redeemed Pledges.

By J. LUDLUM LEE.
Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

Solomon Isaacs had been counted a prosperous pawnbroker for years. His little shop, located on the corner of a busy thoroughfare, showed a big profit, while large concerns in the neighborhood had failed during the hard times.

Real estate sharks had made tempting offers to Solomon for his precious corner, but he assured them all that he was doing very well and did not care to sell. Indeed, Solomon boasted of many fashionable customers, and his showcases often displayed gorgeous gems, offered for sale at temptingly low prices.

Business seldom started in until after 10 in the morning, so Solomon was standing in the open doorway smoking a cigar when his attention was attracted to a fashionably dressed young woman looking in his window. Suddenly she caught his glance and darted in the doorway.

"I want to get this watch out of pawn," she said as Mr. Isaacs followed her into the shop. She handed him the ticket.

"Out early, ain't you?" suggested Isaacs as he glanced her over, wondering how she had happened to pawn a watch for \$5. Clearly some one had arranged the matter for her. Isaacs never forgot a business face.

He took the ticket and went to the back of the store in search of the pledged article, and Nita Norcross spent the time in looking into a tempting case of old jewelry. One old locket attracted her and on his return she asked its price.

Isaacs took out the locket slowly, still searching the girl's face. The price seemed reasonable, and she bought it. Turning to leave the shop.



"WHY, I BOUGHT IT," SHE FINALLY ANSWERED.

she met face to face a huge policeman and a little youth. Nita's heart went out to the latter. In her imagination she pictured the young man as wayward and pawning, perhaps stealing, jewelry. Surely he must be a thief, or why his police escort? The suspected youth looked at her sharply as he passed into the shop, and Nita hurried home with her purchase. Once in her room, she told her maid to send the laundress upstairs. She wished to speak to her privately.

"Here is your watch, Mrs. Berry," said Nita as she handed the timepiece to her washerwoman, who began to weep copiously on a gingham apron. "I hope you will never have to part with it again. The next time you need money for sickness or any serious trouble come to me. Never pawn anything again. It is a terrible habit," continued Nita. Then, recalling the picture of the handsome youth, she added: "It teaches young men where they can get extra money and oftener gets them into trouble than out of it. Now run along to your work and never think of it again." And Mrs. Berry, clasping the cheap yet precious watch of her dead husband to her heart, went back to her tubs.

Several weeks later Nita Norcross was invited to the clam bake given at Oak Ridge by her old friends the Clydes. Mrs. Clyde introduced her to the many new friends they had met since moving to Oak Ridge, and soon supper was in full swing.

Encircling the round table were thirty men and girls, and Nita casually looked them over. Directly opposite she recognized a new face strangely familiar. Where had she seen that man before? He had an almost impudent smile, and, look where she would, their glances seemed always to cross.

Supper was over, and the guests were strolling about the grounds. The man with the familiar-strange face came up to Nita as she stood beneath a clump of lanterns.

"This is Miss Norcross, I believe," he said. "I am Mr. Hildredth. We were introduced early in the evening, but no doubt you did not catch my name. Have you seen the sunken lake of which Clyde is so proud?"

Once away from the crowd, they found a comfortable little seat along the water's edge, and the moonlight fell clear upon them.

"Gorgeous night, isn't it?" suggest-

ed Nita. She could not explain why she had this uncommon constrained feeling when with this man.

"Bully," he replied. "May I light a cigarette just to keep the bugs away?" "You certainly may," agreed Nita. "I wonder if you would think me frightfully rude," began Mr. Hildredth, "if I were to ask you where you ran against the locket you have on your neck, Miss Norcross. It's a perfect beauty. I have seen but one other like it, and that belonged to my mother."

Nita blushed and nervously twirled the locket which hung on a fine chain about her neck.

"Why, I bought it," she finally answered.

"Yes, of course, but where?"

The silence which followed was painful, and Hildredth continued: "You see, my mother's locket was stolen along with a lot of other jewelry that my valet relieved me of about a year ago, and I've spent hundreds of dollars and a world of time trying to locate the stuff. What he took of mine I don't care a rap about, but my mother's keepsakes—well, you could understand that would be a different thing. In my mother's locket there is a picture of a child—a picture of me. Whom do you carry in yours, Miss Norcross?"

Hildredth waited several minutes for his answer. Slowly the girl took the locket from her throat and reached it to him.

"Open it," she almost whispered.

He did so and revealed the picture of a curly headed child of about six, and while Hildredth looked long at the picture the girl told the story of how she came by it.

"And isn't it absurd," she was saying. "I thought you were a thief that day when I saw you with the policeman."

"And I," said Hildredth, "though you were a society girl getting extra money to play the races or go to fortune tellers or some equally wicked dissipation." Then, changing his tone entirely, he continued: "I hate to ask the return of this, but mother valued it above price. But as she is now abroad I want you to show you hold me no ill will by putting it back on your throat and wearing it while you are at Oak Ridge. When we part—"

He extended the trinket to her, and his hand touched hers. Without argument she clasped the fine chain once more about her neck. Nothing was said by either, but Lawrence lighted another cigarette and bit hard.

"I think we had better join the crowd," said Nita, "or they'll be instituting a searching party for us."

The next days and for many days after during Nita's stay at Oak Ridge, Lawrence Hildredth found an excuse to run over in his motor or to sail over in his boat to the Clyde lodge. The last evening of Nita's visit had come, and she and Lawrence were once more sitting by the water's edge. Nearly a month had passed, and another moon had come to shed its rays upon Oak Ridge.

"Tomorrow I am going home," Nita said, "so I will give you back the locket tonight. Your mother will be home soon, too, I hear."

He took it from her with reluctant hand.

"Nita," Lawrence's voice was tenderness itself. "There is just one woman to whom my mother would give that locket—my wife. Will you take me, Nita? Take my locket and my love? Tell me, Nita, that you love me."

Nita looked straight into his eyes.

"Larrie, dear, I do love you, and I always will."

He clasped the locket about her throat again, pledging it to her for life, and the kiss he received in payment seemed priceless.

From Welsh to Spanish.
A very long time ago the British government ordered that English should be taught in Welsh schools. As a result, a colony of persecuted Welsh miners fled from the British tyranny and settled in the deserts of Patagonia. These men were heroes, and with most magnificent courage they dared to live in a desert where not a plant would grow, where the water was brackish and the heat intolerable. They were surrounded by wild tribes of hostile savages and made them warm friends; they were ruled by a foreign government and became loyal citizens.

Through long years of want and famine they never despaired. They have turned the desert into a beautiful fertile country, have become rich, number 3,000 people, have extended their string of settlements right across South America, own a paying railway and ship large crops of wheat, wool, ostrich feathers and quanoac skins.

They left Wales to escape the tyranny of the English language and now, rather than talk Welsh, they converse largely of their freedom in excellent Spanish.

Germs, Their Friends and Foes.
Germs are powerless to affect a healthy body in which the vital resistance is maintained by good habits of living. Alcohol, tobacco and other such drugs, whether narcotic or stimulative in their effects, are aids and comforts to our invisible enemies. Too much food, especially hearty food such as meat and beans, forms supplies for the commissary department of the enemy instead of for the brigades of white corpuscles. On the other hand, every breath drawn deeply into the lungs of fresh, sun warmed air is a direct blow struck at our foes and on the side of our defenders. Every sip of pure water aids the forces of life. So, too, does every motion in walking, running and other exercises—when exercise is not excessive. Every mouthful of pure food adds fuel to the flame of life.—Success Magazine.

YOU ARE GOING TO BUY
Stockers and Feeding Cattle
THIS SEASON
You want to buy where you can get the best cattle for the least money. Write or wire at once to
JOHN J. LAWLER
163 EXCHANGE BUILDING
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO
Sound, safe, conservative, strict honesty and a square deal guaranteed.
ESTABLISHED OVER 25 YEARS
REFERENCES: Live Stock Exchange National Bank, Chicago
Any Mercantile Agency
Thousands of our satisfied customers
We handle more stockers and feeders than any firm in the world. A big selection at all times. Sales, 40 to 50 loads daily.
Come to Chicago and we will sell direct to you, or order at once by mail or telegram and we will ship just what you want direct to you at lowest market prices. Write at once for our plan of filling orders. We can save you money. Write us for quotations of prices before you buy.

When You Want the Latest
— IN —
Shoes, Hats, and Gent's Furnishings
At the Lowest Possible Prices, call on
WM. C. DEVILBISS,
22 W. Main St. WESMINSTER, MD.
— AGENT FOR —
"Walk-Over" Shoes for Men, \$3.50 and \$4.00.
"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes for Women, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

McKELLIP'S
Cholera and Diarrhoea Syrup,
A SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, NAUSEA, ETC.
Give It a Fair Trial, and You Will Use No Other.

It is your own fault if you wear uncomfortable Shoes—
In the **DOLLY MADISON SHOE** there is a style and a last for every foot—Select the style and the leather—Then get fitted—and your Shoe troubles are over.
SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE DEALERS
\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Sold by—C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO.,—Taneytown.

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.

SPECIAL RATE
On All Photographic Work
For Thirty Days.
TAKE advantage of our Thirty Day Special Rate on all Photographic Work.
Baby Pictures and Crayon Work a Specialty. You can save money now.
Have those pictures of yours framed, and see how nice they will look. We will frame them better and cheaper than ever before.
Out Door Work a Specialty!
J. H. HOBBS, Photographer,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Cider Making AND Apple-butter Boiling!
I take pleasure in notifying the general public that I am now prepared with the newest and best machinery for **Cider Making**, and will also **Cook Apple Butter** by a new process, under the instructions of an experienced man who has made a success of the business.
Give me a call. Satisfaction fully guaranteed.
F. P. PALMER,
HARNEY, MD.
Try my Choice Flour and Feed.

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.
C. & P. Telephone. Middleburg, Md. 9-15 tf
FARM SALES
should be advertised in THE CARROLL RECORD, because it has more readers in the northern half of the county than any other paper. The paper that is the most read, is the best for advertising results.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mr. Robert R. Fair and wife, of Baltimore, are visiting at their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Fair.

Don't forget to attend the baseball game on Thursday, July 30, between Gettysburg and the home team.

Mrs. Jennie Powers, of 1615 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. Albertus Riffle, during this week.

Mrs. Arthur W. Coombs, daughter and son, of Hanover, are visiting Mrs. Coombs' father, Mr. Henry C. Wilt.

Mrs. H. E. Weant and daughter, are spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Sharetts, Woodsboro, Md.

Miss Annie L. Bowersox, formerly of this vicinity, but now living in York, is reported as being critically ill at present.

Mr. C. A. Zile, of Uniontown, remembered the poor, this week, by presenting the Editor with a sack of fine apples. Thanks!

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shaw, of Baltimore, are visiting relatives and friends in the neighborhood of Harney and Bridgeport.

Union services will be held in the Presbyterian church, Sunday night, the sermon to be preached by Rev. D. J. Wolf, of the Reformed church.

Regular mid-summer communion services will be held in the Lutheran church, this Sunday morning. Preparatory services on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Quite a large number of our citizens who visited Gettysburg, on Tuesday, were caught in the gust while homeward bound, but no serious accidents occurred.

The laying of concrete walks at the public school property have greatly improved appearances there, making the whole property look neat, clean and finished.

Misses Margaret and Ruth Elliot have been visiting relatives and friends here, this week. Master Carl Mayers, of Littlestown, also spent a portion of the week here.

The first day of the big picnic was well attended, and the program was carried out, as announced. The indications are that there will be a record-breaking attendance, on Saturday.

Rev. D. Frank Garland is in Gettysburg for a rest of several weeks, where he hopes to regain lost vitality due to a long siege of hard work. Mrs. Garland and Master Charles remain in Dayton. He may get to Taneytown on a "flying visit" only.

During the heavy gust of Tuesday evening the chimney on the dwelling of Mrs. Mary C. Rendollar, occupied by the families of Mr. Curtis Bowers and Mr. Samuel Ott, was struck by lightning and the roof damaged. Fortunately no fire ensued.

They are talking of painting the lamp posts white, in Hampstead, so people will be able to see them. How would it do to catch a few lightning bugs and put them in the lamps? The two suggestions might be profitably adopted in Taneytown.

We call attention to an Editorial on the work of The Prisoners' Aid Association, of Maryland, in this issue, trusting that the publicity may result in appealing to the practical sympathy our charitably disposed readers. Send the Secretary a dollar or two—you will never miss it.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of the Farmers' Reunion, Hon. Jos. A. Goulden will not be present, as he is on a trip to Oregon. His place on the program will be taken by his brother, W. A. Goulden, of Pittsburg, a well known attorney of that smoky city. Lawyer Goulden will make a favorable impression as a substitute, though many will miss the hearty voice, hand-shake and figure, of our genial New York Congressman.

The P. O. S. of A., celebrated the 18th. anniversary of the Camp, as well as the reopening of the handsomely recarpeted and remodeled hall, on Thursday night. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Wm. J. Heaps, State Secretary, of Baltimore, and Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler and Rev. Martin Schweitzer. Light refreshments were served, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Over one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, the threatening weather keeping many away. At the close, a quartet was rendered and brief addresses made by Rev. Dr. H. A. Goff and Rev. A. C. Crone.

A six inning game of baseball was played here, last Saturday afternoon, between a Union Bridge team and a Taneytown mixture, resulting in an easy victory for the latter. The home team played an almost errorless, snappy game, while the best players of the visitors were handicapped by a few weak spots in the team. The game ended while the visitors were at the bat in the first half of the seventh inning, as a close decision by the umpire was used as an excuse for "quitting." Had the game been finished the defeat would likely have been still greater. The score stood—

Taneytown 0-0-2-1-2-6-11
Union Bridge 0-0-0-0-2-0-2

Man and His Tailor.
A man can be measured to the best advantage, tailors say, away from a glass. Standing before a mirror he is almost certain to throw out his chest, if he does not habitually carry it so, and take an attitude that he would like to have rather than the one he commonly holds, whereas the tailor wants him, as the portrait painter wants his subject, in his natural pose and manner. With the man in that attitude the tailor can bring his art to bear, if that is required, in the overcoming of any physical defect and produce clothes that will give the best attainable effect upon the figure as they will be actually worn.—New York Sun.

Special Notices.

Small advertisements will be inserted under this heading at ONE CENT a word, each insertion, except advertisements of Real Estate for sale—Farms, Houses and Lots, etc.—which will cost two CENTS a word, each insertion. No charge less than 10c. Terms, in advance, except by special agreement.

NICE EGGS wanted; dirty eggs 1c per dozen less. Young Guineas, 1lb. to 1 1/2 lbs., wanted. Squabs 15c a pair; old chickens 9c; Spring chickens, 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, 14 to 16c. **Good Calves, 51c, 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. 7-25-4t

16 PIGS, for sale by J. FRANK NULL, on Lightner farm, near Taneytown.

PUBLIC SALE. Friday, July 31, at 1 o'clock. Personal property and Carpenter tools.—JAMES SHRINER, near Taneytown.

ALL TOP BUGGIES, Steel and Rubber tire, greatly reduced in price this month before going to the Fairs; and Runabouts as low as \$37.50.—D. W. GARNER.

DON'T MISS the Largest Show at the Farmer's Reunion.—BIRELY'S Washing Machine exhibit.

AUGUST 15. Mt. Union S. S. Picnic, in C. T. Wilson's grove.

NOTICE.—I hereby notify Lee Haines to remove his furniture from my place, on or before Aug. 4 next, if not they will be sold on that date for storage.—JACOB ECKARD.

MAYBERRY SABBATH School will hold their annual picnic on Saturday August 1st., afternoon and evening, in Marker's Grove.

HARNEY LUTHERAN S. S. Picnic, in SHRIVER'S Grove, near Harney, August 1, 1908. Prominent speakers and Taneytown Band.

WANTED TO LEASE a small place not exceeding 12 acres, with good buildings, within 4 miles of railroad.—Address Mrs. H. C. WALKER, Union Bridge, Md., Route 1.

1 SECONDHAND Top Buggy, good wheels, price \$7.00.—D. W. GARNER.

Hereafter, all advertisements of Real Estate FOR SALE, appearing in this column, will be charged for at the rate of TWO CENTS per word, each insertion. The rate for all other items will remain unchanged—one cent per word. 7-18-3t

FOR SALE.—Grandfather's Clock; **Eli Bentley**, make; over 100 years old; in good order.—WORTHINGTON FRINGER, Taneytown, Md. 7-18-3t

ANNUAL PIC-NIC, of Keysville Union Sabbath School, in Stuller's Grove, Saturday, August 1, 1908. Speaking; music by the Band. 7-18-2t

MAN AND WIFE want a situation to attend to horses and cook-private family preferred.—Address, Box 5, Taneytown. 7-18-2t

NEW EMPIRE Grain Drill, 8 Hoers, \$50.00, spot cash.—D. W. GARNER. 7-25-1t

TWO BUILDING LOTS, part of the Clark property, for sale by Mrs. CLARA WHITMORE. 18-2t

PRIVATE SALE of my small property (20 acres) near Marker's Mill.—HARRY SENFT. 7-11-2t

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

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

FOR SALE.—3 good rain barrels, 160-gal. oil tank with pump, 1 writing desk, 1 small ice box and water cooler.—J. Wm. HULL, Jeweler. 7-11-3t

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

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

THE LARGEST and finest selection of Post Cards in town, 1¢ to 50¢ each. Also a good selection of Post Card Albums at J. Wm. HULL'S, Jeweler. 7-11-3t

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

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

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

PRIVATE SALE of a small Farm 1 1/2 Acres, known as the Delaplaine property, near Bridgeport. A very desirable little home.—Apply to JOHN H. DIFFENDAL, Taneytown. 7-18-4t

KOONTZ'S KOONTZ'S
We Are Having
A Two Week's
SPECIAL 8c SALE
Beginning Saturday, July 25th.

The following are a few of the many articles offered at Reduced Prices :-

Talcum Powder, 8c	Tomatoes, 3-lb can, 8c
Baked Beans, 8c	Succotash, can, 8c
Gold Dust, 8c	Maccaroni, 8c
Caustic Soda, 8c	Witch Hazel, 8c
Corn Starch, 2 packs 8c	Root Beer, bottle, 8c
Miller's Powerine, 2 for 8c	1/4-lb Bakers' Cocoa, 8c
Egg-O-See, 8c	Tomato Catsup, 8c
Pickles, bottle, 8c	Puffed Rice, 8c
Tapioca, 8c	Sardines, 2 for 8c
Currants, pound, 8c	Bom Ami, 8c
Glass Chipped Beef, 8c	Dutch Cleanser, 8c

10c and 15c Granite Ware, reduced to 8c.

During these two weeks bargains of all kinds will be offered. Call and profit by these sacrifice prices.

J. T. Koontz.

PUBLIC SALE OF A 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 1/2 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 large Grain Shed, nearly new, 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 about midway 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

PRIVATE SALE OF A Good Small Farm!

The undersigned offers at Private Sale his Small Farm, situate near Walnut Grove School-house, adjoining lands of Mrs. Martha Fringer and Mr. David Brown, containing about

17 ACRES OF LAND,

in a good state of cultivation and improved by a good Weatherboard Dwelling, good Bank Barn and all necessary buildings. There is a good well of water at the house, and a stream runs through the land. A lot of young fruit trees coming in bearing condition. The property has an outlet to the public road.

Possession April 1, 1909, and permission to put out crop this Fall.

TERMS to suit purchaser.

Apply to—
JACOB H. MESSINGER,
P. O. TANEYTOWN.
7-18-3t

PUBLIC SALE OF A Small Property.

The undersigned, executors of Uriah Yingling, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Carroll county, will sell at public sale on the premises, in Mayberry, Carroll county, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1908, at 12 o'clock, the house and lot of said deceased, consisting of 1 acre of Land improved by a good 2 1/2 Story Frame Dwelling, good stable, carriage house, chicken house and all necessary outbuildings.

The property also contains a good orchard, good well of water and is a very desirable little home in every respect.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid to said executors on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by said court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in six months and the other in twelve months from the day of sale, the credit payments to be secured by note of purchaser or purchaser's agent, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, or all cash at option of purchaser.

JAMES F. YINGLING,
URIAH G. YINGLING,
J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. Executors. 7-18-4t

Also at the same time and place will be sold a large assortment of Household goods.

JAMES F. YINGLING,
URIAH G. YINGLING.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Carroll County Savings Bank at Uniontown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, July 15, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 31,369.11
Stocks, Securities, etc.	120,036.48
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	5,534.11
Other Real Estate and Mortgages owned	28,512.00
Due from National Banks	5,737.00
Cheques and other cash items	216.03
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	18.30
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:	
Individual Deposits	\$ 378.00
Legal-tender Notes	800.00
Total	\$192,601.03
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 20,000.00
Surplus Fund	17,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, taxes paid	4,886.71
Dividends unpaid	46.20
Individual deposits subject to check	9,259.36
Demand certificates of deposit	364.11
Time certificates of deposit	127,638.67
Savings Deposits	13,640.38
Total	\$192,601.03

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss.
I, J. H. SINGER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. SINGER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1908.
JESSE F. BILLMYER, J. P.

CORRECT ATTEST:
J. J. WEAVER, JR.,
JESSE F. GARNER,
W. P. ENGLAR, } Directors

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Taneytown Savings Bank at Taneytown in the State of Maryland at the close of business, July 15, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	44,377.61
Stocks, Securities, etc.	84,454.69
Banking-house, Furniture & Fixture	4,079.89
Other real estate and mortgages owned	24,253.77
Due from National Banks	13,891.68
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	154.58
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:	
Individual Deposits	\$3,956.00
Legal-tender Notes, N.B. Notes	7,400.00
Total	\$178,572.22
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 18,000.00
Surplus Fund	4,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, taxes	4,653.60
Due to National Banks	1,612.53
Due to State Banks	978.78
Dividends Unpaid	81.30
Individual deposits subject to check	24,290.62
Demand certificates of deposit	50.45
Time certificates of deposit	128,503.58
Liabilities other than those above stated	592.06
Total	\$178,572.22

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss.
I, Walter A. Bower, Treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of July, 1908.
JOHN H. DIFFENDAL, J. P.

CORRECT ATTEST:
D. J. HESSON,
J. S. BOWER,
J. C. GALT, } Directors

PRIVATE SALE OF 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 limed over several times during the last few years. The improvements consist of a GOOD LOG HOUSE, Brick-cased, containing 7 rooms, with collar under the whole of the house; also a Summer House attached to porch; a large Bank Barn, recently built, with Grain Shed attached; Buggy Shed, Wagon Shed and Corn Cribs; 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 north 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, demiflounces 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.

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. Where else will you find such an immense stock, including all the newest designs?

Men's 15c Half Hose, 12c.
75c Negligee Shirts, 48c.
The new productions for this summer are especially notable for the fitness the fabrics used and the uncommon pretty designs and colorings. The goods are positively 75c values. Don't miss this opportunity, **48c.**

\$1.25 Ladies' White Shirtwaists, 89c.
Good quality white lawn, full of handsomely trimmed with embroidered and narrow lace insertion; full at three-fourths length sleeves; tucked cuffs edged with narrow val. lace; attached standing collars.


Ladies' \$1.00 Kangaroo Shoes, 89c.

29c Corset Covers, 23c.

15c Table Oilcloth, 12 1/2c.
Our best Table Oilcloth, light and dark shades, pretty patterns, 14 yard wide. **Per yard, 12 1/2c.**

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.


YOUNT'S
4th. ANNUAL NINE CENT SALE
ONE DAY SPECIALS.
For the second week of the Nine Cent Sale
WATCH OUR WINDOWS!!
Tuesday July 28, 1908.
125 Utility Bowls.



9c Each.

Best bristol body, neat embossing outside, blue lined inside and outside. For baking and kitchen dishes they have no equal. Size 10 1/2 inch; capacity 1 gallon. Extraordinary value.


Thursday, July 30, 1908.
175 Galvanized Pails.



9c Each.

8-qt. Galvanized Iron Pail, full size, strong bail, firmly riveted ears, protecting flange bottom. At the present market value this bucket cannot be sold for less than 15 cents.

Saturday, August 1, 1908.
175 Preserve Kettles.



9c Each.
Extra Special.

Positively the biggest bargain ever offered in enameled ware. This is a **5 quart** gray enameled lipped preserve kettle, enameled on heavy steel base with beautiful high tone mottled effect, heavy wire bail.

Don't Forget the Dates!
G. EDGAR YOUNT & CO.,
TANEYTOWN, MD.