

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Chestnuts, and nuts of all kinds, will be plenty, this year, which is held to foretell a very cold winter.

There were twelve suicides over Niagara Falls, since July 1. As a quick water route to eternity, the Falls are becoming popular.

Two of the presidential electors on the Democratic ticket in Massachusetts have declined to serve, on the grounds that they will not support Bryan.

The drought, which was but temporarily broken, is again becoming serious in some sections. The ground needs a thorough soaking before winter sets in.

Prof. Thos. B. Symons, state entomologist, very properly recommends that the study of entomology should be introduced into the public schools throughout the state.

Philadelphia has had a tremendous time, all week, celebrating "Founders' week." The decorations, parades and ceremonies in general, were extensive and magnificent.

The Socialist candidates for President will not be on the ballot in Maryland, this year, that party having failed to secure 1 per cent. of the vote cast for Governor, last year.

Wm. R. Hearst, of New York, will be in Baltimore, on October 23. It is said that he has a batch of letters, especially for this state, bearing on men in Maryland politics who may have had transactions with trusts.

Miss Christine I. Tining, of England, National Organizer and Lecturer for the Zion (Haugh's) church, on October 11, 1908, at 7 o'clock. Her message will be especially for the young people. Come yourself and bring a friend.

Hebrews, the world over, celebrated Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, on Monday, by totally abstaining from food and drink. This is the most solemn day in the Jewish calendar, when there is a general suspension of business among those who profess the Jewish faith, and nearly all over the age of 13 engage in fasting for 24 hours.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the historic Moravian church, at Graceham, Frederick county, will be celebrated in an interesting manner, beginning October 7 and continuing until October 11. The following Moravian clergy will take part in the exercises: Bishop C. L. Moonen, of Bethlehem, Pa.; Rev. E. S. Hagen, of Litzitz, an old Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania; Rev. M. F. Oeyer, Riverside, N. J.; Rev. Thomas W. Shields, York, Pa.

With a world's wheat crop for the second year in succession materially below the average, says a European crop report of the Department of Agriculture, the extent of the probable European demand for foreign wheat is a subject of special importance. The latest estimate of the Hungarian ministry of agriculture indicates a shortage for Europe of 18,000,000 bushels. The heaviest decrease is shown for France, whose surplus from last year may suffice, however, to render France independent of foreign grain for its bread supplies.

Later in the campaign Mr. William Randolph Hearst, of New York, who has kicked up more dust in this campaign than any other man, will probably come to Baltimore, and if he does, he may indulge in his usual pastime of springing some interesting letters upon an unsuspecting public. Mr. Hearst is the founder of the Independence party, which he is trying to build up by tearing down a few men identified with the two old parties. He is not much of a talker, but he seems to be able to spring big sensations.

Down in Santa Clara Valley, California, on the low lands the world's onion seeds are produced. The produce is not used for eating purposes, inasmuch as they are allowed to grow until they are far too "old" for such use. Nearly 10,000 acres of land are used in the culture of the product. A certain young man near the city of San Jose has under way a process whereby the stalks can be made into paper, much as wood-pulp has been for some years past. About 2,000 flat-cars of stalks are produced each year.

From standing grain in the field to well baked biscuits in twenty-two minutes was the record made in converting the raw material into the manufactured product at Watsburg, Wash., a few days ago. This is said to beat the previous record held by a Minneapolis mill, by twenty-nine minutes. The Minneapolis record was made several years ago, but would be improved on at this time, but until the Minnesota farmers begin using combined harvesters and other up-to-date machinery such as has made the Pacific northwest famous the record will remain on the west side of the Rocky mountains.

Let everybody "keep sweet" in politics. Read all you can of the situation; believe as much of it as you think is true, and still be honest with your conscience; then go to election and vote as hard as you can for the candidates of your choice.

Congressman Goulden Renominated.

According to expectation, as announced in last week's issue of the RECORD, Hon. Joseph A. Goulden was renominated, last Thursday night, for the fourth time, by the Bronx democrats. The vote was unanimous, and his election is a foregone conclusion, as his district gave him, two years ago, the largest democratic majority of any Congressional district north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. Goulden responded to his nomination in an eloquent address of thanks, stating that his individual preference was for retiring, but pledged himself to continue the arduous duties of the office to the best of his ability, for both his district and the Nation. The convention was enthusiastic and harmonious in its extreme.

The Carroll county friends of Col. Goulden, and of Taneytown district in particular, are glad to learn that he will be returned, as he is in many respects our Congressman, always manifesting active interest in what concerns our section, and always more than ready and willing to grant us all the favors in his power. He is one of the few Congressmen with a "memory," and always regards and keeps his promises, not for politics' sake but for the benefit of our people, and this estimate is held of him regardless of party affiliation. It is a misfortune that more men of his calibre and energy are not sent to Congress.

Rev. Garland a "Sherlock Holmes."

The Dayton, O., daily News, last week published a lengthy article describing the capture of a gang of thieves and the finding of a large amount of booty in a "den" in that city. Rev. D. Frank Garland, formerly pastor of the Lutheran church, Taneytown, was one of the victims of the thieves, and also assisted in their "round up." The News says, in part:

"Rev. D. Frank Garland distinguished himself in the case, and certainly gained title to being one of the best detectives in his part of the country. He located a suit case in a downtown saloon, his own clothing and shoes, which had been deposited there by Ernest Beason. Then he got into the case in earnest. He begged to be allowed to go to the house where Delaney had been stopping, but the police already had a line on Scheckel and were afraid to have the minister take any chances. But he went with the officers.

Mrs. Scheckel at first strenuously denied any knowledge of the affair. An officer, in searching the house, found a small box in the pantry. She said it only contained Christmas toys that had been stored there. The box contained almost a hundred dollars worth of silver ware and a watch.

In the attic was found a piece of matting. When this was unrolled more silverware was unearthed. There was a piece of stovepipe lying among some old Christmas decorations and in it were a number of diamond rings, bracelets, watches, ladies' chains, all would easily aggregate \$200. A careful search of the "Christmas decorations" was made and more silverware and jewelry was found. Possibly never have the police here unearthed a more complete fence. Some of them had been changed since the first visit of the police, but to Rev. Garland is due the credit of noting this and insisting upon a rigid search of the attic.

All of the jewelry and silverware was taken to headquarters. Rev. Dr. Garland recovered and identified everything that had been stolen from his home, with the exception of a valuable set of cuff links. There is now at headquarters a quantity of diamond rings, bracelets, several watches, a new pistol and numerous trinkets of value to the owners which cannot be accounted for."

The RECORD office is now equipped with a full series of Old English type, very suitable for wedding invitations and announcements. Call and see samples and get our prices on wedding stationery.

Money receipt books, at the RECORD office, with or without "Taneytown," at 10¢ each; also promissory notes at 25¢ per 100.

MARRIED.

HOUGH-HALTER.—On Sept. 27, 1908, by Rev. S. C. Hoover, at the Reformed parsonage, Silver Run, Md., Mr. Charles C. Hough, to Miss Birdie E. Halter.

MYERS-HULL.—On Oct. 1, 1908, by Rev. S. C. Hoover, at the Reformed parsonage, Silver Run, Md., Mr. Ernest R. Myers, to Miss Mary R. Hull.

BROWN-BAIR.—On Oct. 4, 1908, at the Lutheran parsonage, Taneytown, by Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler, Mr. Joseph F. Brown, of Littleton, Pa., to Miss Amelia C. Bair, of Taneytown.

DIED.

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

FROCK.—On Oct. 2, 1908, at Union Mills, Md., Mrs. Eliza Ann Frock, aged 79 years, 11 months and 19 days.

Church Notices.

There will be preaching in the Church of God Uniontown, Sunday, at 10:15 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

L. F. MURRAY, PASTOR.

Carroll Charge Reformed Church.—Holy Communion at Benjamin's, 10 a. m. Service at Pleasant Valley, 7:30 p. m.

JAMES B. STONESTRIP, PASTOR.

Services at Emmanuel (Baust) Reformed church Sunday, at 10:30 a. m.; C. E. at 7:30 p. m., George Humbert, leader.

MARTIN SCHWETZER, PASTOR.

The regular preaching service will be held, on Sunday, in the Harney U. B. church, at 10 a. m.; Sunday School at 9 a. m., and in the Taneytown U. B. church at 7:30 p. m. Reorganizing of Y. P. C. E. at 6:30, and Sunday School at 1:30 p. m. A. C. CROSE, PASTOR.

GIPSY SMITH IN BALTIMORE.

Religious Demonstration Stirs the City. Midnight March through the Streets.

Never before has Baltimore been the scene of such a remarkable and inspiring religious demonstration as that of Thursday night. With thousands of faithful followers, marshaled into a mighty evangelistic army, Gipsy Smith, the famous English winner of souls, marched from the Lyric down through the city thoroughfares, into the heart of the town, singing hymns, and praying, in an effort to reach those who never enter a church, nor hall, to hear the preaching of the Gospel.

Scores of ministers, prominent business men, millionaires, and from that station in life, down to the humblest of the employed that can be found in a great city, made up that army. Thousands upon thousands of people were lined up along the route of the parade to see the great procession, the most unique yet to march through the city. Some were drawn to look upon the spectacle through curiosity, and many through sympathy in the movement.

The march commenced at 10 o'clock, headed by Knight's band, the marching thousands singing "Onward Christian Soldiers." All along the line the streets were crowded with people until Holiday St. theatre was reached, where one of the greatest religious demonstrations ever held in Baltimore was seen. Thousands were unable to get inside and several overflow meetings were held.

The special object of the meeting was to reach those who do not attend church, tickets having been previously distributed through the saloon section and on the streets. The address of the evangelist was of the most stirring and powerful character and the audience was greatly influenced. Gipsy Smith is meeting with the hearty co-operation of most of the ministers of the city.

He is doing remarkable work in Baltimore, said to be better and more lasting than revivalistic work generally is, due largely to the strength of his emotions and personality.

When he sings—and he has a splendid voice—he holds his head high and opens his throat, and enunciates every word with absolute clearness. Now and then he sings alone or leads the audience in the Glory Song, and then he puts his every ounce of energy into the spirit of the song. He works up his atmosphere through the medium of the hymns, making first this and then that side of the house sing, now lowering the volume to a bare whisper of solemn worship, now raising the voices to a burst of eloquence and rejoicing. And as the great audience sings he stretches out his hand with the hymn book in it and says:

"Now, be careful what you're singing—be careful what you're singing, people. You're declaring yourself now; you're making a promise for time and eternity. Be careful—be careful what you're singing."

At the conclusion of the service Gipsy Smith is at his best, when he asks all the people to bow their heads in prayer and invites those who wish to lead a better life to raise their hands. Every time a hand goes up he calls attention to it, urging the auditors not to look about them, not to deter penitents who would balk at their curiosity. All the time the evangelist has his own hand held high, and with the upraising of each hand the audience he smiles and thanks the "new arrival." Then comes the invitation to the inquiry room. Only a few go on impulse. A few more go with special urging. Then the evangelist asks every Christian in the audience to offer to go with his next neighbor, and gradually the response grows, by twos and threes, until a goodly body are on their way. Then, softly, impressively, dramatically, the evangelist strikes up "Where He Leads Me I Will Follow," and the great audience joins in.

The secret of Gipsy Smith's success seems to be that he has the earnestness of his own conviction and is able to force great numbers of people to take him seriously. For that reason he never goes to the inquiry room, preferring, after he has induced penitents to take that step, to leave them with local workers, who will thereafter be in touch with them. He removes the personal influence at the earliest possible moment, so that they will not forget their penitence or expressed desires as soon as the evangelist has left the city. That is his own explanation of his method. Although hundreds have gone to the inquiry room during this campaign, Gipsy Smith does not know how many, nor has he asked about progress in convicting them of sin. He simply starts them on the way.

A "Sample Copy" Campaign.

We have commenced a "sample copy" campaign, in an effort to secure a wider circulation, but have experienced difficulty in getting the names of those who might desire to add the RECORD to their list of newspapers, after reading several copies of it. We especially desire to reach the better class of readers in the eastern and southern sections of this county, and would be glad to have any present reader of the RECORD to send us a dozen or more such names, with proper addresses.

We also desire a few canvassers, on a commission basis, who will take part in a "follow up" plan of introducing the RECORD, by giving the work a small portion of their time. We believe that there are many persons in this county who would take the RECORD, in addition to the papers they now subscribe for, if they had the opportunity of reading it a few weeks through the means of "sample" copies. We are at least ready and willing to try the experiment.

The RECORD is not fighting any other newspaper in the county, and is making no effort to induce readers to stop any paper they are now getting. We simply urge the fact that the RECORD is fully worth \$1.00 a year to the average reader, no matter how many other papers he may get. It is different from other papers, and the difference is worth the \$1.00.

Fatal Accident to Mr. Geo. W. Weant.

Mr. Geo. W. Weant, a well known farmer living between Walnut Grove school house and Harney, in Taneytown district, met with a fatal accident, last Saturday night, shortly before 9 o'clock, by being thrown from his buggy, on Emmitsburg St., resulting in his death on Tuesday afternoon about 3 o'clock.

The exact cause of the accident will probably never be known. It is thought that on getting into his buggy, which was hitched nearly opposite the Lutheran parsonage, his horse either started off before he had the lines gathered up, or perhaps the lines were crossed; at any rate, the animal became unmanageable and swerved suddenly to the opposite side of the street, throwing him out in front of the residence of Mr. John T. Fogle, his head likely receiving the full force of the fall. He was picked up almost immediately and taken to the office of Dr. F. H. Seiss, where he remained in an unconscious condition all Saturday night.

On Sunday afternoon he was removed to his home, where he remained in a stupor until death ensued. There was no visible injury to the head except a scalp wound on the right side, and some abrasions of the skin. His death was likely caused by compression of the brain, or perhaps by a blood clot.

Mr. Weant was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Elizabeth Smith, and his second, a Miss Ridinger, who survives him. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Harry Wantz, by his first marriage, and four children by the last. He was in his 56th year.

Funeral services were held this Friday morning, at Piney Creek Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was a member.

(Further reference to the above is made by our Harney correspondent.—Ed.)

Death of Mr. Henry Sittig, Sr.

(FOR THE RECORD.)
Death has again visited our community (Clear Ridge), and claimed as its own our aged neighbor, Henry Sittig, on Oct. 3rd. He was a great sufferer from dropsy and heart trouble. His age was 70 years, 7 months and 21 days. He leaves a companion and six children to mourn their loss. He is also survived by four brothers and one sister.

Funeral services were conducted by Elders E. W. Stoner and Wm. P. Englar, at his home and his remains were laid to rest in the Pipe Creek cemetery, on Monday.

Adams County S. S. Convention.

The 9th. Annual Convention of the Adams County Sunday School Association convened in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Littleton, Oct. 6. The first session opened at 1:30 p. m., with a devotional service conducted by the President, Rev. W. W. Hartman, of Gettysburg; Rev. Ritter, of Fairfield, read the Scriptures and offered prayer.

A very cordial address of welcome was made by the pastor of the church, Rev. J. J. Hill. The response was given by Rev. Charles Dalzell, pastor of the Marsh Creek Pines church. After music Miss Amanda Landes, a State worker and a teacher in Millersville State Normal, gave a very earnest, forcible and inspiring address on "Perseverance." Dr. Lange from Philadelphia gave a very instructive and helpful address on "Practical Ideals for the Sunday School."

After music the business meeting opened with the report of the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Barr. This report was encouraging, showing an increase in the interest in the Sunday School work. The report of Primary work, and of the Treasurer, were also quite satisfactory.

At the evening session Dr. Singmaster, of Gettysburg, delivered an excellent address on "The Sunday School Teacher."

Maryland and Virginia Eldership.

(FOR THE RECORD.)
The thirty-seventh annual session of the Maryland and Virginia Eldership, of the Churches of God, will meet at Uniontown, Md., on Thursday, Oct. 15, at 9 a. m. The opening sermon will be preached the previous evening, at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. J. U. Carter, of Germantown, Md., Rev. S. A. Kipe, of Sabillasville, Md., alternately.

All persons coming to the Eldership from the West will come on the train that leaves Hagerstown at 1:15 p. m. All persons coming from the east are requested to come on the evening train. Pastors and delegates are requested to come on Wednesday, at Linwood, where they will be met with conveyance to bring them to the church.

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

A Misstatement Corrected.

The following letter from Rev. C. L. Ritter, Fairfield, Pa., corrects a misstatement of facts as they appeared in the RECORD and many other papers, following the recent fire in Fairfield, in reference to a marriage ceremony which was said to have been delayed, etc.

"When the alarm of fire was given, the wedding party referred to had not arrived; as they had a distance of almost twelve miles to drive, no definite hour was mentioned for their arrival. In fact, I did not expect them to arrive for at least one-half hour, or possibly an hour, later than time the alarm was given. The truth is, I had not yet 'donned' myself in 'clerical garments' as stated, but had just gone to my dressing room to change my attire for the occasion.

Upon information that there was a fire that was gaining considerable headway, and that much of the town was in danger of being destroyed, I hastened to the scene and tried to help save the homes of some of my fellow townsmen, as did others of my ministerial brethren. In the meantime, the wedding party did arrive, but were detained only a very short time until my return. Let me further state, both parties were not of my congregation, as the bride's home is near Hunterstown, this county.

Very Truly,
C. L. RITTER.

Our evening Mail train, south, is usually late, during the week of the York Fair. Should the RECORD fail to reach our R. F. D. subscribers on time, this week, it will be due to the above fact.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Warming up in the East. The Quiet vote likely to Determine the Result.

There are many and differing opinions as to the effect of the letter-writing of Bryan and Roosevelt. It is perhaps true to say that both parties think they have the best of it, and that the "other fellow" made a mistake, but both are willing for the feature to end. It is a pretty clear conclusion, however, that President Roosevelt on the stump would be less an object of criticism than as a letter-writer, though it would be difficult to explain why, and the same is true of Mr. Bryan, but perhaps to a lesser degree. At any rate, Mr. Taft has been far less criticised, than either of the other two.

Both Campaign committees are having troubles owing to "financial stringency," and things are not running as smoothly as they might. The republican treasurer, Sheldon, has been especially criticised for not getting more "oil," but legal restrictions, and not Mr. Sheldon, are likely at fault. The democrats have been pursuing a "collection agency" plan, nearly every democratic county paper acting as a receiver for the National fund. The republicans are accused of accepting funds from big corporations, but the very fact that they are compelled to reduce their list of campaign speakers, seems to disprove the report.

The opinion is generally growing that if there is to be any great change, anywhere, it will be due to the "quiet vote." There are no great issues like the tariff, the silver question, or imperialism, over which the people are either arguing or excited. The labor vote, even, is not one-sided, either way, despite the efforts of both parties to secure it, while the effort to influence farmers has apparently failed. Both these great classes, therefore, will vote quietly as individuals. There will be some changing, as there always is, within financial and business circles, and a very few, perhaps, will permit religious convictions influence them, but there is no great movement, one way or the other, between large bodies of voters.

Both candidates announced, early in the week, that they would be elected, without doubt. Taft's trip through the west pleased him greatly, inducing him to believe that there is no republican disaffection there, while Bryan replied, several days later, that he will receive a "landslide" in the same section. The N. Y. Herald also announced the result of a canvass of New York, which indicates that Taft will have a majority of about 50,000, with Chanler (Dem.) for Governor, running ahead of Hughes, making the result for Governor doubtful. The German vote in the state is against Hughes, as a rule, on account of a belief that he would sign stringent Sunday laws, and small Jewish tradesmen and race track gamblers are also afraid of him. The republicans are dependent on these defections, and think that when the Governor himself gets actively into the campaign, he will turn the tide.

Efforts to induce President Roosevelt to take the stump in the closing days of the campaign have not been abandoned. He is daily being importuned personally and by letter to make one speech in Rochester, Cincinnati or Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago and Omaha, and "Thus," as a national campaigner close to Judge Taft put it "cinch the campaign for Taft."

Bryan is planning a whirlwind finish to his campaign for the presidency which will give the last say in most of the big Eastern and Middle Western states just on the eve of the national election. Starting from New York where, on October 20 a big meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall, he will campaign New York state for a week. Finally Mr. Bryan will make a dash into Ohio for at least one day, thence into Indiana for a day or two and finally into Illinois, where he may speak the last three days of October. In all probability Mr. Bryan will then start to Nebraska, making speeches throughout Iowa as he goes along.

Mr. Taft is not a match for Bryan, in oratory, and this fact is apparently being taken advantage of by the latter. In the West Taft is referred to as "the Pathfinder" while Bryan is known as "the trailer," due to the fact that he follows along after Taft, in a few days and answers his speeches. The republicans are getting wise, and are not announcing their plans any longer in advance than necessary.

During the week, Mr. Hearst made a violent attack on Mr. Kern, Bryan's running mate, in which he produced a number of letters purporting to show Kern's connection with large corporate interests, and charged him with being subservient to Thomas Taggart who is characterized as running "notorious resorts."

At a meeting in Baltimore, on Monday night, Judge Parker renewed his previous charges that during the campaign of 1904 the republican campaign committee received \$100,000, from the Standard Oil Co. As this charge was refuted when it was first made and as the Roosevelt administration has been so antagonistic to this big trust, the renewal of the charge caused but little comment.

The fact that both Governor Hughes, and vice-presidential candidate Sherman, are actively campaigning in the west, has aroused considerable comment, notwithstanding the very comprehensive campaign Mr. Chanler, democratic candidate for Governor, is making. It is openly stated that Tammany has made overtures to the republicans by which it agrees to deliver a vote for Taft for every republican vote for Chanler. Just how many opponents of Hughes may enter into the deal is of course unknown, but the republican organization does not seem worried, and believes the state safe for Taft and Hughes.

As before stated, the campaign will likely end in the east, with a hot wind-up in New York, New Jersey and Maryland, the west being left largely to the activity of the Congressional candidates.

Judge Parker in Baltimore.

The second great democratic meeting of the campaign was held in Baltimore, on Monday night, the speakers being ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, and Senator Daniel, of Virginia. The crowd present was estimated at from 5000 to 6000.

Aside from the size of the crowd and its great enthusiasm, Judge Parker made the meeting a notable one by a direct and deliberate attack upon President Roosevelt and an accusation, once before made, that in the campaign of 1904, when Mr. Roosevelt was a candidate, his committee, through Mr. George B. Cortelyou, solicited and received from the Standard Oil Company \$100,000, which was not only kept but spent to elect Mr. Roosevelt. He declared that the President, knowing that this money had been received, whence it came and that it had been spent, not only did not punish Mr. Cortelyou nor announce that he was "unfit to hold public office of any kind," as he has done in reference to Governor Haskell, but had made him, first, Postmaster-General and later Secretary of the Treasury, which position he now holds.

He spoke for a little more than one hour, and at the conclusion propounded some queries to the crowd as to its belief in the sincerity of the Republican party in the declarations of independence from the trusts, winding up with a question as to whether it believed Bryan would end the corruption of capital in politics. To these he received thunderous responses, and then, when he had sat down, he was accorded a notable demonstration.

The two other features of the meeting inside were the speech of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who followed Judge Parker in an eloquent and earnest address that aroused enthusiasm, and a brief speech by Senator Rayner, who presided.

Senator Daniel has often been heard in Baltimore, hence there was not that novelty about his speech which attached to that of Judge Parker, but his eloquence and force and his popularity apparently never diminish, and although his was the third speech scarcely a man left the hall until he had concluded.

W. M. R. R. Shops Getting Busy.

The Western Maryland Railroad repair shops in Hagerstown, which had been working with a reduced force on reduced time, are again working on full time, following an order issued last Saturday. The shops last year were employing at the busiest period 465 men.

Last January the force was reduced to 250, which worked eight hours a day and five days in the week. About two months ago the working time was increased to nine hours a day and five days in the week.

Since then workmen have been added from time to time until the force now numbers about 350. With Saturday's order the force will work 10 hours a day and six days a week. The roundhouse has employed a day and a night force and works seven days each week, all upon full time.

Superintendent J. A. Sheppard stated that the road was doing a heavy business in coal, coke and lumber and he believes October will show a wonderful increase in traffic. At South Junction about 60 cars are being loaded daily for various points in the United States.

Littleton Wants Lincoln Road.

Littleton, Oct. 6.—That the residents of this town want the proposed Lincoln memorial highway from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg constructed and improvements made through here is much in evidence. Yesterday a petition containing over 300 signatures was forwarded to Congressman Daniel F. Lafaen, urging him to secure the passage of the parkway bill, which he will introduce at the session of congress which convenes next December.

The petitioners say that an effort is being made to have a route other than the one originally proposed and which will be included in the measure to be presented to congress by the representative of the York-Adams district. They desire the parkway to extend from the national capital to the famous battlefield through Westminster and Littleton, as they contend that the territory in question is better for the purpose and there is no likelihood of the improvement to be made costing so much.—Gettysburg News.

Silos and Silo Construction.

The Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 129, on Silos, which is highly interesting and instructive, as it contains a large number of illustrations and descriptions of silos, among which are those owned by the following farmers from Carroll County: Mr. Thaddeus Starr, Union Bridge; Thomas J. Haines, Herbert Englar, William Hession, Joseph Englar, H. H. Devilbiss, Solomon Ecker and Elsworth Ecker, of New Windsor; Jonas Wagner, Mrs. E. Martin, Ephraim Haines and Henry Castle, of Medford; Joshua Gist, of Westminster, and many of Baltimore and Montgomery counties. We imagine that this will be an invaluable bulletin for all who are contemplating silo construction, as the whole subject is exhaustively treated in such a way as to be easily understood.

C. E. Rally at Linwood.

The following program has been arranged for the rally day service at Linwood, October 11th.

2:30. Song and Prayer Service. Address, "Our Motto."
Rev. L. F. Murray, Uniontown.
Special Music. Address, "Consecration."
Dr. James Fraser, New Windsor.
7:30. Song and Prayer Service. Special Music. Address.
Hon. John H. Grill, Baltimore.

The Linwood Society has invited the societies at Uniontown, Union Bridge, Mt. Union and New Windsor to meet with them. Supper will be provided for those attending as delegates or friends from a distance.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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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, OCTOBER 10th., 1908.

BOTH CANDIDATES had better confine their discussions to issues and not to individuals. Smart talk in trying to twist up the remarks of one or the other, is right enough play at a country cross roads, but is mighty small business for great men to indulge in when the Presidency is the prize. The campaign, throughout, has been one of "blowing" and personalisms, largely because the candidates themselves set the example and caused others to do likewise.

THIS IS ABOUT the time when the disease discovered by the late Dr. Cleveland, "pernicious activity," is the most prevalent and violent. It is said to afflict office-holders, only, in its pure form, but it is both infectious and contagious and but few are entirely free from it, in one form or another. It will disappear, this year, on November 4, in all latitudes in the United States, after which there will be no new cases, but many convalescents and perhaps a few hopeless victims.

TOM LAWSON once wrote a number of very entertaining magazine articles on "Frenzied Finance," picturing himself in the light of a philanthropist showing up the wickedness of stock manipulators in general, and Standard Oil and "Gas Addicks" in particular. It now develops that Lawson has returned along the literary line to pluck his geese, through extensive advertising promising fat returns to the investor. Mr. Lawson evidently knows how to make printers ink pay, going and coming.

Coming! A Moral Awakening in Politics!

It is coming, sure as fate. Perhaps the letter-writing exposures in this campaign have been for effect's sake, and perhaps the publicity was not inspired by any higher motive than to parade a "holier than thou" sentiment. Perhaps, also, some things have been told, and some suspicions aired, that are not strictly true, and that there are others, yet unexposed, more guilty than those who have been. All these things may be true; and yet, it must be acknowledged that along with the nastiness of it all, and the development of much that is regrettable in a Presidential campaign, there is not only a lesson, but a warning, in the exposures.

Not a single thing that is new, has been told, and not half has been told that is corrupt and dishonest, in connection with the relations of public men with public trusts. Politics, as the public sees it, and as those on the "inside" see it, is an entirely different thing. The voter, who is strictly honest, cannot be sure that he has full justification for believing his party leaders and party organization to be better than those of the other party. He may have full faith in old-time party principles, and in the creed of old-time party statesmen, but these have little real relation with parties as today constituted. This is the truth, and not pessimism.

The difficulty is, it takes partisanship so long to stop and take notice, and this fact is industriously taken advantage of by the politician. All sorts of things can be said about a party leader—true or false—and his party adherents will stick to him, anyway, simply because to do otherwise might let the "other party" win. As long as we have political morality based on the idea that no matter how good, honest and efficient, the candidate on the "other side" may be, he is still less entitled to election than "our" candidate, no matter how bad or inefficient he may be, just so long will we have growth—higher graduates—in political rascality.

For a number of years, chiefly through magazine articles, we have had an insight of the relations between corporations and legislation, involving the mediation of members of Congress, just as we have had stories of graft and municipal corruption spread before us by the daily papers. The people have wondered and doubted; they have explained and defended; in many cases they have believed and condemned, but, as yet they have not said to public servants with the might that is in them, backed by the power they possess, "Thou shalt not steal."

The people have been the servants of the office-holders, and the tools of politicians. They have been led by the

party brand—"Republican" or "Democrat"—to become subservient to, and participants in, all sorts of collusion and rascality, far removed from legitimate and honest legislation and statesmanship. In few words, the people have been dishonest and have encouraged dishonesty on the part of office-holders. They have done it through holding to party before principle; through voting the party ticket, regardless of anything else, and through continuing to vote for men known to be morally impure, politically. The people, therefore, have been responsible for graft, and for the hold corporations have on legislation.

They have been responsible. The more important question is—Will they continue to be? We think not. In our humble opinion, this country is due to be covered and cleansed by such a wave of political morality as has never yet been experienced. Men like Hughes and Folk, and others of their stamp, will become our great leaders, and when the wave comes there will be such a political house-cleaning and such a rehabilitation of political morals and practices that will be an object lesson for the whole world, and cause politicians to learn their games over again, from a new teacher, or drop into deserved oblivion.

President Roosevelt has had a hand in the people's awakening, even though his methods may not always have been approved, nor free from the taint of the old regime. He has been the "big stick" reformer, perhaps unnecessarily dictatorial, and not wholly our ideal; but he commenced a work which could not be handled through Sunday school lectures and mere moral suasion. Somebody had to do the rough work, in a rough way, and he has commenced it. In a large measure, he has caused the public to "Stop, Look and Listen!" and it now remains for the same public to do the rest. We believe it will be done. Not in a year or two—the job is too big for that—but that it will be done, is our faith in the real honesty of the American people which has gradually become overgrown with partisan zeal.

We believe that in the event of either Taft's or Bryan's election, each would endeavor to follow the course of President Roosevelt, in demanding that law-breaking and law-defying interests be brought to justice, and that a higher standard of political morality, in every direction, be observed, in so far as either would be able to make his influence felt.

"Perennial" Candidates.

It is rather peculiar political situation that in the Second congressional district we hear a great deal from republicans about "perennial Fred," while in the Sixth district, adjoining, the democrats are complaining of "perennial Peaire," the intimation in both instances being that the frequency of the candidacy and election of the two congressmen is sufficient justification for a "new deal," and the defeat of both.

We do not see things that way. Perhaps both are entitled to defeat, but not because of their "perennial" candidacy, alone. Indeed, we incline to the position that past experience, and frequency of election, should be a recommendation for re-election, rather than otherwise. Our prominent members of the Senate and House—the men who are best known in legislative affairs—are all men who have given the country long service, and who "know the ropes." True, there are some long service men who seem not to have learned much, and whose public services could easily be dispensed with, but they are the exception, we think, rather than the rule.

It is a great deal more to the point to show that men have gone to Congress, numerous times, and done nothing greatly to their credit, nor for the country's good, than it is to emphasize the mere fact of their "perennial" candidacy. We are not fully posted either as to the extent or quality of the services rendered by the "perennials" mentioned. Our "Fred" seems to "have the habit" of getting the nomination—it just comes to him, and he can't help it. The chances are it will keep on coming, until he is elected Senator, or Governor, or something else—unless, indeed, an ungrateful public should conclude, this year, to let him enjoy the remainder of his days in peace amid the quiet shades of Luther-ville.

Then, there is Mr. Mudd, just as "perennial" as the rest of them, if not more so, and perhaps more indispensable. Without Mudd in Congress, the old ship of state would perceptibly wobble. Be careful, brethren, how you speak disparagingly of the "perennials," for without knowing it you may be snuffing out the political life of a man destined to be very great.

Number of Trusts Prosecuted.

The letter-writing campaign still progresses. Last week, Mr. Daniels, chairman of the press bureau of the Democratic National Committee, wrote a letter of inquiry to Attorney General Bonaparte, asking, how many trusts had been prosecuted under the present administration? and on Saturday this rather startling reply came.

"There have been instituted during the administration of President Roosevelt 228 proceedings, civil and criminal, under these statutes. Of these 73 have been concluded successfully, 40 have been concluded unsuccessfully and 115 are now pending. The various fines im-

posed in criminal cases amount in the aggregate to \$1,260,325.

Under previous Republican administrations there were instituted under these laws 74 civil and criminal proceedings, of which 13 were concluded successfully 60 were concluded unsuccessfully and one is yet pending. The amount of fines imposed in these proceedings was \$8,501. Under previous Democratic administrations there were instituted under these laws 50 proceedings, civil and criminal, of which 14 were concluded successfully 35 were concluded unsuccessfully and one is now pending. The fines imposed in these proceedings amounted in the aggregate to \$10,600.

I could not inform you how many corporations in the aggregate have been defendants in these cases without an inquiry which would be attended with considerable delay. The number is undoubtedly quite large, since in most of the civil proceedings there have been numerous defendants of this character. For example, in the suit in equity against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and others there are some 70 corporations as well as a number of individuals, among the defendants.

It is of course, needless for me to say that the mere fact that a corporation is called a "trust" by John Moody in his manual does not prove or even intend to prove that the organization in question, or its members have been guilty of any violation of federal law; neither is such guilt, suggested by the fact that such corporation may do a large and apparently profitable business. The original provisions of the statute generally known as the Sherman Anti-trust Law applies only to those who enter into contracts, combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade and although the statute provides that such contract, combination or conspiracy shall be none the less criminal, because it takes the form of a trust, this does not, of course, make trusts of themselves criminal."

A Congressman Should Make Good or Get Out.

In answer to Mr. Stone's criticism of his Congressional record Mr. Wolf, the representative from the Third district, might retort that people who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones. He might prove, possibly, that Mr. Stone has not been on deck quite as constantly as some other Collectors. Still, Mr. Stone, when absent, has been doing work which in no way imperiled his job, however much it detracted from his value to the public. The Collector says that investigation of Mr. Wolf's record shows that he has answered present to 26 roll-calls in Congress out of 267. This is a pretty low average and is proper matter for consideration by Mr. Wolf's constituents in determining whether they want him to go back to represent them for another term. He seems to come rather high—\$288 a vote.

It pays to investigate the records of Congressmen. The News is a great believer in letting them alone if they give a good account of themselves. A new man must learn the ropes. It takes time to acquire a position where he can be of real service to his constituency or to the country. But before leaving an incumbent in office his constituents should be sure that he has the right sort of material in him and that he will, when seasoned by experience, repay them for the patience with which they stood by him in his novitiate. If the account of Mr. Wolf's record is accurate, his constituents may reasonably inquire whether he has started off on the right foot.

It is important to understand, of course, that long service alone does not make a Congressman of value. There, for instance, is Hon. J. F. C. Talbott, who has been in Congress twenty years. Mr. Talbott is of little more service now to his country, to his State or to his district—except for the little crumbs of patronage he can get for his followers—than he was when first elected. The Second district tried to make a Congressman out of the wrong material, and it has paid dearly for its error.

The voters should demand of their representatives diligent attention to duty all the time, and after reasonable length of service a standing in Congress and with their party that indicates they are made of the right stuff and are going to "make good."—Balt. News.

Ignorance Still Lives.

In spite of all the severe lessons that have been taught on the subject of publicity, there are still a large number of unbelievers in the value of right newspaper advertising. Some minds seem to be so perversely constituted that nothing will convince them of the falsity of any ideas which they have once imbibed. One of the most striking examples of this is shown in the action of a committee having charge of a county fair held at Anderson, Ind. In former years the local and neighboring newspapers were used to advertise the fair in advance, but the idea seemed to have got into the brains of the committee that the cost of newspaper space was just so much money wasted. So the committee ordered banners and posters printed, sent out circulars and dodgers, but did not place a single line with the newspapers.

Naturally enough, not a newspaper printed the slightest notice of the fair, and the result was the smallest attendance in the history of the fair. On the great gala day of the week only 5,000 people visited the grounds, against over 18,000 on the corresponding day last year. The result, of course, is a rebuke to the brains of the committee. They were presumptuous enough to believe that the newspapers would be glad to print a lot of free notices about the fair, but not a line appeared. As is usual when advertising is given out, the papers would have printed full and exhaustive notices of the affair had they been right-

ly treated, but the publishers very properly came to the conclusion that if the fair committee could do without paid space in the newspapers they would have to do without free space, too.

How anybody can still affect to believe that circulars, posters and dodgers are valuable substitutes for newspaper advertising passes the ordinary comprehension. Circulars and dodgers may be read, but newspapers must be. The former are given away gratuitously, the latter are paid for, and therefore valued more. Little or no incentive is offered to read a dodger. The natural impulse of all who can read is to scan the newspaper. The average printed circular today is a safe-conduct to the waste basket. The man whose brain cannot discriminate between the home newspaper and a circular tossed in the doorway in the way of advertising value is certainly not fitted to serve on any kind of a committee supposed to have the good of the community at heart.—Newspaperdom.

Where Bullets Flew.

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., a veteran of the civil war, who lost a foot at Gettysburg, says: "The good Electric Bitters have done me more good than five hundred dollars to me. I spent much money doctoring for a bad case of stomach trouble, to little purpose. I then tried Electric Bitters, and they cured me. I now take them as a tonic, and they keep me strong and well." 50c at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

Railroads and Their Help.

Railroad corporations are not the soulless creatures they have sometimes been made out to be. Back of the vast army of railroad men and the tremendous visible property of the companies are cool, keen brains that do the planning and directing, but there are also hearts that recognize that the railroad worker in the ranks is a man, human like themselves, and must be treated accordingly if there is to be that necessary co-operation between company and men that makes for the good of the service. Of course that is the chief desideratum,—the "good of the service" which means the comfort and safety of the traveling public, dividends for the stockholders, more business for the road,—in other words, the general success of the company. Hence there has been taken up by the railroads in recent years what is known in industrial lines as "welfare work."

Welfare work may be defined as consisting of those efforts of the employer in behalf of the employee over and above the mere payment of wages, toward the betterment of the conditions under which the employee lives and works, making him more comfortable and contented, and raising his standard of living generally. This work takes expression in many forms. It makes the surroundings of the worker healthful and pleasant, provides wholesome recreation for his spare hours, affords him opportunity for mental improvement, supplies medical attendance when he is sick or disabled, helps him save his money and invest it wisely, aids him in acquiring a home of his own, secures for him cheap and safe insurance, and robs disability and old age of their terrors by means of relief and pension funds.

While the railroads have undoubtedly entered into this work with humanitarian spirit, recognizing a duty in taking proper care of the thousands of men that they draw from the cities, the villages, and the farms, who are deprived for extended periods of their home influences, the companies do not pretend that their motive in this work is purely philanthropic. They frankly confess that the considerate treatment of their employees is good business. The generous sums annually spent in this way have proved an investment bringing large returns; the expense is rightly charged to betterment and safety appliances.

With the steady improvement in equipment, the enormous increase of traffic, and the constant demand from the public for a highly efficient service, railroading has become much more exacting in its requirements from those who engage in it. The business more than ever demands a clear head, steady nerves, and strong muscles. When any of these are lacking, there is apt to be a slip-up in the schedule,—a signal is misread, or one or another of the hundred and one rules and precautions neglected,—something unpleasant happens, and,—well, modern railroad equipment is expensive, human lives must be paid for, and the reputation of the road must be safeguarded. Wherefore, the cheerful investment by the companies in the welfare of those who man the trains, the shops, and the stations, or do the other work of the railroads.—From "Welfare Work" on American Railroads," by William Menkel, in the American Review of Reviews for October.

Why Colds Are Dangerous.

Because you have contracted ordinary colds and recovered from them without treatment of any kind, do not for a moment imagine that colds are not dangerous. Everyone knows that pneumonia and chronic catarrh have their origin in a common cold. Consumption is not caused by a cold but the cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs that would not otherwise have found lodgment. It is the same with all infectious diseases. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough are much more likely to be contracted when the child has a cold. You will see from this that more real danger lurks in a cold than in any other of the common ailments. The easiest and quickest way to cure a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This many remarkable cures effected by this preparation have made it a staple article of trade over a large part of the world. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

Our Fall and Winter Opening will take place Saturday, October 3rd.

See Our New Fall Designs.

Our new Fall Stock is now complete, and awaiting your inspection. The new models are very attractive, and are far superior to anything we have seen before. We would like your opinion of them. Now is the time to look over the new things while the stock is complete. We cordially invite you to come in at once and get the best selection.

Men's Suits up to \$16.50.

Shoes! Shoes!

Why is it that our Shoe business is increasing every day? We do not know, but would invite you to come and see our immense stock, latest styles, best quality and above all, right prices.

Bed Blankets.

250 pairs Bed Blankets in Gray, White, Red and Plaids, to be sold at 47c a pair and upwards.

Carpets, Linoleums and Oilcloth.

In this department we are well prepared to take care of your wants.

Underwear for Men, Women and Children in all sizes prices right.

Our Millinery Department

will not be opened this season. All Feathers, Plumes and Flowers will be sold at a sacrifice.

Dress Goods Department.

Last but not least, the Dress Goods Department with the Ladies' Misses and Children's Coats. Our assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats far exceed anything shown here before, in all the different shades, and better goods for less money than last season. Ladies' Long Coats at \$3.50 to \$14.00.

D. J. HESSON.

Hints to Farmers

Now is the time that you realize on your season's work.

As you sell your grain, stock or produce, place your money on open account with a reliable bank.

Pay your bills by check, which makes the best kind of a receipt, and avoid the worry and danger attending the carrying of large sums of money.

Our offices are always at the disposal of our customers and country friends.

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY

TANEYTOWN, MD.

A Policy in

The Home

INSURANCE CO. of New York.

Is not a speculation, or an uncertainty, but the real thing. When you hold such a policy you have positive assurance that you have very best to be had, backed by financial standing and long business reputation for fairness, not exceeded by any Company in the World.

Fire and Storm

policies issued on all classes of desirable property, at rates which experience have tested to be as low as can be offered with safety.

P. B. ENGLAK, Agent TANEYTOWN, MD.

Our Special Notice Columbia

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

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

for the Primary Department, for the High School, for all grades. We have the School Supplies needed—

- Stationery,
- Pencils,
- Pens,
- Rulers,
- Tablets, etc.

Fit the Children out satisfactorily—fit them out here and save money.

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

Farm and Garden

FOUL CLOVER SEED.

Makes It Plain Where the Weed Crop Comes From.

The Connecticut experiment station is doing a great work in testing clover seed. It obtained fifty-one samples of the seed just as it is sold by Connecticut seed dealers. These samples were tested for weed seeds and also to see what per cent of the clover seed would sprout. The result of the test shows that only one-sixth of the seed as sold was fit to use. Three samples were adulterated with a worthless plant, and forty-one had more or less dodder, the most dangerous weed or parasite which can get into the crop.

Few days pass without a complaint from some one who finds the dodder in his clover. Samples are often sent in showing the clover plants strangled by a pest which twines around them and sucks their life away. The cut shows a mild form of the affliction. Think of putting the seeds of this curse into the ground when you seed your clover! Yet that is just what is being done when we buy ordinary clover seed. In one sample of this Connecticut clover seed 6,441 seeds of the dodders



DODDER ON CLOVER PLANT.

were in one pound of clover seed. In that same sample there were 12,769 seeds of plantain, 1,685 of foxtail, 1,017 of sorrel, 226 of bindweed, 2,147 of lamb's quarters, 1,808 of wild carrot, 226 of curled dock, 1,243 of tumbleweed and many others, making a total of 44,522 weed seeds in a pound. In another sample there were 78,604 weed seeds in one pound of clover seed. Just imagine what a farmer does when he sows six or eight pounds of such stuff on an acre!

Another thing was the low quality of the clover itself. It has been demonstrated that the heaviest seeds give the strongest plants during early growth and in most cases largest yields. This Connecticut bulletin states that clover seed of average quality should run 302,000 to the pound. While lighter seed may give a greater number of plants, a greater proportion of them would die out or do poorly. In twenty-six out of fifty-one samples the seeds weighed less than the standard. As for vitality, the average of these fifty-one Connecticut samples was 86.6 per cent—that is, the number out of a hundred strong enough to put out a sprout. One sample showed only 64.2 per cent of seeds with any life to them. One sample was so poor that only 48.1 per cent of the seed was clover, and only 84 per cent of that would sprout. Three samples were evidently adulterated with black medic. Seed of this plant is imported from Germany expressly to adulterate clover seed. It is so much like clover seed that an expert is needed to detect it. In one sample there were 11,615 seeds of dodder in one pound of clover. With a seeding of eight pounds per acre this means two seeds of dodder to each square foot, and tests prove that this dodder is not dead seed.

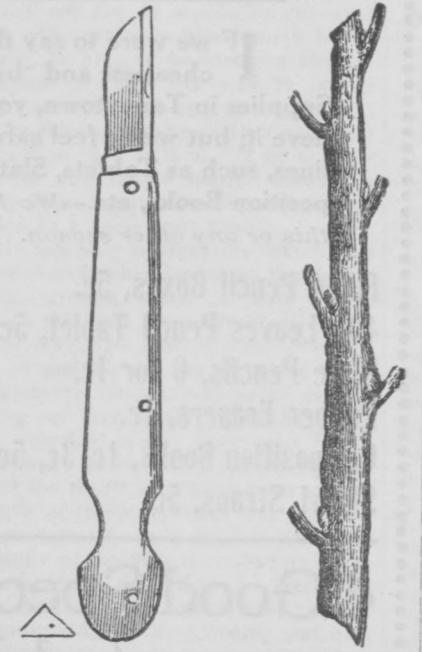
Hints to Mushroom Growers.
In turning up a portion of a bed maggots may be discovered in the manure. A few may do no perceptible harm, but a large number will eat up the spawn, leaving not even a thread to develop a single mushroom. Many kinds of insects are apt to swarm in warm cellars, together with the egg laying varieties which cause the maggots, regardless of foul air which may often accumulate and which is an injury to the mushrooms. In each succeeding bed in large cellars insects follow up the new bed, and become more vigorous. A high temperature such as we had last fall is conducive to their continued existence in summer garb. A good crop, however, can be secured in spite of them when the houses are kept at all times cool.

When mushrooms are grown in glass houses the return pipes are best run under the walks. In the usual way of heating, where the pipes run under the benches, paper placed over the beds will be found beneficial as a protector from excessive heat and drying. With good, vigorous spawn, properly prepared compost and care about the requirements of heat and moisture, a good crop is a positive certainty. There are garden crops equal to it for surpassing the mushroom as money makers to the producer, but no one need complain of well managed mushrooms.

HOW TO BUD.

May Be Done Even by One Who Is Inexperienced.

It is not yet too late to bud fruit trees. Keep a sharp knife. Cut the twig from the tree from which you wish to bud. Cut out a vigorous bud, with about a half inch or more of bark and wood below the bud and about an



BUDDING KNIFE. BUD STICK.

eighth or a quarter of an inch above the bud. Cut off the leaf in the axil of which lies the bud to within an inch or so from the bud, leaving only the bottom as a handle to assist you in the operation. Now cut out all the wood from the bark save a very little under the bud. Some cut it entirely out.

Cut through the bark of the tree stock the letter T and with an ivory or polished bone blade or something that is thin and smooth open or separate the bark from the wood sufficiently to insert easily the bud and no more, then quickly smooth the raised bark over the bark below and above the inserted bud. Wind and tie around the tree stock and insertion, commencing at the bottom, strips of bass matting, leaving only the bud exposed to the air. You can tell within two or three weeks whether the buds have set or not. If they do not the buds will dry up, shrink and die, but if successful they will look vigorous.

In from two to three weeks cut the strips of matting and remove them, thus giving all a chance to expand. In the spring if your buds do not winter kill, as peach buds sometimes do, they will shoot forth and, weather and insects permitting, in due time will bear you an abundant harvest.

In the spring, after the bud has started to grow, remove the top of the



BUD IN POSITION. BUD COMPLETE.

tree or branch to within a few inches of the bud, so that the sap will more generally flow into it, and as the shoot ascends tie it to the remaining stock to prevent the winds wrenching and breaking it. Peach trees are budded, and so are most kinds of stone fruit.

Worth Remembering.
As a traveler passes through any country he judges the prosperity of the farmer chiefly by the appearance of his buildings and farmyards. He can get some line on conditions by looking at crops in the field or cattle in the pasture, but the story is told most fully and accurately by the paint on the barn and the lawn grass in front of the house. And when the real estate agent takes a prospective buyer through the country he depends largely, almost chiefly, on the grounds and buildings to set the price on every farm. These considerations of themselves should urge all farmers to the improvement of their premises. But there are other reasons even more powerful to influence thoughtful men and women in the same direction. Most important is the fact that this is home. It is the place where father, mother and children live. The family life centers here. If there is to be any home feeling it must come through a thoughtful care for the comforts, conveniences and beauties of the home. If there is to be any uplift in intelligence or morality it must find its opportunity in wholesome and attractive surroundings. One of the greatest differences between a farm and any other enterprise is that the farm is both a business and a dwelling place. Many things which a man would not care to undertake for the benefit of his business merely he must put through for the sake of his home. This has ever been the spirit of American farm life at its best, and it needs to be preached on every hand today.

Timely Hints.
There are contrivances to put on plows that pulverize the soil as you go along. Each round drag or crushes the last furrow.

The man who does not have to stop to scour his plows and shovels isn't lucky. He's thrifty and careful.

The state of Kansas owns a proprietary poison for killing prairie dogs and gophers. It is made at the experiment station and sold at cost to farmers.

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GREAT FREDERICK FAIR

FREDERICK, MARYLAND.
OCTOBER 20, 21, 22, 23, 1908.

The Five Sensational Bosies

In Their Wonderful and Thrilling Aerial Act.

Monster Balloon Ascension

With Triple Parachute Leap from one Balloon by one Man.

Best Free Attractions Ever Offered in Maryland, With Good Racing, Fine Exhibits and a Good Time For Everybody.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

G. A. T. SNOUFFER, PRESIDENT. O. C. WAREHIME, SECRETARY.

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.

THE GRANGE

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

THE GRANGE AND LABOR.

Proposition Made by Labor to Massachusetts State Grange.

A few weeks ago it was made known by press dispatches that an official overture had been made to the Massachusetts state grange by organized labor for a combination of interests. Concerning it the Springfield Republican says:

"This proposition is based upon the assertion that the labor men are ill treated, that the farmers are presumably so and that it would be for their mutual interests to combine. Of course such combination would be effective principally in the legislature. What is the practical proposition, therefore, is a log roll of labor and agricultural interests, with the idea that the two elements would be able to secure the legislation desired by each wing. Very likely, if such a combination were to be formed, it would come very near dominating the legislature, and the politicians outside would have to make terms with them.

"But, as a competent observer of the situation says, the agricultural element is habitually conservative. The labor element is radical. It is a question whether any such combination would be entered into by the farmers. In the first place, the farmers are not trained to combination. They are born independent and they live independently, so much so that combination among themselves is difficult. They generally propose in the legislature to act individually about as they think right, and they are not accustomed to combination unless they believe it is right. On the face of it there is no more reason why the farmers should combine with the labor men than with the manufacturers except upon the assumption that they are equally downtrodden and oppressed classes, and that is not in Massachusetts a sufficient basis for such a combination."

A SURE FOUNDATION.

It is the Secret of Unfailing Success In Grange Effort.

One of the most efficient forces for the betterment of the farmers' condition today is the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, commonly known as the grange. No other farmers' organization compares with it in actual accomplishment; none claims superiority in aims and purposes. The founders of the Order forty years ago issued a "declaration of purposes" which is the chief cornerstone on which the great grange superstructure has been erected. They declare the purpose of this organization of the farmers to be "to develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. We propose meeting together, buying together, selling together and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement." From these declared purposes the grange has never swerved, and today where an active grange exists there is established a potent agency for the moral, social and educational uplift of the community.

A Convenient Grange Hall. The grange hall occupied by the Compton grange of Rhode Island is

ed to learning, to science and the arts. We name our great ships as they are launched upon the waves, and we draw aside the flags which unveil monuments of our heroes of peace and of war, but it has been left for the Patrons of Husbandry, the organization that represents the tillers of the soil, those first ordained of God 'to tend the garden and keep it,' to cause the wilderness to blossom as the rose; those who 'stand at the door of the bread room' and feed the world, but, above and beyond all else, the organization that was first to recognize in its work the home and all the members of the family that make the home—it has remained for this organization, whose great mission is to enlarge, broaden and beautify the home, to provide the ceremonial work for dedicating the home, this very fountain head of all earthly life—to dedicate it to its high and holy mission, the service of God and that of humanity. We have met on this occasion to perform this duty for this home and this family."

NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRONS.

A Subordinate Grange in Every Township in the State.

Some one has made the very pertinent inquiry: "What has the grange done for New Hampshire? What has it done or what is it now doing for the benefit of its members?"

Almost thirty-five years have passed since the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was quietly yet successfully planted in this state, when, Aug. 19, 1873, Gilman grange, No. 1, was organized at Exeter.

Notwithstanding, especially in its earlier days, it was destined to encounter and overcome much opposition and to surmount many discouraging obstacles, yet its pathway has ever been progressive, onward and upward, until the present time, when one or more subordinate granges, with a few exceptions, have been established and now exist in all the towns and cities in New Hampshire and which number 262 active, working granges, with a membership of about 30,000, divided nearly equal between the two sexes, the number of females exceeding that of males by about 900—men, women and young people, sons and daughters over fourteen years of age.

These granges average to hold more than 500 meetings each month, or upward of 6,000 annually.

In addition to these and aside from the state grange there are in the state nineteen of a higher order, or Pomona granges, with a membership of nearly 8,000, made up from members of the subordinate granges and which hold frequent meetings among the granges of the lower order, numbering about 300 annually.

The Grange in Ohio.

Acting under the new rule of the state grange whereby counties having a large membership are entitled to additional members in the state grange, there will be an increase of fourteen votes at the next session. These will come mostly from the northeastern part of the state, which is most thoroughly organized. On Aug. 26 the third annual fair of the Meigs County Pomona Fair association was held. The experiment station assisted in the exhibition. Several speakers of the national grange and the Ohio state grange made addresses.

A New York Pomona.

Clinton (N. Y.) Pomona offers prizes for the best exemplification of the fourth degree, and four granges have signified their intention to enter the contest. There was also much interest in Clinton county over the prizes offered by the Clinton County Agricultural society for the largest number of entries by any one grange in the county.

Indiana State Grange.

The thirty-eighth annual session of the Indiana state grange will be held Dec. 8-10 on the Winona assembly grounds, one of the greatest religious assembly grounds in the world.

National Master Bachelor Would Exempt Growing Crops.

From an address by National Master Bachelor before the national conference on taxation at Columbus, O., we make the following quotation:

"From whatever point of view the taxation of farm products is considered, the conclusion seems to me to be inevitable that such taxation has no redeeming features by which it can be justified, and I would most respectfully submit to this conference for its consideration the proposition that the public welfare would be advanced by adopting generally some of the exemptions of farm property now contained in the laws of the several states so that the following property should be exempted in all the states:

"First.—All growing crops and all crops for a short period after harvesting.

"Second.—All animals raised for food purposes under a certain age.

"Third.—All farm work animals should be declared to be tools of industry and brought within the exemptions now granted to tools; and the value of tool exemptions should be expanded so as to include the value of such work animals.

"These exemptions, operating on all alike, would benefit all the consumers of the country as well as farmers, thus including the entire population."

A Magazine Evening.

A Massachusetts grange had an intensely interesting meeting in a magazine evening, carrying out the complete idea, stories, advertisements, editorials, funny page, correspondents' queries and all. Many members took part. All did well, and the evening was a great success.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Pretty Bathing Suit.

An attractive and serviceable bathing suit of this design may be made of plain blue mohair or taffeta and



OF BLUE TAFFETA.

trimmed with bias bands of striped silk. The four big buttons on blouse and skirt add a distinctive touch to the suit.

The Latest Coiffure.

There is an attempt to bring back the smooth coiffure, and the results so far are beautiful. The hair is artistically arranged over foundations, to be sure, though it is brushed back as evenly as ever hair was brushed into straight orderliness on the head of a Japanese belle. Nor is the cushioned portion severely round and plain, for often the hair shows a roll over the forehead, possibly two, and the side parting is noticed. The coils are arranged high, and the smooth braid, little rolls or straight switch encircles the knot of hair. The wisps of hair, either a blessing or a great nuisance to many, will be touched with brilliantine, brushed back and pinned to the hair. The very short fringe is trained to "go back" and is often slipped underneath and pinned with a tiny invisible hair-pin. If this is impossible, the hair is curled backward by being rolled all in one direction over the curler, and when so curved it fits naturally over the pompadour or clings better to the rest of the hair. The style is particularly good for the tailor dressed girl who wears the large sailor hat.

Adjusting the Corsets.

Every woman has not mastered the art of properly placing her corsets.

Too often she believes that her full duty is done when she has hooked them up in front.

Then she wonders why her gown doesn't fit, why she feels uncomfortable, why other women look so trim about the waist and hips.

Frequently she admits that she does not think the result is worth all the care and trouble taken to put the corsets on in exactly the right way. After that admission there is nothing to be done.

When corsets are carelessly put on and carelessly put away the result is bound to be bad.

Not only is the fit of the frock marred, but the body itself is tortured and allowed to grow into all kinds of wrong lines and develop into strange humps.

A woman who has once learned the value and the physical comfort of arranging her corsets has accomplished a great deal.

An Effective Border Design.

The bordered wash materials now so modish can be made up into the most effective gowns with little trouble. Here is a charming model for a simple dress for morning wear in blue



A SEASHORE FROCK.

and white spotted cotton, with a border of graduated stripes. A plain white lace guimpe is worn beneath, or this might be substituted for a plain lawn blouse with an equally good effect.

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.

Union Bridge.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. James Simmons, of this place and neighborhood, are much gratified to learn that Mr. Simmons has secured the republican nomination for Congress in the Niagara Falls, N. Y., district, as the nomination is equivalent to election.

Mr. Chas. H. Zumbun, who has been ill for some time with typhoid fever, is slowly convalescing.

Wm. Wood left Friday morning, for a two week's trip to Niagara Falls. He expects to visit his brother, Thomas, at Geneva, N. Y.

Chas. C. Little left this place, Monday, for Panama, to work for the railroad company. His wife and son will go to Baltimore for the present.

Willie Mackley, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Union Protestant Hospital, returned home last week, much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Devilbiss and son, Harry, are spending this week in Philadelphia.

The new First National Bank building now has the vault in, and the steel ceiling on, and is nearing completion.

The Fall schedule of the Western Maryland went into effect, Sunday, Sept. 27. Trains are now due here as follows:

West bound 5.40 and 9.56 a. m., and 5.30, 5.45 and 8.15 p. m. East bound trains leave at 6.30 and 8.44 a. m., and 1.05, 3.47 and 5.45 on week days.

The Owl train runs Saturday nights, and is due here 1.30 a. m. on Sunday. Sunday trains arrive Westbound, 5.40 and 11.59 a. m., and 5.30 and 5.45 p. m.; East bound trains leave 6.00 and 8.44 a. m., and 2.47 and 5.45 p. m.

C. F. Stell, who has been very ill, is able to be out again.

Don't fail to hear J. Albert Loose, the man who can sing, Monday night in M. E. church.

Tyrone.

Chas. Humbert and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Humbert's brother, Harry Little, of Bachman's Valley.

Quite a large crowd attended the Maryland Day service at Baust's, Sunday evening.

The concrete walk and new iron fence around the church, at Baust's is about completed.

The registers of District No. 2, Precinct No. 2, added 30 new names to the registration books and gave 12 transfers.

Samuel Crouse moved into his new house, adjoining the store. Paul Formwalt will occupy the house Mr. Crouse vacated, in the near future.

Misses Mande and Esther Maus, Jacob and Howard Maus, and Charles Maus and wife, of Mayberry, visited friends in Littlestown and Hanover, last Sunday.

Joseph Formwalt improved his home on Pleasant Hill, with a coat of paint.

A very enjoyable evening was spent, last Friday, the 2nd., at the home of Mr. Charles Welk, it being a surprise to his daughter, Miss Edna. Various games were indulged in until about 10.30 o'clock, when all were invited to the dining room where a table was loaded with fruit and candies; at a late hour all departed for their homes expressing themselves as having spent a pleasant evening.

The following were present: Charles Welk and wife, Charles Marker and wife, Samuel Harman and wife, Jacob Marker and wife, Henry Sell, Mrs. Mary Segarfoose, Mrs. David Hahn, Mrs. Samuel Crouse, Misses Annie Erb, Maggie Nusbaum, Hessie Flickinger, Florence Formwalt, Bertha, Sadie and Annie Flickinger, Ruth Nusbaum, Lillian and Hilda Haines, Grace, Bessie and Mary Zimmerman, Emma and Mary Hahn, Mary Harman, Annie Fritz, Maude and Esther Maus, Hessie Rodkey, Nellie Crouse, Malva Marker, Edna Welk; Messrs: Harry Flickinger, Oliver Erb, Robert Eckart, Howard Maus, Howard Dern, Clarence Myers, Walter Myers, Harry Formwalt, Howard Marker, Earl Haines, Walter Marker, Abram Duto, Howard Hymiller, Raymond Rodkey, Luther Eckard, Walter Welk, Burnie Harman, Walter Keefer, Sterling Nusbaum and Mervin Harman.

Winfield.

Miss Edna Pickett spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Albert, of Sam's Creek.

Mrs. Susan Easton and Mrs. Albert Easton, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Grant Miller, near Enterprise.

Messrs C. W. Barnes, A. J. Stem, Preston Waltz, Geo. DeVries, James Franklin, C. E. Stem, M. D. T. Pickett, Joseph Eyer, and Miss Lottie Eyer, of Winfield, are attending the York Fair.

Rev. Taylor will deliver a sermon to the P. O. S. of A., on Sunday morning, at Ebenezer.

Miss Margaret Rinehart, of Baltimore, has been spending some time with Miss Addie Barnes.

Woodsboro.

Miss Helen Kable, of Kabetown, W. Va., is visiting her brother, Dr. W. H. Kable and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Duddera and daughter, of New Paris, spent Sunday with J. D. Kling and family.

Miss Elsie Cramer, of Walkersville, was the guest of Mrs. L. C. Barrick.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Staunbaugh and daughter, Marill, are spending some time with relatives in New York.

Mrs. D. A. Sharretts spent several days, last week, in Hagerstown.

Pleasant Valley.

Miss Dorothy Stonesifer, of Taneytown, has returned from a week's visit to her grandfather, Mr. Joseph Stonesifer, and also her friend Miss Beulah Reese.

John N. Ditch has a young apple tree bearing its first fruit which had an apple weighing one pound and measuring 1 1/2 inches in circumference.

Mrs. Frederick Myers, Master Harry Geiman and Vernon Myers, spent a few days of last week, with friends and relatives at Black Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Fowler, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Myers.

There will be preaching, this Sunday, in the evening, at 7.30 o'clock, instead of 2 p. m., as announced, by Rev. Jas. B. Stonesifer.

Sunday, Sept. 27, was a happy day at the home of Mr. David E. Myerly, where they celebrated the 19th birthday of his youngest son, Carroll. Mr. Carroll went to church and returning home found his brothers and sisters, nieces and nephews waiting to greet him with a happy birthday.

The day was spent with social conversations, vocal and instrumental music. At 12 o'clock all were invited to the dining room to partake of a bountiful dinner. After dinner they all enjoyed themselves telling stories and jokes, when at 3 o'clock they were again invited to the dining room. Mr. Carroll received some handsome presents, among which was a package, unwrapping which he found it to be only an empty cigarette box, the gift of Mr. Truman Babylon.

Those present were, David E. Myerly, Mr. and Mrs. Truman Babylon, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Null, Mr. Charles, Roy and Carroll Myerly, Misses Sallie Myerly, Florence, Ethel and Thelma High, Jennie Circle, Cora and Alma Myers and Hilda Null; Master William High and Russell Null. At 4 o'clock all left for their homes having spent a happy day and wishing Mr. Carroll many more such happy birthdays.

Middleburg.

David Six, who was paralyzed two weeks ago, is slowly improving.

Charles Delphey is now able to sit up for a part of the day.

Mrs. George Delphey, who was very ill last week, is much better.

Mrs. Margaret Johnson has returned from a visit to friends in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. J. N. Miller, of Waynesboro, spent last Wednesday with friends here.

Jacob Mackley, of Frederick, visited his sister, Mrs. L. Griffin, over Sunday.

Lewis Griffin is spending two weeks with his family, after which he expects to leave for England.

The Junior Poverty Social last Saturday night, was very successful, Miss Mary Stansifer received the prize for the most fancy costume, and Harry Lynn for the most comical. The proceeds amounted to \$10.00.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 13th., Prof. J. Albert Loose, of Baltimore, will give one of his celebrated entertainments consisting of illustrated songs and pictures, in the M. E. Church. Come and hear him, you will not regret it. Admission 10 and 15 cts.

Littlestown.

Rev. Dr. W. E. Krebs, of this place, occupied the pulpit of Redeemer's Reformed church, last Sunday morning, in the absence of Rev. George Butz, the pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hornberger and Mrs. Genevieve Foreman have moved into a portion of the residence occupied by John A. Shorb, on West King street, where they will remain until spring, when Mr. and Mrs. George Parr will vacate the residence of Mrs. Foreman.

Paul Randall, of Rockaway Beach, L. I., is visiting his mother, Mrs. Emma Randall.

Dr. H. S. Crouse will vacate the Foreman property, in a few months, and move in his handsome new dwelling on West King street.

Miss Emma Motter is spending some time with the family of her brother, George Motter, of near Pleasant Grove schoolhouse.

Mrs. Harry Blocher and daughter, Miss Edna, and grand-daughter, little Miss Geraldine, spent Monday with Mrs. B's brother, John T. Fuhrman and family.

Adams County Sunday School convention met in St. Paul's Lutheran church, Tuesday and Wednesday. A large number of visitors, not including ministers and delegates, were in town during the convention.

Miss Elsie Sherman, of Two Taverns, was the guest of Miss Edna P. Blocher, several days this week.

Milton Krug, has purchased the store and store stand, formerly the Francis Starr property, has taken charge of same.

Elmer Basehoar, of near town, has purchased the livery business and also the property of John R. Byers. Mr. Basehoar will not move into town until spring, but took charge of the livery business, and will have someone to attend to it until spring.

Chestnuts are quite plentiful through the country, and many are being brought into town. The walnut and hickory nut crop is reported short.

Silver Run.

The Lord's Supper will be celebrated in St. Mary's Lutheran church, this Sunday morning, Oct. 11.

Mr. George E. Motter, who was taken to Philadelphia a few weeks ago, is reported to have improved to such an extent that he is expected home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Dutterer, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Fuhrman, near here.

A Bryant and Kern Club has been organized at this place; also a Taft and Sherman Club.

Kemper and Fesser's apple butter factory and cider mill is yet kept quite busy at this late season.

Rev. Hoover is busy calling upon the members of St. Mary's Reformed church, his new field of labor.

Alvin Boose, of Kentland, Ind., is visiting his home folks in this locality. Mr. Boose hopes to ship a car load or more of apples to his western home.

Congratulations to Mr. Joseph Brown and bride.

Miss Florence Flickinger, of Hanover, Pa., was the guest of Miss Elsie Dutterer.

Sterling Lawyer, of Union Mills, and Miss Mettie Wisner, of Baltimore, were married by Rev. J. O. Yoder, at the Lutheran parsonage, at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, Oct. 4. The young couple left on Monday on a wedding trip to Philadelphia and other points of interest. Mr. and Mrs. Lawyer will make their future home at Union Mills.

Linwood.

Miss Anna Kate Warner, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mrs. Albaugh.

Miss Lulu Etzler and brother Claude, were visiting in Unionville, over Sunday.

Arthur Engler might have had a serious accident Friday night. As he was about to hitch at Will Messler's, his horse became frightened and ran away, catching the buggy against the hitching post, where he tore loose, and was not long in reaching home, where Arthur found him waiting to be put in the stable.

Miss Mary Bean, of Glydon, is visiting Miss Carrie Koontz.

Mrs. Sellhammer, of Lancaster, Pa., spent Wednesday with Mrs. Will Messler.

The Misses Stem, of Baltimore, are spending some time with their uncle Will Stem.

Olin Gilbert, of Hagerstown, made a brief visit to Linwood, last week.

The ball game last Saturday afternoon between Middleburg and Linwood, resulted in the defeat of the latter.

Miss Irene Koop and brother, of Linganore, spent Sunday with Nathan Englar and family.

Photographer Wilson, of Westminster, was the guest of R. Lee Myers, Sunday.

The County Christian Endeavor Rally will be held Sunday afternoon and night in the Progressive Brethren church. A number of prominent speakers will be present. Supper will be served to delegates and friends from a distance, in the basement of the church.

The Mite Society of the Progressive Brethren church, met at Mrs. Butler's Wednesday night.

Frizzellburg.

Not a few of our people attended the York Fair this week.

Disease has invaded the horse family and scores have already become victims of what is supposed to be distemper. The veterinarian is kept on the go.

Foster Warehime is sick in bed. Lester Myerly, who has been very ill for two weeks, with symptoms of fever, is recovering slowly.

A democratic mass meeting will be held in the hall, here, on Wednesday night, next, Oct. 14th. Frank Crouse, Guy Steele, and others, of Westminster, will address the hearers. All come and hear the issues discussed.

Rev. Douglas and wife, and Prof. Wells and wife, of Westminster, drove to the country last Saturday and dined with Jacob Null and wife. They enjoyed what they termed a good country dinner. A severe cold is general among our people here.

Mrs. John Few spent the week in York.

Emmitsburg.

Fannie, wife of Mr. Vernon Lantz, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Eyer, after a lingering illness of consumption, aged 26 years. Her funeral took place Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Chas. Reinwald officiating. She is survived by her husband and one child. Internment in Mountain View cemetery.

Mrs. James Gelwicks was taken to Frederick city hospital, on Tuesday afternoon, where she will undergo an operation.

Mr. Henry Stokes and daughter, of Frederick, spent Sunday in Hagerstown; five generations were represented: Mr. Stokes, his niece and great, great, great nieces. Quite an unusual occurrence.

The Reformed church has recently been painted a beautiful shade of light gray, with the cross newly regilded makes the edifice very attractive. Ivy has been planted on the sides, some of the ivy coming from Westminster Abby originally.

Misses Eva and Rachael Shulenberger are visiting in Hagerstown. On Monday evening, with some friends, they passed through here in an auto, returning by way of Frederick.

Misses Louise and Sue Guthrie, with their niece, Miss Barbara Beam, have returned from visiting friends in Chester county, Pa., and Lancaster.

York Road.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ilgenfritz, and grand-daughter, Miss Ethel Ilgenfritz, of York, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Ilgenfritz, of Camden, N. J., spent the past ten days visiting their daughters, Mrs. Milton Miller and Mrs. Elsie C. Frock, of York Road.

Mrs. Robert Koops, of Baltimore, returned home Wednesday, after spending some time with relatives here.

Baxter Haugh, wife and son, of Clearspring, are spending some time with their parents here.

Miss Alice Crapster, of Taneytown, visited at R. W. Galt's.

Mrs. J. W. Koib and son, Wilbur, were in Frederick, on Wednesday.

Miss Lulu Cover is spending some time in Union Bridge.

Mrs. Shank returned home last Saturday from the hospital, in Frederick, where she was taking treatment.

Bridgeport.

The new bridge over Monocacy, on the Bullfrog road, is completed, and as soon as the approaches are filled and the commissioners accept the work, the traveling public will enjoy a privilege long needed. Both the sub and superstructures are evidences of mechanical skill.

Mrs. Roy Smith, who has been ill, we are pleased to note, is better.

Charles E. Smith, with his wife and children, of Washington, D. C., are spending his vacation with his father, E. F. Smith.

Mrs. J. T. Wantz, who was operated on at the Frederick City hospital for appendicitis, at this writing is getting along nicely.

Harvey E. Ohler, wife and son, Willie, George Clabaugh and Miss Katie White, were among those who visited the York Fair.

Miss Bettie A. Werrick and Master Robert Demory, of Charleston, W. Va., spent last week at Mountain View Farm.

Clear Ridge.

Henry Gobright has purchased six acres of land from John Stoner opposite Routsen's peach orchard and broke ground for a new house, on the 5th., he is also having a well bored, the first day they went thirty feet without striking much rock. They will have a grand view of the surrounding country being able to see Round Top near Gettysburg, Pa.

C. F. Reindollar spent Wednesday in Taneytown.

Edward Beard and Harry Hull drove to Littlestown, Pa., and from there went on the trolley to York, Pa.

Harney.

The many friends of Mr. Geo. Weant were shocked to hear, on last Saturday night, that he had again been seriously hurt by a horse. This, the fatal accident, makes the fourth time that he was seriously hurt in similar accidents. He remained unconscious from Saturday night until 3.10 p. m. Tuesday, when he died. He leaves a wife and several small children and one married daughter, Mrs. Harry Wantz; three brothers and one sister, besides many friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

On last Monday, while an automobile was speeding through this place, "Beauty," the pet dog of Mr. H. M. Null, was run over and killed.

Communion services will be held in St. Paul's Lutheran church, this Sunday morning; preparatory services on Saturday afternoon previous.

Mason and Dixon Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F., held a smoker, on last Wednesday night. Quite a good turnout was in attendance, as is generally the case on such occasions.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Reck, of Gettysburg, who have just returned from a six week's visit to friends in the west, spent Tuesday and Wednesday visiting friends in this place.

Mr. Mervin Bishop has sold his horse and buggy and left for York, Pa.

Union Mills.

Mrs. Eliza Frock, a well known and highly respected lady, died last Friday at her home in Union Mills. Her maiden name was Bankard and she was the widow of the late Peter Frock. She was aged 79 years, 11 months and 16 days, and was for many years a member of St. Mary's Reformed church, at Silver Run, from which place interment took place, on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Chas. Hoover officiating. She is survived by two sons, John and Daniel, of this district, and five daughters: Mrs. Rachel Sullivan, of Bachman's Valley; Mrs. Sarah Myers, of Taneytown; Clara, at home, and a daughter in Baltimore. She is also survived by a number of grandchildren and great grand-children.

New Windsor.

Mrs. Sallie Sheets, (nee Yingling), wife of Abram Sheets, of New Windsor, died Tuesday night. She was sick for quite a time with nervousness and complication of diseases. She was about 60 years of age. Besides her husband, four children mourn the loss of a dear mother, as follows: Mrs. John Null, of Frizzellburg; Mrs. Harvey Bankard, and Jesse and Charles, of New Windsor. She was a member of Baust Reformed church. Services were held at the house, Thursday, at 10.30 a. m., interment at Kreider's church cemetery, Rev. Martin Schweitzer officiated.

Mr. Alexander Cornell died at his home on Tuesday evening, from the infirmities of old age. He was in his 92nd year. He leaves the following children: Mrs. D. P. Smelser, John Cornell and Miss Julia Cornell, all of this place; Mrs. Duvall, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Stover, of Baltimore county. Funeral this Friday morning; interment at Pipe Creek cemetery.

John M. Lantz, wife and son, John, are visiting relatives at York, Pa.

Mrs. J. Ross Galt entertained the W. H. & F. M. Society of the Presbyterian church, at her home, on Wednesday evening.

Miss Woods, of Philadelphia, will give a mission study to the ladies interested in missions, at the home of Mrs. N. H. Baile, on Monday evening, Oct. 12th., at 7.30 o'clock.

Miss Lamora Bankard spent Monday in Baltimore.

Calvin Gilbert and wife are visiting relatives in Philadelphia, Pa.

Uniontown.

Mrs. Charles Carbaugh and sons, of Fairview, have gone to York, to attend the Fair and visit her sisters, Mrs. John Stover and Mrs. William Gogle. Mrs. J. Few and Miss Sarah Carbaugh will accompany her and visit friends. Mr. Carbaugh and brothers will continue boiling apple butter until the return of his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Slonaker, of Baltimore, visited relatives in town last week.

Rev. G. W. Baughman and daughter, Mary, spent Saturday in Gettysburg.

Mrs. Captain Ord and daughter, Veda, of Chevy Chase, and Mrs. Byron and child, Elsie and David, of Hagerstown, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Routsen.

Gervis Hill spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents.

The Mite Society of the M. P. church held its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Emma Haines near town, on Wednesday evening.

Mary Baughman has resumed her studies at the Affordby Kindergarten School in Baltimore.

Charles Devliss, Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson and friends from Baltimore were guests of Mr. Wm. Baust's family over Sunday.

Mrs. Harry Cover and son, Ralph, of Westminster, visited Mrs. Lucy Hiteshaw on Sunday.

Mrs. James Cover has returned from her visit to Virginia.

Miss Alexina Merring and Mrs. G. W. Baughman, are attending the State Missionary Convention in Hagerstown.

The Maryland and Virginia Eldership of the Church of God will convene here, on the 15th. The local congregation is busy arranging for the coming event.

Mrs. E. G. Gilbert is spending the week, with Mrs. Cleveland Anders, in Union Bridge.

Dr. J. Newton Gilbert, of Annapolis, spent several days this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Gilbert.

Miss Hennie Hann has returned from a month's visit with her cousins, at Glyndon.

Mrs. Harriet Selheimer, of Lancaster, Pa., was calling on friends in town, this week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, Mrs. George Gehr and daughter, Elizabeth, of Westminster, were guests in the home of Wm. Segafosse and family during the week.

Mrs. Iantha Hollenberry, of Westminster, visited friends in town.

Improvements are still the order of the day here. J. Hamilton Singer is giving his house a coat of paint, and the Red Men are thoroughly renovating their property at the west end of town.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

Efficient and exceedingly agreeable. Prevents decay and sweetens the breath. Price 10 cts a bottle. Manufactured only by John McKellip, Taneytown, Md.

Yount's School Supplies

If we were to say that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of School Supplies in Taneytown, you probably would not believe it; but we do feel safe in saying that in certain lines, such as Tablets, Slates, Pencil Boxes and Composition Books, etc.—We have the best bargains of this or any other season.

- Filled Pencil Boxes, 5c. 8x11 Double Slates, 17c.
400 Leaves Pencil Tablet, 5c. "Beats All" Lead Pencil, 1c.
Slate Pencils, 6 for 1c. School Bags, 5c, 10c.
Rubber Erasers, 1c. Ink Tablets, 5c, 10c.
Composition Books, 1c, 3c, 5c Lunch Boxes, 10c.
Shawl Straps, 5c. Sponges, 1c.

4 Good Specials in Decorated Dishes.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and another Price. 7 Piece Set - \$.69, 21 " " 1.89, 31 " " 2.69, 42 " " 3.79

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

D. M. MEHRING. CHAS. H. BASEHOAR.

Mehring & Basehoar, Eckenrode Bldg. Taneytown, Md.

Our Fall Merchandise

is being rapidly placed on the shelves and the quality and price they contain is something great, compared to prices one year ago.

A Ladies' Tailor-made Suit

for \$10.00, as good as we sold one year ago for \$13.00. This is a fair estimate of the dropping off in prices throughout this entire store.

Ready-made Clothing.

The stock of Ready-made Clothing for Men, Women and Children surpasses other deals we ever showed.

All other lines are as comparatively cheap and good. In addition to this, will give away

ONE BAVARIAN HARP

to each of the first ten customers that buy Twenty Dollars worth of merchandise from this Store—Groceries excepted.

Success to all—Mehring & Basehoar.

Facts From France.

Two hundred and forty thousand paying blacks a day are turned out by a new machine owned by the municipality of Paris.

The corps of life saving dogs organized in Paris in 1900 achieved but one rescue from the Seine in eight years. Of the fourteen dogs one only now remains.

Mme. Bolette, a widow, of Paris put a match to the papers in the grate, forgetting that it was there she had concealed 500 francs, which was all she possessed. When she realized what she had done she lost her reason.

A Parisian named Leichemann has committed suicide in a novel manner. He bored a hole in a trunk, passed an India rubber gas tube through it and turned on the gas. He then got into the trunk, shut the lid and was speedily asphyxiated.

Curious Ads.

For Improvement of Country Life.

Washington, Oct.—President Roosevelt's mail is stacked high these days with letters concerning the Commission on Country Life, which he recently created, and the number of communications on the subject is growing greater daily. A rather strange feature of this correspondence, considering the far-reaching significance of the Commission, is that so far it has contained no word of adverse comment from any quarter. The suggestions are all constructive, and many of them will prove of great help to the Commission when it formulates its plans of campaign.

Many of the letters to the President are from men whose names are known everywhere, but the bulk of them are from the men who are most vitally interested—the farmers themselves. The general tenor of the farmers' letters is that they have clear-headed ideas of the President's purpose in starting the inquiry and of what the outcome may be. The writers get down to the business and set forth their ideas with a clear-headed logic and clearness of statement that makes it seem a little doubtful if the belief of some persons that rural schools ought to be improved is ill-founded. The farmers themselves, however, agree that the educational facilities in the country districts ought to be made over so as to fit country conditions and needs more closely. A number of writers urge the need of introducing some sort of elementary agriculture to the schools. Not all are of this opinion, however. Some maintain that there is a danger of trying to make agricultural instruction too academic.

The one point in which all the farmers without exception agree with the President is that the greatest trouble with rural life is its isolation. The remedy for this is that is most frequently proposed is better roads. Another solution that is advocated by a large proportion of the writers is that a means be sought to prevent the holding of large farms by persons or corporations who do not work themselves. The argument is advanced at such a country and that the wide spaces between farms would be broken up, and that further in the big tracts which are now worked by absentee owners or held in speculation were split up among independent owners, there would be greater opportunity for small farmers to come and gain profitable livelihoods.

A number of the President's correspondents urge a revival in some sort of old-fashioned rural life, which provided a social center for rural communities. Several writers tell of excellent results that have been obtained in their own neighborhoods by their educational societies, not so much their educational capacity as in providing a community bond. Many suggestions are made concerning the postoffice service. All these letters are being filed and the gist of their contents will be brought before the Commission for its consideration.

The Great Frederick Fair.

The forty-eighth Great Frederick Fair will open this year October 20-23, and gives promise of being the best exhibition ever held in Old Frederick. Besides the large aggregation of blooded horses, cattle and other live stock and the fine displays in other departments, there will be good racing, and plenty of it, as well as many novel and marvelous features to amuse and entertain. The program of free attractions, which will be given each day of the fair in front of the grand stand for the entertainment of both young and old, has never been surpassed. One of the greatest features this year will be the Sensational Boises, five aerial marvels, who give a most wonderful and thrilling performance in mid-air. Prof. E. Hutchinson, America's most successful aeronaut, will furnish a monster balloon novelty, a triple parachute leap from one balloon by one man. In addition, a comedy circus, the two famous Dorello Brothers, acrobats, and other features will go to make up a most interesting feature of the fair.

All railroad leading to Frederick will sell excursion tickets good for the week from all points and special trains will enable persons in this locality to spend at least a full day at the greatest fair in Maryland.

Pith and Point.

A man always likes to meet people who have the same grievance he has.

No man is as good to his wife as he expects his father to be to his mother.

Actions speak louder than words. They have to in order to be heard above the boasting.

Friends are like an umbrella—when the storm comes on, you don't stop to consider whether the handle is pretty or plain.

Before raising any question over a friend's unusual pronunciation of a word wait until you have a secret conference with your dictionary.—Atchinson Globe.

Tales They Tell.

A cousin of the German emperor is a dishwasher in New York.

A Des Moines man buys his mother-in-law five pounds of candy every week.

Howard Buchanan of Royersford, Pa., says he saw a wasp split the skin of a cabbage worm, roll it up into a small ball and fly away with it.

A crowd of 1,000 Bostonians recently followed a woman who wore a knee length "common sense" skirt and who annoyed her by their jeers and rudeness that she was forced to appeal to the police.

Plays and Players.

Maxine Elliott will be seen next spring in London in a costume play called "1801."

Mark Sullivan, the magnetic singer, is a leading member of the "Lola From Berlin" company.

Oliver will be in William Faversham's company, producing "The World and His Wife."

Eugene Walter, the author of "Paid in Full," has written a play for the Lieber company called "The Dream" and one for Belasco entitled "The East Way."

HUCKLEBERRY FARMING.

Agriculture With a Match in the Timber Regions.

"It may seem incredible to those who have never lived in or traveled much through timber districts where the huckleberry is indigenous," said a native of such district, "but it is a fact that there is a tribe of shiftless persons in all such regions who systematically and without regard to law, property or life set fire to woods or cut over land adjacent to woods simply to increase the area of huckleberry bushes. There is only one way in which huckleberries can be cultivated, and the huckleberry farmer does not need to own an inch of land. If he has the title to one simple lucifer match he can put thousands of acres under cultivation in a very short time.

"He has only to light the match and touch it to the dry leaves and branches on the ground, either in early spring or late fall, and his cultivation is soon under way. No matter what grew on the ground before fire swept it bare, huckleberry bushes will never fail to spring up luxuriantly from the ashes and scorched soil. They will be in abundant bearing the next season. What the result may have been in loss of life or property does not concern the persons who reap the benefit.

"Many of the fires that devastate our forests every year may be traced to this reckless and deliberate making or improving of huckleberry patches. I remember one instance particularly where the setting fire to the brush on a huckleberry barren in northern Pennsylvania resulted in a forest fire that swept over a 10,000 acre timber tract, doing incalculable damage to the standing timber and reducing to ashes 50,000 feet of logs and lumber and 30,000 cords of tanbark, representing a money value of nearly \$750,000. Twenty persons were burned to death and thirty so badly burned that seven of them died from their injuries. The huckleberry crop gathered from this cultivation of that barren waste perhaps realized \$200 to the cultivators.—Washington Post.

PROVED HIS SPELLING.

An Incident in the Career of Stephen A. Douglas.

An amusing incident occurred in McLean county, Ill., at the first court which Stephen A. Douglas, the famous politician, attended after his election as prosecuting attorney. There were many indictments to be drawn, writes Professor Allen Johnson in his life of Douglas, and the new prosecuting attorney in his haste wrote the name of the county McLean instead of McLean. His professional brethren were greatly amused at this evidence of inexperience and made merry over the blunder.

Finally John T. Stuart, subsequently Douglas' political rival, moved that all the indictments be quashed. Judge Logan looked at the discomfited youth and asked what he had to say to support the indictments.

Smarting under the gibes of Stuart, Douglas replied obstinately that he had nothing to say, as he supposed the court would not quash the indictments until the point had been proved. This answer caused more merriment, but the judge decided that the court could not rule upon the matter until the precise spelling in the statute creating the county had been ascertained.

No one doubted what the result would be, but at least Douglas had the satisfaction of causing his critics some delay, for the statutes had to be procured from an adjoining county. To the astonishment of court and bar and of Douglas himself it appeared that he had spelled the name correctly. To the indescribable chagrin of the learned Stuart the court promptly sustained all the indictments. The young attorney was in high feather and made the most of his triumph. The incident taught him a useful lesson—henceforth he would admit nothing and require his opponents to prove everything that bore upon the case in hand.

His Curiosity Satisfied.

A wealthy tradesman had been drinking the waters of Bath, England, took a fancy to try those of Bristol. Armed with a letter of introduction from his Bath physician to a professional brother at Bristol, the old gentleman set off on his journey. On the way he said to himself, "I wonder what Dr. Blank has advised the Bristol physician in regard to my case?" and, giving way to curiosity, he opened the letter and read:

Dear Doctor—The bearer is a fat Wiltshire clothier; make the most of him. Yours professionally, J. BLANK.

Pelican and Flamingo.

The hook of the pelican's bill is red, and undoubtedly the fable that the pelican feeds its young with blood from its own breast originated in the bird's habit of pressing the bill upon the breast in order to more easily empty the pouch, when the red tip might be mistaken for blood. Another explanation is that the pelican became confused with the flamingo, which discharges into the mouth of its young a secretion which in color resembles blood.

All His Doing.

Miss Chellus—Is it really so that you're engaged to Mr. Roxley? Miss Pechis (calmly)—It is. Miss Chellus—My, he was a great catch! Miss Pechis—I beg your pardon; catcher.—Philadelphia Press.

Too Considerate.

Judge—You say you went into the room at night quite unintentionally? Why, then, had you taken off your shoes? Burglar—Cause, judge, I heard dere was somebody lyin' ill in de house.—Home Magazine.

THE DEEP SEA DIVER

Perils Against Which the Modern Expert Must Guard.

PROTECTING HIS AIR TUBE.

This is His Chief Care While Delving in the Debris of Sunken Wrecks. Tragic Debut of John Day, a Clever but Ignorant Old Timer.

A great deal of water has run under the bridge since, in the month of June, 1774, John Day made his fatal debut as a diver in Plymouth sound. Day, a clever but ignorant millwright, had laid numerous wagers that, confined in a water tight box and provided with a candle, food and drink, he would remain submerged at any depth for twelve hours. His plan was that the box should be fastened by screws—from within—to a vessel subsequently sunk and that when the allotted time had elapsed he should withdraw the screws and rise to the surface. His mad scheme was actually put into execution on June 22, and Day, as might have been expected, lost his life. Not the least extraordinary part of the affair is that, while he was warned how the pressure of the water would affect his box and greatly increased its strength in consequence, no one seems to have so much as hinted at the danger of his death from want of air.

The diver who goes down today to save the contents of a sunken wreck, recover a dropped torpedo or execute some submarine erection or repairs has better knowledge of the necessary risks he runs and the precautions by which he may avoid all needless danger at his work than had poor Day. Science, mindful of the great increase of pressure brought about by every foot that he descends beneath the surface of the sea, warns him to go slowly down the sideladder that hangs from the ship's side or the dock wall and to pause frequently as he does so, that he may grow accustomed to the increase by degrees. By this means a man fit for the work, sound of heart and free from apoplectic tendencies passes with little inconvenience from the moderate pressure of eight pounds per square inch, which surrounds him at a depth of twenty feet, to that of sixty-five pounds, which he must sustain after descending 150 feet—the greatest depth at which his work can be considered safe.

Once landed at the bottom of the sea the diver has a host of things to bear in mind. Weighted as he is with brass soled boots, copper helmet and often a treble set of underclothing below his diving suit of twill and rubber, the tendency to rise is yet so great that his powers of action are very limited. He can lift a comparatively heavy weight with ease; the attempt to pull down some trifling piece of wreckage from overhead will probably take him off his feet. Readers of Robert Louis Stevenson will remember how when, dressed in full deep sea costume, he accompanied a diver to his work the novelist was able to hop with ease upon the summit of a rock some six feet high. But descend again he could not. His companion hauled him off head downward and propped him on his feet "like an intoxicated sparrow." Even for such an apparently simple piece of work as drilling a hole in a rock or portion of a wreck the diver will perhaps need to prop himself against a stone or make himself secure by lashings to the object upon which he works.

The great danger against which the diver must ever on his guard is that of getting his air tube entangled in the debris of a wreck—no difficult matter as he creeps in and out of cabin, engine room and hold, among a broken and distorted mass of wood and iron. He may have been moving in one direction, all unconscious that he is being helped by a strong current, until he presently attempts to turn and finds it vain. It is not the deep sea diver only who runs this risk. Some years since a diver was at work in twenty feet of water repairing some dock gates. His job finished, he gave the signal to the boat above to close the gates that he might see if all worked well. The rush of many tons of water as the heavy gates swung to swept him between and through them. In a flash he realized that his air pipe would be caught between the massive doors and at the same moment saw his only chance for life. He thrust his heavy hammer head between the closing gates, and this kept his pipe free 'till he could signal for them to be reopened.

The old method of communication between the diver and his helpers at the surface was by means of tugs upon the line, but nowadays the telephone or perhaps a speaking tube accompanies the air pipe at his side. And, though many divers still work in the comparative darkness, both oil and electricity will shed their light upon the scene if need arise.

Sharks are visitors with whom in certain waters the deep sea diver has to count. But the shark is not always so dangerous a morning caller as might be thought. A diver at work in the cabin of a sunken ship saw, to his dismay, a shark swim slowly in. The diver had no suitable weapon of defense at hand, and flight seemed the only chance for life—and a poor one at that. Meanwhile the shark swam to and fro in the cabin as if meditating on a system of attack. The diver made a sudden bolt for the door; the shark—as seriously alarmed, it seemed, as was the man—did the same and, being unnumbered with costume and in his native element, got out an easy first and disappeared.—London Globe.

VAGARIES OF SOUND.

Acoustic Phenomena That Are Puzzling to Scientists.

At twilight some time ago at a life saving station of the English coast noises were heard that sounded like signal shots from some distance at sea. A boat was launched and sped with all possible energy to the place from which the sounds seemed to have come, but it returned without having heard or seen anything further. Yet the seaman who had been left behind on guard declared solemnly that in the meantime he had heard near shore unmistakable cries for help from drowning persons. The bluejackets themselves are most inclined to regard the whole matter as supernatural and the voices as spectral. Scientists say that it is possible, however, that such sounds may be audible in remarkable distinctness where there is a high coast, though they may come from a great distance, especially when persons there are placed accidentally so that behind them rises a wall which receives the sound and throws it back.

On some coasts that are often visited by fogs a legend of so called "fog shots" has acquired vogue. These are said to have their origin, for some reason not yet fathomed, within the masses of fog. Acoustic phenomena are found of such a strange kind that the investigation of them may be said to be still very far from conclusive. The most inexplicable secret lies perhaps not in the occurrence of sounds, the origin of which may be reached only with great difficulty, but in their disappearance and in absolute silence when audible noises should be expected. Many a ship has been wrecked because its signals of distress, loud and uninterrupted, have remained inaudible, although only a very short distance from the coast.

But, again, it happens that in such an instance the very same signals become audible at a far greater distance, where they provoke great excitement. A remarkable example of this was produced by the firing of guns by the English fleet in the roadstead at Spithead on Feb. 1, 1901, as a token of mourning for Queen Victoria. This was not heard at all by many persons close at hand who were listening for it, while at places much farther away it was heard plainly. The direction of the wind failed to explain this aberration of the waves of sound.—Chicago News.

PEGGY'S ADVICE.

Why It Suddenly Changed From Excellent to Worthless.

It was the era of the first Quincy baby, and the attention of the entire Quincy family, consisting solely of mother and father, was directed to the proper upbringing of the infant. Books on babyhood were bought and digested. Suitable magazines were subscribed for. Friends and mothers were consulted on every point. But, to the wonder of the solicitous, Mrs. Quincy declared that the advice that did the most good was that which appeared in the morning paper, signed with the fetching name "Peggy." But the time came when even that was discarded.

"Aren't you going to read me the little lesson from the Journal for today?" asked Mr. Quincy at the breakfast table.

"I shall never read that stuff to any one any more," said the mother firmly. "Why not? Only day before yesterday you were saying what excellent recommendations Peggy made about crying children. Why do you desert her?"

"I'll tell you, Tom," she said. "I had meant not to say a word about it, because it is so humiliating, but now you've spoken—well, I might as well confess. The paper yesterday said something I didn't quite understand, and, as I was downtown, I thought I'd just run into the office and ask Peggy what she meant. So I did. The office boy smiled when I asked for Peggy, but he took me up a lot of dirty stairs and then pointed to a door. I knocked, and a voice answered, 'Come in!'"

"Well?" queried her husband.

"Well, there isn't any Peggy! Not a woman at all, but a perfectly horrid, grinning man, smoking a cigar! He writes that advice—a man! What do you think of that, Tom?"

Mrs. Quincy paused in her indignation.

"I thought you found the advice good, as a rule," he objected.

"Tom Quincy, how could a man in a newspaper office write good advice to mothers? I am surprised! You men think you know everything!"—Youth's Companion.

One Way of Getting Out. Gaston burst like a whirlwind in upon his friend Alphonse. "Will you be my witness?" he cried.

"No; going to get married." Alphonse after a pause inquired, "Can't you apologize?"

Valuation. "Young man," said the stern parent, "have you any idea of the value of a dollar?" "Certainly," answered the gilded youth. "At the club a dollar represents one white chip."—Washington Star.

Too Small to Pray. "Yes, your reverence, our Johnny is a wonder. He can play cards, bowl and cuss like a trooper." "Can he say his prayers?" "No; he's too little for that."—Pittsburgh Blatter.

Love makes the world go round, but money buys the axle grease.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Humor

HIS LUCK.

How a "Linguist" Came to Lose a Good Meal.

"Madam," began the man with the red nose to the farmer's wife, "you see before you a learned man in hard luck. In fact, I am one of the world's greatest linguists."

"Is it painful?" she sympathetically asked.

"You don't understand, madam. A linguist is one who can talk the languages. Now, I can converse with you in Latin. I can tell you the sad story of my life in Greek. I can go to the lecture platform and lecture in any language known to man."

"Dew tell!" she gasped.

"Yes, madam; all the languages are spoken fluently by me. Were you German I would talk German with you; were you French we would converse in the language of that country; were you Spanish you would think from my talk that I was a native of the land of the dons."

"I want tew know! Mebbe you'd jest as soon ask fur a piece of pie in Latin?"

"Certainly, madam—E pluribus unum semper idem de pumpkin."

"Waal, the idea!" exclaimed the amazed farmer's wife. "An' how does the French language sound?"

"Beautiful, madam. When I say in French, 'Parle vous rouget noir ou sausage?' I mean, 'Isn't it a lovely day?'"

"Good lands!"

"The same sentence in German would be, 'Ach, budwaiser und der klempstein is out!'"

"Waal, waal, waal! How sum folks dew run tew smartness! Will ye take dinner with us?"

"Certainly, madam."

"It's real kind of ye to be so obligin'. My son will be hum from college any munit, an' he writes that he knows all them languages. You an' him can talk 'em all over an' let pa an' me listen to ye. Would you like to step over to the wash house an' wash up fur dinner? It's all ready."

The great "linguist" heaved a heavy sigh, muttered something about fool sons being around when they were not wanted and started in the direction of the wash house.

But he did not return.—Bohemian.

Her Visit to the Dentist. An Irish maid in the service of a Washington family recently sought permission of her mistress to take an afternoon off for the purpose of consulting a dentist.

Upon her return the mistress said: "Well, Rosalie, did you have the tooth filled?"

"I did, mum."

"And what did the dentist fill it with—gold or amalgam?"

"I don't know just what it was, mum, but from the way I feel I should think it was with thunder and lightning, mum."

Spare the Horses. A cavalry sergeant at a western post had endured the stupidity of a recruit for many days. One day the "rookie" was thus greeted when he had violated the sergeant's orders:

"Say, don't ever come at the horses from behind without speakin' to 'em!" exclaimed the sergeant. "They'll be kicking in that thick head of yours. Then the first thing you know there'll be a lot o' lame horses in the squadron."—Harper's Weekly.

Domestic Repartee. "John," said Mrs. Binks, "I wish you'd give Jimmie a good hard spanking. I can't get him to take his bath, and he's about as dirty as he can be."

"Oh, I don't think dusting his jacket will clean him up!" returned John.

"I don't want you to dust his jacket," said Mrs. Binks. "I want you to soak him for fair."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Insured Against Intrusion. "My insurance costs me \$10 a week." "That's pretty steep, isn't it?" "Well, it's the price I have to pay for a porter husky enough to chase agents away."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Neighborly Comment. Mrs. Caller—Mrs. Neurch is a peculiar woman. Mrs. Uppson—Indeed! Mrs. Caller—Yes. Why, I really believe she thinks more of her dog than she does of her little boy.

Mrs. Uppson—I don't doubt it. The dog has a famous pedigree.—Chicago News.

Paradoxical, but Plain. "There is one thing which, while always a lively proceeding, is yet a dead issue." "What is that?" "Contesting a will."—Baltimore American.

Deafness Cannot be Cured — BUT — MEARS EAR PHONE

Will enable the hard-of-hearing to carry on conversation, and attend with pleasure, lectures and church services. Any person who is not absolutely deaf can be benefited by the MEARS EAR PHONE.

These instruments comprise a number of devices to aid the hard-of-hearing—the AUROPHONE, and AURASAGE, and the VIBRO-SIMPLEX.

The Aurophone is made in many degrees of strength and suited to all stages of defective hearing. The Aurasage and Vibro-simplex are used as a massage and in many cases restore the natural hearing, and are an almost certain cure for head noises.

These instruments are used, endorsed and recommended by—

WM. JAMES HEAPS, Agent. 310 W. Hoffman St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Write for Booklets.

STOVES! STOVES!

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, at 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.

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.

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

FRESH COWS WANTED AT ONCE.

I will pay the highest market price for fat cows, with or without calf. Call, write or phone, and I will come to see your stock.

C. Edward Harver, Greenville, Md.

Fresh Cows WANTED!

Highest Cash Prices paid; also buy and sell Horses, Hogs, Sheep and Live Stock. Persons having stock to sell, please drop me a card.

ERCY F. HARVER, Frizelburg, Md. C. & P. Phone.

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

We invite contributions to this department from all readers who have anything to say on topics which relate especially to home improvement, social conditions, or moral issues.

A Remarkable Arrangement of our Public Schools.

(For the Record.) Our Public Schools may their influence spread. Until statesmen use grammar and dunces are dead.

The foregoing toast, given in a Western city, is both striking and suggestive.

The more so as there is something wrong, sure as you are born, or there would not be so much ignorance among those who come from our common schools.

The most recent indictment against our public schools comes from Col. Charles W. Larned of the West Point Military Academy.

According to Col. Larned, in spite of legislation and persistent effort to raise the standards of admission, the examinations at the West Point Academy are by no means difficult.

A glance at the colonel's article shows that 314 candidates (295 from the public schools) took the examination this year. Of this number 285 failed in one or more subjects.

Furthermore, the inefficiency complained of by Col. Larned is "universal." The eastern and middle western states disclose quite as much weakness as the remoter and more sparsely settled regions.

In this connection it remains to be said that our educators are taking notice. Naturally wide differences of opinion exist as to the causes of this admitted lack of school efficiency.

The many complaints of business men with reference to the ignorance and superficiality of the public school graduates of today, even as regards such fundamental studies as arithmetic, spelling and writing, are strikingly re-enforced by Col. Larned's paper.

Such an indictment as his helps us to know the facts, and the sooner we get down to them the better.

Evidently our schools are still burdened with effete notions that must be gotten rid of. The shameful waste of mental and physical energy, as well as the loss of valuable time, manifest on such a showing as we have looked at, should be impossible under interested and intelligent management.

For pupils to leave the common schools with no marked improvement in their use of language, in manner as rude almost as when they entered, and with woeful lack of an exact knowledge of the essential elements of a practical education, is as scandalous as it is pitiable.

In some quarters at least there are too many ornaments and frills to our public

school system. The average school appears to be trying to see how many finely veneered scholars it can turn out.

Certainly geography, grammar, history, physiology, algebra, etc., can be taught to better advantage in the higher grades if the work in the fundamentals has been thoroughly done in the lower.

For Chronic Diarrhoea. "While in the army in 1863 I was taken with chronic diarrhoea," says George M. Felton, of South Gibson, Pa.

Gipsy Smith, the great English evangelist, who has been doing wonderfully effective work in Baltimore, for two weeks, speaks largely in epigrams, hundreds of which have been reprinted after him.

Our stupendous, foolish, horrible mistakes have been keeping people out of the church. I know some churches where the Lord Himself couldn't make converts until the atmosphere changed.

It's a good thing women have a bit of religion, because they don't get much from their husbands. It's astonishing how many national reforms a young fellow can suggest while standing on a street corner with a cigarette in his mouth.

It is easy enough to maintain one's equilibrium when everything is running smoothly. It is when things commence to develop all sorts of degrees of perversity that a man is in danger of losing his nerve.

The necessity of maintaining one's nerve is one of those conditions that govern almost everything we do. There are few of us who are so fortunate as to have things run smoothly for us all the time.

One who gets "rattled" makes all kinds of mistakes that he would never dream of making if he could but force himself to view the situation calmly. There are few difficulties from which there is no avenue of escape.

There is a prayer in the silver seal of a tear, and it reaches Heaven. Had A Close Call. Mrs. Ada L. Croom, the widely known proprietor of the Croom Hotel, Vaughn, Miss., says: "For several months I suffered with a severe cough, and consumption seemed to have its grip on me, when a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery."

Why Liquor Legislation Fails. One of the great reasons for the failure of the Federal government to enact laws against the liquor traffic is due to the fact that a very large part of the entire receipts of the United States government comes from the liquor traffic.

Partiality Shown Toward Sons. The partiality which mothers are supposed to show to their sons—and which some mothers certainly do show—may do little harm in the earlier years of family life, when the father, perhaps, balances it by a special fondness for his daughters.

working hard all day and struggling to carry home evening cheer to one who makes less effort than she might get them brightly.

There is a brother who comes on a flying visit now and then, bringing a gift now too generous, but seeming large because it is received all in one sum, and on him the mother's appreciation and gratitude are lavished.

There are sadder cases still, where the money earned by a self-sacrificing daughter is persistently shared with a reckless and improvident son, and—bitterest of all—it is to the perpetually returning prodigal that the warmest affection seems to go.

Easy to Show They Have an Actual Money Value. In his war against insects man's most valuable ally is the bird. The greater number of birds live on insects. Even those which live on seeds when fully grown are fed on insects while in the nest.

Watch a flock of chickadees. They alight in a tree and examine each twig for grubs or eggs. The little black eyes rarely missing a mouthful of food. Birds even swing head down from the branches that the underside may not escape inspection.

As insects increase with the coming of warmer weather, birds return from the south to fight them. One watches the cheerful robin hopping over the lawn. He listens an instant, then pokes his bill deep into the ground.

The trees when in foliage are full of birds. Small warblers and vireos take care of eggs and little worms, while thrushes, orioles and catbirds attend to those of larger size.

Insects on the wing are not safe, for swallows and swifts in rapid flight skim back and forth over the meadows and without pausing catch many a small gnat.

by the way he eats potato bugs. Some birds cannot eat hairy caterpillars, but they are a choice delicacy to the cuckoo, who slips quietly through the trees as it hunts for them.

Receipts were \$332,233,365 and the internal revenue receipts were \$289,664,023. The total internal revenue receipts on all articles except intoxicating liquors amounted to \$53,759,303, leaving a total of \$215,904,720 on intoxicating liquors alone.

If it were not for this \$215,904,720 which comes into the United States treasury every year from the tax on liquors, it would not be difficult to secure proper anti-liquor legislation in Congress.

There are, of course, those among the members of Congress who would vote with the liquor interests in all events, but the one powerful weapon which the brewers and liquor dealers have thus far used with such telling force on the members of Congress, through the medium of the speaker of the House and certain of his lieutenants, has been the fact that 25 per cent of all the revenue of the United States comes from the production and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Useful Song Birds. In his war against insects man's most valuable ally is the bird. The greater number of birds live on insects. Even those which live on seeds when fully grown are fed on insects while in the nest.

Watch a flock of chickadees. They alight in a tree and examine each twig for grubs or eggs. The little black eyes rarely missing a mouthful of food. Birds even swing head down from the branches that the underside may not escape inspection.

As insects increase with the coming of warmer weather, birds return from the south to fight them. One watches the cheerful robin hopping over the lawn. He listens an instant, then pokes his bill deep into the ground.

The trees when in foliage are full of birds. Small warblers and vireos take care of eggs and little worms, while thrushes, orioles and catbirds attend to those of larger size.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson II.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 11, 1908.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, I Chron. xvii, 1-14. Memory Verses, 13, 14—Golden Text, I Kings viii, 56—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Staarna.

Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.] Our lesson today has for its topic the covenant with David concerning the kingdom, the third unconditional covenant in Scripture. A covenant generally has two parties to it, and if either party fails the matter falls through. But on three different occasions God promised for His own sake to do certain things without binding man to anything on his part, and because of His faithfulness these covenants stand, and Isa. xiv, 24, will apply to each of them, "The Lord of hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought so shall it come to pass, and as I have purpose so shall it stand."

The first was with Noah concerning the earth, the second with Abraham concerning the land and his seed and his third one with David concerning the throne and the kingdom, to be established forever. That we may look beyond David and Solomon to the everlasting kingdom of which God spoke notice Acts ii, 30, where we learn that David knew that God spoke to him of the Messiah, who, raised from the dead, would sit on his throne.

Although our lessons will continue for a few weeks yet in Samuel, we are asked to turn to Chronicles for this lesson. It matters little, as I I Sam. viii and I Chron. xvii are almost word for word identical. The two chapters should be carefully compared. A sentence at the beginning of the Samuel chapter should be given special attention, "The Lord had given him rest round about from all his enemies." Compare I Chron. xvii, 9, 18; xxiii, 25; I Kings v, 4; Matt. xi, 28, 29, and other verses on the rest and peace and quietness which the Lord alone can give, but which He loves to give to all who truly come to Him. Ps. xviii should be read carefully, for see His title. Neither prophets nor apostles have always the mind of the Lord, but sometimes speak from themselves their own thoughts, as when the disciples found fault with Mary of Bethany. See also Jer. xxiii, 15, 17, 21, 22, etc. Preachers are often tempted to agree with those to whom they are indebted for favors or position. Nathan's "Do all that is in thine heart, for God is with thee," was not of God, for that same night a different message came from God to Nathan for David, and that message is our lesson portion. Both David and Nathan were truly the Lord's servants, but even such need to remember Isa. lv, 8, 9.

The thought of a habitation on earth for God is seen in Ex. xv, 2, and is endorsed by God in Ex. xv, 8, but He had been content to dwell in a tent among them and had not yet spoken of any more permanent dwelling. The time for such had not fully come, but later we shall see that He gave to David by His Spirit the plans for the temple and permitted him to provide very largely for it (I Chron. xxviii, 11, 12, 19; xxix, 1-8). In the Lord's service all must be of Him—time, place, circumstances, provision, all. We need to remember in what condition He found us and to what He had raised us and His purpose concerning us in order that we may walk worthy of Him (verses 7-9; see also Ps. i, 1-3; Eph. i, 4-10; v, 1, 2; Rom. xii, 1, 2). The words in verse 9 of our lesson concerning the place and the planting point us onward to the one thing that God says He will do with all His heart and soul at the time of the kingdom (Jer. xxxiii, 41). See also the quietness and assurance that shall be forever when He doeth this (Isa. xxxiii, 17, 18).

We have seen at the beginning of our lesson that the seed of David here spoken of was not Solomon, but Jesus Christ raised from the dead, for only an immortal man could reign forever. See Rom. i, 1-4; Rev. v, 5, 6; xxii, 16. The saying in I I Sam. vii, 14, "If he commit iniquity," is perplexing as it reads in our version, for we know that Jesus knew no sin and did no sin and there was no sin in Him, but there is good authority for this reading of that sentence, "When iniquity shall be laid upon Him," and that makes all clear, for we know that our iniquities were laid upon Him, and He bare our sins in His own body on the tree. But, while receiving all possible comfort concerning our own individual salvation from the great truths concerning Him and His suffering in our stead, we must never forget that He suffered also as Israel's Messiah and that through Israel as a nation when converted it is the purpose of the Lord to bless all nations. Read Ps. lxxvii in that light and all is clear.

We can take individual comfort from much of Isa. liii and xli and similar portions, and yet the former will be peculiarly Israel's national confession and the latter their national anthem when the kingdom comes. As David hears of the kingdom and his seed to sit on his throne forever he is impressed with his own nothingness and the greatness of Jehovah, who unconditionally covenants to do all this (verses 16-22; I I Sam. vii, 18-26), and he can only say, "Do as Thou hast said that Thy name may be magnified forever" (verses 23, 24). Seeing the glorious future assured to his people, he finds comfort in the fact that God has promised it notwithstanding all his unworthiness. "Thou knowest thy servant" (verse 18).

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 11, 1908.
By REV. S. H. DOYLE.
Topic.—Commending our society.—III. By diligent committee work.—Rom. xii, 1-11.

A distinctive phase of Christian Endeavor since its origin has been committee work. Thousands of societies have commended themselves to God, to their church and to the community by their aggressive Christian work. What have the Christian Endeavor committees not done? Prayer meetings have been held in homes, in hospitals, in jails and in prisons. Sailors have been provided with thousands of "comfort bags," which have been indeed a comfort to them. Churches have been provided with flowers, which later were distributed among the sick or carried to hospitals. The "shut ins" have been visited, read to and prayed for, and, above all, many souls have been led into the kingdom of God. Home and foreign missions have been substantially supported. From the giving of a flower to the salvation of a soul there is scarcely no Christian work that the Christian Endeavor society has not engaged in and in so doing has commended itself by its good works. It has been known by its fruits, and this was one of the principal elements in its worldwide spread and usefulness.

But the day of committee work is not over. No society can exist long without active committee work. If we knew the inner history of many defunct societies, we would probably learn that the beginning of the end was the failure of the committees to do their work. Let the prayer meeting committee begin to neglect its work, and the prayer meeting soon loses its power and the society begins to die. Let the social committee neglect its duty, and the new members are soon missed and the older ones show lack of interest. Let the missionary committee grow cold, and the society follows its example and soon becomes selfish and self interested alone. It is easy to see the importance of committee work and the grave danger attending its neglect. Moreover, this neglect is noticeable in many societies, with the result that such societies are losing instead of gaining ground.

Let us get back to old principles. It will help the best societies and rejuvenate the declining ones. (1) Consecrate yourselves to God in service. Such a consecration will make you find joy in God's service, and no other inspiration will be so helpful. (2) Let all the members of a committee attend its meetings and engage in its work. The chairman is not the committee, only its leader, and yet the work is often left to him alone? (3) Let the society demand written reports of committee work. It will not be so easy to neglect it if written reports are the order. To write we must do something, and hence such reports are a spur to activity. (4) God's spirit has endowed us with different gifts. Whether great or small, we should do what we can do best and not remain inactive because the work of another is not given to us. Committees, be "at it, all at it and always at it," and you will highly commend your society. Much depends upon you. Will you do it?

BIBLE READINGS.
Judg. vii, 1-23; Neh. iv, 1-9; Zech. iv, 1-10; Prov. xxi, 31; Isa. xxxi, 1-9; Matt. x, 1-8; John ii, 1-11; Ix. 1-4; I Cor. xv, 58; Gal. vi, 1-10.

Best Society For Young People.
Christian Endeavor is the best society for young people, says Stanley P. Edwards of London, England, because—

First.—Its weekly meetings, being essentially religious, conduce to the maintaining and raising of the spiritual life of its members.
Second.—Its pledge keeps definitely before its members the essentials of Christian life and conduct.
Third.—Its pledge conduces to preparation for and participation in the weekly meeting on the part of every member, helping Christian confession, expression and impression.
Fourth.—Its consecration meetings ascertain month by month the spiritual level of each of the young people and enable the society to maintain the standing of each member.
Fifth.—Its system of committee work provides the most systematic opportunity of training each of the young people in the church in some definite field of Christian service.
Sixth.—Its system of committee work, constantly maintained, places the organized forces of the young people in the church readily at the church's disposal for any special service.
Seventh.—No other society so much emphasizes the fact that the young people's society exists "for Christ and the church."
Eighth.—Its weekly prayer meeting topics are selected by international experts, are published with daily Bible readings in convenient form and are dealt with each week by many religious papers.
Ninth.—The association of kindred societies in a local Christian Endeavor union promotes fellowship, the united meetings are an inspiration to the members and the schools of methods help to disseminate the best methods for the benefit of the local church.
Tenth.—County, state and national conventions give an immense spiritual and practical impetus to all who attend and to the societies from which they come.

Christians Getting Together.
To me one of the chief values of Christian Endeavor, among many others rich and great, has been its spiritual fellowship. Its introduction of Christians of various names to each other and to the deeper and gladder appreciation of our common Saviour and Lord has been an inestimable boon. I am sure this gracious boon will go on brightening and blessing in the coming years.—Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., LL. D.

Up to Kongo.
A thousand miles up the Kongo there is a Christian Endeavor society the members of which were cannibals six years ago. Asked to send a message to the British Endeavorers, they said, "Tell them to send more teachers."

Grateful To Hiram.

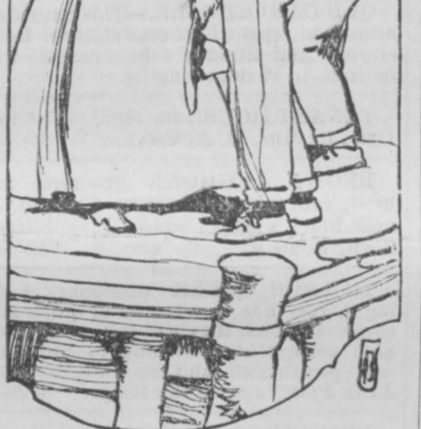
By ANNA MUNSON.
Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

No one would have thought of Hiram in connection with the tender passion. In Lakehead he had the reputation of being a woman hater of the most pronounced description, and Martha Curtis, a maiden lady of very certain age, who had "designs" on Hiram, was the only person in all the Lake Loma district of whom the grizzled woodsman was afraid.

For that reason it seemed strange that Hiram should take such an interest in the affair between Norma Downing and Bryce Logan. The Downings had a camp at the upper end of Lake Loma, and it was Gordon Downing who loaned money to Hiram for the purchase of the gasoline launch in which he made morning and evening trips around the lake.

Loma, with its alternate bluffs and valleys, was largely dependent on the water bus for service. The water road ran far back into the woods to escape the uneven shore, and a trip by the road to the Downing camp was a matter of several hours. In the boat it required less than an hour even when stops were made at the other camps, and Gordon Downing was regarded as a public benefactor when he started his water service.

Bryce Logan had come only that spring, but none of the regulars was regarded with greater favor by Trem-



"I HEARD YOUR PA SAY HE'S GOIN' TO TAKE YOU TO 'YURRUP'." "Way than this jolly young fellow. Logan always had a pleasant word and a cigar for the expressman when Hiram drew into his dock with the mail and supplies.

Then, too, there were notes to be carried to the Downing camp and letters to be brought in reply. More than once Hiram had arranged for a moonlight trip around the lake and had given his strict attention to the motor and the steering wheel, yet he could not help gathering that for some unreasonable prejudice Gordon Downing was opposed to the match between the two.

This fact caused Hiram to think that the banker was not as clever as he was generally considered to be, since any man in his sober senses would be glad to have Bryce Logan for a son-in-law. So matters stood when from the Pullman special there stepped on to the Lakehead platform a portly form that every one recognized as that of Gordon Downing.

It was the invariable habit of the banker to spend August with his family, and his appearance in the middle of July caused a little ripple of speculation. Sensations were few in Lakehead, and even so natural a happening as the anticipation of a vacation caused talk for want of better conversational topics.

Only Hiram realized that there might be some connection between this untimely visit and the presence of Bryce Logan at the lake. He knew that Bryce had planned to return to town before the banker should arrive, and he guessed that some word of Logan's presence there had reached the capitalist, the more particularly as there was a glint in Downing's eyes that betokened trouble.

When the new arrival reached the landing he found Hiram bent over the motor tinkering with its parts, falling to evoke the responsive pant that announced the conclusion of the repairs.

"I'm sorry, colonel," he cried as he looked up and pretended to see Downing's wrathful face. "It jest had to happen that the motor would break down the day you came. I ain't had no trouble all season until now; no, s't, not one little speck of trouble. Better leave your trunk and I'll fetch it over this evening. I guess I'll have it ready by then. Jim Saunders 'll take you over in one of his rigs."

Downing raved and swore at the thought of a four hour trip in a stiff riding buckboard, but Hiram held out no hope, and presently the city man went rattling off behind a sorry pair of nags that constituted the livery service of Lake Loma.

Twenty minutes later, when Hiram judg-

ed that the buckboard was well inland the motor recovered its powers as though by a miracle, and, casting off the painter, Hiram started up the lake. The postmaster, who had come down with the mail for the camps, called after him that he had forgotten the letters, but Hiram's only response was a wave of the hand and the reports of the motor changed into a steady hum as the highest speed was thrown on.

Along the lake the campers, anxiously watching for the mail, were surprised to see the launch shoot past with a short toot of the whistle in lieu of the mail.

No stop was made until Logan's camp came in sight, and Bryce himself came running down to the landing. "Gordon Downing's come," announced Hiram. "I pretended that the boat was busted, and he's on his way to his camp with Jim Saunders' rig. It'll be a good three hours before he gets there. If you really want the girl we'll go and get her. It's an hour back to the landing, and before Downing finds out and can get back to Lakehead we'll be over in the next state, where you don't need a license. Are you coming?"

"You bet I am," cried Logan as he sprang into the boat. "I'll get a coat on the way back. Come on, Hiram, let's get in motion."

"You don't need a coat," growled Hiram. "I guess Miss Norma 'll marry you without a coat."

"I hope so," answered Logan gayly. "The main thing, Hiram, is to get her to marry me."

There was a little point which formed a bay for the Downing camp, and on this point Norma was accustomed to wait for the launch and obtain Logan's letters. They found her now awaiting Hiram's arrival, and the guide steered for the shore.

Hiram turned his back on the greeting, but turned again to add his arguments to Logan's.

"You'd better, Miss Norma," he urged. "I heard your pa say he's goin' to take you to 'Yurup' to get you away from Mr. Logan. He knows that he's here, and you know your pa when his eyes get small and he smiles. You been there, I guess. That's the way he looked when he started, and Jim Saunders' rig ain't goin' to help his temper none."

The threat of separation persuaded Norma, and Logan helped her into the launch. In another moment they were headed for Lakehead, and the whirring motor shook the boat as Hiram crowded on every ounce of power.

With a straight run they were soon at Lakehead landing, and while Hiram tied up the boat and thoughtfully removed the sparking plug Logan went in search of a rig. He returned presently with a team and drew up at the landing.

"Come ahead, Hiram," he shouted. "We want you to be the best man. Jump in and we'll head for Chesswick and the parson."

Hiram clambered out of the launch, and the red glow under the tan as he approached the wagon.

"Do you s'pose that there'll be room in there for Marthy Curtis?" he asked shamefacedly. "She's been kinder pesterin' me to carry her on and off this ten years, an' I guess it's as good a time as any right now. It seems like it was in the air."

"Like hay fever," declared Logan, with a laugh. "I never knew before that matrimony was contagious, but jump in and we'll capture Marthy in no time at all."

It was a quartet that started for the state line, Norma sat beside Logan in the front seat, and behind them Hiram held Martha's hand and sought to explain the situation to the flustered damsel.

"You see, Marthy," he began, "it wasn't as though I didn't want to marry ye. It was jest that I couldn't get my nerve up. Then I saw that Mr. Logan had to be married right away if he didn't want to lose Miss Norma, and so long as I had my hand at it I wanted to make a good job all the way round."

"We should be very grateful to them," cooed Marthy as she took a fresh grip on Hiram's hand to assure herself that this was no dream from which she would presently waken.

"We are," assented Hiram as he noticed that Logan was trying to drive with one hand. "And I'll bet that they're mighty grateful to us."

Who Breaks the Dishes?
"Jason," said Mrs. Calliper to her husband as they sat at dinner, "I went this afternoon to the china closet to get a certain glass dish that I wanted. When I picked it up I lifted only half of it. The other half remained on the shelf. Somebody had broken it and then placed it there in that way so that they wouldn't have to tell me about it. Now, of course, neither you nor I broke that dish, the children didn't break it, the servants didn't break it. Now, how did it get broken?"

"Expansion and contraction!"—
"Jason!"

"Well, Cynthia," said Mr. Calliper soothingly, "you ought not to worry about that dish. Science has in recent years made great advances, and many things which were once mysterious are now as clear to us as the pages of an open book. But the question, 'Who breaks the dishes?' has never been answered, and it is not likely that it ever will be, and why, my dear, should you waste your time in trying to discover the undiscoverable?"

Built For It.
"What's Mary doin' since she gave up the livin' skeleton job?"
"She's doin' fine. There's a big dressmaker that's engaged her just to walk the streets in one of these new directory gowns."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mr. David Phillips spent the week in Philadelphia and Camden, attending the ceremonies of "Old Founders" week.

Mr. Walter Demmitt, of York, who had been spending a week's vacation with his parents, returned last Saturday.

Vice-President Fairbanks will speak in Westminster, to-night, his only appearance in Maryland during the campaign.

Wm. R. Koontz, and daughter, Mrs. Edna Yingling, of New Windsor, spent Thursday in town on a visit to Mrs. Kelley.

Mr. Levi Flickinger, of Frederick, spent Monday here to take a look at his old home town, while on his way on a visit to York, Pa.

D. W. Garner has rented his store room and half of his dwelling to R. B. Everhart, who will use the store room for his bakery business.

Rev. A. C. Crone will leave, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, to attend the Pennsylvania Annual Conference, which will be held in the first U. B. church, York, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Clark, have gone to Washington, for the present, Mr. Clark having secured employment there in the paper-hanging business.

Mr. Newton M. Zentz and son, of Frederick, paid Taneytown a visit, on Thursday. Mr. Zentz, who once lived here, is a very successful miller, in Frederick.

Mr. Lloyd M. Basehoar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Basehoar, has left for Baltimore, where he has entered the Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

Mr. Roger Davidson, son of Mr. and Mrs. McC. Davidson, of Hanover, is suffering with an extremely sore foot, due to stepping on a nail while alighting from a train at Lineboro.

We thank Mrs. E. H. Sharets, of Bruceville, for a very fine sweet-potato pumpkin, large enough to make several square yards of pie, providing somebody will send in the necessary eggs and milk.

Mr. G. W. Baumgardner left, last Saturday evening, for Dayton, Ohio, his first stopping point on a trip for the winter, either to California or the south. He may go to Mexico again, just to see the goats.

We have a note from Mr. Joseph Six, of Tacoma, Washington, saying that he has changed his address to 433 S. Yakima Ave. He asks that this information be given for the benefit of his Maryland friends.

The Lutheran Sunday School has placed an order for a handsome new carpet for both rooms, and will sell the old carpet, at public sale, this Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, in lots to suit purchaser. Sale to be at the church, previous to the Poole sale.

Our stores are now full of Fall merchandise, ready for an expected large trade which is sure to come. Fortunately, prices are lower, and there is plenty of money in the community. Taneytown stores are better than ever, and fully deserve the large business they do.

Mr. J. A. Horner, ex-Postmaster, of Emmitsburg, paid the RECORD office a visit, on Monday. Mr. Horner and the Editor were in office in the early stages of Rural delivery, when the service was not as popular as it is now, and when the Postmaster frequently had to make rules to suit emergencies.

Somebody—perhaps our good friend Wm. A. Goulden—has been sending us big Pittsburg papers, full of the great demonstration that the city indulged in from Sept. 27 to Oct. 4, in honor of its sesqui-centennial. From all accounts, the event was done up in first-class style, rivaling even Philadelphia's big demonstration this week.

The large iron bridge over Monocacy, on the Bull Frog road is about completed, and residents of that section are correspondingly happy. It is an improvement that will benefit hundreds of people on both sides of the stream, and at the same time remove the danger of accidents on account of a dangerous fording.

Mr. S. White Plank, butcher, had the end of the middle finger of his left hand cut off between the nail and first joint, in a sausage grinder. He fished out the piece, put it back where it properly belonged, tied it up, and is now hoping that the graft will grow. Meat is high in price, but he is not yet willing to grind up his fingers for sausage.

The Same Old Mother.

"Now, Jamie," said a school teacher, "if there were only pie for desert and there were five of you children and papa and mamma to divide it among, how large a piece would you get?"
"One-sixth," replied Jamie, very promptly.
"But there would be seven people there, Jamie. Don't you know how many times seven goes into one?"
"Yes'm—and I know my mother. She'd say she wasn't hungry for pie that day. I'd get one-sixth."—*Youth's Companion.*

Defends Yankee Sparrows.

Because not one American in a hundred has been found who knows the difference between the pestiferous European House Sparrow, commonly known as the English sparrow, and the intensely valuable sparrows native to this country, and educational campaign is being launched in New York City with the object of making every citizen of the United States acquainted with his feathered compatriots. Taking as a text the sins of the foreign bird which are visited upon the head of his innocent American cousins, the National Association of Audubon Societies is planning to establish what may prove a university of ornithology for the nation. When an adequate endowment for such an institution is provided it is intended to carry the simple facts of bird habits and economic value to every mind in the land.

That ignorance of the distinction between the native sparrows and the injurious species from across the ocean is causing the wholesale slaughter of America's most valuable bird race has been proven by recent investigations of the projectors of this scheme. Great numbers of the little Yankee birds, who it has been shown clear 90 per cent of the weeds from every garden and field, are found to be falling before the unfeeling ravages of the cockney cons. That "a sparrow is a sparrow" has been discovered to be the unhappy belief of the great majority of the people of this country, where the pest of the English House Sparrow is being more and more resented.

With a score of such species as the Tree, Chipping, Field, Swamp, Lark, Grasshopper, Vesper and Song Sparrow, the Junco and Grosbeak, enlisted to kill weeds and harmful insects for the farmer and orchardist in every section of this country, the government authorities have declared the American sparrow to be "of greater value to agriculture than any other species and well worthy of protection and encouragement." Exhaustive scientific investigations by these experts have proven that the native sparrows are practically innocent of consuming any cultivated fruits, while the English sparrow is a notorious destroyer of buds and blossoms, grain, fruit and garden seeds. This imported House Sparrow, utterly unlike ours, is also guilty of driving away native birds from their fields of usefulness and in addition is noisy and filthy, befouling vines and buildings.

A Surprise Birthday Party.

(For the RECORD.)
A very enjoyable surprise party was given at the home of Mr. Amos Wantz, on Oct. 2, in honor of Mr. Wantz's birthday. The evening was spent in playing games and social conversation, and at the hour of 10 the guests were invited to the dining room, where the table was loaded with cakes and candies and other edibles, where all did ample justice. At a late hour all left for their homes wishing the host and hostess many more such happy evenings.

Among those present were, Amos Wantz and wife; Samuel Bishop and wife; William Fleagle and wife; William Crebs and wife; Hezekiah Ohler and wife; David Staley and wife; George Sauble and wife; James Harner and wife; Mrs. A. W. Coombs and son, Ralph, of Hanover, Pa.; Mrs. John Kelley; Misses Mollie Stultz, Edna Coe, Grace Shoemaker, Clara Bowersox, Pauline and Carrie Wantz, Edith Crebs, Myrtle Bishop; Messrs Jacob Wantz, Jesse and Frank Ohler, John Shoemaker, Vernon Smith, Charles Boyd, John and Jesse Kelley, William Pittinger and George Lewis, of York, Pa., and Master Wilbur Wantz and Arb Sauble.

Lame Back.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles of the small of the back, and is quickly cured by applying Chamberlain's Liniment two or three times a day and massaging the parts at each application. For sale by K. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Oct. 5th., 1908.—Annie J. Shipley, administratrix of Harry F. Shipley, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Henry M. Snader and Francis M. Snader, executors of Levi N. Snader, deceased, received order to transfer mortgage.

John F. Ware, executor of John N. Fite, deceased, returned inventory of real estate.

Mary E. Bittle, administratrix of John H. Bittle, deceased, returned additional report of sale of personal property and settled her first and final account.

Jesse Noodens, executor of Hannah Shipley, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property, additional inventory of money and inventory of debts.

Mary Elizabeth Irwin and Roger B. Irwin, administrators of Patrick H. Irwin, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Agnes M. and John C. Shreeve, executors of Jesse F. Shreeve, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6th., 1908.—Nelson C. and Lewis D. Zepp, acting executors of Emanuel Zepp, deceased, returned additional inventory of money and settled their first and final account.

The sale of real estate of John W. Wilson, deceased, finally ratified by the Court.

The sale of real estate of Uriah Yingling, deceased, finally ratified by the Court.

Nathan H. Baile, surviving executor of Isaac C. Baile, deceased, received order to sell bonds.

The last will and testament of Joseph P. Wilson, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Serena K. Wilson, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Well Named.

Mose, the darkey cook of a party of surveyors in Eastern Texas, was greatly annoyed by the razorback hogs that roamed around the camp. "One evening, while he was at the spring, a particularly ravenous band of three 'piny woods rosters' raided the cook tent and ate everything that was edible and some other things that weren't."
For several moments after his return from the spring Mose could find no words to express his feelings.
"Wall," he finally exclaimed, "de good Lawd suttainly knowed his business when he named haws 'haws'! Dey sho is haws?"

A Hot Fight in Three Maryland Congressional Districts.

Friends of Mr. Garrett are very enthusiastic over the prospects for the defeat of "Fred" Talbott for Congress in the Second district. What is known as "The Citizen's Democratic League," an Anti-Talbott organization, is looking up the record of the latter with reference to his connection with certain corporations. The News says it;

"He represents as attorney nearly all the big corporations of the county. He does not appear in court for them, but serves them in other ways. Here are some of the ways in which his occupation acts to the harm of the taxpayer:

One corporation that Talbott represents has its property assessed at \$3,000,000. That property actually is worth at least \$9,000,000. The corporation escapes paying taxes on \$6,000,000; the ordinary taxpayers of the county have to make up for that amount. Another corporation owns property worth \$2,000,000. It is assessed for \$225,000.

The facts in connection with the Western Maryland Railroad condemnation cases are a good illustration of the way in which the Talbott influence works. When that Railroad needed property for its tidewater extension, in 1903, it proceeded to condemn in accordance with the law. That law provided for the appointment of a sheriff's jury to assess the land wanted by the Railroad. The shrewdly is a political office and Talbott controls the nomination.

It will be remembered that the South Baltimore Land Company owned some of the property wanted by the Railroad. When the condemnation case came up the Land Company engaged Mr. Talbott as an attorney. The jury of condemnation had a grand time, spent over a thousand dollars for meals, rooms and refreshments and awarded Mr. Talbott's clients \$79,800. That award was so excessive that Judges Fowler and Burke set it aside, and took occasion to score the jury in no uncertain terms. At the same time a similar jury in another condemnation case awarded certain land owners \$17,000 for less than an acre of property.

Well, the Railroad Company "got wise." Shortly after the termination of the Land Company's case another condemnation case came up and the Western Maryland Company itself employed Mr. Talbott as its representative. The jury of condemnation in this case didn't award any excessive damages; in fact, it went to the other extreme. It awarded E. L. Painter, the owner of the land, only \$200 for property worth so much more than that, when Mr. Painter appealed his case the corporation compromised on a payment of \$4150 rather than allow it to go to court. Apparently, it all depended upon which side of the case Mr. Talbott was working.

The same paper has the following to say with reference to Mudd and Pearre; "Are Congressmen Mudd and Pearre in grave danger of staying at home instead of spending their winters in Washington? The question is a living issue in the Fifth and Sixth districts.

George M. Smith is making persistent war on Congressman Mudd and David J. Lewis is vigorously opposing Congressman Pearre. Heretofore the Fifth and Sixth districts have been giving their Republican Representatives about 4000 majority, and such a majority is generally regarded as sufficient margin to carry a politician through a panic.

Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Mudd is said to be a little uncomfortable. Anne Arundel county is causing him uneasiness. He refuses to recommend for appointment a postmaster there to take the place of the late Dr. Washington Tuck, acting on the theory that if the plum is left to dangle before the eyes of the hungry ones it will serve to promote greater activity in his behalf on election day. He is mindful, too, of the onslaught of the labor vote in Baltimore city two years ago. This is a combination of troubles that might prove his undoing.

David J. Lewis is very sanguine of being elected from the Sixth district. He practices law in Cumberland. He was once a coal miner. Although Allegany is normally Republican by 1200 to 1500, Lewis carried it by 250 votes when he was a candidate for the State Senate.

He is claiming the county now by 1000 majority. Hence he is expecting Allegany to do for him what Anne Arundel is expected to do for Smith. Moreover, the Republican majority in Garrett will, he thinks, be cut down badly, and the other counties in the Sixth district are expected to show substantial reductions, so far as the vote of Pearre is concerned.

This kind of talk from Mr. Lewis would, in all probability, have passed unnoticed, attributed solely to the zeal and enthusiasm of a hard working candidate, were it not for the fact that Congressman Pearre stormed the White House, demanding aid in his fight. While Mr. Pearre included the whole State in the trouble, it was generally appreciated that his individual scalp was the thing causing most, if not all, of his uneasiness.

Republican political workers in his district are said to be lukewarm in his support, owing to the alleged fact that he has assumed to run things without taking them into consultation. They feel, it is said, that they can serve their friends better and get more for the district by letting the Congressman go by the board. This feeling is, of course, not general, but it does, it is said, exist to such an extent as to cause Mr. Pearre great concern.

Would Mortgage The Farm.

A farmer on Rural Route 2, Empire, Ga., W. A. Floyd by name, says: "Buckler's Arnica Salve cured the two worst sores I ever saw on my hand and one on my leg. It is worth more than its weight in gold. I would not be without it if I had to mortgage the farm to get it." Only 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

A Healthy Family.

"Our whole family has enjoyed good health since we began using Dr. King's New Life Pills, three years ago," says L. A. Bartlett, of Rural Route 1, Guilford, Maine. They cleanse and tone the system in a gentle way that does you good. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

WANTED!

Men to represent us either locally or traveling, in the sale of a full line of easy selling specialties. Apply quick and secure territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.

9-26-4m ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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. Cash in advance, except by special agreement.

NICE EGGS wanted: Young Guineas, 14 pounds to 2 pounds; light guineas not received; Squabs 10c a pair; old Chickens 10c; Spring Chickens, 2 pounds and over 10 to 11c. Nice Turkeys wanted. Good Calves, 61c, 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

PRIVATE SALE of the H. T. Williams property, near Kump. Good buildings, fruit and water. Apply to H. T. WILLIAMS, on property. 10-10-2t

15,000 SHINGLES, chestnut, well seasoned, for sale by E. F. GRUSHON, Motters, Md. 10-10-2t

FOR SALE.—One Bay Pacing Mare, owned by Ernest E. Wright. Apply to U. J. BABYLON, Fountain Valley, Md. 10-10-2t

APPLE BUTTER boiled on Tuesday and Wednesday only, of each week the remainder of the season.—F. P. PALMER.

PUBLIC SALE, of potted plants, pots, glass, etc. Also, fresh cow and calf, this Saturday afternoon, at Bark Hill. S. JAMES MYERS.

FALL AND WINTER Millinery Opening, Saturday, Oct. 10. All are cordially invited.—Mrs. M. J. GARDNER, Taneytown, Md.

WANTED.—A Salesman and Collector in Taneytown, or vicinity, for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., on a good commission contract. Unlimited territory. For particulars, inquire or address—SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., 69 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.

BEFORE DECIDING that you won't attend the Fairs, this season; that they are the same that they were in your grandmother's time, and that "when you have seen one you have seen them all," just go once more and see the "1900 Washing Machine" display of up-to-date self-working machines. Your grandmother never had such an experience! This great exhibit will be on both the Hagerstown and Frederick fairs grounds.—L. K. BIRELY, Gen. Mgr., Middleburg, Md.

OLD CARPET SALE.—This Saturday afternoon, at the Lutheran church. Both church and Sunday school carpets will be sold, in various lengths.

TENANT HOUSE for rent, near Otter Dale, by Mrs. O. A. SHANK. 10-3-2t

BROWN LEGHORN Roosters, full bred, for sale by JOSEPH CRUSHOX, near Black's school house. P. O. Littlestown, Route 5. 10-3-4t

THE PIPE CREEK Missionary Sewing Circle has a number of quilts and comforts which they will sell at reasonable price; those wishing to purchase will please call and examine, at Mrs. JANE PFOUTZ's, on the Ridge. 9-26-3t

PRIVATE SALE.—Good Frame Dwelling, in Middleburg, at terms to suit purchaser. If not sold by Jan. 1, will be for rent April 1, 1909. Apply to JAS. SEABROOKS, Union Bridge, or HARVEY HARRY, on premises. 8-29-1t

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

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

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE SALE

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage from Amelia A. Walker and William B. Walker, her husband, to David Harman, dated April 12th, 1907, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County, the undersigned assignee of said Mortgage, will sell at public sale, on the below described premises, situate in Middleburg District, Carroll County, Maryland, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, A. D. 1908, at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the following described Real Estate, to-wit: That farm containing

TWENTY-FOUR ACRES OF LAND, more or less, situate about one-half mile southeast of Keyville, adjoining the lands of Edward Shorb, John Shorb, George Roop, and Oliver Stonestier. Said property is improved by a new Frame Dwelling House, Barn, Wagon Shed, and other buildings. Excellent water on the place with ample supply of good water. This property is very desirable, being located convenient to church and school, and is now occupied by William B. Walker.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half cash on day of sale or ratification thereof by the Court, and the remainder in one year from date of sale, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. HARRY C. HARNER, Assignee of Mortgage.

E. O. WEAVER, Solicitor. 10-10-4t

PUBLIC SALE!

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at his residence on York St., in Taneytown, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th., 1908, at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following personal property:

ONE GOOD PIANO, kitchen extension table, bureau, with glass; 3 stands, bedroom suit, 4 bedsteads, 1 a single bed; bed spring, mattress, 2 rocking chairs, 6 dining room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 1 haircloth parlor suit, 1 toilet stand, with glass; clock, lamps, 1 Singer sewing machine, carpet and matting, stone jars, knives, forks, spoons, iron kettle, queensware, tinware, No. 2 "New Perfection" coal oil stove, good as new; 1 good roaster, pictures and books, lawn mower, and many other articles.

TERMS:—Sums under \$5.00 cash. On sums of \$5.00 and up, a credit of 6 months with interest, will be given. WM. H. POOLE. J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 10-3-2t

Opening Days IN OUR Millinery Department

Friday and Saturday, October 9--10

TO SEE the Best Display of New Hats for Fall and Winter of 1908-09, you must visit our Millinery Section. There you will comprehend the real advantages we offer in the combinations of STYLE, QUALITY and LOW PRICES. We do not exaggerate facts when we say that our Hats are equal to most hats sold elsewhere for double what we ask for them, and besides the saving, every hat we show, no matter how modest the price, is of the Best Style and Materials.



Men's, Youths', Boys' CLOTHING.

Our Fall and Winter Styles Are Now on View

THEY WILL TAKE YOUR EYE AT ONCE

The jauntness of their cut—
The new lapels—
The new cuff designs—
The swagger skirt of the coat—
Not a single advance in tailoring, neglected in these up-to-the-minute garments.
Select now, before some earlier patrons get the pick of the new patterns.

Prices Lower Than Ever Before.

\$14.00 Men's Brown Stripe Suits, \$11.98.
Handsome All-wool Cheviot, stylish brown stripe patterns, coat full basted, cuff sleeves, well padded shoulders, brown ribbed twill serge lining trousers, and single-breasted vest with high-grade trimmings and workmanship, \$11.98

\$7 Men's Grey Mixed Suits, \$5.50
\$10 " Brown " " \$8.50
\$15 " Plain Black " \$12.00

OVERCOATS
Men's, Youth's and Boys'.
Special interest centers in our Black, Grey and Brown, in Beaver, Melton and Kersey.

Men's \$12.00 Black Overcoat, \$10.50
Boys' \$5.00 Long Overcoat, \$3.95
These Overcoats are made extra long, loose back with open vent, single-breasted fly front, velvet collar, flap pockets with haircloth interlining and inside pockets.

Prices Are Very Low.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store"

Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD

All the New Effects

in suitings; new olive, greens and browns in latest stylish stripes. Remember our

Tailor-made Suits

are genuine. No sample business. We show you the goods, take your measure, have it cut by a graduate cutter, made and trimmed just as you like and at prices lower than the so-called made to order sample suits.
Hundreds of the very best Suits ready-made from \$5 to \$18.

Boy's Suits.

As always we have the best Boy's Suits. You certainly ought not to think of buying clothing this Fall before seeing—

SHARRER & GORSUCH, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Carload of Horses!



I will receive a car load of Ohio and Kentucky Horses on Saturday, Oct. 10, 1908. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR, HANOVER, PA.

No Trespassing

The name of any property owner, or will be inserted under this heading, until December 12, for 25 cents, cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises, with gun or trap, for the purpose of the game in any manner, nor for fishing in any way injuring or destroying property. All persons so trespassing themselves liable to the enforcement of law in such cases, without notice.

Althoff, Jos. E. Hahn, Newton
Angell, Harry F. Koontz, Mrs. H.
Baker, Jacob Lemmon, Howard
Banker, Howard Mehring, L. W.
Bohn, C. F. Moser, Wm. A.
Clousner, David S. Myers, Irvin
Clabaugh, H. M. Null, J. Frank
Clabaugh, Geo. G. Newcomer, O. H.
Diehl, George Reindollar, E.
Fleagle, Theo. H. Ridinger, A. B.
Flickinger, Wm. H. Shriyer, P. H.
Feesser, B. J. Stonestier, C. O.
Harner, James Spangler, Extra
Harner, Upton Stonestier, R.
Harman, Valen tine Utz, John
Harman, Wm. L. Witherow, J.
Hahn, A. J. Wolf, Albert
Wolf, John W.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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

Wheat, dry milling new	.....
Corn, old	.....
Rye	.....
Oats	.....
Timothy Hay, prime old	..... 8.00
Mixed Hay	..... 6.00
Bundle Rye Straw, new	..... 12.00

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly.

Wheat	..... 1.02
Corn	.....
Oats	.....
Rye	.....
Hay, Timothy	..... 13.00
Hay, Mixed	..... 10.00
Hay, Clover	..... 10.00
Straw, Rye bales	..... 16.00
Potatoes	.....