

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Wm. F. Harig, who was on trial for murder in the Carroll County Court, all of last week, was declared innocent by the jury at a late hour last Saturday night, the conclusion being that the shooting was done in self defense.

B. Frank Crouse, Jr., and Miss Bessie M. Bowers, of Westminster, were married, in Baltimore, on Monday. The groom is 23, and the bride 19 years of age, both well known young people of Westminster. The wedding was quite a surprise.

Speaker Cannon, in a published interview, announces himself as favoring tariff revision, in accordance with the Republican National platform, and his statement is taken as meaning that he will be in harmony with Mr. Taft's ideas. It is also considered that he was forced to come out from under cover in order to advance his chances for re-election as Speaker.

President-elect Taft, who has taken a cottage at Augusta, Ga., for the winter, said, on Tuesday evening: "When I consider all that has come to me I wonder, with trembling, if there is not to be some great misfortune to offset it all. We have our health and our children, with never a loss of a child. My parents are dead, but they lived to an honored and a peaceful old age. I have much for which to be thankful, and I cannot help wondering if there is not to be some compensatory sorrow."

At its final business session Tuesday afternoon in the W. C. T. U. Building, Baltimore, the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association decided to assist the national body to the extent of its ability in the work of securing one million signatures to a petition to be presented to Congress asking that a sixteenth amendment, providing that women be allowed to vote, be added to the Constitution of the United States. It has been planned to offer this monster petition on February 17 next, the date being the birthday of Miss Susan B. Anthony.

That John D. Rockefeller as well as George Gould and his associates may figure prominently in the purchase and reorganization of the Western Maryland Railroad is the report circulated in railroad and financial circles at Pittsburg. The Western Maryland Railroad's answer consenting to the foreclosure of the convertible mortgage and the sale of the road, has been filed in Baltimore, and there is a great deal of speculation as to what effect the reorganization of the important coal road will have upon the management of the Gould lines in the Pittsburg district.

Dr. Weir Mitchell, in addressing graduates from a university in Philadelphia, spoke of their profession as the best paid one for women. He might also have laid stress on the fact that it is a profession, with all the dignity and respect due to such, and but little inferior in importance to that of the medical profession itself. The time when nursing was an inferior occupation is now past; it demands intelligence, education to the highest point, and with the advent of the trained nurse has come not only an honorable and well paid profession for women, but a boon also to humanity.

Secretary Cortelyou made public the announcement that he would receive bids up to the close of business on December 5th, next, for \$30,000,000 Panama Canal bonds, or any part thereof, to bear 2 per cent interest. The bonds will be dated November 1st, 1908, thus making this a new issue, and interest will begin as of that date. The bonds, by the terms of the law authorizing their issue, will be redeemed in gold in ten years from their date and payable in thirty years. As an evidence of good faith the secretary requires each bid to be accompanied by a certified check payable to the Secretary of the Treasury for 2 per cent of the amount of the bid.

Because he barely avoided running down the President of the United States with his bicycle while the latter was walking to church last Sunday, Gilbert Boyer a negro youth, was arrested on the charge of "not having a suitable bell on his bicycle." Boyer was released upon putting up \$4 collateral, which he forfeited rather than stand trial yesterday on the charge. The episode became known last night. President Roosevelt was walking briskly down H Street Sunday with two Secret Service men at his heels and he started to cross 15th Street, when he heard a shout of warning from some one in front of him. The President sprang back just in time to miss being hit by a bicycle ridden by a negro who was trying to steer the wheel with one hand and carry a basket of milk bottles with the other. When the President shouted at him to admonish him for his reckless riding, the negro merely grinned and pedaled swiftly away. It was not until he was pursued and arrested by the Secret Service men at the dairy where he was employed that the negro became aware of the President's identity.

Merchants who want to do a big Christmas business, should advertise in the RECORD. The people read advertisements, and deal with the stores which invite them, and give them shopping news. Have you a fine stock suitable for gifts? Then, let the people know it!

Musical in Taneytown.

A musical will be rendered in the Opera House, Taneytown, this Friday evening, in connection with the supper given for the benefit of St. Joseph's Catholic church. The program will begin at 8 o'clock and the admission will be 10¢ and 15¢. The following numbers will be rendered:

- 1 Instrumental, Mrs. Jos. Welty and Miss Gertrude Gardner.
- 2 Soldier's Chorus, Mr. Geo. Elliot.
- 3 Solo, Miss Eugenia Gardner.
- 4 Reading, Miss Josephine Reinoldlar.
- 5 Solo, Mrs. Welty, Mrs. Roelkey, Misses Gertrude and Helen Gardner.
- 6 Quartet "Old Folks at Home", Mrs. Welty, Mrs. Roelkey, Misses Gertrude and Helen Gardner.
- 7 Solo, Mrs. Jos. Welty.
- 8 Chorus "Dream of Paradise", Mrs. Welty and Miss G. Gardner.
- 9 Solo, Mr. Rein Motter.
- 10 Reading, Miss Roberta Roelkey.
- 11 Solo, Miss Josephine Reinoldlar.
- 12 Solo, Sopranos and Basses.
- 13 Duet, Dr. Seiss, Helen Gardner.
- 14 Mixed Quartet, Mrs. Irene Gardner, Mrs. Joseph Roelkey, Mrs. Roelkey, Miss Helen Gardner, Dr. Seiss, Rein Motter.
- 15 Solo, Mrs. Joseph Roelkey.
- 16 Mixed Quartet, Mrs. Roelkey, Miss Helen Gardner, Dr. Seiss, Rein Motter.
- 17 Chorus, "Gay Feast of Song".
- 18 Instrumental, Mrs. Welty, and Mrs. Dr. C. E. Roop.

The following, in addition to those named in the program, will participate in the choruses:

Mrs. M. J. Gardner,	Mrs. George Arnold.
Miss Marie Gardner,	Miss Josephine Elliot.
Mr. Curtis Reid,	Miss Agnes Hagan.
Mr. Geo. H. Birnie,	Dr. C. Birnie.
Mr. Curtis Reid,	Mr. Frank Kuhns.
Mr. E. B. Reinoldlar, director,	
Mrs. Dr. C. E. Roop, accompanist.	

Death of Mr. George A. Mehring.

Mr. George A. Mehring, son of the late Augustus Mehring, died suddenly at his home, near Kump, last Saturday morning, from cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Mehring had not been ill, but was at work in the field, loading fodder, when stricken with an intense pain in his head. He at once went to the house, where his sufferings increased until he became unconscious, and died in about three and a half hours. Medical aid was hastily summoned, but his case was beyond human aid.

Mr. Mehring was married in 1886 to Miss Villanora Belle Brown, near Littlestown, Pa., who, with two children, Hattie V. and Russell E., survive him. The deceased is also survived by his mother, Mrs. Matilda Mehring, one brother and two sisters; Albert D. Mehring and Mrs. J. H. Sell, Jr., of Hanover, Pa., and Miss Ella Mehring, at home. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, services being at the Lutheran church, Littlestown. Interment was made in Mt. Carmel cemetery. Rev. J. Jay Hill, officiating. Mr. Mehring was in his 43rd year of age.

Death of Mr. Henry C. Cover.

(For the Record.)
Mr. Henry C. Cover, who was stricken with paralysis last Thursday morning, passed away on Monday morning, Nov. 23, 1908, at his home in Uniontown, aged 62 years, 5 months and 5 days. Mr. Cover was a prominent citizen of this community; for a number of years he followed buckstering, but for the past few years has been living retired. He was very devoted to his family, a good neighbor and kind friend to all, and will be greatly missed in the community. The funeral services were conducted at his late home on Wednesday afternoon by his pastor, Rev. G. W. Baughman, assisted by Revs. L. F. Murray and G. J. Hill. He is survived by his wife, and seven children, Dr. A. Sydney Cover, of Narrows, Va.; Mr. Edwin G., Thomas C., and the Misses Belle and Margaret Cover, of Easton, Md.; Mrs. Irene Shreeve and Mrs. Roy H. Singer, of Uniontown. Also by two brothers, Thomas Cover, of Winchester, Va., and James Cover, who just recently moved to Uniontown. Interment in the M. P. cemetery.

Monument to Pennsylvania Regiments.

Frederick, Md., Nov. 24.—The monument to the Sixty-seventh, Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers, erected by the State of Pennsylvania as a memorial of the valor of the men in the battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864, was unveiled at noon on Tuesday, in the presence of a large number of survivors of the regiments.

A special train was run from York, Pa., and on it came most of the veterans who attended the unveiling. On the rear end of the train was a Pullman car containing Lieutenant Governor Murphy, of Pennsylvania, and the Governor's staff. Governor Stuart, who was expected to be present, having been prevented from coming. Captain W. H. Lanins, chairman of the Monument Commission, of York, Pa., presented the monument to the State of Pennsylvania. Lieutenant Governor Murphy accepted the monument, saying to the veterans: "What you did here will live long after yonder noble shaft has disintegrated and become a shapeless mass of clay." After Lieutenant Governor Murphy's address the band played a selection and then Captain Robert F. Cornwell, of West Chester, Pa., was introduced and made the principal address of the day.

DIED.

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

MEHRING.—On Nov. 21, 1908, near Kump, Mr. George A. Mehring, aged 42 years.

HARNISH.—On Nov. 23, 1908, near Oak Grove school house, Mrs. Samuel Harnish, aged 36 years, 10 months, 28 days.

OHLEH.—On Nov. 21, 1908, in Gettysburg, Pa., Mr. John T. Ohler, formerly of Harney, aged 55 years, 5 months.

COVER.—On Nov. 13, 1908, in Uniontown, Mr. Harry C. Cover, aged 63 years.

CATTLE DISEASE AT LINEBORO

Wholesale Killing of every Animal on Farm to Stamp out the Disease.

Because Mr. H. M. Kneller, of Lineboro, Carroll county, purchased one steer which has since developed the dread foot and mouth disease, all of his cattle were killed by governmental authority, on Thanksgiving day. The American says of the incident:

Doomed to death are all the domestic animals, except the horses and mules, on the farm of Mr. H. M. Kneller, near Lineboro, Carroll county, because the foot and mouth disease, or infectious aptha, has broken out among a herd of cattle on the place. The wholesale killing will take place to-day, the object being to stamp out the malady, which has made its first appearance in Maryland on the Carroll county farm. Included in the slaughter will be:

Twenty two cows and steers.
Fifty-one pigs.
Between 70 and 80 hens and roosters.
Six pigeons.

The family cat is even doomed. The dog would meet the same dire fate, if there was one.

Chickens and pigeons that were caught yesterday had their heads chopped off. They were doomed to die not because they are liable to contract the disease, but because they were its apt carriers, thus causing its spread.

The killing will be under the supervision of Dr. F. H. Mackle, State Veterinarian, a representative from the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. Herbert, of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Bureau. The carcasses of the cattle and pigs will be buried deep, and over them will be cast a pile of lime. Then they will be covered up. If facilities were at hand there would be a cremation on a big scale. All the provender and manure in the stalls will be hauled out on the farm and scattered, leaving on the sun's rays the slaughter of the bacilli. Not a twig as a resting place for them will be left in the barn.

Farmer Kneller may sigh and look sad when he sees his cows and his steers tumble and fall after the blows of the ax, and he may sigh again when he sees the blood spurt from the throats of his fat pigs, after the butcher's knife has made its fatal thrust, and he may feel lonely when the roosters' morning crowing is no longer heard, but he will find consolation in the fact that he is to be well paid for the loss of his live stock and poultry. There will be nearly \$1,000 coming to him after the day's slaughter, and of this sum the federal government will pay two-thirds and the state of Maryland one-third.

The one infected steer gave the disease to 20 out of 22 cattle, steers and cows, on the farm. Dr. Mackle, state veterinarian, says that only one of the cases are serious, but regards the killing of all the only safe method to pursue, and to include the pigs, chickens and pigeons. For the information of farmers and dairymen it should be stated that the mouth-and-hoof disease first develops in a lameness just above the hoof. The next symptom is the appearance of saliva, accompanied with a loss of appetite and general weariness on the part of the beast.

Dr. Mackle says that milk of cows suffering with the disease is not injurious, though, he says, it is claimed that, if not boiled, it will produce a soreness of throat in children.

Bare—Young.

(For the Record.)
The home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Young, near Uniontown, was the scene of a very pretty wedding, on Tuesday, at high noon, Nov. 24, the contracting parties being their daughter, Hattie, and Mr. Samuel D. Bare, of near Uniontown. At 12 o'clock, the couple, attended by John Young and Miss Florence Young, brother and sister of the bride, Dr. Luther Bare, of Westminster, cousin of the groom, and Miss Bertha Hull, of Woodside entered the parlor, where they were met by Elder W. E. Roop, cousin of the bride, who performed the impressive ceremony which united the happy couple in holy wedlock.

The bride was becomingly attired in cream lansdowne, and carried brides' roses. The bridesmaids wore cream chiffon voile and carried pink and white carnations. After the ceremony, dinner was served to about eighty guests. The bride was the recipient of quite a number of valuable and useful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Bare left on the train for Baltimore and Washington, amid a shower of rice.

Those who witnessed the marriage were: Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Young and family; D. J. Roop and daughter, Miss Annie; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Young and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Ira Young and son; Mr. and Mrs. John Burrall, daughter, Miss Amy and son Edgar; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Roop and family; Mr. and Mrs. Scott Roop and daughter, Miss Henrietta; Mrs. John Cassel, Elder W. E. Roop and wife; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Fair; Mr. and Mrs. Keener Bankard and daughters, Ethel and Evelyn; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Formwalt; Mrs. Rachael Caylor; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Keefe and daughter, Beulah; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beard; Mrs. Dr. Chas. E. Roop and daughter, Helen; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Baumgardner and son, Charles; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Beard; Mr. Walter Snader and daughter, Henrietta; Mr. Harry Bankard; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Formwalt; Mrs. Cyrus Hull, Mrs. Emma Anders, Mrs. McCollum, Misses Lou Royer, Zella Fuss, Rachael and Martha Poutz, Minnie and Carrie Dickensheets, Lulu Norris, Margaret Smith and Sallie Myerly; Messrs. Frank Haines and Marshall Roop; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fair and sons, Paul and Ralph.

The Sabillasville State Tuberculosis Sanitarium is now open for patients. It is open to white residents of Maryland having tuberculosis in an early form who admit of a reasonable possibility of a complete cure or permanent relief. Applicants must present themselves for examination before they will be admitted.

Meeting of Bee-Keepers of Maryland.

The first annual meeting of the Bee-Keepers of Maryland will be held in the 5th Regiment Armory, Baltimore, on Thursday, Dec. 3. All Bee-Keepers in Maryland should make it a point to attend this meeting. The great need of such an organization in this State is evident to all. The addresses and discussions of subjects pertaining to Bee-Keeping will be of much benefit to every Bee-keeper in the State, no matter to what extent he or she is interested in the industry. Go prepared to ask questions and give experiences that you have encountered in handling bees.

It is desired to have a good exhibit of honey, wax and bee-keeping apparatus in conjunction with the meeting. All Bee-keepers should send or bring a sample of honey, either in comb or extracted, and also wax. About ten pounds or more of each will make sufficient display by each individual. The bee exhibit will be located with the large exhibit of fruits, vegetables and flowers made by the Maryland State Horticultural Society and the Maryland Cereal and Forage Crop Breeders' Association. As this exhibit will be installed Monday, November 30, all Bee-keepers should send their exhibit by express, prepaid, addressed to T. B. Symons, 5th Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Maryland, so that it will arrive there by Monday, November 30. If it is impossible to send your exhibit, bring it with you when you come. Please write the State Entomologist, College Park, Maryland, at once, stating about the size of exhibit you will send or bring, as it is desirable to know the amount of space to reserve for the general bee exhibit. All exhibits will be judged and awards given for the best of each kind. The following program will be rendered:

- 9:30 a. m.—Call to order.
- Election of permanent Chairman.
- Appointment of Committee on permanent organization.
- Need of a Bee-keepers' Ass'n in Maryland, Prof. T. B. Symons, State Entomologist.
- Present Status of Apiculture in the United States, Dr. E. F. Phillips, in charge division of Apiculture, U. S. Dept. Agri.
- Discussions:
 1. What is the best variety of bees for Maryland?
 2. What is the best way to winter bees in this State?
 3. What are the best honey plants in Maryland?
 4. May Bee-keeping alone be depended upon for a livelihood?

- 12:00 p. m.—Lunch.
- 1:30 p. m.—How to Detect and Control Bee Diseases, Dr. G. F. White, Special Assistant, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.
- Discussions:
 1. The handling of Bees, E. R. Root, Editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio.
 2. What is the best way to dispose of honey?
 3. Which is considered more profitable, comb honey or extracted?
 4. How can injury from the moth be prevented?
 5. What is the best remedy for the Bee-mite?

Horton—Harman.

(For the Record.)
A very pretty wedding took place at the Reformed parsonage, Union Bridge, on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Ezra P. Horton was married to Miss Mary E. Harman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harman. They were unaccompanied. The bride wore a handsome brown traveling suit. After the ceremony they left for an extended trip to Pennsylvania. Rev. Martin Schweitzer performed the ceremony.

Reunion at Baust Church.

The first reunion of members added to Emanuel (Baust) Reformed church, Tyrone, Md., since Rev. Schweitzer's pastorate, will be held Wednesday evening, Dec. 2nd, in the church. The number added is forty-three and all are expected to be present. There will be a musical program rendered and an address by Rev. C. H. Bowck, pastor of the Third Reformed church, Baltimore; subject, "His experiences in the slums of New York City. All are invited to be present.

Our S. S. and C. E. Columns.

We have had a recent request, which is in addition to several of like kind previously made, that we publish our Sunday School column a week earlier, in order to give those at a distance time to have full advantage of the lesson. In many cases, our subscribers at a distance do not receive the RECORD before Monday, which of course renders the column useless to them. The same applies to our Christian Endeavor column.

If possible, we would like to have a general expression of opinion from our subscribers who make use of these two departments, as we can publish them a week earlier just as well as the week of their use, and it is our desire to meet the wishes of our patrons in the matter. We will, therefore, make note of all replies received to this announcement, and providing there is a strong desire for a change, we will gladly make it. Let us hear from one and all who have a decided preference, one way or the other.

Roosevelt Wants No Help.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—The "Evening Post" publishes the following from its Washington correspondent:
President Roosevelt today gave what may be considered his valedictory. He said:
"When the people of the country are asking the question 'What shall we do for our ex-Presidents?' let them know that they need do nothing for this ex-President. He is going out to work for himself."
"I have had a first-class time as President of the United States and I have enjoyed every minute of the time I have been in the White House. When I have finished the last stroke I am going contentedly to work."

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Announces Its Platform for the Coming Year Respecting Legislation.

The headquarters committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, at a meeting, on Monday, adopted a platform for 1909 respecting proposed legislation. The committee consists of Messrs. J. F. Heisse, chairman; H. S. Dulany, David H. Carroll, Jonathan K. Taylor, Daniel Baker, and William H. Anderson, superintendent.

Among the preliminary declarations is the following:

While the league, unless they change their attitude, will oppose members of the last legislature who voted against this bill whenever they become candidates for any office which has to do with the liquor traffic and will so far as possible work to secure the election of United States Senators and Congressmen who favor the "interstate liquor shipment bill," yet in the future, as in the past, everything else will be subordinated to the election in the fall of 1909 of a legislature which will pass what is commonly known as the "State-wide Local Option Bill."

Another declaration says the league is seeking to prevent the local option question from becoming a party issue and to this end adopted the following declaration of its specific intentions:

Wherever the candidates of both Democratic and Republican parties are satisfactory, the league will remain neutral and allow its constituency to vote in accordance with their party preference.

Wherever the Democratic candidates are satisfactory and the Republican candidates are not, the league will support the Democratic candidates—not because they are Democrats, but because their attitude is satisfactory on this question. If the situation is reversed and the Republicans anywhere nominate satisfactory men while the Democratic candidates are unsatisfactory, the league will support the Republican—not because they are Republicans, but because on this issue their attitude is satisfactory.

If anywhere some candidates of both parties are unsatisfactory and some are satisfactory, the league will support the most satisfactory ones from both tickets. If anywhere none (or not enough) of the Democratic and Republican candidates are satisfactory the league will support enough satisfactory Prohibitionists or Independents to make the requisite number.

The league will support any member of the last legislature of either party who voted for its local option bill against any fight made upon him by the liquor interests because of that vote.

The league does not ask any party to declare in its platform for the proposed bill. It prefers that local option should not thus be made a party issue. The league does not ask the party leaders to help pass the bill. It asks solely that they shall keep their hands off.

The President's African Trip.

Mr. Carl E. Akeley, an African scientific explorer, of Chicago, visited the White House, one day last week, and had a talk with President Roosevelt over his proposed African expedition. Mr. Akeley will not accompany the President on his trip to Africa, but two of the men who were with him will be members of the President's party. They are Edmund Heller, a noted mammalogist, who has spent years in Central America and Africa studying the species whose habitat the Roosevelt party will visit, and E. J. Cunningham. The latter had charge of Mr. Akeley's "safari," or caravan, and will serve in a like capacity for the President. The Akeley expedition extended from October, 1905, to December, 1906, and was undertaken in the behalf of science, as well as the Roosevelt expedition. Although the President's expedition will cover more territory than did Mr. Akeley, owing to the more extensive arrangements and facilities at the President's disposal, the trip will be made in a somewhat shorter period, it is said.

Mr. Akeley is confident that the President will be able to secure many fine specimens with which to enrich the National Museum at the capital of his country. In portions of the country through which the Roosevelt "safari" will pass at least 50 different species of antelope abound, Mr. Akeley says, and as only one species is to be found in the United States, the President's expedition will be the only one of the kind in the collection of these animals. He is equally confident that the President will find lions, tigers, elephants and other big game in sufficient number to give him an adventure and a novel experience every day.

Miners Sue Railroad.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 23.—Suits for damages aggregating \$338,606 have been instituted in the United States Circuit Court against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for alleged discrimination in coal cars by the Paritan Coal Mining Company and the Stineman Coal Mining Company.

The plaintiffs were the owners of bituminous coal mines in Cambria county, and in their statements of claim filed to-day it is averred that from April 1, 1902, until January 1, 1905, they had a constant demand for coal, greatly in excess of the tonnage of the cars furnished by the Pennsylvania. The railroad, it is alleged, arbitrarily assumed the right to determine the capacity of the plaintiffs to produce coal and the number of cars, and unduly discriminated in favor of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, which had mines adjacent to those of the plaintiffs. It is also alleged that the defendant, to the disadvantage of the plaintiffs, transferred to the control of the Berwind-White Company 1,000 steel cars of large capacity, thus decreasing the percentage of the plaintiffs' allotment. The Stineman Company brings additional charges that the Altoona Coal and Coke Company and the Glen White Coal and Lumber Company were secretly favored.

The Electoral System.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The department of State is preparing to send out formal notification to the Governors of each State that they are required under the law to forward certified copies of the results of the election of Presidential electors to the Government at Washington at the earliest practicable date.

Under the act of Congress approved February 3, 1887, the electors in each State must meet on the second Monday in January next, at such place as the Legislature of their State may direct. The electors cast their votes on that day, and under the law the certificates and lists of votes for President and Vice-President must be forwarded to the President of the Senate as soon as possible after that time. Whenever a certificate of votes from any State has not been received in Washington on the fourth Monday in January, the Secretary of State, by law, is required to send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody one certificate of the votes from that State has been lodged, and the judge transmits the list to the seat of government.

The Governor must transmit to the Secretary of State a certificate setting forth the names of the electors chosen and the number of votes cast for each elector. These certificates show how many votes each elector receives and which electors have been chosen.

In the State Department files is to be found a series of heavily bound volumes in which the certificates of previous Presidential elections are preserved. These certificates are not uniform, but vary in size, appearance and character, this being largely because the laws of the States differ respecting the manner in which the electors are chosen. The notification will be sent to the Governors about December 1.

Controversies concerning the eligibility of electors must be determined under judicial or other procedures, in conformity with State laws, and all such determinations made at least six days before the electors are required to meet and vote.

Whenever there has been a controversy and the contest has been decided the Governor has to transmit to the Secretary of State a certificate of such determination. Under the law the Secretary of State is compelled to have each certificate published in full in a newspaper and transmit copies of the certificate to both branches of Congress, which meets on the second Wednesday in February for the purpose of opening and counting the electoral vote. This will take place in the hall of the House of Representatives, with both the Senate and the House present, and the President of the Senate as presiding officer.—Sun.

Adams County Cattle Not Affected.

Dr. M. Moriarty, representative of the State Livestock Sanitary Board in Adams County, said to a Times reporter in an interview Monday morning that the dread foot and mouth disease which is working such havoc in various portions of the state has not yet appeared in Adams County and is not likely to do so inasmuch as such vigorous efforts are being put forth to stamp out the disease.

Dr. Moriarty called attention to the fact that the infection is reported as existing in three herds in the lower part of York County and that this is the nearest approach the disease has made towards Adams County.

Every day the local representative receives a communication from the State Board advising him of the progress of the disease and giving instructions for the prevention of it and the measures to be taken should it appear. Dr. Moriarty is especially anxious that, should any farmer or dairyman in this county discover symptoms of mouth disease in their cattle, that he be notified immediately. He cautions the unfortunate cattle owner strongly against attempting to treat the disease.

Pennsylvania is supported in its fight against the foot and mouth disease by the National government and the latter pays two-thirds of the cost of killing all infected herds. The owners need only have their herds inspected and if it is found necessary to kill them they are paid at once full value for the cattle.

A well-known Adams County cattle dealer expects to import several carloads during the next few days and the question was raised here as to whether this would be allowed. As the cattle come from Chicago stock yards there will be no trouble as that part of the country is entirely free from the disease. New York and some portions of Pennsylvania being the only places suffering.

The cattle which are now on their way here will be inspected at Pittsburg and no danger will be felt concerning them as they will be allowed to come through only after the most rigid examination. Coming from sections where the foot and mouth disease has not yet made their appearance it is practically impossible for them to have any trace of the dread disease.—Gettysburg Times.

Our Very Best Offer.

We have the best combination offer we have ever been able to make as an inducement to persons to become subscribers to THE CARROLL RECORD. Unfortunately, we are not permitted to advertise it in our columns, but can only say this; that we will send to all new subscribers between now and February 1, absolutely free of charge, a six month subscription to a splendid Illustrated undenominational Religious weekly—one of the largest and best known papers in this country—along with the RECORD for one year, for only \$1.00 for the two.

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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, NOVEMBER 28th., 1908.

THE EXPENSES of the National Campaign have been published, showing that the Republicans had \$1,700,000, while the fund of the Democrats was somewhere below the million mark, both very much less than four years ago. After all, what does the publication of election expenses amount to? The whole question is mere clap-trap.

So Mr. BRYAN would not object to election to the United States Senate? As rules for cutting off debate in that body have never been employed, the prospect of the election of Mr. B. is one to be viewed with general alarm, especially as never-ending sessions of Congress are hardly to be commended. It is therefore to be hoped that he will change his mind within the next two years.

THE CABINET-MAKERS are busy providing President Taft's cabinet for him, and in addition to having this important task completed by March 4, the newspapers will by that time have his general policy outlined, so that all he will have to do will be to continue to operate the famous Taft smile, and follow the prepared program. After all, being President is an easy job—with the exception of furnishing a target for cranks to shoot at.

PRESIDENT-ELECT Taft is not satisfied with Speaker Cannon's record on tariff revision, and unless he comes down from his perch and agrees to carry out the ideas of Mr. Taft, so far as he can as Speaker, he will be opposed for re-election. Absolutely sincere tariff revision will be demanded by the incoming administration, or there will be war between the new President and Congress. Good for Mr. Taft; he means to carry out ante election pledges.

WHAT A HORRIBLE recital, after all, was the recent murder trial, in Westminster—there was hardly a redeeming side to it. A life illegally taken, and a legal fight made to save another life, just a little longer. A story of most disgusting details, and yet, hundreds heard and read them with the greatest interest, and the evidence was discussed pro and con, as the leading topic of the day. Sometimes one is led to think that Foreign Mission work, after all, is misapplied effort.

Is it Right, or Wrong?

Dr. Clark in his annual report of the Springfield Asylum, states that alcohol is the prime cause of the majority of cases of insanity. As the majority of murder and assault cases, as well as disturbances of the peace and family troubles are directly, or indirectly, due to the same cause, it is well worth considering whether alcohol does not produce a hundred fold more evil than good, and whether the public revenue derived from it does not, in the end, cost more than it is worth to the country, not considering the loss of life and unmeasured misery and unhappiness.

We now have another indictment against it, from R. W. Corwin, division surgeon of the Missouri Pacific R. R., who says that drink, gambling and women, are responsible, or contributing causes, for most of the railroad wrecks of the country. It is also a known fact that divorce cases, and most family troubles, arise through indulgence in liquors, which leads to indiscretions; and, that a large percentage of bank and other defalcations result from drinking and gambling, directly or indirectly, is undeniable.

One need not be a temperance fanatic to acknowledge the truth with reference to the results of the use of liquors. All one needs, if he be reasonably open to conviction, is to read the daily papers closely, for a month, and take careful note of the crimes due to alcohol, and to investigate others which do not openly and plainly show the real cause of troubles read about. Such special attention, even for so short a time, is apt to surprise those who have not given the subject much attention, and to give them a new view of the importance of the anti-saloon movement which is spreading over the country.

It is also most significant of aroused public sentiment to note that many advertisements for "help wanted," especially

in the various trades and more responsible positions, contain the distinct statement that those who indulge in liquors need not apply, while railroad companies are making still more strict rules against even moderate indulgence by their employees. Even those who are not strongly in sympathy with the temperance, or anti-saloon movements, and who are not themselves total abstainers, are apt to become convinced that, after all, there is only one question to apply to the liquor traffic—Is it right, or is it wrong?

Writing for Newspapers.

THE RECORD always wants meritorious articles for publication, but at times we are compelled to decline some of the efforts sent in, especially those which represent merely a play on words, without merit, either as news or literary productions. This is particularly true of poetry—so called. Almost anybody can hang together a lot of words which rhyme at the ends of the lines, but very few can write real poetry. Certainly, only those who are accomplished prose writers should attempt versification, seriously.

It is a mistake, on the part of newspaper contributors, to think that the Editor is anxious, and always waiting, for "Just anything to print." He has much higher desires, but is not so exactly particular as to discourage the average person from writing, especially on topics worth while, even if they be not prepared in a scholarly manner. Indeed, for fear of being too choicy, or that he may scare away desired but modest contributors, he is apt to be very liberal with space.

An article which contains a foundation of news, or good sense, can easily be trimmed up so as to make very interesting reading, and just here comes in the real "Editorial" work. Nine-tenths of all the communications to a newspaper, need, and receive, correcting and "fixing up" in general, and every now and then the temptation is strong to get out an issue, letting everybody's errors appear in the rough original, minus all "editorial" work and proof-reading. Very few readers have any conception of the transformations which take place, weekly, in newspaper offices of the better class.

Such statements can be made without egotism, as it is not necessarily an exhibition of superior intelligence on the part of the Editor over that of the writer of the manuscript, that he is compelled to make corrections. Some of our very best writers are poor spellers, and excellent scholars are often almost entirely oblivious of punctuation and the proper use of capitals, not to mention the prevalent defect of very poor and careless hand-writing. It is also frequently true that the most carefully prepared and mechanically perfect articles are of the least interest and value.

Newspaper correspondence, in reality, is an art, which, in its highest form, is possessed by but few; but, it is at the same time one in which the least experienced and well equipped can make decided improvement, simply by being observant and apt pupils. Those who continuously misspell simple words, and fail to observe and profit by corrections made in their work, do not get the full benefit of their experience, which is also true of those who fail to notice the omission of items sent in, which in many instances represents a hint that such items are not wanted.

There are however, very few communications entirely refused, as compared with the number received, for it must be very poor stuff indeed which the Editor can not work over, in some way, for he is desirous of having as large a list of contributors as possible, and never takes pleasure in dumping well-meant articles into the waste basket.

Christmas Giving.

Don't bankrupt yourself for Christmas presents. Gift giving has grown to such an extent, in recent years, as to be almost alarming, and the growth is not always along proper lines, but rather for the sake of mere display, or style, in giving, and this is particularly true among the younger set, the financial burden of which, however, is likely to rest on parents. It is a pretty safe rule to follow, that, when there is the slightest regret, or unwillingness, in the making of a gift, not to make it, especially when it is one involving much expense.

The exchanging of Christmas presents between members of a family, or between near and dear friends, is a very pretty and appropriate custom, but when it comes to the widening out process—giving for "show" or for "fashion's" sake—then the custom becomes a distinct nuisance. A modest gift, within one's means, accompanied by the love of the giver, is the only genuine Christmas gift—all others are mere make believe.

The giving of gifts, too, has become affected by the tendency of the times toward extravagance. Parents understand this when they compare the gifts they received, years ago, with those their children receive now. Unfortunately, it is too often true that children, especially, are inconsiderate, and are apt to make remarks and comparisons, or in some way show their dissatisfaction with gifts, in the presence of the givers, the tendency of which is to cause the latter to feel badly, or to overreach the capac-

ity of their pocketbooks in anticipation of childish disappointment.

Selfish giving, too, is much too common. Many persons are actually surfeited with gifts, while those in need for even the necessities of life, or through necessity are shut out from the most modest indulgence in the luxuries of the season, are unrecognized. Fortunately, our section is a favored one, so far as actual poverty is concerned; but, there are worthy cases in every neighborhood which should receive at least a small portion of our Christmas generosity and good cheer.

A Political Question Which Interests Everybody.

THE Parcels Post system ought to be considered on its merits, and not as a means of supplying a large postal deficit on account of Rural Free Delivery. There was a time—when R. F. D. was first established—when we were told that the system would be self-supporting, and even official figures were given to sustain the claim; now, we are told the opposite, and the remedy proposed is one which, in its establishment, may be as faulty in results as was the claim made for the establishment of Rural Delivery. It is at least apparent that there is reasonable doubt as to the beneficial outcome of the Parcels Post system, to the whole country. A few things are very clear; it would benefit, and largely, the mail order houses and large city stores, and would extend the principle of "free trade", while it would correspondingly injure the small retail business of the country, and indirectly all the interests which are now benefitted by prosperous tradesmen in prosperous towns. Apparently it would also strike a hard blow at the express monopoly, which now takes advantage of our excessively high postal rates on packages of merchandise.

It is evident that there must be no curtailment of R. F. D. extension, and also that additional postal revenues must be secured, but it is not clear that the Parcels Post offers the best and only means of securing it. To the uninitiated, the reduction of foreign letter postage from five cents to two cents seems an illogical thing to do in the face of such an urgent demand for more postal revenue, but it has been done. If this be a revenue producing plan, why not reduce domestic rates of postage on packages, but retain the four pound limit?

It also seems first in order to give the Parcels Post idea a limited trial, such as could easily be done over R. F. D. routes, without extending to direct interference with the business prosperity of the country. We are not in favor of continuing to protect the express monopoly by retaining high postal rates, nor are we in favor of extending the monopolistic power of the mail order giants, which, as a rule, do not actually benefit those who deal with them, but which drain rural districts, annually, of vast sums of money which should remain in local circulation for local prosperity.

The Parcels Post proposition, as we see it, should be wisely and fully considered, from every point of view, and haste in that direction made very slowly. There is such a thing as securing more government revenue at too great a cost to the people, and this could easily result from the plan of carrying large packages by mail at a very low cost, which, in few words, is what the Parcels Post proposition stands for.

How to Cure a Cold.

Be as careful as you can you will occasionally take cold, and when you do, get a medicine of known reliability, one that has an established reputation, and that is certain to effect a quick cure. Such a medicine is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has gained a world wide reputation by its remarkable cures of this most common ailment, and can always be depended upon. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. During the many years in which it has been in general use we have yet to learn of a single case of cold or attack of the grip having resulted in pneumonia when this remedy was used, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Resolution of the Catholic Abstinance Union.

The Catholic Total Abstinance Union of America, assembled in its thirty-eighth annual convention, declares anew that "not in drunkenness and riotous living" can any man make effective profession of Catholic faith. "Faith without good works is dead." The National Union calls upon Catholics everywhere to prove their faith by their works. He alone can proclaim his faith to the glory of God who lives soberly, justly and devoutly.

With indignation this Union protests against the taunts of its critics. It does not feel that it should stoop to contest those claims for ultra-orthodoxy which have been so blatantly made by those who have tried to substitute the beer mug for the standard of the cross. The day of apology for total abstainers is over.

The moderate use of everything that the sensual man craves is not temperance in any Catholic sense of the word. The moderate use of such things as

are necessary for life is the Catholic definition of temperance. To eat or drink merely for pleasure is a sin. In proportion as the love of pleasure dominates any action there is intemperance. The temperance man must use this world as if he used it not; therefore according to the apostle, a thousand intemperances creep into even god men's lives. Christ and His church will deal mercifully with these numerous faults of ours, provided we are honest enough to call them by their right name. But neither Christ nor His church will have mercy on hypocrites and deceivers who claim to be eminently temperate because they are not drunkards. We do not ask every bloated glutton to sign a pledge of total abstinence, but we do insist that he respect those of us who believe that if any man would come after Christ he must deny himself and walk soberly and justly.

Catholic total abstainers should be able to give an account of the faith that is in them. They should read temperance literature and by prayer and study become apostles of sobriety. Above all, those who preach the Gospel should study what the Gospel aims at rather than what theology permits. Cowardice has silenced many a man who should speak out for individual sobriety and public decency. "He that denies Me him will I deny before My Heavenly Father."

Catholic periodicals that cannot live without liquor advertisements should die. Let them not drag down the Catholic name in their greed. Those who love the name Catholic must not permit it to be used by the traffickers in politics or in printer's ink.

We earnestly suggest that Catholic organizations which exclude saloon keepers from membership and which forbid the use of liquor at their meetings should not tolerate the formation of clubs within their membership which despise the spirit of those laws that have been made by their organizations for the honor of Catholic name.

This national union urges all its subordinate unions to enter into every movement that tends to silence the enemies of sobriety. The press must be made to fear the forces for decency as much as it fears the power of the brewer and the distiller. Where the press is decent it should be used for the education of the people in the principles of total abstinence.

While this national union cannot determine the policy which each subordinate union ought to pursue, it commends with joy the achievements of such local bodies as have helped to cripple saloons of their locality in any way. Local option gives the citizens the opportunity to restrain the arrogance of the saloon power. Let no temperance man miss such opportunity. Our pledge contains more than a promise of personal abstinence. It demands that we should do what we can "to discourage the drinking habits of society." Let no one be deceived. If restriction of the liquor traffic by the power which local option puts into the hands of citizens does not make for a lessening of the use of intoxicating drink, why do brewers and distillers cnotest every inch of ground gained for temperance?

The Anti-Saloon League has our hearty sympathy, and we rejoice that our subordinate unions have aided in its good work of banishing the saloon wherever this breeding place of iniquity can be banished. The Anti-Saloon League has struck the keynote of practical opposition to the saloon—it has joined intelligence to zeal and has become the most effective enemy of the saloon. Let all Catholics take their consciences with them to the ballot box and prove the honesty of their profession.

We congratulate these divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians which have repudiated the efforts made by the saloonkeepers and others to identify the Irish flag with the saloon business. It is no love of Irish ideals, but the basest greed that inspires the lavish display of the green flag over some saloons on festival days. Such display is an insult to every Irishman's intelligence as well as a reflection upon every Irishman's character. Irishmen are everywhere leaders of the temperance hosts, and few are proud of their countrymen who are in the saloon business.

There should be only one opinion among Catholics as to the closing of the saloons on Sundays. The hierarchy of the country has declared its mind on the subject. We believe that those who feel that the American Sunday hampers their personal liberty ought to have stayed in their own country or ought to hasten back if they cannot content themselves here.

Seven Years of Proof.

"I have had seven years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best medicine to take for coughs and colds and for every diseased condition of throat, chest or lungs," says W. V. Henry, of Panama, Mo. The world has had thirty-eight years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs and colds, la grippe, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, hemorrhage of the lungs, and the early stages of consumption. Its timely use always prevents the development of pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at R. S. McKinney's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Watched Fifteen Years.

"For fifteen years I have watched the working of Bucklen's Arnica Salve; and it has never failed to cure any sore, boil, ulcer or burn to which it was applied. It has saved us many a doctor bill," says A. F. Hardy, of East Wilton, Maine. 25c. at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

OUR
Christmas Goods
are

now
coming
in

LOOK
FOR OUR ANNOUNCEMENT
NEXT WEEK

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

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.

VOUGH PIANO

The favorite Piano. Perfect in tone, durability and finish.

The prices we ask are especially low for a first-class instrument.

You can buy from us and be sure that you are getting just what we recommend.

We have a large assortment of all kinds of instruments to select from. Call on, or write to us, before buying.

BIRELY'S Palace of Music,

Cor. Market and Church Sts.,
9-19-11 FREDERICK, MD.

The 1900 Roller Bearing Gravity WASHING MACHINE

Put out on Trial. Free of Charge. Invites Competition. Easiest Running Washing Machine on the Market.

Agents Wanted
L. K. BIRELY, General Agent,
Middleburg, Md.

C. & P. Telephone. 9-15 11

Our Special Notice Column. Is a clearing house for all sorts of "Wanted" 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 the information it carries.

Farm and Garden

AN INEXPENSIVE ICEHOUSE.

No Reason Why the Farmer Should Be Without It.

An icehouse and cool room may be constructed as follows: Excavate a half cellar in a perfectly dry place, from which the surface slopes (or may be made to slope) in all directions, so as to prevent danger of moisture from want of drainage. A stone or brick wall is built around this and laid in hydraulic cement. The floor is cemented. A frame or other building is built upon this basement to contain the ice. Twelve feet square will be large enough for a moderate sized fam-



FIG. 1.—ICEHOUSE AND COOL ROOM.

ily, as an icehouse of that size will hold about twenty loads or tons of ice. The main point is the division between the icehouse and the room below it. This must be perfectly air tight and a moderately good conductor of heat. The floor may be laid in the following manner:

Beams of sufficient strength are laid across and the ends well bedded in cement. A floor of zinc sheets is then laid upon the beams, the sheets being closely nailed to the beams upon strips of rubber sheeting to make the joints water and air tight. The beams should be dressed smoothly. The zinc sheets are bent, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 2). This is for the purpose of causing the moisture, which will condense upon the underside of this ceiling, to flow downward to the lower angle, where it will drip. The drip is caught in the little gutters of zinc shown in the figure attached to the ceiling and is carried off by a proper drain. With this water will also be carried off much of the impurity of the atmosphere, and if very little ventilation is given there will be little condensation and the air will be kept dry. This point must be well attended to, as the danger of excessive ventilation is very great. The beams and zinc ceiling should be painted with white paint—lead and oil.

Above the zinc ceiling a thin layer of dry, fresh sawdust should be laid smoothly, and a floor of matched pine boards should be laid upon that and thoroughly coated with melted pitch. This floor should slope a little to one corner so as to draw the waste water from the ice there, and an S trap drain should be laid from that to carry off the water into the drain above mentioned. The usual layer of sawdust is laid upon this floor to prevent too rapid conveyance of heat from below to the ice above. Small double windows

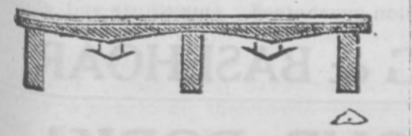


FIG. 2.—ZINC SHEETS.

should be used in the cool chamber below to prevent access of heat from the outside, and they should be fitted air tight. Ventilation should be provided for by means of a wooden pipe with a slide, by which the opening can be regulated. By carefully regulating the ventilation the air may be kept dry.

Market Hogs.

What kind of hog will bring the most money in the market, and what breed will make the best market hog? These are questions hard to answer definitely. Markets vary as to the class of hogs that will sell at the top. When lard is at a premium the hog that yields a large amount of lard is the market topper, and that means the heavy, thick, fat hog. When lard is below other products this kind of hog sells for less than the light weight hog which will make handy pork loins and good hams without too much fat on them. Taking one year with another in eastern markets, the hog of 180 to 200 pounds will hit the top oftener than any other weight. In western markets hogs of around 250 pounds will probably average best. Sometimes lighter or heavier hogs will out-sell these grades, according to the fluctuations in price of the product. In summer hog prices cover the widest range because there is the greatest difference in the yield of product at this season. In the winter all hogs are of one size and yield more uniform quantities of product. In summer many are grassers that make low yields and of inferior quality to corn fed hogs. A 200 pound hog that dresses 80 per cent yields 160 pounds, one that dresses 75 per cent yields 150 pounds, and one that dresses 70 per cent yields only 140 pounds, an enormous difference in a carload of hogs, which the buyer makes allowance for in buying them on foot. As a rule, of late the best hogs have been the cheapest because the hogs at the top of the market have yielded so much more product than the others, which looked cheaper to the inexperienced observer, as to the breed that killed like best, probably more would answer Berkshires than any other breed. But hogs are what killers want, and the kind they want—fill top the market, whether black, white, red or spotted.

THE KING OF FRUITS.

No Other Disputes the Reign of the Popular Apple.

Whatever temporary allegiance we may owe to other fruits in their season, the apple is the acknowledged king. The orange, the pear, the plum, the grape and other products of the orchard all have their place of honor, but it is only the apple that is with us always. Scarcely have the winter apples of last season disappeared, scarcely has the last well preserved Baldwin been taken from the bottom of the barrel, when the summer apples of the new season are ready for eating. And what is more welcome, what is more fragrant, what is more luscious to the taste and more beautiful to the sight than the reddening August boughs of the summer apple trees?

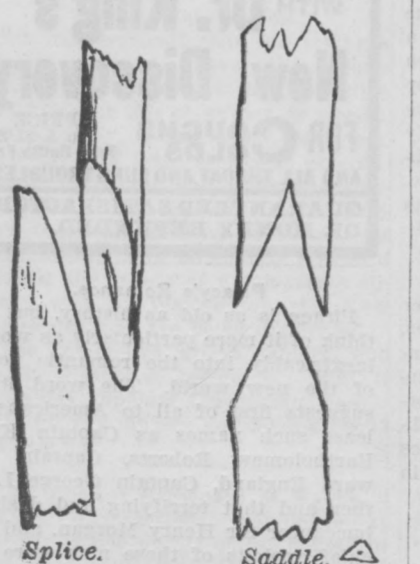
But, however delightful the summer and autumn apples may be, their short life deprives them of the perennial place in our esteem that we award to the Baldwin, the Northern Spy, the Hubbardston, the King and dozens of other varieties. Ripening when the first snows of winter are imminent, if they receive their deserved treatment of a cool habitat in a well ventilated cellar they will remain sound and eatable well on toward the opening of another apple season. But they as well as all apples must be well treated. An expert pomologist has said that apples should be handled as if they were eggs, and he is not far from wrong. The slightest bruise means the instant beginning of decay, and one rotten apple can infect an entire barrel. Care of apples should therefore be taken that care is essential to the preservation of fruit and that the better they are treated the longer the store will remain sound and healthy to meet the demands made upon it throughout the winter and spring.

The Manure Spreader.

There are not many farm implements that will pay for themselves more quickly than a manure spreader. It saves labor, but that is not the big part of the profit. Some men must hesitate about a purchase if it means only a saving of labor. The use of the spreader means a great increase in the efficiency of the farm supply of manure. Some men cannot see this point. They say that they get the manure on the land and that is all that is necessary. But it isn't. Manure gives life to a soil even when the application is light, and it is poor policy to give one spot more than is needed while another spot is left bare or to make a heavy application to one acre and leave another acre without manure. We now know that it pays to make the manure go over a relatively large acreage. Director Thorne of the Ohio station has said that eight loads of manure per acre applied with a spreader have about as great efficiency as twelve loads put on roughly with a fork. Every foot gets a little of the material, and the effect is seen in the sod that follows or the sod to which the manure is applied. Land should not have a heavy dressing of manure when other land in the farm needs manure. Make the application light and even, and only a spreader can do the work well. In the interest of better sods, which are the life of a soil, add to the efficiency of the manure by using a spreader. Some farming communities have learned this lesson thoroughly well, while others have barely awakened to it.

Potatomatoes.

In grafting the tomato on the potato or the potato on tomato, or in making any other graft of similar herbaceous plants, the simpler methods are preferred. The saddle graft and splice graft are the ones most commonly used. The splice graft is made by simply cutting the scions a smooth slanting cut. The stock and members are tied together with their faces joined. In order to get the best results it is desirable to have the grafts made of rather tender shoots, such as have only partially hardened. In order to get a proper union with this sort of tissue it is necessary that the cut be made with a very sharp knife, preferably with a razor. The two parts are then rather tenderly joined together, using very soft cloth bandages or



moistened raffia. It is desirable, furthermore, to cover the grafted plant with a bell jar or hand glass of some sort for a few days in order to prevent too rapid evaporation. If it is left exposed to the open air, especially if the atmosphere is rather dry, the scion dries out and withers so badly that it cannot recover. The saddle graft is made by cutting the stock wedge shaped, while the scion is cut with a V shaped slit so that it will fit down over the wedge of the stock. The rest of the process is carried out exactly as already described for the splice graft.

Glowing Heat From Every Ounce of Fuel

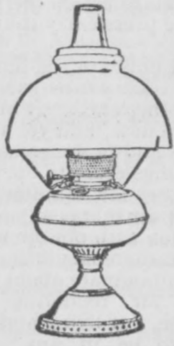


When the mercury drops out of sight, and you just can't keep the house warm, you'll find it wonderfully convenient to use a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

It's very light—carry it about—heat any cold room. Turn the wick high or low—no danger—no smoke—no smell. Easily cared for and gives nine hours of cozy comfort at one filling of brass fuel. Finished in nickel and japan. Every heater warranted.



The Rayo Lamp

with its flood of steady, brilliant light is ideal for the long winter evenings. Latest improved central draft burner. Made of brass, nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. If your dealer cannot supply the Rayo Lamp or Perfection Oil Heater, write our nearest agency for a descriptive circular.

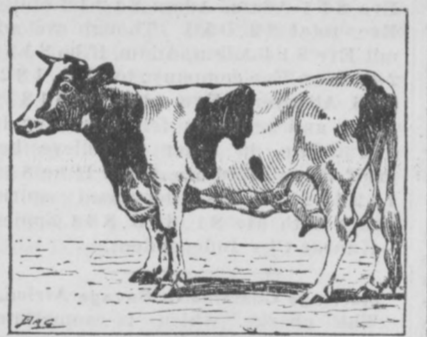
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

HOLSTEIN RECORDS.

Great Work of These Animals as Shown by Official Tests.

During the last official year, 1,725 Holstein cows and heifers of all ages were officially tested for a period of at least seven consecutive days, producing for that time 659,840.6 pounds of milk containing 22,629.929 pounds of butter fat and thus showing an average of over 3.41 per cent fat. The average production for each animal was 282.5 pounds of milk containing 13.119 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to nearly 27 quarts of milk per day and 15 1/4 pounds of the best commercial butter per week.

During the year 131 animals of all ages were officially tested for a period of thirty consecutive days, producing in that time 257,253.3 pounds of milk containing 8,876.896 pounds of butter fat and showing an average of 3.45 per cent fat. The average for each animal was 1,963.8 pounds of milk containing 67.762 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to 29 1/4 eight gallon cans of milk, or over 79 pounds of the best



PURE BRED HOLSTEIN.

commercial butter. This average exceeds that of the preceding year by 104 pounds of milk and nearly 6 pounds of butter fat.

The great work that Holstein-Friesian cows are doing is shown by the fact that to the close of this volume of the Advanced Register 54 animals have made seven day records in excess of 21 pounds of butter fat. These 54 cows averaged 578.7 pounds of milk containing 22,662 pounds of butter fat, thus showing an average of 3.92 per cent fat, and every well informed person knows that this amount of fat is equivalent to 26 1-3 pounds of the best of commercial butter.

Dairy Cow's Ration.

Professor C. L. Beach, a man well informed on the feeding of dairy cows, gives the following advice in preparing rations for them:

The more food the cow can be induced to eat the more milk she will produce. Cows do not usually consume more food than they can properly digest. The ration, therefore, should be made as palatable as possible in order to induce the cow to eat larger quantities. The larger the amount of protein in the ration the larger the milk flow. Protein in the ration is essential to the production of milk. The less energy required to digest the ration the larger the milk flow. The richer the ration the richer the manure. The dairy farmer must look here for a large part of his profit. No two cows can be fed alike. Each must be studied differently. Increase the protein in the ration and watch the milk flow.

THE SWINEHERD.

The word develop is often misused for the word fatten. This is a mistake. In order to develop a pig he must have suitable food to keep up a good growth of bone and muscle and regular exercise to give him strength and vigor.

Some Points on Feeding.

A breeder who has had much success in raising pigs gives this advice: No food is equal to skim milk and buttermilk for young pigs. Feed at a regular hour each day and see that all get their share. It is a mistake to feed sour slops. Feeding a few

ounces of ground bone to young pigs will help make them stronger in bone, enabling them to carry more flesh than those that are not fed that kind of food. Salt fed daily greatly increases the gain from the feed consumed. Pigs old enough to eat should be placed in pens by themselves. In giving a hog medicine the best and safest plan is to give it in his feed. Get rid of the sow that does not prove to be a good mother. It is a mistake to give the pig too much food. Overfeeding is as bad as underfeeding.

Alfalfa in Pork Production.

The North Platte station of Nebraska recently made a report which gives some valuable data on the value of alfalfa in pork production. With mature hogs, thin in flesh, they report daily gains of one-half pound. The result of feeding varying amounts of corn to pigs on alfalfa pasture seemed to indicate that the light grain ration was not the most economical. The most profit was returned where the pigs were fed corn at the rate of about two pounds daily per hundredweight.

Crude Oil For Swine.

Some time ago we ordered a barrel of crude petroleum principally for the hogs, says a breeder. We have tried it in a number of ways. As a disinfectant it excels the refined product in the point of not evaporating so quickly, but being thicker it is not so easy to apply. It does not work well in the small sprinkling can. It somewhat disfigures the appearance of a hog for a week or two if he be light colored. Yet it sometimes does. It is excellent about the poultry house, especially when painted on the roosting poles. We believe the crude oil is a good tonic for the hogs, as we noted after sprinkling a few spoonfuls on the corn.

Health of the Work Horse.

A half pint of flaxseed jelly once or twice a day added to the ration will work wonders in a horse's condition. The jelly is made by pouring boiling water on whole flaxseed and allowing it to jelly.

Scratches in horses will never occur when the mud has been allowed to dry and then brushed with the application of water.

A remedy for scratches is one ounce of zinc, one dram; vaseline, one ounce. Never apply water to the legs.

Hard driving to the horse is what fast living is to man; he cannot keep it up.

Horses which have to work hard do not need any surplus flesh.

A good draft stallion, crossed on mares with good dispositions, produces colts that are naturally quiet and easy to train to the slow work of the farm.

Vacuum For Cleaning Horses.

The vacuum machine as used for cleaning the furnishings of homes and office buildings has become a familiar sight in nearly all parts of the country, but such a machine used for cleaning horses is new to most people. A horse can be thoroughly cleaned by the machine in from three to five minutes, while with the ordinary currycomb and brush the task takes from twenty minutes to an hour of vigorous rubbing. According to Popular Mechanics, it removes all dirt on the animal's skin, cleaning both the surface and the pores.

Grieg's Tomb.

The last resting place of the great Norwegian composer, Edward Grieg, is one of the most beautiful in its natural surroundings that could be imagined. By the side of a lake, at the extremity of a fjord, close to the composer's native town of Bergen, there is a natural grotto formed in the solid rock, which rises precipitously from the water's edge. Here are remains of the famous musician. The interior of the grotto is only accessible from the lake. The town of Bergen intends to erect a concert hall in memory of the composer, which will bear his name and where Grieg's works will be performed in preference to others.

THE GRANGE

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

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE

The Next Annual Meeting to Be Held at Altoona in December.

The next annual meeting of the Pennsylvania state grange will be held in Altoona in December. The full corps of officers will be elected for a term of two years. State Master Hill is working hard to make the membership of that state 100,000. In a recent address he said:

"Among the fraternal organizations there is none more potent than the grange. It came into existence forty-one years ago to fill a want. It continues to live and gain in strength and influence because it meets the social, educational, political and financial needs existing throughout the country today. Farmers in Pennsylvania rely upon the grange now as never before, and this nonpartisan, nonsectarian organization never hesitates to assume leadership for the betterment of farm conditions and the development of strong rural citizenship."

A correspondent writing of grange work in Pennsylvania says that the grange is making very satisfactory growth in that state. Since the last state grange meeting twenty-one new granges have been organized and six dormant ones reorganized and one Pomona organized. The initials in the old granges are fully equal to any period during the year. He further said:

"We are a good deal worked up over the question of representation in the national grange, and no less so at the arbitrary ways in which the national grange authorities dictate as to where the Order shall be planted and where not. That states which do not have as many granges in them all told as we have organized since the 1st of January shall go to the next national grange meeting and have as much to say as we shall in un-American and unfair. If the Order is to continue to grow in this state there must be justice done. If the strong states will stand together in the matter it can be done peacefully. The sooner it is done, and the sooner those who stand in the way become convinced of that fact the better."

NEW YORK GRANGES.

Some Newsy Notes of the Work in the Empire State.

There are eight juvenile granges in the state. There should be more.

Grange fairs are increasing in number every year in New York state.

Jefferson and Lewis county Pomonas have each established a scholarship in the Canton Agricultural school.

In the thirty-five subordinate granges of Oswego county the lecturer's office in twenty-seven is held by a woman.

At the "old home" celebration at Middletown, N. Y., Walkill grange won the first prize, \$50, for the best decorated float; Wawayanda the second, \$40; Goshen the third, \$30.

"In Old New England" is the title of a new comedy drama written by Harry M. Doty, formerly a member of the Chatham (N. Y.) grange, now editor of a live weekly in Connecticut. It has just been published by J. W. Darrow of Chatham, N. Y.

George P. Hampton of New York, who as a member of the grange did so much to bring about denatured alcohol legislation, is to have a large exhibit of appliances for using denatured alcohol at the meeting of the national grange in Washington in November.

Recently a man went through the town of Farmington, N. Y., selling Red Wake wheat for seed at \$5 a bushel, taking orders for about fifty bushels. It was a meeting of Farmington grange. It was brought out that the same wheat could be bought of a nearby dealer for \$1.75. Many farmers not members of the Order were victimized.

Delegates to Pomona.

In one of the Pomona grange meetings held recently in New York state a resolution was adopted making the Pomona meeting a delegated body—that is, delegates were to be elected by the subordinate granges in proportion to their membership. There was some doubt about the constitutionality of this proceeding, and the state master was consulted. He advised that the Pomona is not a delegated body and cannot be made such without amending the constitution. This item may be of interest to other granges in the state.

Neighbors' Night in the Grange.

Where granges are conveniently located one to another it may be well for them to exchange programmes occasionally—that is, a programme prepared at one grange may be given at a neighboring grange and the exchange be made of mutual interest. Occasional debates between neighboring granges are also interesting and profitable.

Washington State Grange.

Washington state grange is showing what an earnest organization can do in securing the enactment of laws for the establishment of direct primaries the Torrens land system and an appropriation of \$10,000 for farmers' institutes.

For the information of inquirers it may be stated that in the absence of the master of the grange the overseer or a past master of the grange who is presiding has all the prerogatives of the office.

THIN HORSES.

Ration That a Breeder Says Will Rapidly Put Flesh on Them.

In the fall work horses often are too thin in flesh to sell well, yet there are more of them on the farm than the owner desires for winter. In that case it may be of benefit to know what to do to get the animal in condition as rapidly as possible.

The following ration has been known to put nearly two and a half pounds of flesh on a horse every day for the first month after it was begun, says a Michigan breeder. At the end of that time he was in fine form and easily worth \$50 more than before. No drugs whatever were given.

For the grain ration give three quarts of whole oats and three quarts of wheat bran three times a day. Put oats and bran in a bucket and add one tablespoonful of raw linseed oil. Then wet the whole with cold water. Till a stiff mash results. Stir well and give as one ration. Should the horse be old it may be better to feed the oats ground. In every feeding put a level tablespoonful of salt. With this give all the hay the animal will eat, removing what remains in the manger each time. Also give all the water he will drink. It will be well for this purpose to keep a pail of water in the stall where the horse can help himself as he pleases. A box stall is rather better than a narrow one unless the animal is regularly taken out for exercise.

The oil is by some horsemen said to affect the liver, but so far the writer has never seen any unfavorable results when given as above recommended. Better effects have been gained by its presence in the ration than with the same grain fed without it. The salt, too, is a benefit. Some horses scour badly under this feed. The sloppier the mash—that is, the more water it contains—the faster will the horse gain. Water is fattening also, and the salt in the ration induces larger consumption of liquid.

The above is recommended for horses of medium size, say around 1,200 pounds. Larger horses require more food and smaller ones probably a little less. This is true of horses at all times. The more weight they carry the more food they should have.

Handling the Horse.

The horse is a machine capable of doing so much work if full fed, capable of doing less according to the manner of his feeding and the work he has to do. Underfed him and overload him, and you can soon tell how much he can or, rather, cannot do. When he is underfed and overloaded the driver too often essays to make up the difference in the poorest sort of horse feed. It is yelling and voicing virtue in the man who has to do with horses in silence, says the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago. A horse is a stupid beast at the best. To yell at him is merely to confuse him, and when a horse is rattled there is no knowing what he will do. Whether the work be in the field or the city street the driver who uses his voice to make his horse do his work has much of horsemanship to learn. In the field doing such heavy work as cutting grain with the self binder no better advice can be given than to insist that the teamster handle the horses silently. The reins are attached to bits for the purpose of directing horses.

Feed Basket For Horses.

Here is described a way to make a feed basket to strap upon the nose of a horse when giving the animal feed while away from the stable. It is simpler to make than the round basket and has an added advantage. When not in use the two sides press together and occupy scarcely any room. Cut



FEED BASKET.

out two circular pieces of wood from a three-quarter inch board in the shape suggested in the cut. Setting them at the proper distance apart, tack a strip of canvas or other stout cloth around the curved partition, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Nail a strap and a buckle at the sides to go over the head, and the feed basket will be complete.

The form of this basket more nearly fits the shape of a horse's head and besides, because of its oblong shape, gives the horse more freedom in opening his mouth than does the close fitting round basket.

The Hardy Mule.

Mules live much longer than horses, their working age being about twice that of a horse, says a writer in Country Gentleman. Their hoofs are hardy, more horny and so slow in growth that the expense of shoeing is about one-half that of the horse. Moreover, the mule, while subject to the same diseases as the horse, is endowed with a stronger constitution, and consequently one seldom hears of a mule's working without water for twenty-four hours and without food for three days and this without injury to themselves.

As to the cost of a well matched team of mules, \$600 will purchase a good pair f. o. b. in their native town or in any large stockyard. Of course extra fine animals fetch much larger prices; but, considering all their good qualities, \$600 is not a high price, and the writer ventures to say that such a team will prove far cheaper than a \$400 team of work horses.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

Uniontown.

The children of the public school, and the principal of the school, Miss Maud Stremmel, gave an interesting entertainment, last Friday afternoon, consisting of readings, recitations and exercises from the poet Longfellow, and other exercises appropriate to Thanksgiving day. Quite a number of the citizens of the town showed their interest in the school by attending these exercises.

The boys and girls from town, who are pursuing their studies at different schools are home for the Thanksgiving holidays: D. Myers Englar, Gervis Hill, Hixon Bowersox, Mary and Harry Baughman.

Thomas Cover, of Winchester, Va., was here, on Sunday, as a guest of his brother, James Cover.

Mrs. Jennie Gilbert, of Baltimore, visited her sister, Mrs. Mary Cover, a few days the past week.

Dr. A. Sydney, Edwin G. and Thomas C. Cover, Mrs. Irene Shreeve, and Misses Belle and Margaret Cover were called home by the sudden illness and death of their father.

Dr. J. J. Weaver, Jr., spent Sunday with Mrs. Weaver in Washington.

Revival services are being held in the Bethel, Rev. L. F. Murray, pastor.

Rev. G. W. Baughman, shipped to the Lutheran Deaconess Home, Baltimore, from the congregations of Uniontown charge, a large donation, consisting of potatoes, cabbage, beets, turnips, onions, pumpkins, egg plant, dried fruit, apples, corn meal, buckwheat, coffee, 40 lbs hard soap, 245 quarts of jarred fruit, jellies and butters, valued at \$34.00.

Mrs. Alice Brough has returned from a visit to Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Mollie Haines spent a few days in New Windsor with her mother, Mrs. Ecker.

On Wednesday, Rev. G. J. Hill took a fine donation of jarred fruit, jellies and preserves to the Home for the Aged in Westminster. The donation was from the M. P. church of Uniontown.

Mr. Frank Haines and Miss Romaine Hollenberry, spent Sunday with Miss Margaret Repp, at Johnsville.

Mrs. Clayton Ham and daughter, are visiting at Glyndon, and will attend the wedding of Miss Hester O'Meara.

Mr. Sherman Murray, of Woodsboro, spent the past week with his father, Rev. L. F. Murray.

Mr. Clarence Billmyer, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse F. Billmyer.

Miss Genevieve Hollenberry is having a week end visit with Miss Marian Kolb, at Union Bridge.

Mrs. W. P. Englar and daughter, Hilda, of Union Bridge, are visiting friends in Frederick city.

Littletown.

Mrs. Lydia Frounfelter spent Saturday with her daughter, Mrs. Milton Study, South of town.

A. Smucker & Son are to be congratulated for the interest that they take in their country patrons; they have leased a lot at the rear of the P. O. S. of A. building, upon which they have erected posts to be used for their patrons, as a hitching place.

William Sneeringer has purchased the good will and fixtures of the Star Broom works, of Harvey Martin.

The friends of Mrs. Mary Stoner, of Fritzburg, were sorry to hear of her recent illness.

Basehor & Mehring, last week, erected a windwheel and pump for Milton Study.

L. M. Alleman spent last week in Baltimore.

Last Saturday, fire destroyed the home of Mr. David Null, in Myer's district, while the folks were here in our town. When they arrived home their house was burned to the ground and a summer kitchen was burning, from which a few articles were saved. As the fires in the stoves were outed, evidently the house was set on fire.

Our town, each Saturday, is crowded with people, which shows that it is popular. It is a meeting place, some come to do their shopping, while others are attracted here by the new trolley line.

About twenty-seven years ago while Josiah Harner, of Littletown, was helping cut away the woods on the Raymond Sell farm near the town, he lost his watch. One day last week while Mr. Sell was plowing over the land he found the watch which was in a fairly good condition.

T. J. O'Neal of Hanover, has sold his Littletown electric light interests to Wm. D. Himes, of New Oxford. The line has already been improved by the erection of a number of new poles, and a new apparatus will be placed in the light house at end of town as soon as it can be received. A continuous current as well as a power current will be given Littletown.

Middleburg.

Charles Slagle is very ill with a severe attack of neuralgia of the heart and acute indigestion.

Mr. Charles McKinney is still quite ill, though somewhat improved.

Mrs. John Ridenour and children, of Frederick, spent from Saturday until Monday, with her sister, Mrs. Lewis Griffin.

Misses Florence and Grace Moser gave a social to a number of their young friends, on Tuesday evening. A most enjoyable time was had by all.

The Ladies Aid Society will hold an oyster supper and bazaar, on Friday and Saturday evening, Dec. 11th, and 12th., in Walden's hall.

The Sunday School Christmas service will be held, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23rd.

Preaching service this Sabbath morning at 10.30.

Southern Carroll.

A fortnight ago we were in the throes of snow and ice, now we lazily loll in the lap of spring. What may we expect a fortnight hence?

R. C. McKinney is on his annual visit, among his children, in Bridgewater, Va. Chas. F. Beck and son, Wm. J., made a business trip to Baltimore, last week.

Miss Janie MacLeod, the popular principal of Woodbine school, spent Thanksgiving at her home in Lansdowne Baltimore Co. Master George Pickett accompanied her.

Miss Nellie Reck and Robert Brandenburg attended the Hruby Bros. concert at the college, Union Bridge, last Saturday evening. They are enthusiastic in their praise of the young musicians, and especially of Miss Canfield, whose reading was a delightful blending of all that artistic interpretation could demand.

Mrs. N. G. Pickett and Miss Janie MacLeod were guests of Sheriff Townsend and family, on Saturday and Sunday last.

William H. Reynolds had his right arm broken on Tuesday, by the belt jumping off his fodder cutter, and striking his arm.

Mrs. Mary Shipley sold the personal property of her deceased husband, Harry F. Shipley, on Thursday of last week, and will move to Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Brandenburg, spent Thanksgiving in Baltimore.

Woodbine Lodge, I. O. G. T., held a rousing meeting, on Wednesday night. Five candidates were elected to membership, four initiated and much enthusiasm aroused. The Lodge is planning for an aggressive campaign this winter. The membership is made up largely of young men.

Mrs. Margaret Bellison, widow of the late Thomas Bellison, died at her home near this place, after an illness of about two months, aged sixty-six years. She was a faithful member of Messiah Lutheran church, and was always kind and charitable to all who knew her. Two sons survive her; Mr. Wm. Trenwith, at home and Geo. Trenwith, of Illinois.

The Woman's Missionary Society will hold a Thanksgiving praise service at the Lutheran church, Sunday evening, Nov. 29th., 7.30 o'clock.

The Sunday School of Messiah Lutheran church, will hold a Christmas entertainment at the church, on Thursday evening, Dec. 24th. An interesting program is being prepared.

Miss Abbie Shoemaker and Miss Marie Streaker, have returned home after spending a delightful time visiting friends in Baltimore and Washington, also at Mr. Thomas Bennett's, of Long Green, Harford county.

Mrs. R. Hewitt has returned home after spending some time visiting her daughter, Mrs. King, in New York.

Mr. L. M. Bushey and D. M. Shoemaker spent a couple days in Washington, last week.

Mr. Oscar Streaker, Erman Shoemaker and William Hughes, recently visited Baltimore and Washington.

Porters.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Smith visited relatives at Utica.

Mr. F. B. Sappington, of Frederick, delivered a very fine Temperance address, in the Reformed church, last Sunday evening.

Mrs. Benner, of near Libertytown, was the guest of J. D. King and family.

Maurice Smith and family, of Troutville, spent Sunday with W. K. Smith and wife.

Miss Emma Aumen is spending some time with relatives near Westminster.

Wm. Stitely, of New Midway, spent Sunday with D. P. Zimmerman.

Mrs. Anos Eyer and daughter, of New Midway, was the guests of Misses Sadie and Theresa Spurrier.

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Silver Run.

Miss Clara Myers has returned home from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Cora Reubenstine, of near Hanover, Pa.

School closed, Wednesday evening, and will reopen on Monday. The teachers will attend Institute, at Westminster, Friday.

Butchering is in full blast. A bazaar will be held in the Hall here, the week between Christmas and New Year, on Dec. 26, 29 and 31, and Jan. 1.

Quite a number from this place, attended the Frock sale, at Union Mills, on Saturday, many things bringing extraordinary prices.

Pleasant Valley.

Raymond Hahn, who has been on the sick list for the past week, is somewhat improved.

Edward Strevig and wife entertained, on Saturday and Sunday, Misses Mabel and Sadie Miller, Jenette Hoie; Messrs. Chas. Miller, and George and Luther Patterson, all of Two Taverns and Gettysburg, Pa.

Mr. Harry L. Devilbiss has made another improvement to his property, by erecting a windpump.

York Road.

Rev. William Jackson, of Wilkesburg, Pa., returned home, Tuesday, after spending several weeks with friends here.

Lewis T. Birely, of Homestead, Pa., spent a few days with his parents here.

Misses Stella and Blanche Koons spent Wednesday last, in Frederick.

Miss Lottie Valentine, of Rocky Ridge, was the guest of Miss Luella Birely, this week.

Mind Your Business!

If you don't nobody will. It is your business to keep out of all the trouble you can and you can and will keep out of liver and bowel trouble if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They keep biliousness, malaria and jaundice out of your system. 25c. at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

More Trouble.

"What's the trouble now?" demanded the janitor. "More heat?"

"No," said the tenant of the latest skyscraper, "but I want these clouds pushed away from my windows."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not Like the Play.

"Life ain't like the plays."

"How now?"

"When I go calling no housemaid ever tells me the family history while making passes at the furniture with a feather duster."—St. Louis Republic.

The Open Window.

Dr. Olsen, a great authority on the subject, writes as follows in *Good Health*: Every night hundreds of thousands, yes millions of people poison their lungs by breathing over and over again the foul fetid air of shut-in-bed-rooms. Even in the warm summer months the windows remain closed, and the atmosphere is nothing less than filthy. The worst of it is that people otherwise scrupulously clean cannot see that it is the height of uncleanness to breathe stale, foul air, and compel their friends who call upon them to breathe it too.

Sanitary science is still in its infancy with us. It began with drains. Men recognized that the grosser wastes of the human body must be got rid of in some systematic way if life was to be sweet and wholesome. In very recent times it has begun to recognize the need of light, and some of the dark, dismal slum tenements in our over-crowded cities are being declared unfit for human habitation.

Strange to say, the most obvious of all our requirements from the health standpoint is still practically ignored, namely, the primary need of fresh air.

The lungs are excretory organs. Let this apparently unknown fact be writ large in every text book of health. Let it be blazoned on the buildings. Let the public press carry the message into every nook.

Not only are the lungs excretory organs. They are such par excellence. The other excretory organs may cease to functionate, and yet a man lives on for hours and in some cases days; but when the lungs cease to operate, death follows in a very few minutes.

The air that is expired from the lungs is laden with poisonous waste matter of which there is sufficient in a single breath to contaminate about three cubic feet of good air, rendering it unfit for use.

Hence, our living and bedrooms, in order to be in any reasonable degree wholesome, must continually receive new and large supplies of pure air from the outside.

The model house of the future will probably be built in large part of porous materials, thus admitting fresh air from all sides, without draughts. The ordinary dwelling-house of to-day is about as nearly air-tight as it can be made, and scientifically less adapted to living purposes than the wigwams of the American Indian or the air dwellings of other savage tribes. In fact it is hardly less than a death trap, and if it were not for the incidental opening of doors in order to go out and in, and the badly-fitting window sashes and a few other crevices, the atmosphere of bed-rooms in many houses would soon become absolutely deadly.

The best part of a modern house is its windows. To keep these open day and night, and to make the air inside approach as nearly as possible the air outside, should be the first business of the housekeeper. Everything else should be held subservient to the need of fresh air.

Cattle Barred From Highways.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 24.—As a result of a report made on the manner in which the foot and mouth disease has been spreading in the fourteen counties of the state under quarantine, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in special session this afternoon took the unusual precaution of closing the highways to cattle in all of the counties infected.

This will lessen the danger of infection by keeping suspected cattle off the highways. The action was taken in the form of resolutions, which name the counties and refuse the use of the roads to all cattle unless their owners obtain a permit.

The resolutions are as follows:—

On account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease, a quarantine is hereby established on all public roads and highways in so far as concerns the use of such public roads and highways for the driving, movement or transportation of cattle, sheep, goats or swine in the following named counties, to-wit: Clinton, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware and Philadelphia.

It is forbidden to drive, transport, or move cattle, sheep, goats or swine over or upon public roads or highways in the counties aforesaid, except upon specific permission in writing from an authorized agent of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Permits for driving, transporting or moving cattle, sheep, goats or swine over the public roads or highways must be taken out in advance and must be held by the person in charge of and accompanying such animals, and must be kept available for inspection.

All sheriffs, constables, police officers and officers of the law are called upon to assist in the enforcement of these quarantine regulations.

A Wasted Joke.

"I don't think I'll try any more practical jokes on my wife. They don't pan out well."

"Elucidate."

"You see, she has a habit of hoisting the window in our room every night. As I usually go to bed last, she depends on me to hoist it. Sometimes I forget it, and then there's a wild squabble. Frequently she wakes me up in the night and asks me to see if it is open. If I don't she nags at me until morning."

"A night or two ago I resolved to give her a hard scare. I rolled up a lot of old newspapers into a long bundle and laid the package down by the window. Of course she was asleep and didn't hear me. Then I opened the window a little and crept into bed. Some time after midnight she nudged me and said:

"Jim, I'm sure you didn't open that window. It's like a bake oven in the room. Get up and see."

"So I got up, went to the window and threw the sash as high as it would go. As I did so I gave a little shriek and then flung my bundle down the walk below. It struck with a dull thud, and I dodged behind the curtain to await developments. The room was very dark and I couldn't see my wife, but I heard her raise herself to a sitting posture. Then she spoke:

"Poor old Jim! she quietly said. 'He's tumbled out of the window in his raggedest nightshirt. What a spectacle he'll be when they find him in the morning!' Then she lay down again and went to sleep."

"What did you do?"

"Stood there shivering for a minute or two and then sneaked into bed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Uses of Adversity.

"Grogan," said the head of the department store, eying him sharply, "you've quit drinking, haven't you?"

"Yes, sor," answered the red headed Fibberian who worked in the packing department. "I haven't taken a drink of anything stronger than tea for three months."

"I am glad to hear it, Grogan. I'll make it an object to you to stay quit. But how did you break yourself of the habit?"

"Be hittin' me thumb nail wid a hammer whin I was packin' a box o' goods."

"I don't see how that could cure you."

"Well, Mister Barker, it was this way. If I'd been sober, d'ye mind, I'd niver have done it, but I wasn't. Whin I whacked me thumb instead of the nail I was thryin' to drive it made a black spot at the root of me thumb nail. I says to meself: 'Grogan, I'll punish ye fr that. Ye shan't have a drink of anyther beer 'r whusky until that black spot has gone.'

"Well, sor, it was two months before it had growed out to the end o' me thumb an' I cud cut it off, an' be that time I'd lost all me appetite fr beer an' whusky."

"Thin I says to meself: 'Grogan, I'll reward ye fr that. Ye're a sober man now, an' ye'll stay sober.' That's the whole story, sor."—Youth's Companion.

The Russian Joke Teller.

Story telling and jesting have always been counted the favorite amusements of semibarbaric people. To the first we owe the "Arabian Nights" and to the second the clowns, who were formerly the appendage of all great houses. In Russia the paid joker still flourishes, and the people pay so much an hour to listen to his jokes and witticisms. He provides himself with two or three hundred tickets, and mounting a sort of rostrum, he announces that he is going to regale his audience with choice tidbits of mirth provoking lore. He begins selling tickets at a penny each, and when he has sold enough to warrant his beginning he turns himself loose, and the audience remains spell-bound by his humorous stories for an hour or two. A recent traveler who saw a number of these jokers in St. Petersburg says, "I listened to them several times, and, although I could not understand one word the joker said, I was sure from the way the audience greeted his stories with roars of laughter that the jokes were above the average."

Adam, Eve and Some Apples.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat?

Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2, a total of 10. Others say Eve 8 and Adam 8 also; total, 16. But if Eve 8 and Adam 82, the total will be 90. Now, if Eve 81 and Adam 812 the total would be 893. Then if Eve 811st and Adam 812 the total would be 1,623. Or, again, Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81242 oblige Eve, total 82,056. Though we admit Eve 814 Adam, Adam, if he 8181242 keep Eve company; total, 8,182,056. All wrong, Eve, when she 81812 many and probably felt sorry for it, and Adam, in order to relieve her grief, 812; therefore Adam if he 81814240-ly Eve's depressed spirit; hence both ate 81,996,864 apples.—Kansas City Independent.

Marriage Customs in Savage Africa.

The charge which is sometimes brought against white men of "marrying for money" cannot be used against their sex in Africa, for there it is the other way about, husbands having to purchase their wives. When a man has a wife bestowed upon him as an act of charity he feels that she is not properly his own, and she, if she will, can treat him with contempt. This custom of wife purchase, although it is to be decried as tending to lower marriage to the level of a commercial contract, is an incentive to young men to work. Lazy youths cannot compete with energetic ones in the matrimonial market, as they are despised by the young women and rejected by their parents as being unworthy of their daughters.—Wide World Magazine.

Sea Roses.

The sea rose is a leathery looking creature which attaches itself to a stone at the bottom of the sea in its infancy and ultimately attains a size about three inches in length and an inch and a half in breadth. When quiet and feeding under water its top opens and blossoms into the semblance of a large pink rose, with petals fully an inch long, a really handsome object. As soon as it is disturbed, however, it shuts itself resolutely into its leathery pod.

Southern Spoon Corn Bread.

Pour two cupfuls boiling water over a cupful cornmeal; cook five minutes, stirring continually; add a tablespoonful butter, two eggs well beaten, a cupful milk, a teaspoonful salt; beat thoroughly, pour into a well greased baking dish and bake thirty-five minutes in hot oven. Serve from the dish in which it is baked.—What to Eat.

Overburdened With Memory.

"Your son tells me that he is going to take lessons to cultivate his memory."

"I hope not," answered Farmer Corn-tassel. "He can remember every fool-tune that was ever whistled."—Washington Star.

Quite Light.

Marie—I think Chollie is a delightful dancer. He's so light on his feet! Lillian—When you're better acquainted with Chollie you'll discover that he's light at both ends!—Town and Country.

An acre in Middlesex is worth a princely in Utopia.—Macaulay.

Yount's Underwear. Yount's Underwear. We call your attention to the fact that we carry in stock a full line of Underwear for Men, Women and Children, at popular prices; the quality is the best that can be sold for the money. This year, our 25c line of Ladies' Fleeced Underwear, we bought direct from the mills; we can show you a garment equal to some at the highest price, heavier in weight and better workmanship.

Ladies' 'Setsnug' Underwear. This makes our 4th. season for this line of Underwear, and each season the sales increase. If you want Underwear that is nice and fine, a little above the average 50c kind, try a suit of the "Setsnug." For one month we offer you a special in Ladies' Setsnug Underwear. One Suit, for 90c. One Garment, for 45c.

"Ball Band" Rubber Goods. This is our 8th. season selling the "Ball Band" rubber goods. This line is "not made by a trust" and is one of the best lines on the market to-day. It is hardly necessary to say much about their name and quality—they speak for themselves; one price to all. Try a pair of the Men's Ball Band Rubber Boots, duck Vamp \$3.75.

Straight Line Rubbers, For Men, Women and Children are not the cheapest, but the best. Men's Storm Rubbers, Straight Line, \$1.00 Pr.

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

To the Public in General: We invite all to partake of the feast of bargains now going on at this store. In every line there is a reduction fully up to the biggest drop since July, 1908. Therefore, we are amply prepared to meet the wants of every customer in an honest, honorable, and discreet manner.

Underwear. Underwear. Look over our Underwear Line for Men, Women, Boys, Misses, Children and Infants. The best we ever threw out upon a counter. Our Clothing Department. Our Clothing will keep you all warm. They are made to order and will carry their shape satisfactorily. Blankets and Comforts in abundance. The Philadelphia Corduroys knock all others out. Our Rubber Line. Is gaining confidence for durability and long wear. Our prices are the lowest. Shoes, better and cheaper today than ever. Always the Latest in Hats and Caps. Notion Line right up to the minute. All else in accordance, and satisfaction guaranteed. Our efforts and abilities are yours.

SHIP US YOUR PORK! We have the best outlet for Pork in Baltimore, and can handle any quantity received. Highest Market Prices and Prompt Returns guaranteed to shippers. Make Us A Trial Shipment. We handle Country Market Produce of all kinds. Quotations promptly furnished. J. Frank Weant & Son, (SUCCESSORS TO J. FRANK WEANT.) General Commission Merchants, 1006 Hillen St., BALTIMORE, MD.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

High Grade Suits and Overcoats AT LOW PRICES at Carroll County's Best, Biggest and Only Exclusive Clothing Store—SHARRER & GORSUCH, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Fresh Cows WANTED! Highest Cash Prices paid; also buy and sell Horses, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. Persons having stock to stock drop me a card. ERIC F. HARVER, Frizellburg, Md.

A CYCLONE OF FLAME

Fires in Bamboo Forests Are the Fiercest Known.

SWEEP ON A MILE A MINUTE.

Like the Roar, the Roll and the Rattle of a Great Battle Is the Noise of the Exploding Stalks That Sometimes Shoot High Into the Air.

When the forests are afire, when the smoke makes dusk at noon and reddens the harvest moon and thousand miles away, there is the measure of a conflagration. When the peacocks burn, as they used to before farms had crept in upon the endless miles of grass, there was a fire which ran like mad and left behind it a blackened trail of death. If one could combine the speed of the prairie fire with the tumult of the blazing forest, that would be a fire indeed.

Such a combination is effected when the bamboo groves catch fire. The bamboo is but a grass, a grass with the height of a tree, swaying stems reaching 100, even 150, feet in air.

In Cambodia, where the bamboo groves along the rivers cover the space of forests, it is no unusual thing for fires to break out and sweep all before them for many miles. If the summer has been dry the bamboo turns sear and inflammable as any grass.

All that is needed is a spark; then ruin runs red. It is not necessary to rely upon the carelessness of the woodsman to kindle the blaze. The bamboo can kindle itself.

Let two swaying stalks of dry bamboo be set in motion by the breeze, let one rub against the other long enough, and the friction will set the spark, and the long dry leaves will feed the flame. It is known that many fires of the bamboo forests thus originate. Perhaps it was from observing such a sight that primitive man learned the Promethean secret. That theory has been advanced.

As soon as a flame in the bamboos has crept to the level of the tossing tips it spreads like wildfire. The wind carries a sheet of flame along the grove at tremendous speed. Some observers say that such fires have been seen to move forward at the rate of more than a mile a minute. Seen from below, it looks as if the sky had burst into an instant flame.

From such a burst of fire there could be no escape. Fortunately it passes high overhead at the tops of the bamboos. It serves as a warning to the traveler who may be making his way along some one of the water courses by which the forest is intersected. The bamboo itself is almost an obstacle to travel of any sort. It is well nigh impossible to force a way through it except by the slow and toilsome labor of hewing out a path.

The fire in the great trunks moves more slowly, and if warning be taken it may be possible to sink one's boat and throw up wet herbage and clay against the bank of the stream to provide shelter until the furnace blast has blown by. Such a fire in the bamboo has not only the speed of the prairie fire on its sweep overhead, but it has the same volume of fuel as is found in any forest fire. It combines the two types.

Bamboo forest fires have another quality which is all their own. They bang and rattle with thunderous crashes, as of artillery fire, without cessation.

The stalks of these tree bamboos are frequently more than a foot in diameter. Near the ground the joints are close together; in the younger growth the nodes may be several feet apart. But, long or short as they may be, each joint of the sun dried bamboo is a tightly sealed chamber filled with air. The partitions between the cavities are singularly tough; the outside rind of the stalks is almost pure flint.

When the blast of the flame sweeps upward the air in the stalks upon which it is driven is suddenly heated to a very high temperature. The residuum of moisture which may be in the stems is immediately transformed into steam and at once subjected to superheating, thus becoming a violent explosive. As the hot breath of the flame becomes hotter these joints burst with loud cannon discharges.

Sometimes the force of the explosion near the roots is so great as to shoot the stalk like a javelin high into the air, where it flashes into torchlike flame and is carried by the wind to spread wider disaster. The bursting of the smaller joints is like the roll and rattle of rifles and machine guns. The effect is that of a battle hotly contested.—Washington Post.

An Aquatic Outflier.

One day a ship was lying at anchor at Boca Grande when the crew observed a dolphin chasing a flying fish. Both coming directly toward the ship. On nearing the vessel the flier arose in the air and passed over the bow just about the foremast. As it did so the dolphin went under the ship and, coming up on the other side, sprang from the water and caught the flying fish on "the fly" just as it was curving gracefully down in its descent to the water.—Punta Gorda Herald.

Missing Opportunities.

"I have no patience with a man who makes the same mistake twice," said Armes, rather severely, in speaking of an unfortunate friend.

"Neither have I," agreed his wife. "When there are so many other mistakes to make."—Youth's Companion.

He that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds green.—Bacon.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

Cremation Still Unpopular.

In spite of the strong sanitary arguments advanced in favor of it, the practice of cremating dead bodies of human beings is but slowly gaining favor. This fact is confessed in the annual report of the French International Cremation society at Paris.

The society is doing its utmost to induce the French people to burn rather than to bury their dead. Owing to its efforts the number of incinerations is growing from year to year, but the increase is hardly perceptible.

Most of the cremations in France occur in Paris, as the country people do not take to this method of disposing of the dead. The report says, has the largest annual number of cremations. There are thirty-six crematories in the United States, in which last year nearly 4,000 bodies were consumed.

The greater number of the cremations in this country, it is claimed, take place in the case of foreigners. Germany has fifteen crematories, which last year incinerated nearly 3,000 bodies. In the Argentine Republic there were 976 cremations, in Switzerland 721, in Great Britain 705 and in Italy 442.—Leslie's Weekly.

An Imaginary War.

Some anonymous German writer has published in Berlin a work called "The Conductor," in which he describes a war breaking out in 1920 between the United States and Brazil, Argentina and Chile, allied for the purpose of defending South American nations against the aggressions of the United States. In the imaginary war the United States is successful by sea, sinking the combined fleets of the allies, but when it sends to La Plata an army of 120,000 militia, under General Leonard Wood, the Americans, after four days of gallant but ineffective frontal attacks under cover of the guns of their warships, are decisively defeated and beaten back, the final stage of the battle becoming an utter rout. The journal finally declares war and destroys the fortifications and floating docks at Manilla, depriving the coming American fleet of a base. Europe then becomes inflamed against the Japanese and, including the British government, intervenes to arrest the progress of the conquering Asiatics. The book ends abruptly at this point.

Passing of Indian Dances.

Of all the Indian fiestas that of the eagle dance is perhaps the most important. During this ceremony a young eagle, the symbol of power upon earth, is killed, and its spirit, laden with messages, joins that of the dead chief. This ceremony has recently been held for the last time in the history of the people. It has always been a fiesta of rare occurrence, being held only in commemoration of the death of the ruling chief or a person of great importance. The fiesta has not been celebrated for more than twenty years, and this final one marks the death of the last of the hereditary chieftains of the tribe and in consequence the passing not only of this title with its sacred trust of legend and history, but of this peculiar and mysterious tribal rite, whose deep significance is now doomed to oblivion.—Southern Workmen.

Couldn't Be Helped.

The Potter family at one time represented the most conventional of New York's social ideals, but that was as far back as the time in which Mrs. James Brown Potter became an actress. It was not, as a matter of fact, an unprecedented thing for a bishop to have relatives on the stage. Marie Walwright, for instance, is the daughter of a bishop. But until the wife of Bishop Potter's nephew took to the professional stage nothing of the kind had happened in New York. It was once while celebrating founders' night at the Players' club that one of a small party in a corner joked the bishop about the propriety of his presence in a club of actors.

"Oh, I realize how well I am suited to this gathering," he said, with a twinkle in his eye. "You know actresses will happen in the best regulated families."—Exchange.

A Plant That Weeds.

Scientific agriculturists are taking a great interest just now in a pretty plant with blue flowers, the *Commelina nodiflora*, for this plant eats up weeds. The plant comes from Malaysia, where it is of great service in exterminating the lalang and other weeds inimical to rubber growths. In the English botanical gardens at Kew tests have proved it to be equally powerful against the weeds of a temperate climate, and in Washington the Kew demonstrations are being duplicated. The *Commelina* grows rapidly, and weeds disappear before it. Will it some day supplant the human weeder with his raw fingers and aching back?—Exchange.

An Congratulatory of Maine.

The Congratulatory parsonage at Kittery is one of the oldest houses in the state of Maine. It is the oldest ecclesiastical residence in the state and the oldest one in present use in New England. The house was built in 1729, in the days of the Hon. William Pepperell, father of Sir William Pepperell. It contains the library bequeathed by Sir William to Dr. Benjamin Stevens, for forty years minister of the Kittery Point church. Dr. Stevens in his turn bequeathed the library to the Congregational ministers of Kittery and York for all time. Many of these books contain the Pepperell coat of arms.—Kennebec Journal.

Humor

HE WAS ACQUITTED.

And by His Own Eloquence, Not by His Lawyer's.

"Strangest case I ever had," said the attorney, who was in a talkative mood, "was up in the northern part of the state last summer.

"I was back in the woods some miles from what you would call civilization on a combined fishing and hunting trip.

"While I was there an old man, who had been acting as my guide and very valuable in spite of his bibulous habits, was arrested for stealing a keg of whisky.

"The case looked pretty black for him, and the old man knew it.

"As the old man was almost indispensable to me, I volunteered to defend him.

"When the case came to trial I used all my wiles to get him clear. But I soon saw that it was uphill work and that the jury had a deep seated conviction that the old man was guilty. The old man realized it, too, and squirmed uneasily about upon his chair.

"The case was about to go to the jury when the old man arose and insisted on addressing them before they retired. The court granted permission, and the old man turned to the jury and said:

"I jes' want ter ask ye one question. Ye all know me, and what I want to ask ye is this: Do ye think that if I stole that thar whisky that I would be sober now?"

"This was putting the case in a new light, and the jury, for they declared effect with the jury, for they declared him not guilty before leaving the box.

"When it was over and the old man was receiving the congratulations of his friends one of them said:

"Sam, how on earth did you manage it?"

"Waal," answered the old man as he solemnly winked one eye, "when I toted that thar whisky home the old woman saw at once that the first thing that I would go and do would be to go and git full of incriminating evidence, so she took the keg and locked it up in the cellar till the clouds would roll by. But it's mighty lucky that the trial kin' of jes' ez she did, fer I couldn't hev held out fer another day ter save my life."—Detroit Free Press.

The Main Point.

The Englishman and the American were talking about honesty among men.

"Speaking about honest men," said the American proudly, "our George Washington was the most honest man the world has ever known. Why, he took a back at the cherry tree and then told his father about it."

The Englishman pondered in silence for a long time. Finally he drawled: "It may be deuced clever in George telling his father about taking the back, but tell me this."

"Well, what is it?"

"Did he pay the driver?"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

He Said It.

"Horace," remarked Mrs. Figtree, "we are going to have company at dinner, and I do wish you would brighten up and look less like an honorary pallbearer. Say something humorous."

The company came, and with a few preliminary coughs and winks, which were intended to announce to his wife that the witticism was about to be perpetrated, Mr. Figtree said timidly, "Mary."

"Yes, dear. What is it?" asked Mrs. Figtree graciously.

"Have you got all of your hair on this evening?"—Judge.

Too Late.



Mr. Van Neere (entertaining a few friends) — You didn't brush the cobwebs off that bottle, William.

William—Excuse me, sor, but I saw yer puttin' them on, and I wouldn't take the liberty unbid.—Pick-Me-Up.

Another Sufferer.

"Ah," said the shabby beggar as he shivered from the pelting sleet, "you don't mind weather like this."

"Who doesn't?" hastened the man in the fur lined overcoat. "Why, it is the hardest weather on automobiles I ever saw in my life."—Chicago News.

A Human Problem.

Nell—I wonder why so many of the English fighting suffragettes are so ugly and dress so awfully.

Belle—My dear, if they were pretty and could dress stylishly they wouldn't have to be suffragettes.—Baltimore American.

Aviating.

The Spectator—But what if the parachute should fail to work?

The Aeronaut—Oh, that wouldn't stop me. I'd come down just the same.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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COSTA RICA.

She Has Not Much Need For Her Army, Such as It Is.

While for generations Central America has been the scene of frequent revolutions and nearly all of the countries there have been torn asunder by civil wars, yet Costa Rica has been exempt from these internal strifes and has remained peaceful and loyal to the constituted authorities. She stands out today as a conspicuous exception to her sister republics, and practically without a navy and with an army of less than a thousand men, the country illustrates, in the habits of the people, in their cordial greeting to foreigners and foreign capital, in the confidence shown in each other and in the justice of the government, that the arts of peace are the best paying investment any nation can make. Her army is rarely needed, and during an interview which I had with her distinguished president, Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, he told me that revolution at home was out of the question, and as Costa Rica had not had a claim from a foreign country for fifty years there was not much likelihood of an army being needed to fight a foreign foe.

A General's Hobby.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff is generally understood to be the most probable successor to Lord Kitchener in the supreme command in India, and this will be a fitting reward for one who has a very fine military record for hard, unremitting work. A short time ago another officer was trying hard to find out General Duff's recreations. "Do you play bridge?" he asked. "Not much," replied the general. "Billiards perhaps?" "Very little." "Chess?" "Badly." "Any outdoor sports?" "At rare intervals." The interrogator then lost his patience. "Then what on earth do you do?" "The rarest thing possible in the British army," was Duff's reply. "I work."—London Tatler.

He Made It Up.

Clark Williams, New York's new superintendent of banks, said the other day of a bankrupt:

"It is no wonder the poor fellow went under. When it became necessary for him to borrow, the securities that he offered were quite worthless. This fact was pointed out to him, and he produced other bundles of securities less valuable if possible than the first lot."

Mr. Williams laughed.

"He reminded me," he said, "of a waiter whom I heard about the other day. This waiter was summoned angrily by a guest.

"'Look here, waiter,' the guest grumbled, 'these oysters that you have brought me are bad.'"

"'I know that, sir,' the waiter answered, 'but we have given you three more than you ordered to make up for it.'"

How Business Men May Rest.

Miss Lillian B. Hill told a number of Duluth jewelers at a recent jewelers' banquet a good way to get off for a vacation without being missed from business.

"During the last Easter holidays," she said, "I met a jeweler at a seaside hotel.

"'Why, I thought you were such a busy man,' I said. 'How do you manage your affairs here at the shore?'"

"'Oh,' said he, 'I am just keeping my advertisement out of the papers until my return, and so, you see, there are no affairs to manage.'"—Duluth Trib. me.

Passengers as Bouncers.

A passenger in a full railway carriage in England has a perfect legal right to push away any one else who tries to get into it. This decision was given at Marylebone police court when a man complained that he was pushed out of a carriage at Bishop's road station by another passenger, who said the car was full. "It is the duty of conductors," said the court, "to see that the trains are not overcrowded. They are perfectly entitled to use reasonable force to prevent any one from boarding cars when they are full. If they fall to avail themselves of this right the passengers are entitled to act for themselves."

The Secret of Success.

The motto of success was given in this tale, told at a banquet:

A Swede among the miners in the west was noted for always striking pay dirt. His fellows thought that there must be some secret to the unusual success of the Swede and questioned him as to how he always succeeded in finding the spot where the gold cropped out.

"Answer this letter, daughter," said the farmer to his fifteen-year-old girl, of whose penmanship he was proud, when the letter reached him. "Tell Uncle Cy that I am too busy in the field, to do anything for him. Tell

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.

7-4-11

NO. 4426 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity.

Harry C. Harner, Assignee of Mortgagee, vs. Amelia A. Walker and William B. Walker, her husband.

Ordered this 5th day of November, A. D. 1908, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Harry C. Harner, Assignee of Mortgagee, in pursuance of the power of sale in the mortgage filed among the proceedings in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 7th day of December, next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Carroll county once in each of three successive weeks before the 30th day of November, 1908.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$1652.00.

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

Test: DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. 11-7-11

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

THOMAS D. THOMSON,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of April, 1909; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1908.

JOHN H. DIFFENDAL,

10-24-11 Administrator.

Wanted At Once

500 Horses & Mules

to ship to Southern Market.

I will pay the Highest Cash Market Price. I 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, LITTLETON, PA

1-25-11

HORSES AND MULES!

500 Wanted At Once

For Southern Market.

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

W. H. POOLE, Taneytown, Md.

6-13-11

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.

8-29-3mos

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.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

9-26-4m

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

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

Owing to the indisposition of our "Common-sense Philosopher," his articles will not appear for a few weeks, but we hope for their early continuance.

Is Homicide a National Habit?

The acquittal of William F. Harig, who was indicted for the murder of James M. Mahon in this city on the last day of March of this year, has excited some surprise among those who do not realize that the escape of the accused in cases of homicide in this country may almost be said to be the rule and their conviction the exception.

Nevertheless, as such acquittals follow each other in rapid succession, there is a growing belief that in this country human life is too lightly esteemed—is held too cheap.

A few years ago a leading citizen of Columbia, S. C., was shot down in the streets while he was unarmed, and his slayer was acquitted on the plea of self-defense.

Is the fault with the system of jury trials, or is it that public sentiment is favorable to the taking of human life for trivial provocation? Just the other day the life of a brilliant statesman and a useful citizen was wontonly taken in Tennessee, where he was shot down in the street without a cause which would have justified the killing of a dog.

The law of Maryland does not regard pistol-carrying as a slight offense. The prescribed punishment is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment in jail or the House of Correction for not more than two years.

One of the most practical and absolutely truthful bits of philosophy that has appeared in a long time was recently published in Medical Talk, on the wisdom of "letting go."

both physically and mentally. Let them all go; you house them at a deadly risk. But the big troubles, the bitter disappointments, the deep wrongs and the heart-breaking sorrows, the tragedies of life—what about them? Why, just let them go, too. Drop them!

Learn to let go. As you value health of body and peace of mind—just simply let go.

Christmas Candies.

Sea-Foam Fudge (Chocolate) — Put over the fire in a clean saucepan one cupful of light brown sugar, a half-cupful of water and a third of a cupful of grated chocolate and boil without stirring until it spins a thread from the point of a spoon.

Sea-Foam Fudge (Nut) — Put into a saucepan three cupfuls of light brown sugar, a cupful of cold water and a tablespoonful of vinegar.

"Dexterity" Fudge — Boil together two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of maple-syrup, one cupful of water and a tablespoonful of vinegar until a little of it hardens when dropped in cold water and then add a teaspoonful of vanilla and take from the fire.

How is your Digestion. Mrs. Mary Dowling, of No. 228 8th. Ave., San Francisco, recommends a remedy for stomach trouble.

Women's Feet Getting Larger. If your shoe is No. five or six, or seven, you needn't be ashamed of it—these days.

We have all told each other about the small boots that formed a part of our mother's wardrobe, and the even tinier slippers that our grandmothers danced in.

But if women's feet are getting longer they are also getting narrower. Not long ago, it was considered abnormal to wear a double A shoe.

Educating Our Boys.

A resident of Dayton, Ohio, much interested in the subject of common-sense education, selected 10 boys from the High School there and not one of them could answer the following questions:

Woman's World

LEADER OF THE "400."

Mrs. John Jacob Astor Will Probably Be Queen of New York Society.

The death of Mrs. William Astor, who for thirty years had been the social dictator of smart New York society, left the very important position unoccupied.



MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

everybody knows, did not start in his fur trading venture till the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The women of the Willing family have always been noted for their beauty, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, with her lovely prematurely gray hair and aristocratic bearing, is no exception to the rule.

During the first years of Mrs. Astor's married life there were misfortunes one after the other to keep the family in mourning and prevent Mrs. Astor from formally appearing or leading in society.

On the estate there is a magnificent gymnasium costing \$200,000 and a wonderful tennis court. So it goes without saying that Mrs. Astor is decidedly an out of doors woman and devoted to sports.

The magnificent Colony club of New York, one of the finest of women's clubs, owes its existence to Mrs. Astor's influence.

How to Use the Hands.

Many a woman has at times keenly sympathized with the amateur actress who exclaimed in dismay, "But what shall I do with my hands, monsieur?"

wrist is the center, the hands the extremities, and therefore in moving the arm the wrist should lead always, the back of it in any upward movement, the front when the motion is downward.

A beautiful hand is an inheritance to be desired, but it loses half its beauty value unless it expresses sympathy and grace in its every movement.

Here is one exercise, very simple and very old, but one which cannot be brought to mind too often:

Double the forearms against the upper arm so that the backs of the hands touch the shoulders. Drop the hands forward from that position. This tends to make the wrist supple and leads to a second exercise that trains the wrist to lead.

Washing Blankets.

When blankets are to be washed soap should be cut into small pieces and dissolved into a jelly. This should be added to warm water, enough to form a suds, and borax put in for softening and purifying purposes.

After the blankets are soaked through they should be soused up and down to release the dirt, then put through a wringer. After this the blankets are put through a second suds prepared in the same way as the first. They are squeezed, but not rubbed.

A board should not be used, and, above all, soap should never be rubbed directly on the blanket. This not only causes it to shrink, but the small hairs are all matted by the soap, and the blanket loses its fluffy appearance.

Many women who are having their houses done over this winter are choosing paint instead of paper for all the upstairs rooms.

Not only pale tints, but rich, warm ones, are used, such as terra cotta, german blue and dull red.

For the nursery light blue, rose pink and leaf green are used. The ceiling and walls are alike, and there is no attempt at fresco or dado.

Painted walls, with varnished hardwood floors, insure cleanliness and health in a sleeping room.

When sandwiches of different kinds are served on the same plate, they should be so arranged and marked that the guest may choose according to his or her taste.

A sweet sandwich having cherries inside should have half a cherry on one corner, and that with preserved ginger should be similarly marked with the ginger.

That, if possible, a patient should be induced to give up tea and coffee during convalescence. In a weakened condition they are apt to induce nervousness and sleeplessness.

If lamp chimneys are so badly smoked that they are unsightly, clean them with vinegar and salt. This will remove spots of smoke and leave the glass bright.

An Auto Workbasket. An automobile workbox is one of the up to date possessions of the woman who does her own mending.

"Never," groaned the picture dealer, "never try to argue a woman into believing that she ought to pay a bill when she thinks otherwise."

"I never ordered any pictures." "If I did, I never delivered them." "If I did, I paid for them."

Good wives and mothers are as plentiful as ever, and in these days many of our smartest women read and think and meditate and lead the simple life with earnest endeavor.

The Doctor's First Question

"How are your bowels?" This is generally the first question the doctor asks. He knows what a sluggish liver means. He knows what a long list of distressing complaints result from constipation.

According to Law.

In one of the states an act was passed last year requiring heads of families to notify the health officer at once in case there was any contagious disease in the house.

Dear Sir—This is to notify you that my boy Ephraim is down with the measles, as required by the new law.

Little Girl—If I was a teacher I'd make everybody behave. Auntie—How would you accomplish that? Little Girl—Very easy. When girls was had I'd tell them they didn't look pretty, and when little boys were had I'd make them sit with the girls, and when big boys was had I wouldn't let them sit with the girls.

Like Finding Money. R. S. McKinney, the popular druggist, is making an offer that is just like finding money for he is selling a regular 50 cent bottle of Dr. Howard's celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at half-price.

It is only recently, through the solicitation of Druggist McKinney that this medicine could be bought for less than fifty cents, he urged the proprietors to allow him to sell it at this reduced price for a little while, agreeing to sell a certain amount. The result has justified his good judgment for the sale has been something remarkable.

Anyone who suffers with headache, dyspepsia, dizziness, sour stomach, specks before the eyes, or any liver trouble, should take advantage of this opportunity, for Dr. Howard's specific will cure all these troubles. But if by any chance it should not, R. S. McKinney will return your money.

He Enjoyed the Rest of the Game. "Now, that is what is known as a safe hit," volunteered the escort, "and entitles the runner to take his place on the second base."

"Yes," responded the damsel, "and if that duffer had the base running ability of an ice wagon he'd have stretched that bingle into a three bagger."

How to Treat a Sprain. Sprains, swellings and lameness are promptly relieved by Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment reduces inflammation and soreness so that a sprain may be cured in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IX.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 29, 1908.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Isa. xxviii, 1-13. Memory Verse, 11—Golden Text, I Cor. ix, 27—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.] Any one who writes notes on these lessons can scarcely fail to be impressed with this strange fact—that we never have a lesson from the prophets unless it is the quarterly temperance lesson, and in looking over the synopsis of lessons I notice that no lessons from prophecy appear in the course of study till 1911 and then only in connection with studies in the lives of the kings. It would seem as if prophecy was not considered a profitable study, as if it was considered a dark subject in the midst of much light instead of a light shining in a dark place whereunto we do well that we take heed (I Pet. i, 19). Might not the Saviour have good reasons to say to the professing Christians of our time, "O fools and slow of heart, to believe all that the prophets have spoken?" (Luke xxiv, 25.) Preachers and people seem to have closed eyes and to be in a deep sleep concerning the wonderful purpose of God concerning the ages and are therefore said to be drunken, but not with wine; to stagger, but not with strong drink (xxix, 9). Which is worse—that phase of drunkenness or the beastly drunkenness which is the result of literal strong drink? If we judge from the fact that the awful words which fell from the Saviour's lips, and from His concerning weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth were spoken not concerning the openly ungodly, but concerning professing believers who did not believe, it should not be difficult to decide as to what He thinks of it.

It may not be amiss to call attention to the section of Isaiah which this chapter begins, the woe section, but in another aspect it might be called the section of the cornerstone, the tried-stone, the sure foundation, laid by God Himself (verse 16), and other foundation there is none, for all else is a refuge of lies, a bed for all sorts to stretch oneself on, covering too narrow to wrap oneself in, and when the Lord comes in judgment and righteousness to sweep away all false refuges and to cause Israel to blossom and bud and fill the face of the earth with fruit then it shall be seen (verses 17-24, chapter xxvii, 6). Drunkenness is the outward manifestation of a phase of proud sinful self which, not knowing what ails it, seeks satisfaction in this form and calls it a glorious good time, not considering that there is a judgment to come, a time when the sowing shall bring a fearful harvest of everlasting woe and all the glory and beauty (in their eyes) of the present rioting shall forever fade away. The disgusting filthiness of their feasts, even though accompanied by music and much that is attractive to the natural man (chapter v, 12), is set forth in verses 8, 9. Not only the ordinary people, but priests and prophets, those who should be the Lord's messengers to the people and stand for the people before God, were guilty of this sin, which may perhaps have been the sin of Nadab and Abihu when they died before the Lord while offering as His priests (Lev. x, 1-9).

Not the energy nor the excitement of the flesh can serve the Lord, but only the zeal which comes by the Spirit of the Lord; hence the admonition, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit," and that other word, "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts" (Eph. v, 18; Zech. iv, 6). "Out of the way" is the expression used twice in verse 7 of our lesson concerning these erring ones. It is found also in Rom. iii, 12. "They are all gone out of the way." In Isa. llii, 6, it reads, "We have turned every one to his own way." There is only one way that is right, and that is, "The way," even Himself (John xiv, 6). Those who followed Him are in Acts ix, 2, margin, and elsewhere called people of "the way." "Blessed are the undefiled in the way who walk in the law of the Lord" (Ps. cxlix, 1).

We cannot lead others into this good and true way unless we are walking in it ourselves—walking with Him in peace and equity. Then only shall we turn others from iniquity (Mal. ii, 6). How beautiful is verse 12 of our lesson, but how sad its ending, "This is the rest wherewith ye may cause the weary to rest, and this is the refreshing; yet they would not hear." See the same sad refrain in xxx, 5; Matt. xxiii, 37, "Ye would not." Hear Him also in John v, 40, "Ye will not come to Me." In Matt. xv, 8, He had to use the words of Isa. xxix, 13, "This people draweth with us, but their hearts are far from Me." There is no hope for any sinner but in the word of the Lord, therefore verse 14, "Hear the word of the Lord, ye scornful men." But they made light of Him and of it, asking if He thought they were babes just weaned. They did not know, and many today do not seem to know, that "these things are hidden from the wise and prudent and revealed unto babes" (Matt. xi, 25). The day is coming when all the glory and pride and unbelief of man shall be laid low and the Lord alone shall be exalted. Then shall the Lord of hosts be for a crown of glory and for a diadem of beauty unto all who are truly His (verse 5).

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Nov. 23, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Home mission. A million a year; our foreign immigrants.—Isa. ii, 1-22.

Isaiah's prophetic description of all the nations of the world gathering together at Mount Zion seems to express in a way the attitude of all nations toward our land. From what part of the globe do they not come to this fair and goodly land, upon which God has bestowed so many blessings? It is true that they come a million strong annually for the temporal and material good that is to be obtained, and yet their very presence here gives us a golden opportunity to bring them to the cross of Christ that they may be saved. God is giving us a foreign mission field at home, and we should take advantage of it, both for their sakes and our own as a nation.

The general tendency up until a short time ago was to look upon this great influx of foreigners, many of them "undesirable citizens," as a menace to our national life and institutions. But this view is fast losing ground. Those who have carefully studied the subject have come to the conclusion that they are to be a blessing rather than a menace or a curse. It is true that they are vast in numbers, yet they scatter over large territories and therefore can do no very great harm. In our large cities the police can take care of them if they become dangerous. On Broad street in Philadelphia, three brave officers put to flight an Italian mob following the red flag. It is true that many of the adults are illiterate, but their children can and are being educated in our public schools. The improvement even in one generation in this respect is almost incredible. They are mostly industrious and saving and are doing work in our land that Americans would decline today. Many great recent national operations in our country have only been made possible by the presence of this army of workers, who have been willing to wield the pick and shovel above ground or underground. The present generation does not understand or appreciate our national institutions, but the second and third generations will if properly trained. The perpetuity of a nation depends to a great extent at least upon the constant adding of new blood into the national life. Continual intermarriage among the same race of people causes it to decline physically and mentally. For these reasons the coming generation of the foreigners may be a great factor in the perpetuation of the American people and nation.

In the face of these facts who can declare that foreign immigration, even at a million a year, is any great menace to us? Let us rather consider it otherwise and let state and church in their respective relations to these masses make the way easy for them to become real and true Americans, remembering that our ancestors were once immigrants themselves.

BIBLE READINGS.
Isa. iii, 1-7; Nah. i, 15; Matt. v, 11, 12; xxviii, 18-20; Acts i, 6-14; Rom. ix, 1-5; x, 14, 15; I Cor. iii, 5-10; Rev. xxii, 17.

Field Secretary Poling.

Ohio has a new field secretary in the person of Rev. D. A. Poling, the son of President Poling of Western Union college, Iowa. He has been a successful pastor and evangelist and for two years served as national field secretary.



REV. D. A. POLING.

tary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition association, appearing before student bodies all over the United States, winning the hearts of the students by his earnestness and eloquence. Mr. Poling is one of the strongest all around college men that the Pacific coast has ever produced. He won high honors in oratory and scholarship, was a leader in athletics and social life, and has been prominent in Y. M. C. A. and church work. He is brilliant, forceful and interesting. He is well fitted for the position of field secretary and will prove a great inspiration and blessing to the Endeavorers of Ohio.

An "Endeavor" Society.

The great wisdom of the author of the pledge is shown in the use of the word "strive" in it and in the name he gave the society. Much as I esteem the name Christian, I believe it is wrong the society was not named the Young People's Christian society. To include the word Endeavor in the title shows consummate skill. Very few are worthy of being unqualifiedly called Christians.—Charles M. Fillmore in Jamaica Endeavor Gem.

The Man Who Thought He Was In Love.

By LULU JOHNSON.

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The worst of it all was that Alice was happy. "That," Buick told himself, "was the cap of the climax."

Had she been decently miserable, as he had been ever since they had had their quarrel, the misery that loves company would have drawn them together, and once more the superb solitaire which Teddy Buick had bought with a glad heart and a half of his savings would have gleamed on Alice Ryder's finger.

By all precedent that very thing should have happened. Instead of which Alice presently became engaged to Harvey Post, and the expression of Ted's face had become habitual to Ted's face depended to a scowl. He took to reading poetry in the long hours of the night, and even in his dreams he lamented his lost love.

Reproachfully he gazed upon Alice's radiant face when he could not avoid meeting her in Harvey's society. At such times the sky seemed overcast, no matter how brightly the sun shone, and Teddy hurried home to brood over his great grief, made the sharper by the very apparent happiness that had come to Alice.

The day that the wedding invitations were issued was Teddy's field day, and the sun was stealing through the half closed curtains when at last he threw off his clothes and flung himself upon his bed to gain a brief transition from wakeful to dreamy grief.

He did not go near his office, but late in the afternoon his mother persuaded



SLOWLY HE FOLLOWED ALICE ALONG THE PATH.

him to take a walk, and he made for the fields, where he was least likely to be observed.

He plunged into the woods, which in that happy summer had been the favorite objective point of their walks together.

Now the foliage was sear and withered, flung to the ground as his own heart had been, and the giant trees lifted their naked arms to the autumn winds in dumb supplication.

The place was thoroughly in harmony with his mood, and Ted flung himself upon a bank of moss to commune with his unhappy thoughts.

The woods represented his own life. Springtime, with its bursting buds and tender foliage, had marked the birth of love; then had come the summer of courtship, the rich fruition of promise under the ardent glow of the sun of love.

Ted skipped the harvest time, but now the woods were, like love, dead. The chill of winter was in the air and in the dull November clouds.

The fancy pleased him, and so occupied was he with his thoughts that he failed to hear the footfalls on the rustling leaves until the newcomer halted him with cheery cry.

"Mooning again, Ted?" cried Alice brightly. "Forget your troubles for awhile and help me gather some hickory nuts."

Ted rose slowly to his feet, and as he did so he glanced about and made certain that Harvey was not to make a third. He felt that he could not stand by and see the loving glances which the two would exchange.

Slowly he followed Alice along the path. Most of the nuts had been gathered, but some few remained, and presently Ted forgot his great grief in Alice's merry chat.

It was not until the nuts had been gathered and they sat down to rest on a fallen trunk that remembrance came again.

Alice saw the cloud that settled down upon his face, and she turned abruptly. "Ted," she asked, "do you want to make me very happy?"

"You're about as happy now as one girl deserves to be," was the ungracious response. "What do you want?"

"I want you to get married," was the surprising reply.

"That's what I wanted to do," reminded Ted, "but you wouldn't have it. Has Harvey flitted you?"

"Mercy, I don't want you to marry me," was the hurried reply. "I want you to marry some other girl."

"Rather hard on the other girl," commented Ted, "considering that I could only offer an empty heart"—

tic interruption. "That's just the trouble, Ted. You are having a lovely time with your heartache, and you don't want to give it up yet, but I can't be really happy with Harvey with the thought of your accusing eyes following me."

"Then forget it," advised Ted ineffectually.

"That's what I want you to do," explained Alice. "I never were really in love with me. I know it, and you know it. That is why we were always quarreling. We used to get along beautifully before we became engaged. Then when you realized the mistake you had made you became ill natured."

"All on my side?" asked Ted.

"I suppose that I was just as mean," admitted Alice, "but it was because we both realized that we had made a mistake. I want you to forget all about it. Marry Beth Agnus or Letty Fredericks or Nancy Bellman."

"What's the matter with Audrey Dunbar?" demanded Ted. "She is the only eligible you left out."

"You wouldn't like her," protested Alice hastily. "I should hate to see you married to her. You would never get along with her."

"She's a nice girl," growled Ted, "but I'm not going to marry any one."

He rose to his feet again and shouldered the bag as an intimation that he was ready to depart, and Alice meekly followed.

Ted carried the bag to Alice's home, and it was fate that on the way they should pass the disputed Miss Dunbar and that Ted should be unusually effusive, while Alice was barely civil.

He did not know that Alice could be so pretty, and he was glad when he could leave the burden on her porch and hurry away before her little speech of thanks was half completed. She came flying after him and reached him before he had opened the gate.

"You won't marry Audrey, will you?" she asked pleadingly.

"I told you that I was not going to marry any one," was the impatient response as Ted shut the gate with a vicious bang and started for home.

He was not yet ready to abandon his grief, but one ray of comfort pierced his once pervading gloom. Ted disliked the girls who decried others. He had never known Alice to do it before.

Just to show Alice what he thought of her conduct, he escorted Audrey to the wedding, and smiled sardonically when she caught the bridal bouquet, unfailing sign that she was to be the next bride.

However, Alice kissed her in congratulation with a warmth that little suggested the jealousy she felt.

There were three weeks of the honeymoon, and Harvey was giving the news to the new Mrs. Post after his first trip downtown.

"Ted's going to marry Audrey Dunbar," he announced as the choicest morsel.

"So mother was telling me," was the reply. "I expected it, but not so soon."

"I didn't suppose that you would relish such a quick desertion," said Harvey, with a laugh. But Alice only smiled.

She smiled still more broadly when Ted proudly escorted Audrey to call and welcome them home. There was an air of defiance in his manner that was amusing to the girl who knew him better than he knew himself, and Ted did not realize how truthful was Alice's declaration Audrey was the very girl she would have picked out.

He could not tell that Alice was counting upon his stubbornness to make her happy by removing his reproachful gaze. He only thought that he had shown her that he was a man of his own action, and therein he found great content.

The Medical Fee.

Dr. Arthur C. Hefner, discussing "The Medical Fee" in the North American Review, deprecates the notion which prevails in some quarters that the physician charges more for his services than they are worth. He instances some abnormally large fees which have been paid to medical men and shows that these were justified either by the delicate nature of the services rendered or by unusual conditions attending them. He says:

"The American Medical association, our highest medical authority, has never attempted to establish an ethical fee. In point of fact, the fee evolves itself and ever has been and ever will be a graded one. The great bulk of practice is practically charity—that is, it represents small fees or no fees. This is true alike in the remote country districts and in the great metropolitan centers. There is one difference, however, which should be distinctly remembered, and that is that rural charity is generally deserved, whereas urban charity is often misplaced. It is stated that practically 33 per cent of the entire practice of New York city is charity and that in a third of such cases the doctor is imposed upon."

Same Things.

There are some things in this world for which not even the most profound rural philosopher can account to his own satisfaction.

"I never saw an animal move so slowly before in all my life," cried an exasperated traveler in an Essex carrier's cart, behind which the clouds of a rapidly rising storm were growing blacker every moment. "Can't the horse go any faster? You had an excellent one fifteen years ago when I used to spend the summer here."

"That's the curious thing about it," said the driver, gazing first at his steed and then at the uneasy passenger in a mildly speculative way. "This horse is the very same identical boss that I drove that summer. I don't know what on earth's the matter with him! He seems to have lost his animation."

—London Telegraph.

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