

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Hon. Elihu Root will be Senator from New York to succeed Senator Platt. This will be a decided gain, both for the State and Nation.

President Roosevelt must take better care of himself while on his walks about Washington. About two weeks ago he was run into by a colored boy on a bicycle, and last Sunday he was bumped by an auto.

A load of Carroll county rye straw was shipped from Westminster to San Francisco, last week, the freight charges amounting to \$200., being more than the value of the straw. The straw is to be used in the manufacture of horse collars.

A very large audience was present at the first annual reunion at Baust Reformed church, last Wednesday evening. A fine musical program was rendered under the leadership of Dr. Kemp, with Mrs. Rounton at the organ. Rev. C. H. Beck, of Baltimore, delivered a very good address, while the pastor, Rev. Martin Schweitzer, delivered appropriate remarks.

By a special dispensation granted many years ago by the Pope, Catholics are allowed to eat meat on Friday only when Christmas falls on that day. This year for the first time since 1903, the great feast day will be celebrated on Friday, and as a result of the dispensation Catholics may eat turkey with impunity. This privilege applies to members of the church all over the world.

Judge Robert R. Henderson decided for the insurance companies in the suit of the Park Grocery Company, of Mount Airy, against the insurance companies of North America and the Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, to recover \$2,000 insurance on merchandise destroyed by fire. The insurance companies refused payment on the ground that the iron-safe clause in their policies was not complied with. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

At Waynesboro, Pa., Burgess Charles Clayton imposed a fine of \$1.00 upon himself for not obeying the ordinance calling for the removal of snow from sidewalks. The police there were ordered to report uncleaned pavements. They did, and among them was one belonging to the Burgess. He was fined \$1.00, and they then removed the snow.

Ninety three of Kentucky's 119 counties are now totally "dry." 21 are partly dry, four are wholly "wet" and the case of one county which recently voted as a unit on prohibition is to be settled by legal process in court. This is the substance of a statement given out by the Kentucky Anti-Saloon League. The four counties which are entirely "wet" are Jefferson (Louisville), Kenton and Campbell (which are opposite Cincinnati) and Nelson. The local option election recently held in Scott is under contest in court.

Governor Crothers cannot be too highly commended for the stand he has taken on the pardon question. There is no prerogative of authority which has been so much abused as this one of suspending punishment legally awarded. The pardoning power was intended in our scheme of government to correct mistakes of law or in exceptional cases to exercise mercy where mercy would best serve the interests of justice. This power, with the great responsibilities which it entailed, has been degraded to the status of a personal privilege to be used at the appeal of interest, influence or personal feeling. The percentage of crimes committed by pardoned convicts is a comment in itself on this abuse of the pardoning power.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Nov. 30th., 1908.—The last will and testament of Henry C. Cover, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Mary E. Cover, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

TUESDAY, Dec. 1st., 1908.—Huron S. Dorsey, administrator of George S. Dorsey, deceased, returned inventory of money and settled his first and final account.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2nd., 1908.—John S. Stockdale, administrator of John T. Stockdale, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Walter H. C. Stockdale, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

THURSDAY, Dec. 3rd., 1908.—Jacob Farver, administrator of Singleton Farver, deceased, received order to sell personal property.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4th., 1908.—For an inexpensive, yet appropriate and useful, Christmas gift, we suggest a package of printed visiting cards, in either Old English or Script type. Package of 50 for 25c, or 35c if address is added. Mail orders filled.

Remember our County Poor.

The near approach of Christmas reminds us, that there are afflicted persons in our Carroll County Home, looking forward to the annual treat, which through the kind assistance of friends throughout the County, we have been able to prepare for them in the past.

As the responses heretofore have been so prompt and liberal, I feel that we can, with confidence, promise them, that when the glad Christmas comes again, there will be many who have contributed, and from out of the abundant blessings given them, are willing to share with His poor, some of the joy and brightness of the blessed Christmas time.

During the year, many have passed over to the other side, but others have taken their places, and to them, the celebration of Christmas, will be old, a joyful surprise. They are old, they are poor, they are afflicted; let us help to brighten the last days of those, to whom has come so much sorrow and distress.

All contributions should be sent to me as early as possible, as it takes time and thought to select and purchase articles which will give pleasure and comfort to the recipients, and each donation will be acknowledged and gratefully received, no matter how small it may be.

Buy Red Cross Christmas Stamps and aid the Tuberculosis Commission.

In order to try to help along the work of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, the RECORd has on sale a supply of Red Cross Christmas stamps, at one cent each. These stamps are not good for postage, but may be affixed to all classes of mail matter, in addition to the regular postage.

This is a plan which has been adopted in order to make it easy for all to contribute toward the war which is being made against tuberculosis (consumption) and already, in some states, these little stamps have been sold by millions. The stamp bears a wreath of holly, and "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year." It is not only an appropriate little reminder of the Christmas season, but a help to a good cause. We have a limited supply of the stamps, but will secure more, if needed.

The National Red Cross brings this stamp to the whole nation, this year. It gives each one a chance to contribute, if only a penny, to the war against the "White Plague," a work which needs no commendation on our part. We will fill orders by mail, or they may be had by calling at our office.

Directory Item—1920.

TANEYTOWN.—A prosperous and growing little city, on the Lincoln Memorial boulevard, in the northern section of Carroll County, on the Frederick Div. N. C. R. R., and is the greatest shipping point for grain, flour and farm produce along the line. It is noted for its fine churches, homes, stores and banks, and is the second city in the county in population and general business. It has a complete water system and Fire Department, an Electric Light Plant, two Telephone lines, fine streets, and is the centre of one of the most prosperous agricultural sections in the East. Newspaper, THE CARROLL RECORD, daily and weekly. Nearby villages are Littlestown, Pa., and Emmitsburg, Frederick County.

MARRIED.

LITTLE-MITTEN.—On Nov. 25, 1908, in Westminster, by Rev. C. H. Richardson, Mr. J. W. Little, of Union Bridge, and Miss Annabelle Mitten, of Westminster.

DIED.

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

Resolutions of Respect.

On the death of Mrs. Margaret Bellison, by the W. H. and F. Missionary Society, Freedmen Charge, Maryland.
WHEREAS, The all-wise God, and Heavenly Father, has seen fit to call from earth the soul of our beloved sister, Mrs. Bellison, who was one of the members of our Missionary Society and ever took an active part in all that pertained to its prosperity, and
WHEREAS, we shall greatly miss her presence and counsel in our Society, as she has been our Recording Secretary for a number of years, therefore
Resolved, That while we mourn our great loss, let us all be willing to say, "Thy will be done," knowing that the Lord doeth all things well, and remember that Christ said, "Who knoweth not his own day, but thus shall know hereafter."
Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heart felt sympathy and may the God of all comfort, and grace sustain them.
 Mrs. C. F. BECK,
 Mrs. T. F. KEEFER,
 Mrs. D. M. SPOEKER.

Church Notices.

Preaching in the Church of God in Uniontown, at 10.15 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 9 a. m. Preaching at Friesburg at 2 p. m., Rev. S. A. Kipe will preach at Bark Hill, next Sunday, at 10.15 a. m., and at Mayberry at 7 p. m.
 L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

Carroll Charge, Reformed Church.—Divine service, Benjamin J. 10 a. m.; Pleasant Valley, 7.30 p. m., at 10.30 a. m. Full attendance desired.
 JAS. B. STONESIEBER, Pastor.

The Lord's Supper will be administered at the M. P. church, Uniontown, on Sunday, Dec. 6th., at 10.30 a. m. Full attendance desired.
 G. J. HILL, Pastor.

Services at Emanuel (Baptist) Reformed church, Sunday, at 10.30 a. m. Y. P. S. at 7 p. m.
 MARTIN SCHWETZER, Pastor.

MARYLAND NOW QUARANTINED

Shipment of Cattle Prohibited by National and State Authorities.

On account of the Foot and Mouth disease, the U. S. government has extended the quarantine to Maryland, previously applied to Pennsylvania and New York, which means that the interstate and foreign transportation of all ruminant animals, including cattle and sheep and swine, is prohibited. The embargo is raised, however, if the animals are slaughtered and the hoods, hides and horns removed. None of the prohibited animals may pass through a quarantined State except in cars that have been disinfected. These cars are sealed and may not be opened only by an official of the Government to permit the watering and feeding of the stock. Animals must be kept in disinfected pens when the end of the route is reached. Transportation of hay and fodder is also prohibited, except when disinfected.

It was feared for a time that the quarantine extended to corn, which is now coming into the elevators from the West, but an examination of Secretary Wilson's order disclosed that such restrictions were not made.

While the Federal Government can exercise rigid rules for interstate and foreign shipments, it has no power over movements of cattle within a State. State officials are, however, influenced by the action of the Federal authorities, for the regulations made by them tend to curtail business, and the only way of modifying restrictions is in wiping out the disease which makes such restrictions necessary.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Board will continue to hold daily sessions while the disease is known to exist. Its members and officers are co-operating with the federal authorities in enforcing the quarantine. The state board has placed Carroll and Baltimore counties under the ban and no cattle can be shipped from those counties to other counties or transported through those counties without special permits. No live stock will be received into the Union Stock yards, Baltimore, until further notice.

Death of Mr. Charles Crouse.

Mr. Charles Crouse, a prominent citizen of Littlestown, and a brother of Mr. Milton D. Crouse, of Taneytown, died on Sunday morning at six o'clock from a complication of diseases aged 75 years. Mr. Crouse contracted a cold several weeks ago and complications set in. Several physicians and a trained nurse were in attendance during his illness but all efforts to save his life were unavailing. Mr. Crouse was born in Taneytown, but lived in Littlestown the greater part of his life, having been in the lumber business there for over forty years. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

He is survived by his wife and the following children: Mrs. Edward Cox, of Hampstead, Maryland; Calvin Crouse and Dr. H. S. Crouse, of Littlestown; Misses Emma and Ida Crouse, at home; and Edgar A. Crouse, of Gettysburg.

Hahn-Stansbury.

A pretty home wedding took place on Thanksgiving Day at the residence of N. P. Stansbury, wedding, Mrs. M. E. Hahn, when his second daughter, Miss Bertha Hahn, became the bride of Mr. Maurice W. Hahn. The ceremony, which was the beautiful ceremony of the M. E. church, was performed at the bride's home.

At 2 o'clock the bridal party, to a wedding march played by Harry Fogle, of Detour, Md., entered the prettily decorated parlor unattended, where they were met by the bride's pastor, Rev. R. G. Koontz, of Thurmont, who performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by about eighty relatives and friends of the bride and groom. Immediately after the ceremony a luncheon was served.

The bride and groom were well known and highly respected in that vicinity. The bride received many useful and valuable presents. After April 1st, they will go to farming on the farm of W. H. Fuss, near Four Points.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hahn; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hahn; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Valentine; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Knipple; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dorn; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Devillies; Mr. and Mrs. George Ritter; Mr. and Mrs. Olyver Stonesier; Mr. and Mrs. Rowe Ohler; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hockensmith and daughter, Clara; Mr. and Mrs. James Shealy; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mumie; Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Stansbury and son; Edgar; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Maxell and son, Roy; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stansbury and son, Maurice; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fuss; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Warren and family; Mr. Wm. Martin and daughters, Gertrude and Irene; Mrs. Maggie Fogle and son, Harry; Mrs. Emma Tracey, Mrs. Elizabeth Moser, Mrs. M. E. Martin; Misses Mattie, Dora and Verma Hahn; Annie Stansbury, Bertha, Lillie, Emma and Carrie Hahn; Messrs. John T. Barton, Wm. Stoner and Martin Stonesier.

Circuit Court Proceedings.

State of Maryland vs George Weinhald, larceny; tried before the Court and finding of the Court of not guilty. J. M. Reifsneider, for State; Henning, for prisoner.

State of Maryland vs Thomas McCoy, larceny; trial before the Court, on trial. J. M. Reifsneider, for State; Bond & Parke, Black & Klinded, for prisoner.

Cattle Slaughtered by Law.

The 24 cattle and 52 hogs of H. M. Kneller, at Lineboro, Carroll County, which were afflicted with the foot-and-mouth disease were killed and buried Monday by Dr. F. H. Mackie, State Veterinarian, and veterinarians connected with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The killing was to have taken place last week, but had to be postponed on account of delay in getting the pit dug. The Kneller farm will probably be quarantined until the experts are satisfied that every trace of the disease is eradicated by disinfection.

The killing of his cattle was taken much to heart by Mr. Kneller. But after they had been generously appraised at a good price he seemed in a more contented frame of mind. The appraisal preceded the killing.

The price allowed was \$805.20 for the cattle and \$495.63 for the 52 hogs, making a total of \$1,300.83. Of this sum the State of Maryland will pay one-third, \$433.61. The United States Department of Agriculture will pay the other two-thirds. The cattle were appraised by Dr. Mackie, Dr. Arch McBride, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Mr. J. F. Warner, a large cattle dealer, from whom Mr. Kneller bought his herd of 17 beef steers.

The killing was viewed by about fifty farmers, who congregated in the county road, which is about 100 yards from the burial pit. The killing began shortly after 10 o'clock and was finished at 5 o'clock. The party of officials consisted of Drs. Mackie, McBride, J. E. Hill, John Fahey, W. C. Harold, all experts Dr. Mackie, veterinarian of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. W. L. Herbert, veterinary officer in York County, Pa., who discovered the disease on the Kneller farm.

The killing of the hogs which were not diseased and which were undoubtedly as fine specimens of pork as ever raised caused the thrifty farmers many pangs. Their disapproval was in no way lessened by Dr. Mackie, who said the hogs were perfectly healthy and he would be perfectly satisfied to have several of them at home for his own eating. The killing was made necessary by the strictness of the law.—Hanover Record.

Tuberculosis Sanitarium Completed.

The new Maryland State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, at Sabillasville, Frederick county, on which for the last eighteen months work has been going on, is now open for patients. The cost was more than \$250,000. The building were erected on the mountain 1,500 feet above sea level. The sanitarium proper consists of 200 acres, with 75 acres of cleared land at its base, affording ample ground for farm and garden purposes. The Western Maryland Railroad, which partially encircles the property, has constructed a station for the exclusive use of the patients and their friends.

The 3-story central administration building, with detached pavilions on either side, is built of natural rubble stone, quarried on the property, has a frontage of 91 feet and is 40 feet deep. The ground floor consists of a storage room, refrigerating plant, etc. Wide halls divide the first floor into four quarters, the first quarter containing an examining room, pharmacy, etc.; the second quarter, reception and directors' rooms; third quarter, matrons' and business offices; fourth quarter, library and dining-room of medical staff.

The second floor is devoted to quarters for the medical staff and nurses. The third floor contains rooms for the domestics. A building in the rear contains a kitchen, dining hall and infirmary. The dining hall has a seating capacity of 250 and opens out on wide porches. A special room on either side of the door-way to the dining-hall is used for the deposit of sputum cups during meal hours.

The infirmary is built over the dining-room. At each end is a ward containing five beds. In each half of the building are five small private rooms. The wards open upon the surrounding veranda by Dutch windows. Beds may be pushed out upon the porch. The infirmary contains two nurses' rooms, linen closets, diet kitchen, etc. In the rear a large room will be used for a laboratory until a separate building is erected for this purpose.

The patients' quarters are grouped on either side of the main building. The pavilions are built on the lean-to system, each 125 feet long and 25 feet deep, with capacity for 20 patients. The building is divided into two wards of 10 beds by a sitting room. In the rear are dressing rooms, containing lockers, toilets and showers. The lean-to's may be entirely encased in glass in severe weather and are heated from a central plant.

The power building, 1,500 feet from the main group, contains laundry, lighting plant, heating plant, sterilizing, incinerator, mortuary and autopsy rooms.

One hundred and fifty feet above the building is a reservoir with storage capacity of 160,000 gallons of water. The sources of supply are three springs and an artesian well. Three-fourths of a mile distant are the barn, dairy and cottage for overseer and gardener. A chapel and recreation hall will be erected near the lean-to's.

The sanitarium is open to all white citizens who have resided in Maryland one year preceding date of application. Only those having tuberculosis in early form who admit of a reasonable possibility of a complete cure or permanent benefit will be received. Persons in advanced stages or suffering with incurable complication, such as laryngitis, enteritis, etc., or with any other acute or chronic disease other than consumption, or persons who have been under similar treatment in other institutions are ineligible.

NEW WINDSOR PROGRESSIVE.

New System and Fire Department Installed for Better Fire Protection.

A meeting was held at New Windsor, Wednesday night, for the purpose of taking steps to organize a fire company in the town. Nine prominent men were appointed and authorized to procure an act of incorporation and to become the incorporators and managers of the company the first year. They are: Charles T. Kepp, J. Walter Getty, Isaac Smith, George E. Smith, Samuel T. Lantz, Albert E. Lambert, Marshall H. Lambert, J. Edgar Myers and J. Calvin Gilbert.

This action is consequent upon the introduction of an ample supply of water into the town by a system upon which the work is nearing completion. The mains are laid from the source of supply to the town and through the streets, and have already been tapped and the water has been introduced into some of the residences. The reservoir is being constructed on a high point south of and near the town, but the water reaches the town by natural flow and rises to the top of the second story of the main building of New Windsor College. This building stands on an eminence fully 50 feet above the highest residence site in the town, in which the pressure is sufficient to render a fire engine unnecessary.

The water is drawn from a spring 3 1/2 miles south of the town, the flow from which is 18 to 20 gallons per minute. The water is soft and pure and the supply ample for a town like New Windsor, the population of which does not exceed 500.

It is a corporation enterprise and the cost will be \$20,000 or \$21,000, which has been provided by an issue of bonds at a low rate of interest. As the water reaches the town by natural flow the cost of maintaining the works will be small. A sinking fund will be maintained for the purpose of redeeming the bonds at maturity.—American.

Gala Day for Camp No. 7.

(For the RECORD.)
 Camp No. 7, P. O. S. of A., of Pleasant Valley, had a Gala day and good time at Bachman's School, on Thanksgiving day. The school was presented with a bible and flag by the Camp. Had a good program but was a little disappointed by Prof. Simpson, of Westminster, who had promised to be present, but at last minute phoned us he could be. Everything went off well. The program started at 2 o'clock after Camp No. 7 had come in and was seated.

Opening Scripture reading, by Rev. H. Flick, of Manchester Lutheran Church; Prayer by Rev. Dr. T. Land, of Manchester Reformed Church; Singing by all present, "My Country 'Tis of Thee"; Welcome address by Dewey Shriver, one of the scholars of school; following this there was an address by Prof. Harrison, of Manchester High School; then presenting of Bible and flag to school by Rev. Flick; Presentation address by Rev. No. 7; Receiving address by Dr. Land.

Both ministers spoke very much in regard to Bible in school, and having it read, and the flag and meaning of same. After addresses every one sang, "God be with you till we meet again," then all went outside and raised flag while all sang the flag. The singing was led by Miss Edna LaMotte, of Manchester, Md.; the school is taught by B. Strever.

Postmasters Under Civil Service.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—All fourth-class postmasters in the States east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio river were today placed in the classified service by an executive order of the President. Hereafter all the appointees to fourth-class postmasters in those States must undergo civil service examination. Postmasters now holding office will not need to take the examinations. This applies to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Over 15,000 fourth-class postmasters are affected by the order.

The action of the President has long been contemplated, but up to now it has been withheld because of the difficulty in conducting the examinations and securing a list of eligibles in consequence of the work that would be thrown on the Civil Service Commission. The Commission, however, has been broadening during the last few years and they now claim they are fully capable of handling this class of work. The section included within the order was selected because the department has experienced less difficulty in getting eligibles for the rural carrier service than elsewhere.

It, however, was stated at the department, that the President's order was the beginning of a policy to eventually include all post offices where the salary is less than one thousand dollars in the classified service.

Frederick County Anti-Saloon League.

The annual meeting of the Anti-Saloon League of Frederick County will be held, Thursday, December 10th., at 1.30 p. m., in the Young Men's Christian Association Assembly Room, Frederick, Md. At this meeting nine directors will be elected to manage for the ensuing year. Plans for further temperance work will be drafted and reports of the work for the past year will be made by the different committees.

Mr. M. S. Poulston, Assistant State Superintendent of Maryland, will be in attendance and give a synopsis of the work to be done by the state prior to the next legislation. All temperance workers are cordially invited to attend this meeting, and indeed should be present as the methods adopted by the League have proven to be the most effective.

J. W. FAHRNEY, Sec.

Tariff Revision Rumors.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—It was learned tonight, on high authority, that the House leaders, which means the leaders of the Ways and Means committee, have decided upon a tariff policy that will be somewhat startling to those who have been expecting a "stand-pat" bill.

This policy means that the bill which the Ways and Means reports will, in all likelihood, carry free steel and iron, free coal, free leather, free shoes, free hides, free lumber and free wood pulp, besides more convincing evidence than has yet appeared shall be presented to the committee.

The leaders have held several conferences, and it has been stated that a decision has been reached to abide by the records of evidence gathered by the experts who have been at work for nearly a year and of the evidence given by reliable witnesses at the hearings now in progress. There have been for several days rumors that the Republican members of the committee would revise the tariff in a way that would mean something.

Andrew Carnegie recently advocated the abolition of the duties on steel. The Steel Trust has shown practically no interest in the Ways and Means hearings. Its officials, the Ways and Means Committee members, are in accord with Mr. Carnegie's attitude. If no one cares to come forward for the manufacturers of steel and iron products and present evidence for the retention of duties, the committee leaders propose to let the duties go by the board.

There were hearings Saturday on hides and leather. Manufacturers from New England and from the West asked for free hides, and the preponderance of evidence was for free shoes and free leather. If no one comes forward with convincing testimony to the contrary—and at this stage no such testimony seems to be forthcoming—hides, shoes and leather will all be incorporated in the free list of the forthcoming Payne bill.

The committee proposes to absolve itself absolutely from possibilities of popular censures for duties on any of those three articles.

For Protection of Birds.

New York, Dec. 3.—To save the crops, woods and waters of America for future Americans by preserving the birds, without whose services few growing things will survive on the continent, is the object of a special campaign that was begun in this city to-day. At the request of the leaders of the movement at Washington, the National Association of Audubon Societies, has enlisted in the general conservation crusade, with all its working forces that have for years labored to this end. As a first step to show the rapid decline in the feathered resources of the nation a census of the game and forest birds of the entire country has to-day been projected by the association.

Five of the leading ornithologists and workers in the Audubon association were today selected as a committee to represent the important interests of bird protection in co-operation with the other elements in the national conservation organization. With William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, there will serve on this committee Edward Howe Forbush who is in charge of the association's New England department, T. Gilbert Pearson, the head of its offices in the South, Frank W. Chapman, a leader in Audubon field work, and Dr. T. S. Park, who is prominent in the government Biological Survey, the Department of Agriculture as well as an active member of the Association. With the assistance of the authorities at Washington this committee hopes to soon be ready to show the people of the United States some striking evidences of the effect of bird butchery upon their chief resources.

To take a complete census of the game and forest birds over every square mile of every section of this country is regarded here as one of the hardest tasks which the Audubon workers have ever undertaken in their long history of labors to preserve the national bird life. Thousands of detailed question blanks are to be sent to representatives and friends of the association the country over, as well as to every known warden, ornithologist and official who is in touch with local conditions. On the expert observations of this small army of bird lovers and experts a comparative census will be based which the Audubon officials feel sure will show an appalling decrease in nature's feathered forces that insure life to all crops and trees.

Forest fires such as devastated the country this fall were declared to-day to be responsible for wholesale destruction to America's bird races. For every tree consumed by the flames, homes were lost to breeding birds they declared, while millions of the migratory flocks perished because of the conflagration. It is known that whole regiments of the smaller species have in many cases been consumed and lost in the smoke clouds of the burning regions.

Special Offer Withdrawn.

We are compelled to withdraw the Special Combination offer, which has been mentioned twice in the RECORD, with a "religious weekly," the publishers of the latter having informed us that the Postoffice Department objected to it. We are strongly of the opinion that the publishers of the paper referred to should have investigated the official side of their proposition before they made it, but they evidently did not. We expect them, however, to "make good" to the new subscribers received to the RECORD, on account of the offer.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 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, DECEMBER 5th., 1908.

Diseased Cattle.

Government supervision over private affairs is nowhere more appropriately exercised than in its method of dealing with cattle infected with contagious diseases. Some of its rules may seem unnecessarily far-reaching and harsh, but the probability is that they are not; in any case, they are so far superior to the rules of prevention and suppression that would be enforced by individuals, that all good citizens will assist the officials in carrying out their regulations, whatever they may be.

As a matter of honest fact, it would be well if there could be an extension of governmental regulation of the sale and trading of live stock. As it now is, hundreds of diseased and defective animals are sold, or traded, in each community, every year, and the average person who "puts off" an animal of this kind considers that he has done nothing wrong, but simply made a "good deal," for himself. The other fellow, in turn, tries to "beat" somebody else, and so it goes.

There is a sentiment abroad that there is "no law for a horse trade," but that each person's "eyes is his own market." This has resulted in all sorts of deception and tricks, until one must always be afraid that he has been "done" in a deal in horses, and even cattle, and thus diseased, or faulty, animals are passed around, long after they should be killed. It is a horrid business, in many of its phases, and honorable dealers should welcome some governmental innovation which would clear the country, annually, of all unhealthy and disreputable "trading stock."

"No Insurance."

Once in a while, in the report of a fire, the statement is made that there was "no insurance." Fortunately, such cases are comparatively rare, as most people with good judgment regard fire insurance as a necessity, and as a part of the expense of conducting a business that cannot be done without. Indeed, it is absolutely true that those who do not carry reasonable insurance, are not good business men, but careless and foolish, and very properly meet with little or no sympathy in case of loss.

As a rule the man who can not afford to carry insurance can not afford to own property, and one who is too "saving" to spend the money for it, is not to be trusted in his every day dealings with men. The only exception to this manner of viewing the question, is when insurance rates are very high and the owner can stand a loss without seriously affecting him, financially—when he considers the saving of premiums as sums set aside with which to make good his fire losses.

Every person who owns property—whether small or large in amount—should have it insured against fire loss. Even the new beginner, with but a few hundred dollars worth of personal property, should protect it, without waiting, and without "taking chances." The less able one is to stand even a small loss, the less can he afford to save the money insurance costs. It may appear heartless and uncharitable to refuse to help those who burn out, without insurance, but when one does not try to help himself, he is scarcely entitled to help from others, and doing so simply puts a premium on shiftlessness. Do not put yourself in the "no insurance" class, under any consideration.

The Disfranchising Amendment.

There are indications that the campaign on the suffrage amendment will open early in the new year, and that it will be a warm one, goes without saying. This time, the democrats will be practically united, it is said, in favor of the amendment, so far as the leaders are concerned, but a full ventilation of the subject is likely to change the opinions of many. Should the proposed amendment carry, but few negroes in the state will be able to register, and after it carries, a new ballot law is highly probable.

It is thought that the promise of a new, and simple form of ballot, will gain votes for the amendment, as many voters in both parties are heartily sick of the present system; that for the sake of this change, many will favor disfranchising

negroes, who, for all other reasons would oppose the scheme. Above all other considerations, it is the aim of political leaders to make the state strongly and solidly democratic for many years to come, through passing the amendment. It is thought that Congress will not interfere, but there is no certainty in that direction, especially as Maryland's scheme is in addition to others of like kind which have aroused considerable debate among National legislators, because of the bearing such state laws have on representation in Congress, and their close proximity to actual violation of the Constitution of the United States. Maryland is due to go the limit in attempting to disfranchise the negro, and between now and next election day the subject will have become a familiar and interesting one.

Alcohol as a Cause of Crime, Insanity and Pauperism.

Summing up in his article on "Alcohol and the Individual" in the Christmas McClure's, Dr. Henry Smith Williams says:

"It will be observed that these estimates, ascribing from one-third to one-half of the recognized poverty of the Fatherland to the effects of alcohol, are singularly in harmony with the estimates made for England by British investigators and with the careful statistics compiled for America by the Committee of Fifty. Such correspondences cannot well be accidental. They give secure warrant for the belief that at least one-third of all the recognized pauperism in the most highly civilized communities of Christendom results from bodily and mental inefficiency due to alcoholic indulgence.

A similar correspondence of testimony shows, as we have seen, that the same cause is responsible for the mental overthrow of fully one-fourth of all the unfortunates who are sent to asylums for the insane; for the misfortunes of two-fifths of neglected or abandoned children; and for the moral delinquencies of at least half of the convicts in our prisons and of not less than four-fifths of the inmates of our jails and workhouses."

Power of the Speaker.

If Mr. Cannon has sufficient strength, as he seems to have, to be re-elected Speaker, even if opposed by the Administration, he will also be strong enough to maintain his control of legislation if the present rules are adopted and the caucus system recognized as binding. Two-thirds of the membership of the House, counting both parties, might be in favor of the tariff policy of Mr. Taft, yet if the Speaker, having the support of but one-third—if that third were a majority of the Republican caucus—would be able to defeat the Administration if caucus rule continued to be recognized. It will be practically impossible to accomplish what Mr. Taft promises in the way of tariff revision if such rules and procedure are adopted as to keep the fight strictly within party lines in obedience to caucus edict. But if the Republican supporters of the Administration can be liberated from caucus rule their loyalty to the Administration being stronger than their obligation to the caucus, it will give promise of success to this and to practically all Administration policies.

Having a majority of his party to elect him, the Speaker is further strengthened by having the distribution of committee assignments, and then, with the adopting of the rules now in force, he has the power to say what measures shall or shall not be presented for a vote in the House, how any measure to be voted on shall be constructed, whether or not it shall be subject to an amendment, and if permitted to be amended, what the amendment shall be. A measure not approved by the Speaker, though it may be recommended by the President and be desired by a majority of Representatives in Congress, cannot be presented to the House for a vote without the consent of the Speaker, under the present rules, as long as the present system obtains. Permission of the Speaker must be had to permit a vote on any measure and when a bill is under discussion for a vote, the Speaker, through his Committee on Rules, may, and usually does, guard against its amendment by prohibiting, through a special order, the presentation of any amendment not approved by him. Amendments which might be adopted if a vote were permitted are thus prohibited, and legislation is kept entirely under the control of the organization. This system has aroused very strong opposition among Republicans as well as among Democrats, but thus far the Republican opposition has not been strong enough to dominate a Republican caucus nor independent enough to disregard the caucus edict when issued.

A determined effort on the part of the new Administration to revise the rules of the House immediately upon the assembling of the next Congress in special session, without having the present rules "temporarily" adopted, probably would be successful. With the Administration influence thrown into the balance it might be possible even to hold the support of a majority of the Republicans for a revision of the rule, while it would not be possible to defeat Mr. Cannon for the Speakership. A revision which would restore the House to its liberties would render of relatively small consequence the question of whether the Speaker was

or was not in sympathy with Administration policies.

If the present rules are continued and the present system maintained, it might not guarantee support of the Administration measures—for instance, such as opposed by the "standpaters" even to supplant Mr. Cannon by some one more acceptable to the Administration. For the power of the Speaker is derived from caucus and the application of the rules. Should the caucus be opposed to the attitude of any Speaker the operation of the present rules would at once substitute the caucus power for the Speaker's power and then the Speaker, if friendly to the Administration, could carry out Administration policies only through leading a revolt against caucus authority where there was a conflict between the Administration and the caucus. The system of special orders for the consideration of each measure brought up absolutely prevents an expression of the sentiment of the House as long as party lines are drawn by the caucus and its authority is recognized. Without the system of special orders the caucus rule is not as effective, because amendments upon which the caucus has not acted may be introduced and voted on and adopted by a free vote of the House.—*J. P. M. in Balt. Sun.*

Marked for Death.

"Three years ago I was marked for death. A grave-yard cough was tearing my lungs to pieces. Doctors failed to help me, and hope had fled, when my husband got Dr. King's New Discovery," says Mrs. A. C. Williams of Bac. Ky. "The first dose helped me and improvement kept on until I had gained 58 pounds in weight and my health was fully restored." This medicine holds the world's healing record for coughs and colds and lung and throat diseases. It prevents pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at R. S. McKinney's drug store, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

A Dangerous Operation

is the removal of the appendix by a surgeon. No one who takes Dr. King's New Life Pills is ever subjected to this frightful ordeal. They work so quietly you don't feel them. They cure constipation, headache, biliousness and malaria. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

Executive "Interference" With Congress

The intimation which has been put out from Hot Springs that an unsatisfactory tariff bill would be vetoed by President Taft may be regarded as an answer to the charge that any interference with the organization of the House would be "usurpation." It is hard to draw the line between proper influence and usurpation. The Constitution gives the President authority and the duty to recommend to Congress measures whose consideration he deems necessary. Likewise, it gives him the power of veto—of interposing one word of protest, which can be overridden only by a two-thirds majority of both Houses. And beyond all this, political custom has made the President the head of his party; it holds him responsible for the welfare of the party, and takes revenge against him by defeating him for reelection, if under his leadership the course of legislation and administration has not been satisfactory.

It is plain, then, that the line between proper and improper influence is hard to draw. The patronage is placed at the disposal of the President within certain limits. The power of nomination is with him. The possibility of a President taking back the complete control of patronage is enough to startle the nation. It has grown to be a custom for the President to accept the recommendations of members of the legislative branch in giving out offices. But he is not compelled to do so. It is impossible to believe that the patronage, the veto, the power to recommend legislation, the prerogative of calling Congress in special session, the headship of the party, should all have been vested in one man, and yet that man be deprived of the right to "interfere." All Presidents have interfered more or less. Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Roosevelt, all used their powers to influence the course of legislation. The President who did not do so would be neither an effective President nor an efficient party leader.

When it is urged that the President has no business interfering with organization of the House, the answer is that the head of the House organization should be a presiding officer, not a dictator of policies. There has been in recent time quite as much interference on one side as on the other. We seem to be approaching a test on the question of which sort of interference is least objectionable. At least, the President has on his side the fact that he is the officer of the Government who is elected by the votes of all the people.—*Balt. News.*

Good Cough Medicine For Children.

The season for coughs and colds is now at hand and too much care cannot be used to protect the children. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when he has a cold. The quicker you cure his cold the less the risk. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the sole reliance of many mothers, and few of those who have tried it are willing to use any other. Mrs. F. F. Starcher, of Ripley, W. Va., says: "I have never used anything other than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for my children and it has always given good satisfaction." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Is Americanism Irreligious?

Ray Stannard Baker, writing of "The Spiritual Unrest," in the December *American Magazine*, tells the story of Emmanuel Church in Boston, a famous church, which has regained its lost influence by healing people who are sick. Speaking generally of the new movement in the church to regain its prestige and power, Mr. Baker says:

"The problem was how to re-inspire the church with its old faith and power. The failure in the past has been due to no lack of willingness on the part of the ministry. Thousands of leaders of the church would willingly lay down their lives if they might experience the joy of transforming men's lives. Nothing, indeed, is more pathetic in this world than the spectacle of the good man who is seeking to do good, but cannot. Instead of increasing power in the church, the ministry has seen its influence lessening. Uncounted Americans whose ancestors looked to the church as the chief inspiration of their daily existence, no longer attend any church. Other thousands, though still nominally members or attendants, have ceased to admit the church or its ministers as a really vital influence in their lives. With expensive equipment, large funds, an educated clergy, often costly music and other attractions, the church, taken as a whole, no longer leads or even deeply stirs the American people. Able young men do not go into the ministry as they once did; last year there were seven hundred fewer students in fifty-eight Protestant theological seminaries than there were twelve years ago. Ministers generally are underpaid and often disheartened with the prevailing apathy and neglect. Thousands of churches, especially in the east, stand empty and deserted. There are fewer churches in New York city than there were in 1840; and while the modern church is much more commodious, it is rarely well filled at any service.

"The Catholic church has apparently fared better than the Protestant churches, because it has been constantly recruited from the overswelling streams of immigration from the Catholic countries of Southern Europe. But the Catholic church is also discontented. The second generation of foreigners, whether Catholic or Jew, tends to slip away from church influences. A Catholic priest recently put it thus vigorously:

"Americanizing means the loss of the man to the church."
"Is not this an extraordinary statement? Is Americanism irreligious?"

Robt. S. McKinney's Success.

Robt. S. McKinney, the enterprising druggist, rather than await the ordinary methods of introduction, urged the Dr. Howard Co. to secure a quick sale for their celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia by offering the regular 50c bottle at half price. In addition to selling a 50c bottle of Dr. Howard's specific for 25c Mr. McKinney has so much faith in the remedy that he will refund the money to anyone whom it does not cure. When your head aches, your stomach does not digest food easily and naturally when there is constipation, specks before the eyes, tired feeling, giddiness, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, heart burn, sour stomach, roaring or ringing in the ears, melancholy and liver troubles, Dr. Howard's specific will cure you. If it does not, it will not cost you a cent.

This latest achievement of science is of great value in curing sick headache.

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,
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The 1900 Roller Bearing Gravity WASHING MACHINE

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

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Our Special Notice Column.

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

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

CHRISTMAS STORE NEWS FOR 1908.



We are Ready for Christmas

with the largest stock of Holiday Goods, of every description, ever shown by this Mammoth Store.

Toys, Dolls, Books and China

equal to the largest City Stores and at much lower prices.

Every Department

has been filled with goods suitable for Christmas presents. Come early and make your selection while the stock is full.

A Hundred Reasons

could be given why it will be to your advantage to come here for your Christmas buying.

The store where you can buy all your wants under the same roof.

The store that saves you money on nearly every article you buy.

The store is yours for your wants.

P. S.—Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats have been greatly reduced in price.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

LADIES SHOULD KEEP A BANK ACCOUNT

BECAUSE a check is a receipt for money paid, and no one can make you pay it twice. But if you pay cash you can trust only to your memory, and if that is wrong, you may have to pay twice or have a quarrel. It often happens so.

BECAUSE if you carry money you are liable to lose it, but there is no harm done if you lose your check book.

BECAUSE we have charming little check books the size of a small pocket book, that you can carry in your pocket—if you have one—and not feel it. The pocket book is covered with Alligator skin, and in addition to the Checks has a tiny deposit book in it. The checks are of the best bond paper, and have a beautiful Monogram on them. It is a pleasure to use them.

BECAUSE we have a handsome Bank with a nice Private Parlor, where you can rest, or write letters, or transact your private business, or chat with a friend. This room is always at your disposal.

BECAUSE, if you keep a SAVINGS ACCOUNT in addition to your check account, you will cultivate the habit of saving, and it will make you thrifty. As Robert Burns said, "Mony a Mickle makes a Muckle!" We pay interest on Savings accounts, not on Check accounts.

BECAUSE we always try to pay your checks with nice clean notes and bright silver. And we will strive to be so polite and prompt that it ought to be a mutual pleasure for us to deal with each other. Won't you come and see us, and try it?

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

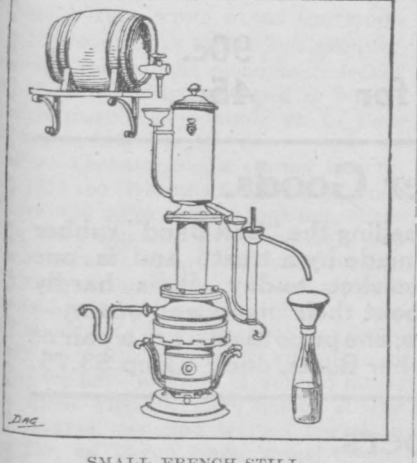
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Farm and Garden

ALCOHOL ON THE FARM.

The Denatured Variety May Now Be Made Legally.

Two years ago congress passed a law taking the internal revenue tax from denatured alcohol. This bill was passed with the aid and by the influence of farmers, who were led to believe that this bill would help them settle a hard question of light and fuel. Many of them thought that after the bill was passed the average farmer would be able to make alcohol on



SMALL FRENCH STILL.

the farm at a low price and that he could use this alcohol in place of other fuel. The result has been disappointing to such farmers. The price of alcohol is still so high that it cannot be used in place of wood or coal. At the time the bill was passed many well informed farmers all over the country feared that the alcohol industry would be the same as the beet sugar business—that it would not be made on the small farms, but concentrated in the factories, where farm produce is brought, very much as sugar beets are brought to the factory or milk or cream to the creamery.

There is still, however, a demand for a small distilling apparatus, but so far nothing of practical use has been made in this country.



SIMPLE FARM APPARATUS.

A great deal of the alcohol making in France appears to be done by traveling distillers, who go from place to place very much the same as grain threshers travel in this country. They will go to a farmer's place and work apples, potatoes, beets or other material into alcohol at a stated price. It is doubtful whether this method will be practical in this country for a good many years, as the conditions here are very different from those on the other side.

Weed Seeds in Manure.

It is well known that there is considerable risk of introducing new weeds by the purchase of manure and hay and other feeding stuffs. E. I. Oswald of the Maryland experiment station undertook to obtain more definite information on this point, especially as regards dissemination through manure, by studying the effect of the fermentation of manure handled in different ways and of passing through the digestive systems of animals on the vitality of various weed seeds, including seeds of about fifty of the worst weeds found in Maryland.

In experiments in which the manure remained for six months in a barnyard heap and for a short while in piles, as when shipped in carload lots from cities, it was found that in the first case there was no danger and in the second case little danger of disseminating live weed seeds. In the experiments in which the weed seeds were fed to yearling steers and the manure handled in various ways it was found that—

First.—Where the manure was hauled directly from the stable as a top dressing an average of only 12.8 per cent of the seed fed germinated.

Second.—Where manure was hauled directly from the stable upon the land and plowed under 2.3 per cent of the seeds fed to animals came up.

Third.—Where the droppings remained on the pasture fields undisturbed as they fell an average of only 3.1 per cent of the seeds fed to animals germinated.

The results indicate that in general it is safe to assume that the vitality of weed seeds is destroyed in well rotted manure.

THE FARMER'S BOY.

In Many Instances He Has a Mistaken Idea of City Life.

The great trouble with country boys is that they are not aware of the circumstances under which the city boy is compelled to live and work if he has to earn his living by the sweat of his brow. The idea held up to the country boy is to go to town and get a nice, easy, soft snap such as So-and-so has. How many of them do it? Not one in a thousand. Far more go there to find work in some close, stagnant mill, to sweat amid the fumes of steam or tobacco smoke, or perhaps in some iron mill or foundry, surrounded by the curses of their fellow men, toil out a weary day of eleven or thirteen hours and after the day is over go home—and to such a home! Up some little back street in a box-bulk built of brick and named a house more than likely your workman has his home, there to pass away the weary hours of the night amid the heat and stagnation of probably a filthy street only a few feet wide, hot, close and dirty. In any large city on some sultry night one may see the workmen and their families in these little narrow city streets stretched about the steps and pavements in all conditions. These are not slums either, but fairly respectable neighborhoods.

To such a condition of life many of our country boys have gone, and many more are today preparing to go. Fat pay and big pay envelopes? Not in these times. If our city laborer averages \$12 a week he is a lucky man. Tens of thousands get less rather than more. Country boy, before you make the change, in the name of that country you have been taught to hold in reverence, look and do not leap! If you understand farming there are just as many chances on the land to be worked out as there are in the city.

This is a great country, and if you do not like the kind of farming you are working at there are many others. If you belong to a family that follows the grind, grind system of all work and no play, when you reach your majority and start for yourself follow out an easier system. Do not condemn country life just because you have been unfortunate enough to be brought up in the home of a man who knows nothing but grind. Do not overlook the fact that if such a man was your boss in the city he would grind your life away. Long before you would be occupying some six feet of green turf, where at last you would not hear the dreaded clack and curse of the boss.

Country life may not be and probably is not what many would like to color it; but, all things being equal, it is far preferable to city life. That is just where it comes in. City life is never compared with country life on an equal plane. Remember that if you must work in the country for a living you will have to work in the city for one, too, and if you possess the ability in yourself to rise above the ordinary workman in the city that same ability will carve out a home for you in the country. Look before you leap, consider all things, and if you are sure you can better yourself in the city go; if not, stay on the old farm.

Plowing For Grape Leaf Hopper.

Plowing is sometimes done by California vineyardists during the winter season for the purpose of destroying the grape leaf hoppers. This is partly based upon the supposition that the eggs may be in the leaves or in the ground or that the adult hoppers are in some way killed in the operation. So far as having a direct effect in destroying the hoppers is concerned, plowing is of little avail. The only ones that will be killed are a few that may not be disturbed from their resting places by the leaves or otherwise accidentally buried by the plow. During the cold or rainy days there may be a few thus turned under, but ordinarily they are the active enough to escape readily before the plow.

Plowing, however, may have an indirect effect on the hoppers by depriving them of food or of suitable sheltering places during unfavorable weather conditions, and if this practice is generally carried out in a neighborhood it will no doubt result in reducing the numbers somewhat. However, a field may be free from hoppers during the winter, but this is not necessarily an indication of freedom from spring infestation. The insects are more generally distributed in the winter season, but the bulk of them will usually be found in the vineyard or on the vegetation of the borders immediately



ADULT GRAPE LEAF HOPPER.

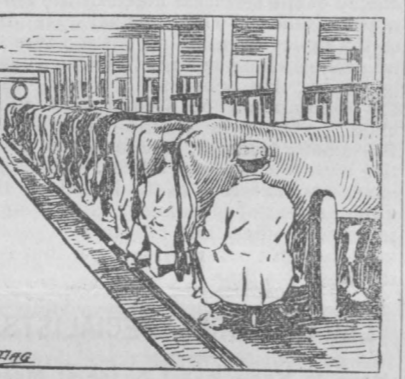
surrounding it. They may come in, therefore, from vineyards closely adjoining, so that plowing a single vineyard may be of little help. When the plowing is done in a single vineyard or over a small area it is likely to result simply in driving them into other fields where there is a better food supply. Once in these other situations they may or may not come back into the vineyard where they were originally.

PURE MILK PRODUCTION.

While it is beyond the purse of most dairymen to adopt many of the plans of the big certified milk dairies, yet a number of valuable pointers can be picked up by a visit to one of these plants where such great care is used in the production of pure milk. In one of the most successful of the big establishments when a cow is purchased she is not allowed to enter the dairy stable, but is taken to the quarantine barn. She cannot join the herd until she can present a clean bill of health after a thorough veterinary examination. Even then, unless she gives promise of being a satisfactory producer, she is not allowed in the dairy herd. During this test and throughout the year she gets a uniform balanced ration and is groomed twice daily and exercised for a few hours each day, except in inclement weather. The cow is allowed to stay with the herd as long as she pays a reasonable return for care and feed. Then she is sold for beef. The herd consists of grades of all dairy breeds.

The cows are divided into four sections of twelve each, numbered and known respectively as A, B, C and D. In front of each animal on a wire running from end to end of the room is a card, giving the cow's number on one side and on the other such data as the time the animal should come fresh, the length of time milked, the percentage of butter fat and remarks. As each cow's milk is analyzed at frequent intervals, the milk produced by a section can be kept at a uniform average of 4 per cent fat. When one section's percentage or production is noticed to be running low it is a simple matter to replace low with high testing cows, so that with very slight work the quality of the milk can be kept uniform throughout the year. The percentage of butter fat of individual cows ranges from 3.5 to 6. Each milking is weighed and the amount written opposite the cow's number on a record blank, which covers the whole month. Thus each cow's production is known.

All short feed is prepared in a large shed at right angles with the stable room and open on two sides. This has



MILKING TIME IN A BIG DAIRY.

a concrete floor on a level with the stable floor and leads to the silos, all under cover. The forty foot silos are sixteen feet internal diameter, six inches thick and on a foundation of three feet. They are each re-enforced horizontally and laterally with about two tons of iron. The capacity is 175 tons each. The composition used consisted of one part portland cement, three of sand and five of crushed cinders.

A dressing of coal tar on the inside of the walls prevents the absorption of moisture from the silage by the cement walls. Silage so inclosed saves perfectly, as two and a half inches of silage is taken from the top daily. With a truck holding 800 pounds it is delivered to the cows twice daily and fed with protein feeds to make a balanced ration.

No man is allowed to work on the premises until, like the cows, he has passed a medical examination. Not only so, but he must be examined at frequent intervals to prevent all possible risk of disease. Prior to milking each man washes his hands thoroughly and dons a sterilized duck suit and cap. The first two streams of milk from each teat are milked into a separate pail and rejected. As soon as the cow is milked the milk is weighed and taken to the milk room.

The dairyman with but a few cows can study some of these plans to advantage. Cleanliness in any dairy is of vast importance, of course, and testing is absolutely necessary in order to ascertain just what each cow is worth to its owner.

Care of the Churn.

After using the churn rinse it thoroughly with cold water. Wash carefully after rinsing with warm soap-suds, adding a little powdered ammonia to the water. A small stiff brush will help wonderfully in cleaning the corners and seams. Use plenty of boiling hot water for the final rinsing, leaving the cover on for two or three minutes, to make sure that every part of the churn is thoroughly heated. Remove the cover and dry in the sun. If the churn is kept in a cool, shady place, you need not keep water in it. Always keep the churn uncovered when not in use. Immediately before using rinse with boiling water and then with plenty of good cold water.

Give the Hogs Salt.

Why is it so many farmers consider it unnecessary to salt hogs? They carry salt to cattle and sheep, but seem to think that hogs can get along without it. If you don't believe along with salt, go out among them and scatter a little on the ground, but be careful not to let them get too much. It's better to mix salt with ashes or hogs, because they are then more careful in eating it and the ashes are detrimental to the inside parasites.

WINTERING THE COLTS.

Proper Care and Feed Mean Greater Profit For the Breeder.

I often hear men say that they try to get their colts through the winter just as cheaply as possible, and then they will go on to the pasture in the spring and soon regain their loss. I do not find this a profitable way, as they will never be what they would have been if they had been properly cared for at the right time, says a successful horse breeder.

No colt should start into winter thin in flesh. If he does he is likely to come out very thin and the worst winter that when weaned, the first winter determines largely the fate of the colt, so I always aim to have mine fat and sleek by stabling time. I often have colts low in flesh at weaning time, but always aim to have these same colts in good flesh before real cold weather sets in.

I have a little trough for the colt and tie the mare so she cannot get to the colt's feed. When I get ready to wean I shut the colt in a clean and roomy box stall, with plenty of good, clean wheat straw for bedding, and leave it there until weaned. I give the colt at first one quart of new cow's milk, sweetened a little, morning and night; if a road colt, three pints of crushed oats and bran, half and half; if a draft colt, two quarts of the same kind of feed at each feeding. As the colt becomes accustomed to eating grain and drinking milk I gradually increase the grain allowance and also the quantity of new milk within ten days to two quarts. I then add to the milk one quart of warm water and a handful each of middlings and oilmeal.

After two or three weeks I change from new milk to sweet skimmed milk and make sure that it is sweet and the vessel used is well cleaned. I like a wide mouthed gallon tin bucket best, as it is easy to keep in proper condition. I gradually increase the oilmeal and middlings in the milk until I have two or three handfuls of each for a big, growthy colt.

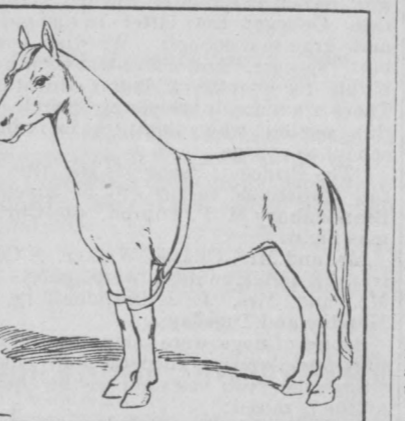
After six or eight weeks of such feeding your colt will be fat and sleek, and you can then drop the milk and slop and feed a liberal allowance of crushed oats, bran and an ear of corn and frequently a handful of oilmeal. I have had large, growthy draft colts at one year of age consume from two and one-half to three gallons of such food a day.

Bulls Spoiled by Kindness.

Dr. George M. Twitchell writes as follows in Maine Farmer: "I saw a good bull the other day which was being spoiled by kindness. He had not been out of his little pen for more than a year. His feet were all out of shape, and naturally he was crabbed and surly. Who wouldn't be under such treatment? It is simply inhuman, but it's common. A day or two later I saw another in a well fenced inclosure, with an overhead wire firmly attached to strong posts, set forty feet apart at the ends of the pen, and a chain connecting the bull's nose to the wire. Here he traveled day after day, the fence too high for him to see other cattle, but with plenty of room for exercise. The good nature of this animal told of the success of humane treatment. It is not only cruelty to keep a bull closely chained day after day and year after year, but, more than that, it will ruin the disposition of an otherwise kind animal. The law of environment holds here, and the bull suffering for exercise cannot be as good a breeder as his neighbor made comfortable in every way. Try it."

Hubbling a Running Horse.

To hobble a horse fasten a surcingle about the animal's body, having two short straps on the underside to buckle loosely around the fore legs, and drop about halfway to his knees. This does



FOR THE UNRULY HORSE.

not interfere with walking or feeding, but the animal cannot run and is therefore easily caught. As it also prevents jumping, says Prairie Farmer, it is also a good thing to apply to unruly cattle.

Care of Cream.

The following advice is being sent out to patrons of a Missouri creamery company:

Do not keep cream in damp, moldy cellars or in hot sheds or outhouses, but in light, airy, cool places, away from bad odors, dust and dirt.

Do not milk in unclean pails or keep cream in dirty vessels, but in clean, scalded receptacles, always open for air, but screened against insects or vermin.

Do not keep the separator in the barn, but in some clean, airy room, away from dirt and dust.

Wash the separator after each milking, for the wandering microbe loves the separator filth and multiplies a millionfold therein.

Always clean the cow's udders and sides before milking and also the hands, and do not milk in dusty stables, amid falling hay and dust.

THE GRANGE

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

RULES OF PROCEDURE

May Be Made a Feature of an Evening's Programme.

State Lecturer Lowell of New York Submits a List of Parliamentary Questions and Answers Which Grange Members Will Find Instructive.

No meeting of the grange can be conducted correctly without some knowledge of parliamentary rules, and as there is, we believe, a very considerable lack of knowledge of such rules and in order that members may be posted upon the more important parliamentary questions that arise without having to take the trouble to look them up for themselves State Lecturer Lowell of Fredonia, N. Y., has prepared the following parliamentary questions, with their answers, which we suggest can be made an interesting feature for an evening's programme. The lecturer might assign these questions to members at a previous meeting or call upon members without giving them previous notice and ascertain how many are capable of answering the questions without consulting Cushing's Manual or some other equally good authority:

1. Is it in order to lay an amendment on the table?

No; it is lost.

No; it is sometimes to kill a question before the house, to get some one to vote who thinks he is getting rid of the amendment only. If you lay an amendment on the table, the main question goes with it. It is not good parliamentary form.
2. May a member arise to a question of privilege and speak on the question before the house?

No.
3. How many times may one person speak on a question and not be out of order?

If he moves the question, twice; if not, once.
4. When a question of privilege is before the house and a motion is made to take up the order of the day, what becomes of the question of privilege?

It is lost.
5. When a person wishes to make remarks on a motion of his own should he be done before or after stating the motion?

Always before.
6. Can you tell whether the following questions are debatable or undebatable or whether they require a majority or two-thirds vote to be carried?

(a) Motion to close debate, undebatable. (b) Objection to the consideration of question. Requires a two-thirds vote, cannot be amended, is undebatable. (c) Motion to limit debate. Requires a two-thirds vote, is undebatable, can be amended. (d) Motion to extend the limit of debate. Requires a two-thirds vote, is undebatable, can be amended. (e) Motion to take up the previous question. Requires a two-thirds vote, cannot be amended, is undebatable. (f) Can you tell what questions can be amended and what cannot? There are nineteen questions which cannot be amended. Here are some of the most important ones: Motion to adjourn, amendment to an amendment, call to order, lay on table, take from the table, withdrawal of a motion, objection to the consideration of a question. (g) How and when may a question be reconsidered? At the meeting when the motion was passed or the next following. The mover must be one who voted on the prevailing side; requires a two-thirds vote. (h) Can all questions be reconsidered? No. (i) If an appeal is taken from the decision of the chair and the vote is a tie, what is the result? Why? It is lost, because if half the voters are with the chair he makes a majority. (j) Can a presiding officer vote after the votes have been counted? In some cases by unanimous consent he can cast the deciding vote. (k) Can you correctly dispose of an amendment to an amendment? First put the amendment to the amendment; if carried, put the amendment as amended; if carried, put the original question as amended; if lost, put the questions as they come, beginning always with the amendments. (l) What is a point of order? When a person is speaking and states something wrong any one may arise and say, "I arise to a point of order." The chairman shall say, "State the point of order." The one rising shall then cite wherein the speaker has made a wrong statement, and if the chair sustains the point of order the speaker shall sit down; if it is not sustained and no appeal is taken, the speaker may continue. (m) Question of privilege—when made? It may be made when a speaker has the floor. As soon as it is disposed of the assembly resumes the consideration of the question which was interrupted. (n) Objection to consideration of question—when made? When a question comes up which any one thinks should not be discussed he may object to its consideration. Cannot be amended, is undebatable, requires two-thirds vote, does not require a second and is in order when another has the floor.

New England Grange Excursion.

The Patrons of New England will enjoy an excursion to Washington to attend the national grange on Nov. 11 in that city. The party will be a large one, as reduced rates and first class accommodations have been secured. The party will start Nov. 10 and return Nov. 17. Those who take this tour to Washington by paying an extension fee can attend the American Association of Institute Workers held there Nov. 16 and 17.

Wood Ashes as a Medicine.

Wood ash seems to be a curious remedy for diseases in animals, yet its virtues in that capacity are much appreciated in Mashonaland. One well known farmer in that country has raised pigs on a very extensive scale for nearly twenty years without ever receiving a visitation of cholera or swine fever and with a loss of only 2 per cent of his animals from plague. He attributes his good fortune to the fact that he keeps wood ashes and charcoal mixed with salt constantly before his pigs. The mixture is kept in large covered boxes, with holes bored near the bottom, from which the animals work the stuff out as fast as they want it. They never, it appears, eat more of it than is good for them.

Starke Grange of New Hampshire.

The Starke grange of New Hampshire lost all its property in a fire except its records on Oct. 7. The grange property was insured of \$500 in the bank, so that it will not be crippled.

THE "GOLDEN HOOF."

Why One Breeder Prefers Rambouillet—Salting the Flock.

While the man who is going in for sheep usually selects the breed best adapted to the soil and climate of his locality, the experience of F. G. Scott of New Hampshire may prove of value. Mr. Scott prefers the Rambouillet, and he tells why as follows: Feencing has not been a difficult matter at our farm. One barbed wire or stone wall of ordinary height is sufficient for my sheep. In this connection it is important to get ewes that are not breachy. This was one of the things which led me to choose western bred Rambouillet ewes. They simply don't know how to jump a fence, owing to conditions under which they were raised in the far west.

They also flock closely together in pasture, which is a commendable trait. This is especially desirable if the pasture has many bushes in it, as all the sheep are easily located. The pasture fence, if stone wall, should be examined once in awhile. Sometimes a few stones will fall out and leave a hole large enough for sheep to pass through.

For salting in pasture I find large lumps of rock salt most effective. These should be placed about eighteen inches from the ground in a rack or trough having a bottom made of slats or poles with two inch spaces between to allow dirt to fall through. There should be at least one lump of salt for each ten sheep, and the lumps should be replaced before they are entirely used up.

Plenty of good, clean water is essential. See that the spring is frequently cleaned out. Have it so the sheep can easily reach the water without standing in mud. They don't like to get their feet dirty and will often go thirsty rather than drink from a mud puddle.

THE HARDY GOATS.

Good Breeds in Raising Them, Say Breeders of These Animals.

Goat raising has been taken up by comparatively few breeders in this country, although those engaged in the industry say there is big profit and little work in handling them. Pure bred individuals should be secured at the start for breeding purposes. The goats which are most popular and which command the highest price today are the Swiss breeds—that is to say, the Toggenburg and Alpine varieties.

The milk of these animals brings high prices in the cities, and goats bred from a milking strain and properly housed and fed will give, as a rule, after their third kidding, between three and four quarts per day. The winner of last year's cup at the English dairy show gave nearly eight quarts in four milkings. In choosing



ONE OF THE POPULAR SWISS BREEDS.

a goat it is well to follow the lines of the Toggenburg shown in the illustration. The prospective goat keeper should look for the following points: A long body, well sprung, deep ribs, big stomach, a large, supple bag, a long, racy neck, small, breezy head and a short, close coat. If a goat is obtained with the combination of all these qualities one will not go far wrong.

Cows and Calves.

Here are some points by a successful dairyman: Don't starve the calf in teaching it to drink. Don't overfeed, for nine calves are killed by overfeeding to one by underfeeding. The ideal dairy cow should not weigh over 1,000 pounds. She should be affectionate and a little nervous. Some heavy cows are light feeders and some light cows are heavy feeders. To obtain a high development of good flesh and rounded beef there must be careful selection of breeding stock and good feeding. To maintain size continuous good feeding is required. Keep the heifer calves of the good milkers. Irregular feeding and milk at wrong temperature may cause scours in calves. The milk cow intended for beefing may go right on milking while she is fattening. For inflamed udders in milk cows try rubbing with a mixture of lard and common salt, using about as much as the lard will take up.

Wood Ashes as a Medicine.

Wood ash seems to be a curious remedy for diseases in animals, yet its virtues in that capacity are much appreciated in Mashonaland. One well known farmer in that country has raised pigs on a very extensive scale for nearly twenty years without ever receiving a visitation of cholera or swine fever and with a loss of only 2 per cent of his animals from plague. He attributes his good fortune to the fact that he keeps wood ashes and charcoal mixed with salt constantly before his pigs. The mixture is kept in large covered boxes, with holes bored near the bottom, from which the animals work the stuff out as fast as they want it. They never, it appears, eat more of it than is good for them.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

Frizzellburg.

The street light project is developing slowly, and the indications are that it will be completed before the holidays. It is hoped that the people here will manifest some interest in this needed improvement by contributing when called on.

The Grange held a largely attended meeting here on Tuesday night, at which plans were perfected for the chicken supper to be held in the hall this Saturday afternoon and night. Suppers will be served after 4 o'clock at the hall, and at the homes of those convenient, if desired.

Harry Singer, wife and two boys, Vernon and Paul, of Baltimore, are spending the week with folks in this vicinity. Clarence and Mabel Myers visited friends at Detour and Middleburg, since last Thursday, and returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. Ella Himes and daughter, Laura, and Mrs. Ivy Arbaugh and son, Jesse, of near Gettysburg, spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. David Myers of this place.

Jennie Dickensheets is visiting relatives in Hanover this week.

Many who know Miss Flora Frizzell will regret to learn that she accidentally fell and dislocated her shoulder, also sustaining internal injuries. She is located in Baltimore.

The groundhog and the weather man seemed to have a contest until Wednesday. Unless the latter puts on a little more style in the way of seasonable weather, the former will lose its popularity in the homes.

William Arthur has sold his farm recently to Jonas Lippy for \$10,500, who will take possession in the spring.

The report that Mrs. Harvey Flickinger is rapidly recovering from the operation for the removal of gall stones is being received with gladness. She is expected home in a week or two, and her coming will be anxiously awaited.

Mrs. William Arthur's condition remains unchanged, except at times when she is apparently much better.

One of our trappers had the misfortune to have nearly all his traps stolen last Sunday. No doubt the thief often heard the saying, "The better the day, the better the deed," and felt assured of doing a little or no wrong. The victim is in an angry mood, and the thief can congratulate himself if he escapes getting in his clutches.

Last Sunday, Nov. 29, Mrs. H. E. Kooztz tendered her husband with a genuine birthday surprise dinner in honor of his fortieth anniversary. Without any knowledge of the pending event he went to church in the morning as usual. During his absence a score or more of relatives and friends congregated at the home to greet the recipient with a smile and a handshake on his return. Though somewhat amazed at the presence of so many he soon realized what it all meant. The affair was skillfully planned and executed by the good wife, and terminated in a social good time for the participants. The most enjoyable feature was an elegant dinner, and served in abundance. It consisted of oysters, chicken, cranberries, celery, vegetables, cake and ice cream. The host received many pretty and useful presents. Those present were, H. E. Kooztz and wife; Mrs. Mary Stoner; Judge John E. Eckenrode and wife; Wm. R. Robinson, wife and son, Roy; Mrs. Mordecai Babylon and daughter, Irma; Frank Schaeffer and wife; Mrs. Mattie Myers; Mrs. Annie Stoner; Misses Julia Little, Cora Shuey, Margaret Eckenrode, Grace Stoner; Messrs Norman and Irvin Myers, Charles Null, Earle and John Schaeffer, Carroll and Sterling Little, Howard E. Kooztz, Jr., Vernon Eckenrode, William M. Stoner, James L. Stoner, Jr., and wife and Harry Little and wife.

Detour.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Eigenbrode, of Rocky Ridge, spent Sunday afternoon at Rev. F. J. Kobb's.

Miss Vallie M. Shorb spent a day last week with her aunt, Mrs. M. A. Koons, in Taneytown.

Mrs. Jas. Warren and Mrs. Guy Warren, attended the funeral of Mr. Harbaugh, who died suddenly, last week, near Thurmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Miller, of Rocky Ridge, were guests of their son, W. C. Miller's, on Sunday, Nov. 22.

Mrs. M. L. Fogle and Mrs. Maggie Fogle and son, Harry, spent last Saturday in Frederick, on business.

Miss Beulah Marshall and brother, Edward, of York, are visiting at their aunt, Mrs. Jno. Hahn.

Mr. P. D. Koons, wife and son, were visitors at Mr. Wm. Birely's, of Ladiesburg, on Sunday last.

Miss Florence Lindeman, of Littlestown, is spending a few days with Miss Verna Diller.

Miss Mary Weybright is visiting friends in Waynesboro, for a few weeks.

Mrs. H. Boyer is on the sick list, at present.

Mr. Jos. Waeshe has rented his farm, which is now occupied by Mr. Milton Troxell, to Mr. J. Dorsey, of near Bucky's Mill.

Misses Kerren Kuhn, Gertrude Roland, and Messrs. Clyde Shadrach, J. Holsinger and Prof. J. A. Blair, of M. C. I., spent Thanksgiving with Miss Coral Diller.

Misses Francis Faith, Katie Smith and Mildred Bohn, of M. C. I., spent Thanksgiving with Miss Marguerite Miller.

Misses Florence Englar and Margaret Englar, of New Windsor, are visiting Miss Mary Weybright, for a few days.

Dr. M. W. Shorb, of Baltimore, spent a few days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Shorb.

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Townsend, of Baltimore, and Miss Mabel Myers and brother, Clarence, of Frizzellburg, were recent visitors at Mr. P. D. Koons'.

Uniontown.

Mrs. Howard Brumbaugh and son, Charles, of Orange, N. J., spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her father, Mr. D. S. Diehl, at Evergreen Lawn.

E. G. Cover, of Easton, Md., spent Monday and Tuesday with his mother, Mrs. Mary Cover.

Ed. Lescalet and family, of Libertytown, were guests of Wm. Sloaner's family, over Sunday.

Thos. Cover and wife, Dr. Glass, Mr. Steek and Harry Russell, of Winchester, Va., were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. James Cover.

Mrs. Jane Fowler, of New Windsor, is spending some time with her son, Harry Fowler, at the West end of town.

Mrs. Edward Crumpacker and children, have been visiting Mrs. Frank Bowersox.

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

Mrs. Elizabeth Davis was in New Windsor this week visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Anders.

Samuel Hiltabridle lost a fine horse from lock jaw the past week.

The Jr. C. E. Mission Society of the Lutheran church, held their Thanksgiving exercise last Sunday afternoon, and returned over \$5.00 from their cradle mite boxes.

Miss May Brown, of Columbia, Pa., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Theo. Haines.

The Lutheran Sunday School will hold its Christmas service on Christmas eve as is its usual custom.

The ministers of the town met Thursday afternoon to arrange for Union Week of Prayer services.

Any persons desiring a copy of "Choice Maryland Cookery" would do well to secure it at once, as only about fifty copies are on hand of the 4th. edition.

Clear Ridge.

The remains of Maurice, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Yingling, of Baltimore, and grandson of Mrs. Rachael Caylor, was interred in the Pipe Creek cemetery, on Sunday. He leaves a father, mother, and five brothers and three sisters to mourn their loss. Maurice was a bright and promising boy, but that dread disease, typhoid fever, soon claimed its victim. He was the first of the family to be called away by death. His age was 16 years, 9 months and 29 days. Thus we see that when his loved ones were looking upon him as a support in their declining years, his earthly work was ended.

A large number of persons accompanied the remains from Baltimore to Linwood, thus showing the high esteem of his friends and neighbors. Funeral services were conducted by Elders Tobias Fike and J. Smith, of Baltimore, and W. P. Englar, of Uniontown.

Miss Merle Waltz, of Baltimore, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Waltz.

Mrs. Kate Cookson, of Westminster, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Beard and family.

William Gobright has returned home after spending a week in Baltimore.

Mr. Palmer, of Hampstead, visited his son, Frank, the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Palmer of the same place, also spent a few days with their brother and family.

There seems to be plenty of ground hog on the Ridge this week.

Mrs. Mary Otto is visiting her cousin, Ezra Caylor near Uniontown.

Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Beard, gave a dinner to sixty-five friends on Sunday, who attended the funeral of their nephew, Maurice Yingling. About forty were taken to the train at Linwood and New Windsor.

Linwood.

Yesterday the temperature in this locality was too warm to stir about, today too cold to sit still unless by a warm stove. We have a taste of real winter today.

Every thing is very quiet in our hamlet and surroundings. The only excitement are the hogs squealing in the farmers yards and the many porkers that have been turned into lard, sausage, etc., shows how well the farmers will live during the cold days that are coming.

Mrs. Belva Thomas and son, of Baltimore, are visiting her father, Mr. A. Gilbert.

Miss Maggie Etzler is visiting friends in Howard county.

Miss Mary Lord, of New Windsor College, spent a few days with Miss Helen Englar.

Ralph Myers, second son of Mr. Lee Myers, has French measles.

Mr. Joe Gilbert, of Waynesboro, visited his father, from Saturday until Sunday evening.

Bally's famous white trotter that has been seen many times travelling the road from Linwood Heights to Linwood, is no more. His death was a sad one, but his kind master, Mr. Will Messler, gave him a decent burial, where his bones can rest in peace.

The ladies in Linwood and vicinity are busy practicing for the Christmas entertainment, which will be held in the Sunday School hall, on Christmas eve.

Union Bridge.

Mr. J. W. Little and bride, are residing in their newly furnished house, on West Broadway.

Mr. Charles L. Myers, wife and son, of Hanover, spent Thanksgiving here with his sister, Mrs. Chas. E. Gray.

Geo. P. Bucky, Jr., who was thrown from his motor cycle several weeks ago, and had his left foot severely injured, is able to be about again.

Eleven telephone linemen are in this section planting new poles, and trimming trees and overhauling the C. & P. Co.'s lines generally.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Saylor spent part of last week in Washington, with their daughter, Mrs. Lindsay and family, and attended the National Grange meeting.

Mr. Samuel Garver spent his Thanksgiving with his parents, in Waynesboro, Pa.

Our stores here begin to show the coming of Christmas.

Tyrons.

Miss Ida Little and Mr. Edward Fritz, of Baltimore, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Fritz, from Friday till Monday.

Joseph Coe and wife, of Trevanion, spent Sunday with John Marquet.

Don't forget the oyster supper, next week, for the benefit of the P. O. S. of A.

Rocky Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Valentine held a family reunion at their home, on November 30th. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Valentine; Mr. Fitz, of Waynesboro; Mr. and Mrs. Wilks and son, of Hagerstown; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Keilhoit and daughter; Charles Valentine, and others.

W. A. Black was in Baltimore, Saturday, on a business trip.

Messrs. J. B. Black and Harry Miller bagged quite a nice lot of rabbits on a recent gunning trip.

Mrs. Allan Bitler is visiting in Baltimore.

Mrs. Joseph Shriver, who has been very ill at her home, is somewhat better.

Mrs. George Kenner, who has been at the hospital, in Baltimore, has returned to her home.

Mrs. J. S. Biggs and Mrs. D. S. Biggs and children, and maid, spent last week in Baltimore, visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Minnie Wantz spent several days at Hagerstown, visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. Zook.

Misses Edna and Minnie Wantz gave a social in honor of Mr. John Wantz, of Hagerstown, to a number of their young friends, on Thursday evening. A most enjoyable time was had by all.

Pleasant Valley.

The Spider Web Social, held last Thursday night, in the P. O. S. of A. hall, by the teachers and pupils of the public school, was a decided success. The Pleasant Valley band was present and favored us with excellent music. The teachers especially feel very grateful to them for their kindness, as they played free of charge, also to the patrons and people in general for their kind assistance. The net proceeds \$32.91 will be used for library purposes.

Home Missionary Service, will be held by the Reformed congregation, this Sunday, at 7 o'clock.

New Windsor.

Mrs. D. P. Smelser entertained the W. H. and F. Missionary Society, of the Presbyterian church, at her home, on Tuesday evening. It being the Christmas meeting, Christmas boxes were packed for missionaries on the field, after which refreshments were served.

On Tuesday evening, the members of town board, tried the water plugs. A piece of hose was brought from Westminster, and was found very satisfactory.

The entertainment that was to have been given this Friday evening, by the students of the College, has been postponed until next Friday, December 11th.

The New Windsor Turnpike Co. purchased a stone crusher.

Miss G. May Forrest, of Taneytown, spent last Friday night with Mrs. M. D. Reid.

J. Ross Galt and son, Albert, spent Sunday last, with friends at Taneytown.

M. C. I. Notes.

The two new sections ordered to repair the furnace have arrived and are being put in place.

Mr. James John and his cousin, Mr. Olen Wallas of Rockwall, Texas, spent November 30th, at Gettysburg.

The Emersonian Literary Society held an election for officers, December 2nd., with the following results: President, D. M. Englar; Vice President, K. A. Nusbaum; Secretary, Pearl Star; Treasurer, Kathryn Smith; Editor of Star, M. D. Anthony.

The Winter Term began last Monday, with good interest. The greater part of the day was spent enrolling and arranging the program of studies. Inquiries were made by several regarding the Agriculture Course. The greater number of the new students entered upon the Commercial Course. This course is so arranged that the work can be taken up at any time. The new students enrolled this week are as follows: Miss Edna Fox, Messrs. Cland Koons, Frank Blattenberger, Harry Wolf, John Young, Edgar Frounfeiter, Joseph Fleagle and Glen Bowers. Others are expected.

Southern Carroll.

Calvary Lutheran church, of Woodbine, will hold an oyster supper, on Dec. 10th.

Messrs. William J. and Herman Beck entered school in Baltimore, on Dec. 1. The former at Eaton & Burnett's Business College; the latter in one of the male grammar schools. We wish them both success, and commend their ambition to acquire a better education.

There are many more young people in this section who ought to be in high school or college.

"The Prince of Peace" is the title of the Christmas service to be given at Brandenburg M. P. church, on Christmas night.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walker, of Central, Frederick county, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brandenburg, on Monday and Tuesday.

Scores of hogs were slaughtered the past week, and we suspect many more will go the "tub" as soon as the quarantine is raised.

J. J. Brandenburg made a business trip to the Md. Agricultural College, on Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. Melville and Miss Ethel Barnes, both of Sykesville, were married on Nov. 25th., and are spending a fortnight in New York. They will reside in Sykesville.

The quarterly meeting of District Lodge No. 4, I. O. G. T., met with Enterprise Lodge, at Daniel, on Nov. 28th. Rev. C. P. Nowlin, of Lisbon, Howard county, presided. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm. Reports showed increases in membership and much activity in temperance work. An excellent dinner was served by the ladies of Enterprise Lodge.

We heartily commend the RECORD for its able editorial in last week's issue, headed "Is it right, or wrong?"

If All Candidates Wore White.

The word "candidate" is from the Latin "candidatus." Literally it means white robed, and it was thus called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga. Fancy, if you can, all our modern Americans dressed in accordance with their political ambitions. In some sections there would be no such thing as a dark suit of clothes. Washington would simply be one shining center of universal whiteness.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Big Postal Deficit.

Washington, Nov. 29.—In his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, Postmaster General Meyer gives the total receipts for the year as \$196,478,663, and the total expenditures as \$208,351,886, thereby showing a deficit of \$11,873,223, the largest in the history of the department, with an additional loss from fire, burglary, etc., of \$37,056. The deficit of 1909, it is estimated, will again exceed \$16,000,000.

Attention is particularly called to a number of improvements in business methods of the department as tending to its advantage and the saving of considerable amounts. Recommendation is again made for the creation of the position of director of posts, at a high salary, and who shall hold office during good behavior, the object being to have a continuity of policies for the benefit of the postal service and the people of the United States.

The necessity for good roads is pointed out in connection with the development of the rural free delivery service. It is suggested that should Congress grant the department authority to utilize rural routes still further by the establishment of a limited parcel post, confined entirely to rural delivery routes, it would then be possible to earn additional revenue amounting to millions of dollars, and at the same time benefit the farmer by enabling him to have merchandise delivered by telephone or postal card, which otherwise would not be purchased.

"The special parcel post," says the Postmaster General, "will enable the farmer to have small parcels delivered at his gates, to live better, and to obtain easily the necessities of life." Permission is requested to establish, experimentally, a limited parcel post in not to exceed four counties, in order to demonstrate the practicability of the plan.

The Postmaster General again urges legislation permitting the establishment in connection with postoffices. Experiments with stamp vending machines, says the postmaster general, are still being conducted, with every prospect that the defects which developed in the preliminary tests will be overcome. These machines, it is expected by the department, will add immeasurably to the public convenience.

The campaign of education in the schoolhouses in matters pertaining to the ordinary operation of the postal service, so as to emphasize the importance of careful addressing, the placing of the name and address of the sender on envelopes, etc., is recommended to be continued, so as to save hundreds of thousands of letters and packages from going to the Dead Letter Office each year, as is now the case.

A marked improvement in the efficiency of the service is noted by the Postmaster General, which, he says, is due to the policy of retaining postmasters of all grades whose records have been satisfactory. He believes, however, that the appointment of second and third class postmasters should lie with the Postmaster General, as is now the practice with fourth-class offices. This, he says, would reserve to the President the appointment of postmasters at the more important offices and relieve him of a vast amount of routine work that is a tax upon his time.

LEGAL WORD SPECIALISTS.

Have to Know Exact Shade of Meaning in Words and Phrases.

"Some people seem to think that an important legal document can be drawn up by a lawyer in the time it takes his client to smoke a cigar," remarked a gray haired law clerk the other day. "It takes time and the most scrupulous care to get things just right. If lawyers were not careful the Lord only knows where the clients would land."

"Why, I know a man in one of the great law offices who is a specialist in the exact shade of meaning of each word or phrase used in a legal document. Nothing goes out of that office without being submitted first to him to pass upon. Sometimes he will give a week to the study of but one short but very important paper, theorizing as to the possibilities of its meaning being construed this way and that. When he gets through with a document, however, and has submitted every word of it to the acid test there is practically no chance of its not being exactly right, as to its verbiage at least. In some cases, too, it is deemed desirable by clients to becloud the meaning of a contract so that there is a loophole for its being construed in another way in the event of certain contingencies occurring. That is where the services of an expert word juggler are indispensable."

"The biggest case that I ever heard of in this line was when one of the great corporations wished to issue some mortgage bonds against its property. A long contract had to be drawn, and the wording on the back of the bond had to be decided upon. The matter was so important that, after the attorneys themselves had decided on the forms to be used, it was turned over to two of these experts in verbiage."

"They looked up the dictionary meaning of practically every word used in the two documents and made innumerable changes and suggestions. Before the papers were finished thirty different drafts of each of the two documents had been made, and there was not a word used in the final form of the papers that had not been considered carefully, not only as to its individual meaning, but also as to its individual relation to the other words of the phrase or sentence containing it. It is safe to say that these two documents are never likely to be assailed successfully in a court of law and that they mean exactly what the corporation and its counsel wished them to mean."—New York Press.

Wrong.

A man recently entered a restaurant and ordered a steak. When the waiter served him with it the customer said, "I'm afraid you'll have to take it back, for I find I've come out without my—" "Purse," of course interrupted the waiter. "No," replied the man, "my false teeth!"

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.

D. M. MEHRING. CHAS. H. BASEHOAR

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 throwed 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.

MEHRING & BASEHOAR.

To Christmas Shoppers.

The Largest and Latest Novelties in Christmas Goods.

We invite you to call and inspect our line which we have bought with the greatest care, having your wants in mind, and also with the object in view of giving you the most value for the least money. As space won't permit us to name all we have, but will name a few of the many to show that we have the most complete line in town.

Silverware! Silverware!

We carry a full line of Rogers Bros. 1847 and Wm. E. Rogers, consisting of Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Jewelry Boxes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sugar Shells, Ice Cream Spoons, Orange Spoons, Gravy Ladles, Soup Ladles, Pie Spoons, Berry Spoons, Cold Meat Forks, etc. Also a lot of Ormolu Gold Clocks.

Dishes! Dishes!

Our line of Dishes is complete in China and Jap ware, consisting of Berry Sets, Chocolate Sets, Salads, Desert Dishes, Cracker Jars, Cup and Saucers, Bureau Sets, Hair Receivers, Bon-Bon Dishes and Vases. Our line of Water Sets is larger than ever, over 40 different Patterns to select from.

Lamps! Lamps!

We have the largest line of Lamps, consisting of Parlor, Hall, Dining Room and Hand Lamps.

Fine Presents for Ladies and Gents

consisting of Clocks, Albums, Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Shaving Sets, Smoking Sets, Necktie Boxes, Comb and Brush Sets, Mirrors, etc.

TOYS AND DOLLS.

Our Doll Department is large, consisting of Jointed Dolls, Dressed Dolls, Kid Dolls and Rag Dolls. Prices range from 10c to \$2.50.

Our Toy Department is much larger than it ever was before. It consists of Air Rifles, Miniature Trains, with track; Hook and Ladder Wagons, Fire Engines, Gasoline Engines, Cars, Hobby Horses, Baby Carriages, Wheelbarrows, Tool Chests, Trunks, Child's Bureau, Horns, Tops, Balls, Child's Wash Sets, Mechanical Toys, Hit-the-Coon, Drums, Pianos, Chimes, etc.

GAMES AND BOOKS.

We have Games from Old Maids to Crokinole Boards, Blocks in Burnt Wood and Picture; Christmas Tree Ornaments in all styles.

A Word About Our Candy.

We have Candy from 8c to \$1.00 per pound. We invite schools to come and look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Those purchasing presents can have them laid back until Christmas.

P. S.—With every purchase of \$1.00 from our Christmas line we will give a Calendar Plaque much larger and nicer than last year.

J. T. KOONTZ.

A FAMOUS CEMETERY

Pere Lachaise Is One of the Landmarks of Paris.

IT HAS A STORMY HISTORY.

This Picturesque Burial Place Has Served as a Battleground as well as a Graveyard—Its Monuments, Lovers and Disconsolate Widows.

Pere Lachaise is the largest and quite the most interesting of the Paris cemeteries most noted after the Jesuit confessor of Louis XIV., whose country seat occupied the site of the present chapel until the ground was made a cemetery in 1804. It covers 110 acres of ground, is picturesque, but quite unlovely. Here wrote about the tombs that "weight was their chief peculiarity and that all the monuments looked as if each family had tried to pile as much marble as possible on to their deceased relatives."

Pere Lachaise has a stormy history. In 1814 the Russians fought the French there and gave them a beating. During the commune the Versailles and Communards fought several pitched battles among the tombstones and did considerable damage. But it is not so much with the history of the cemetery as with the people buried in it that we have to deal. A volume might be filled with the mere list of all the celebrated men and women buried in it, for, as Victor Hugo wrote, "being buried in Pere Lachaise is like having mahogany furniture—a sign of elegance."

In Pere Lachaise the monument which attracts most visitors is that of Abelard and Heloise, the two most famous lovers in the world. The monument was first erected 637 years after their death and brought to Pere Lachaise in 1817 from the museum where it had been during the revolution. Another famous lover, Alfred de Musset, lies buried not far from the two willows over the graves of Heloise and Abelard. David, the painter, Rachel, the actress; Balzac, Scribe, Michelet and many other well known folk lie near at hand. Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, Lord Seymour and other well known Englishmen are to be found in other portions of the cemetery, while literature is represented not only by great authors, but by Lesurques, the Victim of Dubosc in the famous legal Lyons Mail imbroglio.

But Pere Lachaise has more romance than in its tombstones. Chattering one day with one of the old grooms, who are the keepers of this grim park, I learned some curious facts about it.

"We never have a dull moment," the man said. "You may think that our time here is monotonous, but you are quite wrong if you do so. To begin with, there are the burglars. The cemetery is overrun with them. There are three kinds of burglars. There are the connoisseurs who often get away with valuable prizes, for you will be surprised at the works of art of small size which people put in their chests. The window is broken, a stick slipped through the hole, and all sorts of things worth having are fished out; then the bronze stealers, who take away as much as they can carry in their special pockets and make from 15 to 20 francs a day at the game until we catch them.

"A little while ago a bust weighing forty pounds was taken out of the cemetery over one of the robbers. But the most curious form of robbery is, perhaps, that of the pearl wreaths. Women are the principal offenders. They select the new ones, which are not weather stained, flatten them with their backs against the tombstone, slip them under their dresses, and when they have got away with them (we have no right to search even suspicious looking customers) sell them to dealers, to whom they tell the well worn story of a poor workwoman who has need of food.

"You would hardly believe it, but Pere Lachaise," said the keeper, "is a favorite meeting place for lovers. We get schoolboys of all ages, and perhaps more schoolboys and schoolgirls than anything else. But the three most curious things we see here in the cemetery are the forlorn widows, the letter boxes and the cafe." "The cafe?" I asked. "Yes. There are hundreds of people in Paris who refuse to believe that their dead do not enjoy after death the good things they used to like when they were alive. Mothers bring apples and sweets and leave them on the tombstones of their children. People bring wine and glasses, and there is one old gentleman who leaves a potato salad on his son's tombstone regularly every Sunday. Of course the children soon find out these things, and we have never been able to convince the people who bring them of the absurdity of doing so. It is a very harmless superstition, after all."

"And the letter boxes?" I asked. "Lovers' letter boxes," said the guardian. "There are dozens of them in all parts of Pere Lachaise. Some-in all parts of the cemetery are in the trunks of trees; sometimes they are little hollows under stones.

"The inconsolable widow is a frequent visitor. She is a pretty woman, and black suits her. She kneels down by a tombstone, rarely the same one, and when a likely looking mourner of the other sex appears bursts into tears. Two leave her pretty arm, and the two of these widows invited me to her wedding six months ago, and last month I was called to give evidence about her meetings with her victim, for she had seven other husbands living."—St. James' Gazette.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]

Many Americans, possibly a number of Washingtonians, will be surprised to learn that in the national capital, often called "the city beautiful" and declared to surpass the capitals of Europe, there are within a few blocks of the White House, beautifully trim in its immediate surroundings, large areas where rubbish, filth and tangled masses of wild brush growth abound.

To many visitors to Washington it would be hardly believable to think that almost within a stone's throw of the spotlessly clean White House there are big piles of ashes and trash, a wide area of sluggish marsh land, a wide area of wilderness of trees and scrub undergrowth. Yet this is the fact.

Ugly Spots in Capital.

"Although a hundred years have rolled by since the White House was built, although civic improvement societies have been hard at work in their efforts to bring reform in the beautification of our American cities and although the national capital has had handsome improvements made in some directions as far away as five miles from the White House," said a well known official the other day, "yet off to the southwest, just beyond the site where the palatial home of the bureau of American republics is rising in the air, there are views which for unsightliness would be hard to surpass.

Great Piles of Rubbish.

"Great piles of old water pipe, old wagons and long piles of waste add their unsightliness to the neighborhood. If there is any part of the District which should be kept handsome not merely for the sake of cleanliness itself and the health of the citizens of the District, but more especially for the sake of creating with foreigners and other visitors a favorable impression of America's great capital, it is that section of the city within a short radius of the White House."

Senator Smith's New Home.

Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan has had the old property which he purchased a few months ago at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and L streets northwest remodeled so extensively that it looks like an entirely new house.

The entrance hall extends across the front of the house on the basement floor, back of which is a large stair hall, with broad stairs leading to the main floor. Across the front of the main floor is a spacious drawing room, finished in elaborate decorative plaster work.

The dining room, on this floor, back of the central stair hall, is finished in mahogany, the paneled wainscoting reaching almost to the ceiling, which is beamed in mahogany. The library, which is immediately back of the central stair hall on the basement floor, is finished in oak.

To Pasteurize Milk Supply.

In view of the definite tracing of the outbreak of typhoid fever in Georgetown to the owner of a dairy farm, the health officers of the District of Columbia and of the federal government have renewed their efforts to make all milk pasteurized, so as to make it safe for use as food.

In the case of Georgetown it was found that the germs of the disease were conveyed to the milk by a woman who had typhoid fever eighteen years ago and whose body still gives off virulent typhoid germs.

Surgeon General Walter Wyman of the public health service says that it was established that at least 2 per cent of the recovered cases of typhoid were bacilli carriers for a longer or shorter period and that if they handled milk they would infect it, but pasteurization would kill the germs.

Laundry War Planned.

The war which has been waged against unclean lunch rooms and lodging houses by the District health officer for the last several months is to be turned in a new direction. Announcement has been made by the officials that a crusade against the violators of the regulation which requires all persons conducting laundry establishments at their homes to register with the department will be started.

The law was framed some weeks ago and is now in effect. It is estimated that 10,000 persons in the District each week take to their homes soiled linen, which is washed, ironed and returned to the owners. Only 135 of these have registered with the health officer and obtained permits to conduct such a business.

Buds to Dance.

All society knows in respect of Ethel Roosevelt's coming out is that she will be presented to it on Dec. 28 at a little dance which is to be one of the most exclusive affairs of the season. Few married folk will be present, the exceptions, outside the parents of the debutante, being Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, the Douglas Robinsons of New York and Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. Almost all the invitations are to be restricted to the society's buds, a few of last winter and several close friends of the president's daughters who have been out two or more years.

Wild Geese on the Potomac.

Several flocks of wild geese have been seen on the river by the officers of the Washington and Potomac line steamer Wakefield recently. One flock of about a dozen was seen near Cedar Point, and a still larger flock was noticed off the mouth of Potomac creek, about forty miles below this city.

The hunters say that it is seldom that wild geese come to the Potomac so early, and the indications point to a good season this winter. Wild ducks are also reported to be more numerous, and it is thought they will also be plentiful with the coming of cold weather. CARL SCHOFIELD.

NEW SHORT STORIES

High Finance.

The late Bishop Potter at one of the delightful reunions of the Episcopal academy in Philadelphia—Bishop Potter was educated at this venerable and aristocratic school—condemned modern finance.

"I condemn at least," he is reported to have said, "that sort of modern finance that consists in getting something for nothing. I once knew a boy who would have made a splendid financier.

"This boy, strolling idly through the streets—he never had anything to do—met another.

"I wish," he said, "that I had a nickel. Then I'd buy a good five cent cigar and go into the woods and have a smoke."

"I have a nickel," said the other boy.

"Have you?" the first cried eagerly. "Then let's form a corporation."

"All right. How is it done?"

"I'll be the president. You'll be the stockholder. The nickel will be the capital, and we'll invest it in tobacco."

"The thing was agreed to, and the president, taking the stockholder's 5



"I DON'T SEE IT," HE SAID. cents, bought a cigar forthwith. Then he led the way to the woods. There he sat down on a log, lit up and began to smoke skillfully.

"The stockholder waited for his turn to come, he waited very patiently. But the cigar diminished. One-third of it, two-thirds of it disappeared, and still the president showed no signs of satiety.

"Say," exclaimed the stockholder at last, "don't I get a whack here?"

"The president, knocking off the ashes, shook his head.

"I don't see it," he said.

"But what," shouted the angry stockholder, "do I get for my capital?"

"Well," said the president, "you can spit!"—Washington Star.

They Were, of Course.

Parker M. White, the humorous advertisement writer, was talking in Pittsburg about the universality of advertising.

"Doctors, lawyers, clergymen," he said, "claim not to advertise, but somehow or other we see their advertisements occasionally. Am I not right?"

"The millionaire proprietor of a patent tonic called on a well known doctor one day.

"Look here," he said; "you are the Dr. Leroy Fisher who is attending Senator Stoxon, are you not?"

"I am, sir," the physician answered.

"Well," said the tonic man, "what'll you take to put on the daily bulletins that you give out about the senator this sentence: 'Use Blood Bitters. They ward off disease?'"

"Why, man," said the famous doctor indignantly, "I wouldn't do that for anything. Those bulletins are not advertisements."

"The other chuckled harshly.

"Ain't they?" he said. "Then take your own name off 'em."

Mark's Triumph Over the Doorkeeper.

Mark Twain tried the other day to go behind the scenes on one of the roofs.

"Ye' can't come in," said the doorkeeper who guarded the entrance from the boxes.

"But I have a pass," said the humorist.

"I don't care if you have a sayson ticket," said the doorkeeper. "No wan gets through this door. Go to th' rigler stage door if yez want to git in. I've turned down iverybody."

"But I'm Mark Twain," said Mr. Clemens.

"I don't care if ye're Big Tim Soolivan," said the doortender.

Mr. Twain got the manager and was triumphantly escorted through the door. "What do you think now, my man?" he asked, with a bit of kindly malice.

"I tink it's a dom shame," said the doortender. "An' after me toornin' down Eddie Foy no longer ago than last night!"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Witty French Aeronaut.

It would appear that M. Santos-Dumont, the famous aeronaut, has a pretty wit. He was once called as a witness in a case concerning a disputed will, and during his cross examination he was much bullied by a very conceited young lawyer. "Now tell me," said the latter, speaking of the deceased testator, "was not Mr. X. in the habit of talking to himself when alone?" "I'm sure I don't know."



For Lame Back

An aching back is instantly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment.

This liniment takes the place of massage and is better than sticky plasters. It penetrates—without rubbing—through the skin and muscular tissue right to the bone, quickens the blood, relieves congestion, and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Sloan's Liniment

has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints.

Price 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.



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.
11-14-3m

High Grade Suits and Overcoats

AT LOW PRICES
at Carroll County's Best, Biggest and Only Exclusive Clothing Store—

SHARRER & GORSUCH,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

Suits and Overcoats, \$5.00 to \$20.00.
At \$12.00 and \$15.00 we are showing the best Styles and Qualities you have ever seen in Overcoats and Suits.

Stylish Reefer and Long Overcoats for Boys, 4 to 16-year sizes. \$1.50 to \$8.00.
Handsome Knee Pants Suits at Low Prices.

New Shades in Suitings to Order.
Try us on a Suit to order—will please you in style, fit and price.

Our Underwear and Gloves are the good warm kind, and at the right price.

Our Cord Pants trade grows each year, because we sell the best for both Men and Boys.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

at Taneytown in the State of Maryland at the close of business, Nov. 27, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 39,211.62
Stocks, Securities, etc.	91,995.94
Banking-house, Furniture & Fixture	4,079.89
Other real estate and mortgages owned	21,628.77
Due from National Banks	5,444.61
Due from Private Banks & Bankers	5,585.19
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	72.50
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie	\$4,400.00
Legal-tender Notes	4,000.00
Total	\$178,416.51
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 13,000.00
Surplus Fund	4,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, taxes paid	7,500.85
Due to National Banks	1,178.14
Due to State Banks	212.55
Dividends Unpaid	17.70
Individual Deposit subject to check	22,078.73
Demand certificates of deposit	72.95
Time certificates of deposit	129,580.27
Liabilities other than those above stated	475.92
Total	\$178,416.51

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

WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of December, 1908.

JOHN H. DIFFENDAL, J. P.
CORRECT—ATTEST:
J. J. CRAPSTER,
JOSHUA KOUTZ, } Directors,
D. J. HESSON.

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-ly

HORSES & MULES.



2 car loads of Horses and Mules at Littlestown, all ages, for sale or exchange. This is the time to buy to save money

H. A. SPALDING,
Littlestown, Pa.

Carload of Horses!



I will receive a car load of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Saturday, Dec. 5, 1908. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR,
HANOVER, PA.

Wanted At Once

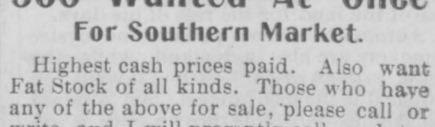


500 Horses & Mules to ship to Southern Market.

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

HOWARD J. SPALDING,
LITTLESTOWN, PA

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.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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.

USE OUR Special Notice Column FOR SHORT ADS.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson X.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 6, 1908.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, I Kings iii, 4-15. Memory Verses, 11, 12—Golden Text, Prov. ix, 10—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.] In some Bible studies there are some words which we do well to carry with us through those studies, and in this lesson and the next we should remember these words: "Then sat Solomon upon the throne of David, his father, and his kingdom was established greatly." "Then Solomon sat on the throne of the Lord as king instead of David, his father, and prophesied, and all Israel obeyed him" (I Kings iii, 12; I Chron. xxix, 23). Another name was given to Solomon at his birth which some do not seem to be familiar. It is written, "The Lord loved him, and He sent by the hand of Nathan, the prophet, and he called his name Jedidiah (beloved of the Lord) because of the Lord" (II Sam. xii, 24, 25). The name Solomon, which means "peaceable," was given to him before he was born (I Chron. xxii, 9, margin). How beautifully suggestive the two names—beloved of the Lord, a man of rest, the Lord giving peace and quietness in his days. How sadly he failed to let God work out his plan! How perfectly it will be wrought out in the true Son of David, of whom God said, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased" (Matt. iii, 17; xv, 5).

How strangely do the first three verses of our lesson chapter read in the light of God's commands to have no fellowship with the heathen nations or their idols, affinity with Pharaoh, king of Egypt; marrying his daughter, loving the Lord and walking in His statutes, yet sacrificing and burning incense in high places! It sounds a good deal like the worldly combinations of today, which must so grieve the Spirit, for we are plainly told that whosoever will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God (Jas. iv, 4). In these days the tabernacle and the brazen altar were at Gibeon, but the ark of the covenant was in the tent at Jerusalem which David had pitched for it, and to Gibeon Solomon and his people went to offer burnt offerings unto the Lord (verse 4; I Chron. xxi, 29; II Chron. i, 1-6). All the offerings appointed by God were typical of the one great offering of His Son, who by the sacrifice of Himself put away the sins of all who receive Him. Only by Him have we truly worshiped God, and He has accepted our worship, and for His sake God does all things for His people, notwithstanding their unworthiness.

So we read that in that night Jehovah appeared to Solomon, and God said unto him, "Ask what I shall give thee" (verse 5; II Chron. i, 7). God is the Creator, to whom nothing is too hard or wonderful (Jer. xxxii, 17), and Jehovah is God coming to man in grace and a righteousness which He Himself gives by virtue of His great sacrifice. He is the same one who when here in humiliation said to a poor blind man, "What wilt thou that I shall do unto thee?" (Luke xviii, 41). He said to the apostles and through them to us: "If ye abide in Me and My words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you." "Whatever ye shall ask in My name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye shall ask anything in My name, I will do it" (John xv, 7; xiv, 13, 14). There is a word also in this connection in Isa. xlv, 11, "Concerning the work of my hands, command ye me," in reference to which the late John Wilkinson once wrote me, "It is strong language, and though it is in the Jews' by interpretation, we can take it as application, and I take it in the modern sense of 'your wishes are commands to me'; press your desires and hold me to my word." Here is something we seem to know little about, for we are so lacking in oneness with Him in His purpose.

In reply to God's great offer Solomon rehearsed the facts concerning the present situation, the great mercy and kindness that had been shown to his father David, his own position as king over so great a people by the grace of God and the great need of wisdom and understanding to rule so great a people, and he said, "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people" (verses 6-9; II Chron. i, 8-10). Judah and Israel were said to be as the sand which is by the sea in multitude, dwelling safely, every man under his vine and under his fig tree, and so God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart, even as the sand that is on the seashore, making him to excel all the wisdom of the east and of Egypt, so that people came from all kings to hear and see (I Kings iv, 20, 25, 29, 34).

Because of Solomon's request God not only gave him what he asked, but also riches and honor, which he had not asked (verses 10-14; II Chron. i, 11, 12), making us think of Eph. iii, 20, 21, and of Him who, speaking of the queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon, said, "A greater than Solomon is here" (Matt. xii, 42). He is the wisdom of God and has said to us by His Spirit, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him" (I Cor. i, 24, 30; Jas. i, 5). He is ready to be our wisdom for every day, every hour, every moment, every emergency, every person we have to deal with.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week
Beginning Dec. 6, 1908.
By REV. S. H. DOYLE.
Topic.—Commending our society.—VL
By consistent living.—Jas. iii, 10-18. Consecration meeting.

Profession without possession is a failure in religion as well as in every other relation in life. The man who professes to be a Christian and whose life is inconsistent does intolerable harm both to himself and to others. He harms himself, for if the counterfeit is of any value to him the reality would be of much greater value, and when it comes to religion God's grace is free and accessible to all, and it is even easier to be a true Christian than a false professor of religion. The inconsistent Christian also harms others. There is perhaps no greater stumbling block in the way of unsaved men who really want to be saved than the inconsistencies of the many who profess to be Christians. It should not be so, but nevertheless it is. Who would judge a physician by a patient who only pretended to take his medicine, but really did not do so? Who would judge a lawyer by a client who only pretended to follow the counsel he had given? Why should men, then, judge Christianity on a different basis? Look at the Christ, who was sinless! Behold the multitudes of Christians who in spite of all the temptations of life do possess the Christ spirit and live a consistent Christian life! If men would do this they would be dealing honestly with Christianity, judging it by the real coin instead of by the counterfeit. But all inconsistency is in the church. Inconsistent judgment is no better than an inconsistent life, and yet many will doubt or deny the power of real Christianity because they know some inconsistent Christians, not realizing their own inconsistency in so doing.

After all, though, consistent Christian living is invaluable. It is invaluable to ourselves. If we do not live up to what we confess, it is absolute proof that our confession is false. If consciously and knowingly we engage in a sinful life, we must know in our own hearts that we have only the form and not the power of religion. But what is the form without the reality? What is the shadow without the substance? For our own sakes let us examine ourselves and see if by a changed life we can prove that our hearts have been really changed by the power of the Holy Ghost. James well says that a sweet fountain cannot send forth bitter water, nor a fig tree bear olives, nor a grapevine figs.

A consistent Christian life on the part of professing Christians is invaluable to all with whom we come in contact in life. Men may not read the Bible, but they read us. They may know little about Christ first hand, but they will get their conceptions of Him through us. "We are living epistles, known and read of all men." And what do they read in us, in our daily life, our speech, our actions? Do they read that we "have been with Jesus," or do they read a misrepresentation of Christ that keeps them from finding the real Christ?

BIBLE READINGS.

Prov. xxii, 1; Eccl. xii, 13, 14; Isa. i, 1-4; Matt. vi, 1-8; vii, 1-5; John iv, 24; Acts ii, 43-47; Matt. vii, 15-20; II Cor. iii, 1-6.

Our Missions to the Young.

Christian Endeavor has a mission, a many-sided mission, to the young people of America and of the world. One prominent feature in that mission is its educational value. The ancient Greek idea of education was to produce a man of wisdom and a man of action, and Christian Endeavor is doing both. Phoenix says of the education of Achilles: "In all this I was set by him to instruct; that thou mightest speak when speech was fit, and what should be done. Not sit as dumb for want of words, idle for skill to move."

Now, no modern institution has done so much as Christian Endeavor for developing the power of speech "when speech is fit" nor for organizing activity in all spheres of life. A new vision of utility is forming itself for us in our civic relationships, and the Patriotic League is, as a crowd the size of a man's hand, destined to grow, however, until the whole sky be covered.

Christian Endeavor is going to write this ideal upon the hearts of its 4,000,000 members and in a decade or two will help to flood the country and fill the polling booths with men—and women, for their suffrage is coming—that will fight graft and injustice with all the energy and strength of Christian righteousness and fair play and brotherhood.—Ripple in Christian Endeavor World.

He Said "Can."

Secretary Hubbell in the Ohio Endeavor gives the following account of an Endeavorer that "gingered up": "A short time since a young person named Davis took charge of the St. Paul Congregational church. The Endeavor society numbered ten and was unambiguously feminine. Some folks said 'You can't.' Mr. Davis sized up, but did not give up, the situation. He did not say 'I can' or 'You can,' but he did say 'We can!'"

And they can—and so optimistically that they have secured forty new members, twenty-five of them young men. In the lives of some a radical transformation has taken place. The faithful pastor is rewarded by an active society of fifty, and they are after twenty-five more members.

Purse ye postscript preachment: "It never pays to give up. It always pays to 'ginger up.'"

Gives Edge.

The pledge gives edge to Endeavoring.—Christian Endeavor World.

ON TIME.

By JANE LEE.

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A slight, girlish form enveloped in a long, loose evening coat restlessly paced the broad veranda of Greymere Inn.

Grace O'Rourke was lovely at all times, but tonight her Irish blue eyes flashed an unusual brilliancy, which made her positively irresistible.

"Better wait us," called Elizabeth Dwyer as the latter left the porch escorted by a lithe youth.

It was the night of the annual mid-summer ball given to the summer guests of Pine Grove. Grace hesitated for a moment.

"Oh, Julian will be long soon, Elizabeth," she cried. "He's late, as usual, but we'll meet you at the dance later."

Other couples followed the first, but still Grace O'Rourke, the belle of Grey-



"SAVE ME, JULIAN, DEAR!" SHE PLEADED mere inn, paced the veranda. Finally a man's voice greeted her.

"I say, Miss O'Rourke," he suggested, "let me cut out that tarty Hawthorne, won't you? Come along to the dance with me?"

Again Grace hesitated. Down in the farthest corner of her heart she really and truly cared for Julian Hawthorne, but he was never on time for any appointment, and here was a choice opportunity to teach him a bitter lesson. Then, too, Charlie Rice was a splendid dancer. Impulsively she accepted his offer, and half an hour later found them in the midst of the summer crowd dancing and apparently oblivious of all else on earth.

The ball was at its height when Julian Hawthorne entered the room. In the doorway he leaned against the sill as if physically tired, and the lids hung heavily over his black eyes.

As Rice and Grace passed him lost in the ecstasy of a dreamy waltz his gaze followed the two closely, and a satirical smile spread over his face. When the dance was over Hawthorne slowly crossed the room.

"May I have the next dance, Grace?" he asked, without seeming to notice Rice, who stood by her side.

"Do you think you could be on time to claim it?" parried Grace, with stinging calm.

"I am here now, waiting," Hawthorne answered as he extended his left arm.

If men but knew the power they have over women who truly love them! There was something within Grace O'Rourke that night which told her to reject the arm he extended, but that greater something—love—made her accept it. In another moment they were whirling round and round the room.

The night was warm, and when the dance was half over they walked out into the spacious grounds surrounding the big hotel.

"I want to tell you why I was late tonight, Grace," Hawthorne began.

"But I don't want to hear," interrupted Grace. "It's always some excuse, Julian, and I'm tired of it all. If it's not the office it's the train, and if it's not the train it's something else."

"Well, then, will you let me tell you something else—something that you've never heard before, at least not from me?" he added.

"Oh, all right," agreed Grace, "only make it a short story, for I've promised the next two weeks to Charlie Rice."

"It won't take long to tell you, dear," Hawthorne's voice seemed very near, and he spoke slowly and with great earnestness. "I just want to try to tell you how much I love you, Grace, how long I have loved you and that at last I am in a position to ask you to be my wife."

"As usual, my dear Julian, you are too late," announced Grace, with assumed nonchalance. "I've just promised to marry some one else."

Hawthorne lighted a cigarette and said nothing. If Grace expected a tirade about the fickleness of women she was disappointed. Hawthorne was the type of man to take defeat gracefully, but he did not fail to note the unsteadiness of Grace's step as they returned to the house nor the trembling notes in her voice when she spoke.

He loved her well enough to know

her through and through. He was a man who took few chances in life, but he would have wagered that Grace O'Rourke loved him at that moment despite her cool rejection of his suit.

Hawthorne led her to Rice, who was waiting to claim his dance, and then went up to the smoking room. Long he sat and smoked in silence, when suddenly he realized that the dressing rooms were filling up with guests preparing to go home. The dance was over. A man suggested that he smelled smoke, but the idea was laughed down.

"I guess it's Hawthorne's bitter root cigar that smells like fire," sang out Charlie Rice. And the listeners all laughed in reply.

Hawthorne slipped on his light overcoat and sauntered toward the closed door that led into the hall. He opened it upon a curling cloud of smoke. At the same instant screams came from all directions. Men and women were in pandemonium. Rice was the first man downstairs, his one idea being self preservation, but above the roar of screams Julian Hawthorne's voice rang out clear and loud.

"Please keep back. Calm yourselves, and no one will be hurt."

They gave him no heed. Madly they tore ahead, fighting like maniacs. All made for the main stairway. Gowns were torn, arms were broken and ankles sprained in the effort to get out of the burning building. Once more Hawthorne raised his voice above the hum.

"I beg of you—I"—His voice stopped short, for clinging to his arm was Grace.

"Save me, Julian, dear," she pleaded. Silently he dragged her into one of the dressing rooms and opened a large door leading to a back staircase.

"I've tried to head them all off this way, but they would not listen. But if I can save you, darling, I will have been on time just once."

Grace gave his arm a loving little hug, which meant more to the man than all the words she could have uttered. Close to each other they descended the dark stairs which led through the servants' quarters. The rooms were deserted, and they easily reached the back door. Hawthorne turned and held Grace close for a moment. There was no time for words just then. And, standing alone in the darkness, she watched him rejoin the ranks of fire fighters.

The Readiness of Tommy.

"Tommy is such a good boy," said Mrs. Taddells to the minister as she served the pastry. "You know, Dr. Choker, that pie just good for little boys."

"That is very true, Mrs. Taddells," the minister assented. "When I was a boy I was not allowed to eat pastry, and all mothers must watch their children's diet very carefully."

"But I am not at all harsh with Tommy, you will understand, doctor," Mrs. Taddells went on. "Whenever I have something for dessert which Tommy cannot eat—pie, for example—I give him 5 cents to pay for his deprivation. And Tommy takes it so cheerfully, doctor. Tommy is such a dear boy, Dr. Choker."

"I am very glad to hear it, Mrs. Taddells. No, thank you, I could not think of eating more than one piece of pie, excellent as it is. But I am truly glad to hear of Tommy's manliness and cheerfulness when deprived of pie. I suppose, Tommy," the clergyman went on, "you like pie?"

"Yes, sir."

"What makes you take the 5 cents so cheerfully to go without?"

"Oh, with the nickel I can get a whole pie at the grocery around the corner."

Not Introspective.

The minister of a large parish in a certain western diocese had for some time been much troubled by the scandalous gossip that seemed to be occupying the minds of a portion of his flock and after exercising a great amount of tact and perseverance at last succeeded in running to earth the originator of most of the settlement's society slander. The guilty one was a regular attendant at the schoolhouse services, and the minister knew that should he take him to task personally and individually he would inevitably lose a sheep, albeit a black one, so he decided to sermonize him. Accordingly a special discourse was prepared and the following Sunday afternoon literally hurried at the offending member as he sat on a desk in a corner of the schoolroom. Everybody present appeared to fully appreciate the situation and at the close of the service departed quietly and somewhat thoughtfully for home—all except the black sheep, who lingered to assist "parson" to hitch up his team and to remark: "That were a fine sermon, sir. I'll bet that hit some on 'em pretty hard!"—Bellman.

The Japanese Cook.

The Japanese are a most imitative and observant people and copy everything they see with minute fidelity. A Newport man engaged a Japanese valet, who was very attentive and satisfactory. His duties rarely took him into the kitchen, but when he had a chance of watching the cook he did so with extraordinary interest.

The cook caught a severe chill and left somewhat suddenly. The lady of the house was in despair, as she could not replace her. In the last, the valet announced diffidently that he thought he could cook a little, and the mistress gladly agreed to give him a trial. The first thing he started on was the potatoes. He took off his shoes and socks and put his feet in a hot of hot mustard and water. The lady wanted to know what on earth he was doing. He replied that he saw the cook do that when she was peeling the potatoes, and nothing would persuade him that this was not a necessary part of the process.—New York Times.

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Foutz's Certain Kolk Cure, 50c bottle.
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Foutz's Healing Powder, for Collar Galls, etc., 25c pkgs.

For sale everywhere by dealers—

At Taneytown, Md. ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.

FALLING LEAVES

remind us that the Winter is coming on, and make us think of certain necessary things in the Drug line, needful at this season, such as—

Hot Water Bottles, Cough Remedies, Liniments, &c.

We endeavor to have on hand a satisfactory line of these articles and think we can please you, both in quality and price.

We still have a few bottles of Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil, 25¢ size, furnished by the manufacturer for free distribution. If you have not gotten one, come before they are all taken.

Rob't S. McKinney, DRUGGIST, Taneytown, - - - Md.

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

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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Fowble, of Woodbine, were visitors at O. T. Shoemaker's on Thursday.

Mr. J. D. Overholtzer who has been visiting in Oklahoma, is now in Wichita, Kansas, at 707 S. Topeka Ave.

Buy Red Cross Christmas stamps, and help along a most worthy cause. At the RECORD office, 1¢ each. Investigate!

Miss Mary Renner, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lou Hammond, of Baltimore, returned home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shoemaker and son, of Hampstead, spent from Saturday until Monday with the former's parents.

Regular meeting of Fire Co., this (Friday) evening. Nomination of officers for next year. All members requested to be present.

Mr. Chas. C. Currens, of Thurmont, is ill, threatened with pneumonia. His sister, Mrs. Forrest, visited him, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Shriver, of Trevanion, moved to Westminster, on Tuesday, where they have rented a furnished house, for the winter.

Mr. Howard T. Wantz, of Pleasant Valley, once proprietor of a store at Copperville, has been declared bankrupt. He has numerous creditors, but the amount of his liabilities is not stated.

Mr. Joshua Rinaman, Sr., died at the home of his son, Mr. Birnie Rinaman, in this district, last Sunday, in his 77th year. Funeral services were held in the Reformed church, on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Edwin H. Sharetts, of Bruceville, bought the Thomson property, on York St., last Friday, at public sale, for \$525.00. This is a very cheap property, whether for rent, or as a location for a new house.

The Lutheran Sunday School and choir are preparing to render the beautiful Christmas Cantata, "Santa's Wonderful Gift," on Christmas eve. It promises to be a musical treat for both old and young.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hays of Grinnell, Iowa, have concluded their visit at Harney, Littlestown and Taneytown, among friends. While in Taneytown they were entertained at Mr. Judson and Homer Hill's.

The brightest and newest thing in Taneytown, is the lighting system Mr. Chas. E. H. Shriner has installed in his store. It represents a new light, the gas of which is generated from gasoline, but is apparently far superior to other gasoline gas lamps which have been used here with poor satisfaction. It is said to be a perfectly safe light, and not expensive.

At its regular meeting held on December 2nd, Taneytown Camp No. 7965, Modern Woodmen of America, elected the following officers: consul, John S. Bower; adviser, Dr. G. W. Demmitt; clerk, John J. Reid; assistant clerk, H. L. Feaser; banker, H. S. Hill; escort, Sherman Gilds; watchman, Milton Ohler; sentry, Geo. H. Winemiller; camp physician, Dr. C. M. Benner; managers, R. S. McKinney, M. A. Koons and Curtis G. Bowers. The annual banquet of the Camp will be held on the evening of February 3rd., 1909.

On the first page of this issue will be found a plan by which everybody can aid in the battle to stamp out tuberculosis, through the purchase of Red Cross Christmas stamps, at one cent each. The RECORD has assumed the work of disposing of them for the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, and we hope that our patrons will support the plan liberally. Our first order of 1,000 stamps should be insufficient to supply the demand, but if more are needed we will get them. Buy these little stamps, and place one on each letter, or card, you mail between now and New Year.

Game Association's Book.

The Maryland State Game and Fish Protective Association has just issued a little booklet containing the game laws of Maryland for 1908 and 1909. The pamphlet, besides a table of the laws, for the correctness of which it does not vouch, owing to complicated state of the statutes, presents also a list of the members of the Association and sets forth certain facts that demand immediate reform if the presence of game and fish are to be fostered in the old Commonwealth. It also issues an appeal on three subjects in these words: "Help us to obtain for this State (1) uniform game laws, (2) a resident hunting license, (3) a bag limit." It says: "The State of Maryland now spends every year about \$7,000 of the taxpayer's money for game and fish protection and accomplishes nothing. With a resident hunting license of \$1 the game and fish of this State can be properly protected without any cost to the taxpayers. Twenty-four States now have resident hunting license in some form."

This Is Worth Reading.

Leo F. Zelinski, of 68 Gibson St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I cured the most annoying cold sore I ever had, with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. I applied this salve once a day for two days, when every trace of the sore was gone." Heals all sores. Sold under guarantee at R. S. McKinney's drug store. 25c.

The Conservation Conference.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Andrew Carnegie and James J. Hill will both take part in the joint Conservation Conference which opens here on the eighth, when the National Conservation Commission with the assistance of the Governors of the States and its other co-operators will get under way the most important part of its work so far, the report to the President, due the first of the year. These two leaders in the industrial world were prominent figures in the Conference of Governors at the White House last May, which was the immediate cause of the creation of the National Conservation Commission. The iron master's speech at that time on the mineral resources of the country was the first on the three days' program after President Roosevelt's opening speech, and the railroad organizer began the second day's session with a discussion of the land resources of the United States, which has been more quoted than perhaps any other single address at that Conference. When the National Conservation Commission was formed both were made members.

The participation of these two hard-headed and practical men in the coming Conference will be of even greater value than it was at the White House session because the time has come now for the preparation of a definite and workable program of action to meet the situation that was partially disclosed at the White House meeting and has been made more clear by the researches of the National Conservation Commission since then.

The attendance of the joint Conservation Conference will be composed of men who have been active participants in the work for conservation since the White House Conference. About half the Governors have definitely said that they will be present and the others will send representatives of their States. These Governors or their representatives will be accompanied by the members of the State Conservation Commissions which have been named during the summer and fall. In addition to these there will be present the special Conservation Committees which have been formed by twenty-five or more National organizations.

The session on the morning of the eighth will be a more or less informal gathering in the Red Room of the Willard Hotel for the purpose of organizing, at 4.15 o'clock that afternoon comes the big general meeting at the Belasco Theatre, at which President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft will be among the speakers who will address the members of the joint Conservation Conference, the Rivers and Harbors Congress, the Southern Commercial Congress and other organizations with allied objects whose sessions in Washington at that time will help to make up what has been called "Conservation Week." After that the joint Conference will take up its business in earnest at the Hubbard Memorial Hall. The plan is to take up one after another the main subjects which the National Conservation Commission has been studying—waters, lands, forests, minerals.

The much talked of "inventory of natural resources" is completed now as far as present knowledge can go. The National Conservation Commission has not made any of its findings public so far, but the members of the Commission declare and the country as a whole is convinced, that the state of affairs is one that requires immediate and effective action. The problem that the joint Conference must help to solve is what form this action must take and in what direction it must be pushed to be most effective. This is a task which demands the shrewdest judgment which the National Conservation Commission can call to its aid and is one for which both Carnegie and Hill are eminently fitted. The Commission realizes that it has reached the critical point in its work. All the information it has gathered in its months of study will result in nothing of permanent value unless it can be made the basis of a practical program of constructive activity. The advice of such men as Hill and Carnegie will be of the utmost value in selecting the points where immediate reform is most urgently needed and those which can be placed later on the program.

It Is a Wonder.

Chamberlain's Liniment is one of the most remarkable preparations yet produced for the relief of rheumatic pains, and for lame back, sprains and bruises. The quick relief from pain which it affords in case of rheumatism is alone worth many times its cost. Price, 25 cents; large size 50 cents. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Editors—An Essay.

A little boy in town was given the stunt by his father to write an essay on Editors, and here is the result:

"I don't know how newspapers come to be in the world. I don't think God does for he naint got nothing to say about them and editors in the Bible. I think the editor is one of the missing links you read of, and stayed in the bushes until after the flood; and then came out and wrote the thing up, and has been here ever since. I don't think he ever dies. I never saw a dead one and never heard of one getting licked. Our paper is a mighty good one; but the editor goes without underclothes all winter and don't wear any socks and paw ain't paid his subscription since the paper started. I ast paw if that was why the editor had to suck the juice out of snowballs in winter and go to bed when he had a shirt wash in summer. And then paw took me out into the woodshead and he lick me awful hard. If the editor makes a mistake folks say he ought to be hung; but if a doctor makes any mistakes he buries them and people dassent say nothing because doctors can read and write latin. When the editor makes a mistake there is law suits, and swearing and a big fuss; but if a doctor makes one there is a funeral, cut flowers and perfect silence. A doctor can use a word a yard long without him or anybody else knowing what it means; but if the editor uses one he has to spell it. If the doctor goes to see another man's wife he charges for the visit; but if the editor goes he gets a drunk of buckshot. When the doctor gets drunk it is a case of being overcome by the heat and if he dies its from heart trouble; when a editor gets drunk its a case of too much booze and if he dies its the jim-jams."—Rapid River Hustler.

Will Sell Turnpike Stock.

Hagerstown, Dec. 1.—The Board of County Commissioners to-day took an advanced step in the matter of providing better public roads in Washington county by adopting a resolution to sell all of the county's holdings of stock in the various turnpike companies and apply the proceeds to improving the roads.

The county owns 976 shares of stock in the different turnpike companies, the estimated value of the stock being about \$20,000. This action was taken in order that the people may derive more benefit from the money now invested in turnpike stocks, which does not bring a satisfactory revenue, it being claimed that electric lines now paralleling turnpikes in the county reduce the revenues of the pikes.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

Efficient and exceedingly agreeable. Prevents decay and sweetens the breath. Price 10 cents a bottle. Manufactured only by John McKellip, Taneytown, Md. 7-4-11

A Mutual Agreement

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Baltimore County, Md., has adopted the Mutual Agreement Plan.

No More Premium Notes.

MR. LEVI D. REID has been appointed and has accepted the Agency for Taneytown and vicinity. All collections made payable to him.

New Risks Solicited. Very Respectfully, JNO. J. REESE, Sec'y. 12-5-3t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Carroll County Savings Bank at Uniontown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Nov. 27, 1908.

Table with columns for RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and State of Maryland, County of Carroll. Includes items like Loans and Discounts, Capital Stock, and various deposits.

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

J. H. SINGER, Cashier. JESSE F. BILLYMER, J. P. J. J. WEAVER, JR., Director. JESSE P. GARNER, Director. LUTHER KEMP, Director.

LUMBER AND CORD WOOD at Public Sale.

On Monday, December 14, '08. On the premises of the undersigned, lately Dr. Clowworthy's estate, in Carroll Co., Md., on the road leading from Taneytown to Westminster, about 2 1/2 miles east of Taneytown, will be sold at public sale

OAK BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING (FULL EDGED)

35 Cords Oak and Hickory Slab Wood 150 Cords Oak and Hickory Wood.

A credit of Three Months will be given. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, December 14th, 1908, when terms and conditions will be made known by

A. M. Kalbach.

12-5-2t

No Trespassing.

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

- List of names: Althoff, Jos. E., Lescalleet, C. V., Angell, Harry F., Mehring, L. W., Baker, Jacob, Moser, Wm. S., Bankard, Monroe H., Myers, Irvin A., Bankerd, Howard, Myers, Wm. G., Basehoar, Chas. H., Nusbaum, David, Bloom, Harry P., Myers, Lewis, Bohn, C. F., Myers, Russell A., Brown, Nelson A., Moser, Chas. W., Crebs, Maurice A., Marker, Wm. H., Cookson, Guy, Martin Brothers, Clousher, David S., Norman, R. C., Clingan, Wash. S., Newcomer, Wm., Clabaugh, H. M., Null, J. Frank, Cluts, Geo. G., Newcomer, Oliver, Dayhoff, Geo. K., Ohler, Albert J., Ditch, George, Ohler, Milton, Eckard, Curtis, Overholzer, S'm'l M., Fleagle, Theo. H., Reindollar, E. E., Flingler, Wm. H., Reifensider, Jesse F., Fringer, Calvin T., Ridinger, John H., Foreman, Chas. A., Reck, Harry E., Fogle, Mary A., Ridinger, Abm., Fogle, Brothers, Sanders, W. E., Feaser, B. J., Starr, J. Thaddeus, Garner, E. O., Stravig, Edward, Harner, James, Shorb, Tolbert, Harner, Upton, Sauble, George, Harman, Valentine, Sell, Harry G., Harman, Wm. L., Shriver, P. H., Hiltnerbrick, Geo. H., Shoemaker, Geo. A., Hahn, A. J., Spangler, Ezra D., Hahn, Newton J., Stuller, Philip, Hiltnerbrick, Jno. H., Stonesifer, R. A., Hill, Milton, Utz, John W., Humbert, Herbert, Witherow, J. W., Kephart, D. F., Wolf, Albert S., Kiser, Frank, Wolf, John W., Kalbach, Dr. A. M., Wantz, Josiah, Kooztz, Mrs. Ida B., Whitmer, Anamary, Keefer, H. E., Wildide, Peter, Lawrence, Mrs. H. Wantz, Wm. H., Lemmon, Howard, Winemiller, Geo. H., Lambert, J. Henry

Special Notices.

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

NICE EGGS wanted; good Squabs 16c a pair; Chickens 8c; Calves, 6c, 50c for delivering. Headquarters for all kinds of game. For further information call at SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

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

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL. Door Bells, Private Telephones, Fans, Flash Lights, etc. Yours for prompt delivery and installation.—J. WM. HULL, Taneytown, Md.

VISITING CARDS—For an inexpensive, yet appropriate and useful, Christmas gift, we suggest a package of printed visiting cards, in either Old English or Script type. Package of 50 for 25c, or 35c if address is added. Mail orders filled. 12-5-2t

"NOBODY WORKS Like Father." But it is just the reverse if you do not have an electric bell.—J. WM. HULL sells and installs them.

BEFORE INSURING, let me give you the cost of paid up insurance, without assessments. Buy insurance straight out, instead of gambling on chances.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt. Home Ins. Co., N. Y. 12-5-4t

WE SELL the celebrated "Pilling & Madeley" Guaranteed Half Hose. Guaranteed six pairs wear six months. Six pair for \$1.25.—C. EDGAR YOUNT & Co.

FOR SALE—One good young cow.—Edw. F. CAYLOR, Fairview. 12-5-3t

MOTION PICTURES.—Latest and most interesting productions every Tuesday night, rain or shine. Admission, 10c. You will laugh from beginning to end. Don't miss it! Doors open at 7.15 p. m.

MANURE for sale.—Apply to CHAS. A. ELLIOT.

INTENDING to quit selling Plush Robes, I will offer my entire stock at cost.—S. C. REAVER.

FOR SALE.—Jersey Heifer, year old in February.—MRS. LAURA MCGEE, Uniontown.

HAVING RENTED our farm near Bridgeport, we will have public sale of Live Stock and Farming Implements, Wednesday, March 3rd., 1909.—GEO. A. ARNOLD, ROBERT V. ARNOLD.

PUBLIC SALE. Household effects in general. Meat, corn, wood, coal, buggy, etc. Tuesday, Dec. 8.—HARVEY HULL, Fountain Valley.

SMALL FARM at Private Sale, 42 acres good land, good buildings and plenty of water.—E. M. DUTTERER, Middleburg.

SWEEP RAPID Corn "Grinder, runs on 64 hard steel balls.—For sale by J. A. P. GARNER, near Taneytown.

MAYBERRY Sunday School Christmas entertainment, will be held, on Saturday night, Dec. 26.

SHOOTING MATCH, Saturday, Dec. 12, in Taneytown, for turkeys and ducks. 24 drams, No. 8 shot, 20 yards.—EMORY LOCKNER.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Blacksmith property in Pleasant Valley.—W. T. WARREN, 2523 W. Balto. St., Baltimore, Md. 11-28-2t

IRON FENCE—About 60 ft. of second-hand iron fence, with gate, suitable for a front yard.—Apply to J. S. BOWER, Taneytown. 11-28-2t

DOUBLE HEATER Stove, with pipe complete, for sale cheap.—C. A. ELLIOT. 11-28-2t

EXCURSION.—The Union Bridge Fire Co., will run an excursion from Highfield to Baltimore, on Dec. 19, 1908. Fare for round trip \$1.00 10-17-9t

PRIVATE SALE.—Good Frame Dwelling, in Middleburg, at terms to suit purchaser. If not sold by Jan. 1, will be for rent April 1, 1909. Apply to JAS. SEABROOKS, Union Bridge, or HARVEY HARRY, on premises. 11-21-4t

INSURANCE.—I have taken the agency of the Granger's Mutual Ins. Co., of Middletown, and will be glad to call on any who may desire to insure their property. Write or telephone to Wm. A. SNIDER, Harney. 11-21-4t

FRESH OYSTERS on hand at any time, at C. G. BROWN'S, Harney, Md. 11-21-3t

FOR RENT.—House and ground with all other privileges. No displeasure with tenant, and they can't have with me.—MRS. MOSES SEABROOK, Middleburg. 11-21-6t

NOTICE TO POULTRYMEN—Oyster Shells are practically pure carbonate of lime, the most essential element in the formation of eggs. Just received a car load. Price, 50¢ per 100 lb sack.—CHAS. E. H. SHRINER. 11-14-1t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator of William W. Crapster, deceased, will sell at public sale, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26th., 1908, at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that lot or parcel of ground situate on York Street in Taneytown, Md. The improvements thereon consist of a 10-room Brick DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and other necessary outbuildings. Possession given April 1, 1909.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash on day of sale; one-third upon the ratification of sale by the Orphans' Court; the other one-third at the end of six months from day of sale; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser, deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be given, free from all claims.

WILLIAM B. CRAPSTER, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. Admr. F. N. Parke, Solicitor. 12-5-4t

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store" 7c GINGHAMS, 5c Per Yard. Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE. TANEYTOWN, MD.

We Advertise What We Have We Sell What We Advertise

We are talking facts and know the value of what we say. We want you to realize the truth of our statements and the advantage of coming to us for your goods.

BEAUTIFUL MILLINERY

A Millinery Showing that is Superb in Every Way.



TRIMMED HATS of exquisite beauty and unusual becomingness—Hats that combine quality of material and workmanship with smartness of style, and which are brought to you at the popular low prices for which this department has gained an almost international reputation. They are stunning copies and modifications of the very latest Paris and New York Fashions.

Ours is decidedly the largest showing in town, as well as the most beautiful and most varied.

SHOES

Good Quality

Our Shoes attract attention because of their good quality, elegant appearance and reasonable price. We assure you a good fit.

- Men's Patent Blucher, \$2.49. Gun Metal Blucher, \$2.49. \$2.50 Gun Metal, \$2.39. Boys' Patent Blucher, \$2.19. Ladies' Cloth Top Fleece Lined, \$1.25 Plain and Patent Tip.

Ladies' and Misses' Coats

These Coats are of good quality goods and best workmanship, and we have only a few of each, so we would advise you to "come at once." Misses' \$3.50 Short Coats, \$1.75. These Coats are of good quality blue cloth, ages 12 to 14. Ladies' \$3.00 Short Coats, 98c. Ladies' \$7.00 Short Coats, \$3.89. Misses' \$6.00 Short Coats, \$3.78. 16 to 18 years, in green. Perfect fitting.

Ladies' \$10 Long Coats, \$6.48.

Good quality, black kersey, light weight, 50 inches long, semi-fitted ripple back, handsome embroidered with silk braid, double breasted, front embroidered with braid to match, plain sleeves with embroidered cuffs. Regular \$10.00 value; Special at only, \$6.48.

Men's 75c Sweater Coats, 48c.

Men's Grey Knit Sweater Coats, made very fine and nicely finished. Large pearl buttons. 48c

Men's 50c Fleece Underwear, 45c.

8c Outing Flannel, 6c.

Outing Flannel, 27 inches wide, dark pattern of neat stripes and checks.

98c Bed Comforts, 75c.

Ladies' Fleece Ribbed Vests and Pants, 25c

Women's 50c Storm Rubbers, 39c.

Good quality Rubbers, regular storm style, all sizes. 39c

Golf Gloves for Women, Girls and Boys, 25c.

Fine warm wool Golf Gloves, in pretty shades of Blue, Brown, White, Black and Mixed.

Infants' Mitts, 10c.

Blue, White and Pink.

Ladies' and Misses' Mitts, 15c.

Stylish Dress Goods

36-inch Scotch Stripe Suitings, 45c. Swell and nobby stripes in beautiful, new and effective color combinations. These are all-wool fabrics, rich in tone and coloring. \$1.00 Navy Blue Taffeta Cloth, 85c. Navy Blue and Black Suitings, with Invisible Stripe, 48c.

15c Flannelette Waisting, 12 1/2c.

In pretty light shades, with Black and Brown check and stripes.

Men's Good Rubber Boots, \$2.45

Men's \$2.25 Felt Boots, \$1.98.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

If you're interested in Furs—get in touch with us. We solicit your Fur trade on the assumption that you want to buy your Furs where you can get the highest grade for the least money.

PUBLIC SALE!

The undersigned, will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of Mr. Henry Galt, in Taneytown, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1908, at 1 o'clock, the following Personal Property, to-wit:—

ONE BEDROOM SUIT, quartered oak, handsome, spring and mattress; 1 white iron bed, springs and mattress; 1 oak extension table, 2 quartered oak fancy tables, 6 quartered oak chairs, 2 handsome quartered oak rockers, bedroom chairs, 4 rocking chairs, 1 complete China chamber set, 1 odd bowl and pitcher, China dishes, lamps, glass jars, 1 handsome large rug, small rugs, china matting, cook vessels, 5-gal. oil can, odd wash stand, kitchen table, lounge, leather pillows, door mat, boot black outfit, carpet sweeper, and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS: Sums of \$5.00 cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 3 months will be given, purchasers to give their notes with approved security bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

28-2t MRS. MINETTE GALT.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Table listing various grains and hay prices: Wheat, new dry milling new 1.00@1.10, Corn 65@70, Rye 70@75, Oats 45@48, Timothy Hay, prime old 8.00@8.00, Mixed Hay 6.00@7.00, Bundle Rye Straw, new 11.00@12.00.

Baltimore Markets. Corrected Weekly. 1.00@1.10 Wheat, 65@70 Corn, 75@80 Oats, 45@48 Rye, 70@75 Timothy Hay, 14.00@15.00 Hay, Mixed, 12.00@13.00 Hay, Clover, 12.00@13.00 Straw, Rye bales, 15.00@16.00 Potatoes