

# THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1908.

NO. 26



## NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Owing to the inclement weather on Tuesday night, the Mt. Union Sunday School postponed its Christmas entertainment until Monday night, Dec. 28.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Lida Motter, eldest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Isaac M. Motter, of Frederick, to Mr. Frank A. Hobbs, Jr., of Harrisburg, Pa.

James A. Welsh, of Westernport, Md., has received from Patrick J. Welsh, Castle Bar, County Mayo, Ireland, a thoroughbred Irish hen. The fowl is of a bright green color. The transportation charges from Ireland amounted to \$5.68.

Governor Crothers has declared February 12, which will be the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a state holiday. The day will be celebrated by a big meeting, in Baltimore, at which the Governor will preside.

Harlem Park Methodist Episcopal church, Baltimore, was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday night, causing a loss of about \$50,000, insured for about half. The building was just being completed, and the auditorium was to have been opened, for the first time, on Wednesday night.

John Engelbrecht, a Frederick painter, was on Monday sentenced by Justice J. Francis Smith to receive ten lashes upon his back in the Frederick county jail, and to be confined for six months in the House of Correction for wife beating. Engelbrecht is alleged to have acted brutally to his wife and his arrest was for an alleged beating given her by him on Saturday night last.

Arrangements for a big "harmony" dinner on the night of January 7, at the Hotel Kennel, Baltimore, are being made by local Democratic leaders. It is proposed to have represented all elements of the party in the city and State. Governor Crothers and United States Senators Rayner and Smith will be invited, as well as a number of other men prominent in the councils of the party. It is also expected there will be representatives of the independent element of the party on hand.

After having been beaten, it is said, by her husband, and called upon to testify against him before a jury, Mrs. Richard Thompson, of Frederick, saved her husband from the whipping post by swearing that he had never touched her in his life. Notwithstanding her testimony he was found guilty and sentenced to the House of Correction for eight months. In passing sentence Judge Motter said that if the traverser's wife had testified as she should have, and not perjured herself, he would have given him 40 lashes.

As this is the last Christmas President Roosevelt will spend in the White House as Chief Executive, it is said that he has decided to remain in Washington and have a quiet family reunion. In former years the President, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and some of the children, have endeavored to slip away from Washington and official life and spend their holidays on a hunting trip on Mrs. Roosevelt's farm at Pine Knot, Va. But this Thanksgiving the President remained in Washington, and it is his intention to do so during the Christmas holidays.

Coming unexpectedly, and at a time when it was calculated to do the greatest damage and cause the greatest suffering, the heaviest snowstorm ever recorded in Richmond in recent years swept over the State on Tuesday. Because of the snapping of hundreds of electric wires, Mayor Richardson issued an order in the afternoon to cut off all arc lamp service on the streets of Richmond and the city is in darkness. The entire police and fire department were detailed for extra work. Fifteen inches of snow fell between 6 a. m. and 4 p. m., the average depth being 11 inches.

When Judge Taft is inaugurated President of the United States and troops of the United States and of the States parade in Washington March 4, in honor of the new President, the Maryland National Guard will be represented by about 2,500 armed men in the procession. Gov. Crothers, who is commander-in-chief of the Guard, is expected to be in line on inauguration day, and it is believed that at least 90% of the Maryland forces will parade. The Maryland troops will leave Baltimore on the morning of March 4. In other inaugurations they have left on the night before the great parade, but as there will be about 50,000 troops going to Washington to participate in the inauguration there will be little room in which to quarter them.

### C. E. and Pilgrim's Progress.

One of the Christian Endeavor topics, each month, during the coming year, will be taken from Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, which will no doubt result in the greater reading of this splendid allegory, which is considered by many to be one of the greatest books ever written. All young people, who have not yet read it, should do so, now, while those who read it years ago, might very profitably do so again.

President Roosevelt, too, has recently given the work prominence by declaring that "Great Heart" is his favorite character, and that the whole work is one of our best pieces of fiction. The reading of this great story, which contains so many excellent illustrations of character, would be a good way to pass some of the long winter evenings.

Our mail train, on Christmas eve, sometimes plays us the shabby trick of being very late, causing connections with the Western Maryland to be missed, but we hope to escape the experience this year. This issue should reach all of our county subscribers, by Rural Carrier, on Christmas morning.

### MARRIED.

WINTER—FLEAGLE.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 23rd., at the Lutheran Parsonage, by Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler, Mr. Edward H. Winter, of Mayberry, to Miss Margaret E. Fleagle, of Harney.

### DIED.

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

FORREST.—On Dec. 22, 1908, in Taneytown, Mr. Charles W. Forrest, aged 44 years, 3 months and 1 day.

RINAMAN.—On Nov. 29th., 1908, near Taneytown, Mr. Joshua Rinaman, aged 76 years, 3 months and 16 days.

A father dear, a father kind,  
Has gone and left us here behind;  
We miss his voice, for tears are vain,  
And father dear we will meet again.

Oh! father dear, can it be,  
No more thy smile of love we see,  
Those eyes that now are closed in death  
We will think of 'till our last breath.

We loved him, yes, we loved him;  
But Jesus loved him more.  
He troubles are all ended,  
To yonder shining shore.

The Golden Gates were open,  
A gentle voice said come,  
And with farewell unspoken,  
He calmly entered home.

By His Children.

FOGLE.—On Dec. 9, 1908, in Taneytown, Mrs. John T. Fogle, aged 54 years, 10 months and 11 days.

I've no mother now, I'm weeping;  
She has left us here alone,  
She is beneath the sod a sleeping,  
Now there is no joy at home.  
Oh, how well I do remember,  
"Take this little flower," said she,  
"And when among the dead I'm numbered,  
Place it on my grave," said she,  
Weeping, weeping, sad and lonely,  
For my mother dear.

How long she struggled against disease,  
How long she skill and care,  
How long she lingered, racked with pain,  
And suffering hard to bear.

What grief and pain she suffered here  
None of us will ever know,  
For Jesus took her home with Him,  
Where no tears will ever flow.

Her busy hands are folded,  
Her toil on earth is done;  
Her troubles are all ended,  
Her heavenly crown she won.

Dear mother, you will never be forgotten,  
Never shall your memory fade;  
Sweetest thoughts will ever linger  
Around the grave where you are laid.

By Husband and Daughter.

### Resolutions of Respect.

"Death is in the world and the spoiler is among the works of the Almighty. All that is born must die."  
Jas. A. Smith has gone this way of all flesh, and it becomes us as his brethren in Friendship, Love and Truth, to express some tribute of our affection and the sincerity of our past esteem for him whose memory we revere and whose loss all deplore.

Resolved, That in the death of Jas. A. Smith, Taney Lodge No. 28, L. O. O. F., has lost a most worthy and true; one whose interest and co-operation in the maintenance of the principles of our order marked him pre-eminently an Old Fellow. His genial disposition and thoughtful consideration made him beloved by all. Though his latter days were passed in pain and great physical suffering, yet his patient submission to the will of God proved an expressive faith in his Lord and Master. He is missed.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy of them be sent to his bereaved family with the assurance of our sympathy and our prayers for God's comfort and blessing upon them, and also that this official action be published in the CARROLL RECORD.

### Church Notices.

There will be preaching in the Church of God, Uniontown, at 10.15 a. m., and at 7 p. m.: Sunday School, at 9 a. m.

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

Keysville Sunday School Christmas treat will be given on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 1.30 o'clock.

O. E. BRIGENZER, Pastor.

## CARNEGIE FOR FREE STEEL.

### Says the Industry is Not an Infant and Can Now Take Full Care of Itself.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was before the Ways and Means Committee, on Monday, and explained why, in his judgment, the tariff should be removed from iron and steel. As a witness he was a puzzle to the Committee, furnishing both instruction and entertainment, and the way he got out of corners was a revelation.

The burden of Mr. Carnegie's testimony was to the effect: In making up this bill, disregard the figures submitted by interested witnesses. Use your own brains and draw your own conclusions. "You will make the greatest mistake in the world," he said, "if you accept as gospel truth the testimony of men who will be affected by the law you are building."

"Permanent protection is an injustice to the consumer," declared Mr. Carnegie impressively. "When an industry reaches that stage of development where it no longer needs protection it is a gross injustice to the consumer to continue it. I predict that in three years this country will be producing one half of the steel made in the world. In such circumstances why further protect steel?"

Mr. Carnegie paid his respects to Messrs. Schwab and Gray, who, appearing before the committee, testified that while the large concerns don't need protection it should be granted in the interest of labor and of small competing companies. He scoffed at the "sublime" solicitude of Schwab and Gray for their weaker competitors. Mr. Carnegie was severe in his denunciation of stock gamblers. He referred to those who gambled in the market as "barnacles." Never in his life had he purchased or sold a share of stock in the Street.

The witness reiterated in the most emphatic manner a statement made in a recent article published over his own signature that the steel industry was no longer in need of protection through the agency of high custom duties. He asserted that the industry was not an infant, but a vigorous grownup, well able to take care of itself against foreign competition without aid from the government.

"If you want to do harm with money give it away to these people who will not struggle for themselves," was one of the numerous epigrams brightening Mr. Carnegie's unique testimony. "That applies to the tariff on steel," he added. "I think the man who can make three or four dollars more profit than a lazy, inert corporation management should be allowed to make that profit—for his country's good," was an opinion expressed by Mr. Carnegie when being questioned with regard to what he considers a reasonable profit.

Dealing largely in generalities Mr. Carnegie said he wanted it understood that his statements represented his opinions solely. He said that he came before the committee because he had been summoned and that he gave his testimony because he thought it his duty as an American citizen. "I did not volunteer it," he said.

Pressed with questions from all sides, Mr. Carnegie arose from his seat and dramatically declared that he was a protectionist. "I desire," he said, "to furnish to the consumer a cheaper supply than he could get abroad, and if, after forty years' experience, we cannot develop steel with that condition, our protective policy in that instance would have been a failure instead of the triumphant success it has become."

### The Farmers Problems.

Washington, Dec. 21.—That there are problems and difficulties of a serious character affecting the farmers from one end of the country to the other, the declaration of L. H. Bailey, chairman of the Country Life Commission, who with four other members of that body arrived here today to prepare their conclusions for presentation to President Roosevelt. The first meeting of the commission to consider their report was held today. Since the commission began its trip on November 9, last, through every state and territory, and which was concluded the eighteenth of this month, a voluminous amount of data and other information has been collected. The commission expects to have the report in the hands of the President the latter part of the month. After declaring that the commission was everywhere received with the greatest cordiality, especially in the West, Professor Bailey stated that the commission felt there were many very important questions of concern to the farmer which the President and Congress ought to understand.

### Calendars for 1910.

The RECORD has already arranged for a fine sample line of Calendars for 1910, far superior to the samples of 1909—a much larger variety of designs, and better finished. We will have some what earlier in the year, than usual, and trust that our customers, as well as those we have not been supplying, will see them before placing their orders.

### "Good Will To Men."

(For the RECORD.)

There is no pleasanter reading in the newspapers, these days, than the accounts of the Christmas cheer which is being provided, by the many charitable societies, for the poor, the sick and the friendless. Not only the children—whose pleasure particularly appeals to us at the Christmas season—are remembered, but the grown people as well, whose lives have so little of brightness in them, that they need the cheer no less than the children.

And so we read—with thankfulness for the Christmas spirit that prompts the doing of it—of the various preparations which are being made, at Hospitals, Institutions of various kinds, Almshouses, the Shut-in Society, the empty stocking club for news boys and boot blacks, even in jails and penitentiaries, and by the Salvation Army, who in one city besides giving two or three large dinners, will distribute over 1000 individual family dinners, consisting of a chicken, roast beef, potatoes, turnips, apples, coffee, sugar, butter, celery, can of corn, loaf of bread, fruit and candy packed in a large basket.

All this requires large hearts and loosened purse strings in order to provide the means for carrying it out, and while there are those who give liberally, yet, it is said, the proportion of those who contribute, to those who can, but do not, is woefully small. And when we turn to another page, and read of the Christmas trees, presents and dinners, that are being provided for cats and dogs, by their wealthy owners, one can but wish that some of the money spent on them might be diverted to this other channel. The dog, for instance that received a Christmas gift of a jeweled collar, valued at \$500.00, might have gotten along, with something less expensive, and how much happiness and comfort the rest of the money would have brought to more than one poor shut-in, who is perhaps lacking the ordinary comforts of life, and to whom a wheelchair, a hot water bag, or some such gift would be an untold luxury. And surely the crippled, suffering boys and girls, who must spend years in bed would get much more enjoyment out of a stocking filled with toys, fruit and candy, than the dog would get from the possession of the costly collar.

In our prosperous community there is not the same need, nor the same opportunity, for having a part in such work, as there is in the cities; and yet, if one opens their eyes to look for it, surely he or she will find that the need and the opportunity are not altogether lacking, and that, in some small way, if not largely, we may each and all have a part in the chorus of "Good will to men," and in a small measure reflect some of the "Glory of the Lord" that shone round about the Shepherds to whom the birth of the Christ-child was announced.

### New Church at Lineboro.

A new church—Lutheran and Reformed—was dedicated at Lineboro, this county, last Sunday. It is a cruciform structure, modern Gothic in style of architecture. It is built of brick, with sawed yellow sandstone trimmings and has a tower in which a bell weighing 1,500 pounds has been hung. The building is 60 by 100 feet and has three rooms so arranged that they can be thrown together and afford seats for 750 persons. The main audience room has a seating capacity of 350, and Sunday School and infant departments accommodate 400 more. The woodwork, pew, altar and pulpit furniture are of dark chestnut, polished. The mural decoration, done by Du Brau, of Baltimore, is churchly and beautiful. A large modern reed organ furnishes instrumental music.

The building is heated by steam and has a gasoline lighting plant. It was erected at a cost of about \$14,000, and is an ornament to the village and the surrounding country. It forms part of the Manchester charges of the Reformed and Lutheran churches. Great pride is felt in it by the immediate members and the Reformed and Lutheran people throughout this county, numbering well nigh 5,000 communicants, take a deep interest in it.

Two services were held in connection with the dedication. Rev. Dr. J. A. Singmaster, president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and Rev. Dr. W. C. Shaffer, of the faculty of the Reformed Church Seminary, at Lancaster, preached at both these services. Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Land, pastor of the Reformed congregation, and Rev. H. H. Flick, pastor of the Lutheran congregation, took part in the dedicatory services.

### Last Week for Red Cross Stamps.

There is another whole week in which to buy and use Red Cross stamps. Another whole week in which to show your practical sympathy with organized efforts, along scientific lines, for stamping out tuberculosis. The chance to help rests with you! Every penny spent for a Red Cross stamp is a shot at the greatest scourge of the human race—tuberculosis, commonly called consumption. Send Christmas greetings to your friends, and at the same time help this worthy fight!

## LABOR LEADERS SENTENCED.

### Must go to Jail for Contempt of Court. An Appeal will be Taken.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The iron hand of the law fell heavily to-day on the foremost champions of organized labor, and to-night Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, one of its vice-presidents, and for years the president of the United Mine workers of America, and Frank Morrison, the secretary of the Federation are under sentence of imprisonment, Gompers for twelve months, Mitchell for nine months and Morrison for six months.

This sentence of imprisonment has been inflicted upon them by Justice Wright of the District Supreme Court, for contempt of the court, in this, that although Justice Gould had enjoined Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison from printing in the American Federationist, which is the official organ of the Federation, the names of the Buck's Stove and Range Company on their "we-don't patronize" list, Mr. Gompers, who is the editor of the Federationist, in editorial in the Federationist last January, boldly announced his intention not to obey the court's order, contending that the injunction of Justice Gould was a derogation of the rights of labor and an abuse of the injunctive power of the courts. Accordingly, Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were brought in to court for contempt, and today Justice Wright, in an opinion full of scathing denunciation of their attitude, found them guilty and sentenced them as stated.

### Opposition To The Sunday News.

We think it a healthful sign when the public manifests practical interest in what newspapers are saying and doing. It is well for public sentiment to show itself—even to the extent of "knocking"—in order that our newspapers may know just what the outside world is thinking about, and find out whether they are representative of, or antagonistic to, this sentiment.

A recent letter signed by representative men of Baltimore, addressed to the News, and protesting against the publication of a Sunday evening issue of that paper, is a well meant, but misdirected and not wholly consistent, effort. Why should there not be a Sunday Evening News, as well as a Sunday Morning Sun and American? We can see no greater objection to the one than to the other; indeed, the News has excellent arguments on the side of being the least objectionable of the three.

We do not defend the Sunday newspaper; but, that they fill a strong demand, goes without saying. Let business men withhold their advertising patronage, and the Sunday newspaper will at once cease to be a question for debate. This is a matter that the "few" cannot settle, but the "many"—the people—can do it, providing they go about it in the right way, which does not consist in making protests against more Sunday newspapers.

We think our good people waste their energy on a question of secondary importance, when they fight Sunday newspapers. The prime object for their efforts toward regeneration is the week-day newspaper. Let them force that to be clean, and honest, and moral—the paper that is issued six times a week—before they attack the Sunday issue. Except for the day of issue, the one is as bad as the other, or as good as the other; consequently, six days' badness is of first importance, if we are trying to reform things—and surely there is need for it in the average city daily.

### The Champion Eel Skinner.

South Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 22.—The champion eel skinner of the world, Isaac Lockwood, of Stratford, has retired a wealthy man, having caught, skinned and sold more than 300,000 eels in the 50 years that he has been engaged in the business.

Captain Lockwood could skin a live eel in about the time a society woman would take to remove her glove. He has often issued a defi to the entire world to a competition, and in the several instances that man has dared to contest the honor the challenger has left him at the post.

Starting in the business when he was 16 years of age, the Captain has attended his pots and net lines for half a century without missing a day through illness. While he caught and sold other fish, eels were his chief catch. His diary shows that he has averaged 15 cents a pound for the fish, which means that he has netted \$75,000 from these alone.

### MR. BUSINESS MAN

This is the time for you to look over your stock of printed stationery—Letter heads, Bill heads, Statements and Envelopes—and order a full supply. In January, you will want to get ready for a campaign of "setting-up." Let us supply your needs, now.

### State Dairymen's Association.

On Tuesday, December 15th., a large number of prominent dairymen from various sections of the State assembled at McCoy Hall of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore City for the purpose of organizing a state dairymen's association similar to successful and active organizations of a like character which have proven themselves to be a great benefit to dairy interests in a number of the states in the Union.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of Hon. Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Eclectic, Baltimore County, as President; Mr. A. W. Nicodemus, Jr., of Buckeystown, Frederick county, as Vice-President; and Mr. J. Alexis Shriver, of Bel Air, Harford county, as Secretary; and an Executive Committee consisting of the President and Secretary ex-officio, together with Senator Henry M. McCullough of Cecil county, Mr. Asa B. Gardiner, Jr., of Baltimore City, and additional members representing various sections of the State to be appointed later.

Mr. C. W. Melick, Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Maryland State Agricultural College, and Mr. D. B. White of the United States Dairy Division, of Washington, D. C., each outlined to the meeting the great work which had been accomplished by the respective dairy associations in the different states, emphasizing the beneficial results to be gained by co-operation of the dairymen, creamery-men, city distributors, city health departments and physicians and officers of the Maryland State Agricultural College and State Experiment Station.

It was pointed out by them that the effectiveness of such an organization could be felt at the Legislature to secure necessary help in legislation and to point out to the members of the Legislature any unfair or undesirable features in proposed legislation when such existed. It was shown that such an organization could assist materially in bringing before the public the farmer's difficulties in the production of milk and assist in helping secure for them an adequate price for milk and cream, which in turn would allow them to give proper consideration to the demands of the Board of Health and physicians for a purer and cleaner milk. They also pointed out how such an organization could assist in securing proper transportation facilities and rates as well as proper refrigeration during the heated summer months, and the remedying of such evils incident to transportation as might affect the quality of milk after leaving the farmer's hands.

Such an organization could point out to the farmers, creamery-men city distributors, and other parties through whose hands milk passes, many useful and necessary precautions for the production of the highest grade of products, to the end that Maryland might take her proper place in the front ranks of the dairy producing states.

In other words, the keynote of the entire meeting was closer association and understanding between the various handlers of dairy products all the way from the producer to the consumer, to result in a better product and such higher returns as is commensurate with the outlay involved, and co-operation of the various dairy interests bound together by such an association to result in much more powerful and effective influence for the benefit of dairying in the State of Maryland.

It is hoped that all parties in any way interested in joining this movement and the Association will communicate with the Secretary and if possible present any views which they may desire to have brought before the next meeting of the Association to be held shortly, of which due notice will be given in the county papers throughout the State.

J. ALEXIS SHRIVER, Secretary.

### Uncle Sam's Big Sugar Bill.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The average American citizen consumes half his own weight in sugar every year and Uncle Sam's sugar bill averages a million dollars a day.

A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics reports the total consumption of sugar in the United States in 1907 at 7,089,667,975 pounds, which represents an expenditure of more than a million dollars a day. The per capita consumption in 1907 was the largest ever recorded, an average of 82.6 pounds for each man, woman and child of continental United States.

The production of beet sugar for the first time exceeded the production of cane sugar, the product of the year being, cane sugar, 544,000,000 pounds, while the production of beet sugar amounted to 967,000,000 pounds.

Maryland is a "Corn State." The corn crop occupies a greater acreage and is worth more to the farmers of the State than any other crop. Its average yield per acre is already greater than in some of the "Corn States" of the West, and is on the increase. Ten bushels per acre could easily be added to it by a more judicious system of seed selection than at present prevails. That would mean at ordinary prices an increase in the income of the corn growers of Maryland of more than three millions of dollars, a very substantial increase and well worth trying for.



## THE CARROLL RECORD

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26th., 1908.

### Happy Christmas.

The RECORD wishes all of its readers a very Happy Christmas, full of blessings and good cheer. Quoting the message on a card received by the Editor, from a valued friend, we will say:

"May health and prosperity be your constant portion, and all the members of the family rejoice in the possession of every good thing."

And we especially indulge the hope that in the catalogue of "good things" possessed by "the family," the RECORD is accounted not the least among them, but that it is, and may continue to be, a welcome visitor in all of its present homes, during the coming year and many successive ones.

As each Christmas time rolls around—and what a long procession has appeared to many of us—one is apt to think seriously over a good many things; among them, that after all it is the satisfaction which comes out of the year past that gives us the real happiness of the present season; where there are regrets, and upbraidings of conscience, there can be no real Christmas joy.

We trust that each one of our family of friends and patrons, even though they may have had losses and afflictions, yet have consciences clear and hopes unshaken, and that each one is perhaps a little better, a little wiser, and a little more determined to make life worth while during the year before us.

And may whatever of satisfaction and cheer we find, at this particular time, be "passed along," generously and thoughtfully, to those who may not yet have realized the extent of blessings which they still enjoy, and who can not appreciate that, to them, there is now present a season wherein "Peace on earth, good will toward men" is especially deserving of application.

### The "Collection" Basket.

Whoever invented the name, "collection basket," deserves a monument built of mud. Properly speaking, there is no such thing as a "collection," as referring to sums voluntarily contributed to a church. What we mistakenly call collections, are offerings—offerings collected—consequently, "collection baskets" are merely receptacles for receiving offerings. When we speak of something "collected" in a proper sense, we refer to something due, or overdue; some fixed amount due as a debt. An offering, as in a church, is something voluntarily offered, or given, and not something collected, like taxes.

But, whether it be "collection," or "offering," it is the man back of the red-headed penny that is the real thing objected to, and churches, everywhere, are trying to banish the penny offering from those who can easily afford to be more liberal. The penny, from children, or from those who are really in poor financial circumstances, may represent a liberal enough offering; but, when it comes from the well-to-do, it represents stinginess, and lack of interest in accomplishing good work. It "gives away" a man and measures his spirit of generosity at its true value, as well as his love for his church.

The penny is not to blame. It is misused because it happens to be our coin of lowest value—the lowest possible sum that can be given. If there was a half-cent, made of tin or lead, it would likely be used instead of the penny. The blame rests on the giver, not on the gift, and right now, we think, is a splendid time for givers to "turn over a new leaf," by giving the penny a much needed rest, and at the same time give a much needed boost to church treasuries through the use of nickels and dimes.

Remember, you "offer" your church red-headed pennies as your donation toward church work; they are not "collected" from you!

### Be Wise and Brave.

What we think, and what we say and do, are often widely different things, and it is well, in many cases, that this is true, for our thoughts are apt to lead us into trouble. We hear it said of people, that to them, "to think is to act;" and yet, such people are not always wise. Sometimes, our thoughts should be controlled by wisdom and prudence, while at others it is absolutely necessary for us to act quickly; following our thoughts. The importance, therefore, of clear thinking, and prudent acting in one's mental make-up, cannot be estimated too highly.

Our thoughts, while often true and correct, may yet lead us to do things not justifiable, considering everything. While we should not compromise with wrong, as a rule, we must always be sure that attempting to do right may not precipitate a greater wrong, and bring defeat to something good; simply because, perhaps, the time is not fully ripe to win a victory. When a weak force for good is given the opportunity to fight a strong force for wrong, it is often best to remember that "he who runs away, may live to fight another day," and in so doing need not necessarily sacrifice principle.

But, there is such a thing as running too readily. The habit can be encouraged and become strong; so strong as to take away the courage of conviction. In the year about to open, let all try to be more brave, and less runners-away. There will be questions come before us which will try our mettle; let us face them like men, confidently, hopefully, and do battle with wrong whenever and wherever something for good may be gained. Nothing less is expected of us, and let nobody think that they are exempt from duty. Let us not underestimate the strength of our forces, nor fear a desperate battle which promises victory at the end.

### Prospects for Lincoln Highway Not Very Bright.

Congressman Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, does not view in a very favorable light, the prospects of building the Lincoln memorial highway from Washington to Gettysburg, chiefly because of the financial question involved, and his views will likely prevail when the question comes up for action. In reply to a letter from the Gettysburg Times, he says:

"I am in receipt of yours of the 16th inst. saying that it is rumored in Gettysburg that I will oppose the Lafane bill for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for a Lincoln Memorial highway from Washington to Gettysburg, and you ask if I will kindly affirm or deny this rumor. In reply permit me to say that there can be no appropriation for this purpose until Congress has first considered and decided to build the road. If Congress should enact a law authorizing the construction of a road, the appropriation for carrying out the provisions of that law would be made as a matter of course. I have not said whether I am in favor of enacting such a law at this session of Congress or not. I have said that in my judgment it is impractical at this time to do so. We have a deficit now of \$60,000,000 and have not yet reached the end of the first half of this year. The deficit for the year will no doubt reach the enormous sum of \$120,000,000 and the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the deficit for the next fiscal year or the year 1910 will reach \$143,000,000. We are this year expending 70 per cent. of our aggregate revenue, exclusive of postal receipts, for war purposes; that is, 40 per cent. in preparation for war, and 30 per cent. on account of past wars. The estimates for preparation for war for the next fiscal year are larger than the appropriations for the current year. If the advocates of this road, therefore, contemplate building it out of current revenues you will readily see that Congress would not be justified in incurring this additional obligation until the revenues more nearly equal the expenditures than they do now or will in the next year.

Personally I would be very glad to see a memorial of this kind completed, thereby connecting the Capital City of the Nation with the battlefield of Gettysburg, but under present conditions I could not justify my vote in favor of the project."

### For The Cleaner Newspapers.

The following letter was recently sent to all the New York papers, just at the commencement of the Hains murder trial, the object of which is explained fully. It is said to have had a good influence, to a very limited extent, most of the papers addressed putting up a defense. One paper, especially, which boasts of the motto, "all the news that's fit to print," rather resents the letter as interference with private business, and says that the paper is printed for adults, not for children. The letter is written in the proper spirit, and should be followed up. Newspapers, notwithstanding their boasted independence, trim their sails pretty close to the winds of popular public sentiment, and are bound to surrender to it when its course is strong and clear.

"The aim of securing newspapers for our homes which shall at all times be free from lewd or suggestive articles detrimental to morals, offensive to decency and damaging to self respect is one which all admit to be desirable. Some might perhaps say that it is possible to enjoy it at all times by simply buying only good newspapers.

But unfortunately there come periods when overweening public interest and unworthy public curiosity provoke the editors of even some of the best of our journals to overstep the mark and to lay

before us and the modest home circle including the tender children of the schools, libidinous details of criminality which are revolting even to men charged with the punishment of those who prey upon society. We attempt to escape it and close our door to it for a short period, only to find that to keep in touch with our usual social or business needs we must continue our patronage of a journal which we are ashamed to bring home. Then our school children or others must have the objectionable articles and detestable headlines thrust upon their sight in the public conveyances or other places.

Each editor escapes censure by claiming that all his brother editors will surely present the same matter and he cannot be exceptional.

The community, all communities, were shocked by the long continued revelations of the Thaw case set forth in bold type. We are now promised another of similar character by reason of the approach of certain sensational murder trials during the course of which, as we have been credibly informed, material more interesting to the prurient mind and consequently more dangerous to the home and more disgusting to the self respecting man is about to be presented in court.

It is believed by good authorities that a respectful protest presented early enough to the press by men of serious character, representing heavy responsibilities in the care of their own children or children confided to them by the duties of their positions in life, will meet with an immediate and sympathetic response, resulting in such careful editing of this and similar news matter that no harm shall be done to the reading community by indecently offensive suggestion.

The following named gentleman, the only one who could be seen on a few days' notice, with the undersigned, have expressed the greatest solicitude as to this question and their desire to see a movement encouraged which will bring all readers and advertisers of newspapers into one body for the encouragement of a clean press:

Archbishop Farley, Bishop Greer, Robert W. De Forest, Thomas M. Mulry, Jacob H. Schiff, Stephen Farrelly, the Paulist fathers, Felix M. Warburg.

Nothing like a censorship is thought of. Only elementary principles for the protection of the home are expected to be applied. It is felt that with such views support will be obtained throughout the whole country. Several editors have already expressed their intentions of observing even greater care than in the past over news matter of this kind in their columns. You are therefore asked to give this movement your editorial support. All readers friendly to it are asked to send name and address on postal card to Superintendent, 26 Murray street."

### A Christmas Editorial.

Right must ever fight its way against the world. Truth must walk alone in its Gethsemane. Justice must bravely face its Calvary, if it would still live in triumph after all efforts to slay it. These great truths must be born in the manger of poverty, or sorrow, or trial, or suffering finding no room at the inn until at last, entering it in triumph, they honor the inn that never honored them in their hours of need, of struggle, and of darkness. It is written in the book of human nature; it is the chorus of the songs of every great human effort; it epitomizes the life of Christ.

There comes a time in every individual life when earnest, honest effort, disheartened, distressed, dismayed, says: "What is the use of it all? Why should I suffer poverty, sorrow, loneliness, and failure, when I seek to be fair, good, kind, sympathetic, helpful and just? Why should I not have the good things I long for?"

They are big questions; they are the very sobs of the soul. But if we know we are right we should care naught for the crowd at the inn. It must be that there is something higher in life than the welcome at the inn, the approval of the world. There is the consciousness of the work well done, of steadfast loyalty to the ideal, of faithfulness in little things, of lives made sweeter, truer, better for our living, of a lovelight in eyes looking into ours that may be part of the glorious flowering of our days greater far to our highest self than any mere welcome at the inn.

True living brings peace to the soul, fiber to character, kingship over self, inspiration to others, but not necessarily money and material prosperity. These have their proper place and their use, but they are not the highest. If they were the highest, candidates for heaven could be selected purely by "double A" Bradsheet ratings; they would be taken ever from the crowded inn, not the lonely manger. At the inn they inquire: "Will it pay? Is it popular? Is it successful?" At the manger they ask: "Is it right? Is it true? Is it helpful?"—From the December Circle Magazine.

### Christmas During the Confederacy.

The Pittsburg Dispatch gives the account of Christmas during the Confederacy, as related by Mrs. Zebulon B. Vance, wife of the late United States Senator from North Carolina.

"We had some memorable Christmas days in the South during the war," said Mrs. Vance. "That of 1861 was different from any that had preceded it because we were in arms against the Federal Government, and many of the male guests at Southern homes that day wore Confederate uniforms. Much of the talk at the Christmas dinner table was of sieges and battles and marches, but we were all full of hope and confidence.

"Christmas, 1862, found us but poorly prepared to celebrate it. Our supplies were few, and Confederate money was at a heavy discount. Then came the bitter year of 1863, with the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat at Gettysburg. With sad faces, harmonizing well with their dress-

es of coarse black stuff, the women of the South devoted themselves to picking lint and spinning and weaving for husbands, fathers, brothers and sweethearts in the field.

"Christmas, 1864—the last Christmas of the war—dawned, and what a gloomy festival it was for the people of the South! Of manufactured products we had practically none. Our hairpins were made of long black thorns, with a ball of sealing wax on the end. We had made into dresses every scrap of available material, while our feet were incased in homemade cloth shoes. The slaves, having heard of 'de 'mancipation proclamation,' knew that they were free and had all scattered away. Desolation seemed to reign over everything. Of all the Christmas days I have known that last Christmas in the South in wartime is the one of all others that I am most certain never to forget."

### 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.

### Variety in Voting.

Our elections have come to exhibit a variety and inconsistency in the voting which were entirely unknown to our fathers who used the single party poster ballot. In voting that ticket it was necessary to vote for all the candidates of the party unless the voters made erasures or covered names with "stickers." This was done to some extent, but it never created the wide discrepancies in the total vote of the several candidates that the Australian ballot has brought upon us.

Only two States, New Jersey and Connecticut, retain the old style of ballot. The ballot that has to be marked allows the voter to vote for the candidates he is interested in and to neglect the rest. If he wishes to vote a split ticket he can do so much more easily by the blanket ballot than with the old single party ticket and its stickers. This is true, even when the single square or circle at the head of the ticket facilitates straight party voting.

The Massachusetts plan, by which all candidates' names are listed alphabetically and the voter has to select and mark each separate candidate for whom he desires to vote, shows the widest discrepancies between the vote for the important and the unimportant offices. It is the fairest plan, as no votes are cast by it except those the voter wants to cast and for just those persons he wishes to support. Considerations of convenience do not make him vote for those in whose political success he feels no interest.

The voting machines in use in fourteen States introduce another variety in voting. There are some who see evil in this and think there should be legislation to compel uniformity in voting in all the States. There is no merit in this suggestion. Each State is guaranteed a republican form of government, but the manner of voting is a detail which each State is free to make its own experiments with. We are just now experimenting on a large scale with blanket ballots and in some States with the voting machines. Neither are free from objections.—Phil. Press.

### 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.

### Christmas Isn't Dying Out.

"Christmas is dying out; it has lost its distinctiveness as a Christian festival: soon it will be obsolete!"—so says one of the latter-day prophets.

Do you believe it? Is it possible that our one perfect holiday shall pass? We have but three anniversaries of national commemoration. Fourth of July is a military jubilee, marred by the din of fire-crackers and the symbols of bloodshed. Thanksgiving is a gastronomical festival associated with guillotined turkeys and dinners that tax digestion.

Christmas calls a halt to the busy city in its rush after gain, and turns his thoughts back to childhood and half-forgotten ties; so that the old parents in the country home are gladdened by a letter and a gift from the son who is still their "boy" to them.

No; Christmas is not growing obsolete. It will live and take on fuller meaning. The spirit of Christ is now being better understood and assimilated than ever before. Charity is broader and more wisely beneficent, and the sense of human brotherhood is more vital and more productive of co-operation and strength.—MARY E. BRYAN, in UNCLE REMUS'S—The Home Magazine for December.

## HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

# Great Bargains in Odds and Ends OF Christmas Goods

At this writing we do not know what we shall have, but with a Stock the size of ours it is impossible to close out every article before Christmas, so that there must be a few odds and ends here and there for late comers. As this will reach many of you on Christmas Eve, we will say that any small lots that may be left will be sold at greatly reduced prices to close out.

We are now selling our Entire Line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats and Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats at REDUCED PRICES.

Wishing you all A Happy and Prosperous New Year, we are Yours for More Business.

## 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.

12-5-06

### RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County: December Term, 1908.

Estate of Thomas D. Thomson, deceased.  
On application, it is ordered, this 8th day of December, 1908, that the sale of Leasehold Estate of Thomas D. Thomson, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by John H. Dittell, Administrator of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Administrator, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 2nd Monday, 11th day of January next; provided a copy of this Order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 1st Monday, 9th day of January, next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$325.00.

JOHN E. ECKENRODE, WILLIAM L. RICHARDS, ROBERT N. KOONIZ, Judges.  
True Copy: JOHN J. STEWART, Register of Wills.  
12-12-08

### 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.

### Littlestown Carriage Works.



S. D. MEHRING,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Fine Carriages, Buggies  
PHAETONS, TRAPS,  
CARTS, CUTTERS, &C.

FINE  
Dayton, McCall, Jagger  
WAGONS.

Repairing Promptly Done!  
Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed.  
LITTLESTOWN, PA.  
Opposite Depot.



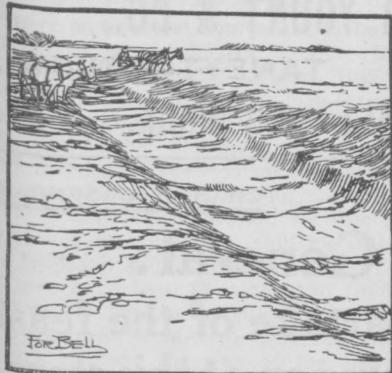
# Farm and Garden

## IRRIGATION UP TO DATE.

Great Desert Area Made Arable in Recent Years.

In America irrigation was practiced thousands of years ago by the prehistoric town building Pueblo Indians in New Mexico and Arizona.

The first systematic application of irrigation to be made by the whites in the United States was inaugurated by the Mormons on the shores of the Great Salt Lake in 1847. The Mormons found Utah anything but the promised land for which they had hoped. From necessity they resorted to irrigation and soon made the barren site of Salt Lake City one of the most prosperous communities in the west. A few years later the placer miners in California utilized their placer wash-



CONSTRUCTING AN IRRIGATION DITCH.

ing streams for irrigation purposes and raised large crops of vegetables and grain. However, irrigation did not make any extensive headway until the civil war and during the early seventies, when the great tide of immigration turned toward the west. In 1870 only about 20,000 acres of land were cultivated by irrigation in the United States. In the next ten years this number was increased to 1,000,000 acres. During the years between 1880-90 irrigation experienced a great boom, and the number of acres increased to nearly 4,000,000. In 1902, the last census, the acreage was 9,034,526, and each month sees thousands of acres added until the total is nearly 15,000,000 acres today.

Among the great irrigating engineering feats of this country is the wonderful Strawberry valley project at Vernal, Utah, now under way, where a storage reservoir will be built to hold 5,000,000 gallons of water, and a tunnel three and one-half miles long is being cut through a mountain. The work is being done by electrically driven tools, and when completed the water will first be used to generate electricity for lighting and power purposes and then for irrigation. The entire electrical equipment for this plant was furnished by the General Electric company. The Williston (N. D.) project and the Buford-Trenton project in the same state are operated entirely by electricity. The current is generated by Curtis steam turbo-generators and is used to drive the large motors connected with the centrifugal pumps. Another system has been installed at Garden City, Kan., and still another at Salt Lake, Ariz. At the last named place the vertical shaft General Electric generators are directly connected to large water wheels for generating the current.

The amount appropriated and expended by the government for irrigation from 1901 to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30 last is over \$37,000,000.

The irrigation act gives the secretary of the interior a very wide latitude



COMPLETED IRRIGATION DITCH.

tude in the investment of this large fund, although he is required to spend the major portion of the fund arising from the sale of public lands within each state or territory for the benefit of its lands so far as practicable.

### Turnip Taste In Butter.

The following is from a German agricultural publication:

The milk from cows fed on turnips has a peculiar odor and taste. Apparently some volatile product from the turnips gets into the body fluids of the cow and thus affects the milk. This fault may be corrected by warming or aerating the milk. But, besides this, certain organisms, as coli bacteria, Actinomyces odorifer, Penicillium brevicaulis and lactic acid bacteria, which are found in the faeces of cows fed on beets or turnips, also produce the turnip flavor and aroma in butter made from milk or cream in which they are present. The turnip taste of butter may be due to both of these causes together. Butter may have the turnip flavor and aroma, however, even when no turnips are fed, as coli bacteria causing the taste are found also on oats, barley, corn, rape and other feeding stuffs. Pasteurizing the milk, with subsequent aeration, is recommended as a means of preventing the development of the turnip flavor in butter.

## STOCK FOOD FOR PIGS.

Some Experiments With Commercial and Homemade Feed.

In a report from South Dakota to the Experiment Station Record, Washington, the subjoined about stock food for pigs appears:

In the first of the two series of tests reported, which included two years, five commercial stock feeds with ground corn and barley were fed in comparison with ground corn and barley one to one. The feeding period in the first year covered ninety-two days and in the second sixty-three days, and the lots included from eight to ten pigs. In every case the pigs had access to rape pasture.

On the check ration the average daily gain per pig for the two years was 1.1 pounds, the feed required per pound of gain 5.19 pounds and the cost of a pound of gain 4 cents. On the ration including stock feeds the daily gain ranged from 1.17 pounds per head to 1.34 pounds, the grain eaten per pound of gain from 4.54 to 4.86 pounds and the cost of a pound of gain from 4.16 to 4.58 cents.

In the second series of tests cornmeal was compared with cornmeal and a commercial stock feed and with cornmeal and a homemade stock feed, using three lots of eight pigs each, fed for sixty-one days. All the lots had the run of blue grass pasture in addition to the grain or grain and stock feed. The total gain was 514 pounds on cornmeal alone, 483 pounds on cornmeal and commercial stock feed and 551 pounds on cornmeal and homemade stock feed. The feed required per pound of gain in the three cases was 4.91, 5.49 and 5.11 pounds and the cost of a pound of gain 3.85, 4.69 and 4.4 cents.

From the above table it will be seen that it required more pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain in this experiment than it did for the average of the lots in the previous experiment. This can be accounted for from the fact that the rape pasture furnished a more succulent feed than did the blue grass pasture.

From the data presented in this bulletin the reader must draw his own conclusions as to the value of any of the stock foods tried.

The homemade stock feed, according to the authors, was made up as follows:

Gentian, one pound, cost 50 cents; ginger, one pound, cost 40 cents; sodium bicarbonate, one pound, cost 10 cents; fenugreek, five tenths of a pound, cost 10 cents.

Purchase these materials at a drug store and have them mixed into fine powders. Then mix with five pounds of common salt and twenty-five pounds of shorts. This compound will cost about 4½ cents per pound. For the pig mix a pound with every forty-eight pounds of grain.

### Pasturage For Pigs.

Thirty shoats averaging fifty-two pounds in weight were divided as nearly equal as possible into three lots of ten each. Lot No. 1 was fed on a grain mixture of shorts one-half, cornmeal one-fourth and Kaffir cornmeal one-fourth in a dry lot. The other two lots were fed the same grain ration, but one received rape pasture and the other alfalfa pasture in addition. Each lot was given what grain the hogs would eat up clean, and each had access to water and ashes. The gains of the three lots were very nearly equal. The dry lot consumed 557 pounds, or 70 pounds for every 100 pounds of grain, more grain than the pasture lots. The lot on rape required one acre of pasture, while the alfalfa lot used a trifle less than one-half acre.

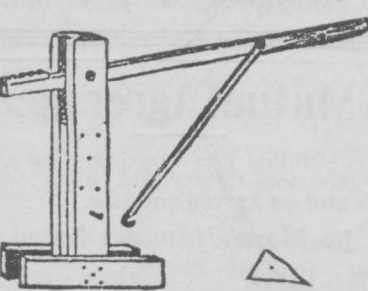
### Farm Labor In New York State.

The American Agriculturist contains brief statements from several farmers in different parts of New York state relating to the farm labor problem. The general trend of the replies indicates that good farm labor is scarce, that wages for day labor range from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day and monthly wages from \$20 to \$33 with board for ten hours' work per day and that the scarcity of work in cities is bringing back to the farm those who were born and brought up thereon. The encouragement of the immigration of farm labor from the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and other European countries is advocated as a remedy.

### Jack For Raising Buggy.

To make the implement shown in the accompanying illustration use two pieces of oak 22 by 4 by 1 and one piece 15 by 4 by 1. Nail the smaller piece between the larger ones at one end. To the lower end nail two pieces of 12 by 4 by 1, one on each side of the three pieces already joined for a supporting base.

Three inches from the top of the boards bore a half inch hole. Take another piece of wood 28 by 1 by 1½



and bore a hole in seven inches from one end. Place it between the two boards and bolt with a four inch bolt.

Tack a notched piece of wood about five inches long to the short end of this lever. About eight inches from the other end fasten loosely a piece of strap iron nineteen inches long which has a hook on the opposite end. Drive two nails in the upright boards to regulate the height, and, says Prairie Farmer, you have a convenient, light and inexpensive buggy jack.

## THE HORSE'S FOOT.

Animal's Weakest Part Too Often Neglected, Says a Veterinarian.

By G. H. GLOVER, D. V. M.  
In considering the diseases to which horseflesh is heir there are two things that should always be considered as of special importance—the teeth and the feet. The average period of usefulness of the horse is curtailed several years by the inadequacy of the teeth. In most horses at the age of fifteen the teeth have become rough and uneven, and from that time on the horse is a hard keeper, and the real cause is not known by the owner. In buying horses the teeth and the feet should receive most careful examination.

Ordinarily, in speaking of the feet of the horse, we mean the part inclosed by the hoof wall. Looking at it from a standpoint of comparative anatomy, the foot includes all below the knee and the hock. The artificial conditions under which the horse is placed and the unusual demand exacted of him result in almost every case in diseased conditions which render him incapable of doing the work he would otherwise do. Shoeing, which places him under artificial conditions, combined with the hard roads, overwork and improper feeding, soon produces inflammatory conditions which may result in side bones, ringbones, coffin joint lameness, cracks in the hoof wall, contracted heels, corns and a great many more diseases too numerous to mention.

In many cases the horse must be shod, but there certainly is far too much shoeing done. It is surprising how much work the horse can do under most conditions without shoes if



DOUBLE CORNS ON HORSE'S HOOF.

he be brought gradually to the work and a little care and judgment be exercised in this matter during the first three or four years of the colt's life. There are three things especially to be remembered if you wish to give this subject a little extra thought—first, as long as you use horses that have weak or defective feet for breeding purposes just so long will you have horses with a predisposition to these things, and you will lose money on them accordingly; second, do less shoeing. A horse with fairly good feet will not need to be shod unless he be worked on the pavement, race track or in mountainous districts; third, do not allow any horseshoer to use the buttress on the soles of the feet nor the rasp on the outside. Do not leave the shoes on longer than four weeks without resetting.

In substance, remember that the foot is the weakest part of the horse; that the service of the horse is horse money to you. Take good care of the horse's feet!

### Save the Good Breeders.

Breed the sows just as long as breeding them is profitable. It is generally not good economy to slaughter a good breeding sow.

## THE DAIRYMAN.

Milk quietly, cleanly, quickly and thoroughly. Cows do not like unnecessary noise or delay. Milk at nearly the same hour each night and morning and milk the cows in the same order.

### Value of Testing.

The other day we were in a dairy that netted its owner last year on a strictly creamery basis over \$50 per cow. That man was too sharp to keep a lot of poor cows, for he tested them right along.—Hoard's Dairyman.

### Discarding Cows In the Dairy.

In city dairies cows are frequently discarded because they are no longer giving milk in paying quantities. That would not be a sufficient reason for discarding a cow in a farm dairy if a good producer. In the latter good cows should not be discarded as long as they are able to produce well. The following reasons, however, would justify the farmer dairyman in getting rid of them: If they failed to reach a good standard in production, if they were unusually restless and irritable, if they were hard milkers and if they failed to breed regularly.

### Light For the Dairy Barn.

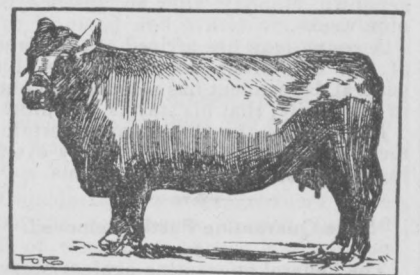
The state dairy inspector of Maine, calling attention to the importance of plenty of light in the dairy barn, declares: The even distribution of light is an important matter, and the windows should be, if possible, so shaped and so placed as will allow the sunlight to fall some time during the day on all parts of the floor, searching out and disinfecting those places that easily become contaminated. This can be accomplished most readily where the windows are placed, as they are in our houses, perpendicularly, admitting more light than they would if placed the other way. An abundance of light, and especially of direct sunlight, has its certain beneficial effect upon the health of the cow, upon her production and upon her salubleness.

## GALLOWAYS TO THE FRONT.

Breeders of These Desirable Cattle Organize an Association.

The Galloway breeders of several western states have organized the Western Galloway Breeders' association, the object being to increase the demand for this desirable breed of cattle. In addressing the association recently G. E. Clark, its secretary-treasurer, said in part:

"Once you have induced a man to use a good pure bred Galloway sire you have a possible convert to the pure bred cattle business. If he be



A GALLOWAY COW.

progressive he is not long in detecting their value, and the most successful breeders of pure bred cattle attain their position only through years of patient endeavor, beginning with one pure bred sire which possibly cost him \$100 and looked very much more unreasonable than did \$300 or \$400 a few years later.

"Right here I wish to make mention as to prices. I have received letters from a few breeders who say that they have to sell their bulls for \$40 to \$50 per head. A farmer can well afford to pay more money than that for a bull and should be made to do so. Any farmer can well afford to pay \$150 for a good bull to use on a herd of common cows and then make a large profit by the investment. But the great mass of farmers are still unconvinced.

"There is not a farmer in this whole country that would even hesitate at \$150 for a good work horse simply for the work there is in him. Teams are selling from \$300 to \$500. Is it not a strange judgment of value that will hesitate at paying that price for an animal that will put many times \$150 more selling value into his herd for years to come?"

## THE SEPARATOR.

Life of the Machine Depends Upon the Care It Receives.

By EDWARD H. WEBSTER.

If the separator shakes while it is skimming there will be some intermixing of the milk and cream, and the result is poor work. The operator should aim to secure two things if he expects his machine to do good work—(1) a perfectly true motion of bowl, and (2) a sufficient speed (which must be uniform) to create force for separating.

In order to have the perfect motion of the bowl the machine must be set level and be kept clean and well oiled. The oil should be thin, or light, so that it will not gum the wearing parts. A heavy oil will make the machine run hard and will gum quickly on small high speed bearings. All the bearings of the machine should be frequently flushed with coal oil. It is well to make a run about once in two or three weeks, using coal oil on all the bearings. This keeps the parts free from gum and washes out grit or sand that may have blown into them.

It is an excellent plan to have a cover of closely woven cloth or oilcloth that can be kept over the machine while it is not in operation. This will keep out dust and sand and will add materially to the lasting powers of the machine. The separator should be set up on a good solid floor, so that it will not move or sway as the operator turns the crank.

The life of a separator depends mainly upon the factors just pointed out. A machine that is allowed to run gummy or dirty may wear out in a year. If kept free from dirt and well oiled it will last a number of years.

### Spots on Tamworth Hogs.

In reply to the questions, "Do Tamworth hogs ever vary in color from a red? Do they ever have any spots on them?" the secretary of the American Tamworth association says:

From the best information that I can obtain Tamworths in England some years ago almost invariably had a black spot or spots upon them. The standard of excellence adopted by the Great Pig Breeders' Association of Great Britain now gives black spots as an objection, but no indication of impurity of blood. The American Tamworth association also adopts the same ruling. Black spots are an objection, but no indication of impurity of blood or no bar to registration. It is considered that the animal of solid red is a better looking animal and more to be desired from a fancy standpoint than one with spots. Some of the very best Tamworths of late years have had small black spots upon them, but they are fast being bred off, and a great many do not wish any tendency to anything but solid color in red.

### Kindness to Live Stock.

Kindness is the only profitable policy to pursue with live stock. The man with a loud or harsh voice and impatient temper seldom ever gets along with any kind of live stock. The successful steer man moves among his cattle quietly, speaking gently. Kindness and gentleness are the requisites for the best care of all live stock. Never should your milk cows be stroked by anything other than the gentle touch of the hand or grooming brush.

### To Cure Lambs of Colic.

If the lambkin has colic give him one dram of powdered ginger and one dram of laudanum in a tablespoonful of water.

## THE GRANGE

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

## NAMING RURAL HOMES

Mr. Whitehead's Dedication Ceremony Adopted.

The Report of the Executive Committee on the Subject Given in Full—A Worthy Addition to the Grange Ritualistic Ceremonials.

The executive committee of the national grange, of which Mr. F. N. Godfrey of New York is chairman, submitted the following report to the national grange:

"Your committee have had laid before them for consideration on behalf of the national grange and our Order at large a 'proposed ceremonial for the dedication of rural homes,' the work of our honored brother, Mortimer Whitehead, past lecturer of the national grange, whose name is a household word in the grange homes of our entire country and whose long years cover a lifetime of devoted work in building, defending and sustaining our Order and all that it represents. We have gone over this ceremony and find it full of the noblest sentiments of patriotism—truth, hope, charity, fidelity and all the virtues which build up and brighten the home and national life—and we believe that it will tend still more toward the great uplift that the grange is giving to the rural homes of our country.

"Brother Whitehead has generously tendered this ceremony to our Order as a free gift, also assigning its copyright to your committee, thus giving an illustrious example of true loyalty and rounding out his grange life with this capstone of our ritualistic work. Your committee have unanimously voted to accept this generous gift from our brother and coworker and hereby recommend its adoption by the national grange and its general use by its members, thus aiding in the great mission of the Patrons of Husbandry to elevate, broaden, protect and beautify the rural home.

"We also recommend that, while our past lecturer makes no charge whatever for this valuable service for our Order, this grange reimburse him for money paid out for printing these sample copies, copyright, expenses, etc., to the amount of \$100 and extend to him our thanks for this and his active lifelong services for our Order, with the hope that he may be spared yet these many years to rejoice in the harvest of grange achievements which he has helped to bring about."

### A Grange Representative.

Patrons in general and those of Massachusetts in particular will be pleased to note the recent success of Charles M. Gardner of Westfield, Mass., lecturer of the Massachusetts state grange. At the urgent request of



C. M. GARDNER.

friends he ran for representative to the legislature in his district. It is always taken for granted that the grange must not mix in politics. However, sometimes there are conditions arising which place a member in a position such as

Brother Gardner occupied if he would be a loyal citizen. And a good citizen means a good Patron, and other conditions being equal.

In the case in point Brother Gardner was opposed by every saloon in his town, thirteen in number. The usual tactics of such factions were resorted to. But loyal citizens who believe in justice elected Mr. Gardner, and he will have a fine opportunity in the legislature to "make good." It is understood that his duties with the state grange will in no way be modified.—New England Homestead.

### New York State Grange Meeting.

A preliminary program for the next meeting of the New York state grange at Little Falls, Feb. 2-5, has been issued. Headquarters will be at the new hotel. The chairman of the executive committee advises that all applications for rooms should be made before Jan. 25, and it is desirable that applicants state whether they are delegates, officers or committeemen. A reduction to fare and three-fifths on the certificate plan has been secured from towns in the state. All applications for rooms should be made to C. L. Bush, Little Falls, N. Y. There will be a public meeting at the opera house on the evening of the first day. It is anticipated that there will be an unusually large attendance at this session of the New York state grange.

### Idaho In Grange Fold.

Idaho was represented in the national grange this year for the first time. There are twenty granges in that state now. A state must have fifteen granges before it is entitled to representation.

One afternoon President Roosevelt gave a reception to the grangers, about 800 passing in the line before him.

## HAY TEA FOR CALVES.

A Beverage That Keeps the Youngsters Exceptionally Healthy.

After milk, hay tea is a beverage that young calves are very fond of, and it suits them capitally. The idea of using it did not originate with me; I learned it from an old cow man who was most successful in rearing calves, and he attributes much of his easy success to the hay tea.

The hay is put into a tank or cask, boiling hot water is poured over it and the steam is shut in until it cools down. It is then stirred, the hay removed and the tea left. The liquid seems a little thicker than when put in and is a rich brown color. It has an agreeable aroma and is inviting. It is not given as a substitute for milk, but as an addition or when milk is discontinued and meal takes its place, often in a liquid form. The meal may be mixed with the tea instead of water.

Calves often show an indifference to meal mixed with water, but I never found them fastidious with the tea blend. When animals are sick and off their feed steamed hay is often recommended as both inviting, soothing and nourishing, and if it improves the ailing it is, I think, consistent to believe it will suit the somewhat delicate or tender interior of the calves. I must say that when employing the tea calves have been exceptionally healthy, and scours, which is one of the most common as well as the most trying troubles, has given no anxiety.

I need hardly say the hay used should be absolutely sweet. There must be no faking with bad hay to make the calves believe it is improved in tea form, as, however young the calf may be, it will quickly learn better than that, and one of two things will happen—the tea will either be neglected or if taken disturbances will follow.—W. R. Gilbert.

### Dipping Sheep For Scab.

In regard to the dipping of sheep for scab the South Dakota station gives the following rules: Dipping should preferably be performed shortly after shearing, dipping all the sheep at one time. Select a lime and sulphur, tobacco and sulphur or an approved coal tar dip. Keep the temperature of the vat at from 103 to 105 degrees. Hold each sheep in the dip two minutes by the watch. Guessing at the time is not reliable. Completely immerse the head once. Ten days later dip the entire flock a second time. After the second dipping place the flock on a portion of the farm from which they have been excluded for at least four weeks previously.

### Health of the Horse.

It is a good plan never to dose a healthy horse. All he needs is good care and good feed. The good care includes, of course, regular exercise. It is just as bad for a horse to be all the time taking medicine as it is for a man. Do not do it.

## THE HORSEMAN.

Many a good driving horse has his years of usefulness cut short by being in the hands of an incompetent person. One of the most common ways to injure a good driving horse is by driving him hard in cool weather and after heating him up allow him to stand in the cold unblanketed. A horse driven until sweaty should never be permitted to cool off in the cold atmosphere. Blanket him or put him in a warm stable. The neglect of such precautions has ruined many a valuable horse.

### Colic Cure For Horses.

A good colic cure if given in season is two tablespoonfuls sweet spirits of niter and a tablespoonful of laudanum. It is wise to keep a staple article of colic cure always on hand. Attention to food and drink will prevent this trouble in most cases. Salts are a good laxative, and linseed oil also. It is much better to correct this trouble with small doses in the beginning than to wait until a powerful dose is necessary and run the risk of inflammation. A bitter tonic is often needed by both cows and horses. Dried and powdered poplar or cherry bark is as good as anything that can be used. As an alternative sulphur is the simplest remedy known.

### Breaking the Colt.

It is a mistake to allow inexperienced men, young or old, to give a well bred colt his first lessons in harness. A good colt breaker is very valuable to any stock farm or any community where highly bred trotting stock is bred and raised. There is greater danger of ruining colts that develop speed rapidly when young than those which mature slowly. Many a promising race winning prospect has been ruined for life by injudicious handling when young.

### Feeding Farm Horses.

In feeding farm horses to secure the highest efficiency let the aim be to select roughage materials that are nutritious and wholesome and at the same time free from mold and dust with the proper supplement of corn or oats or other home grown grain materials. When this practice is followed you will get efficiency and the maximum of work at the least expenditure of effort and expense.

### Breeding Good Horses.

Every community where horses are bred should have a good thoroughbred stallion. The French government has been using them for years to improve its horses. Crossed on good mares they make the best fire engine horses, the best express and transfer horses, the best all day road horses, the best quick, active, big horse for any purpose, one that can draw a big load and can go on a trot on a hot day without getting tired or panting.



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, 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.

Our Christmas Greeting to all Correspondents.

To all of our Correspondents, who have so faithfully helped us to make the RECORD a county newspaper during the past year, we extend "A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year," and indulge the hope that they will continue as members of "our staff." We fully appreciate the obligations that we are under to our valued helpers and regret that we cannot, in a more substantial way, repay them for their work; but, after all, the best work that most of us accomplish is that which is not paid for in dollars and cents. It is giving the "other mile," and doing more than "the letter of the law," that in the end is of the greatest blessing and benefit to the doer.

We are pleased to think that the majority of our correspondents, feel a personal interest, and championship, in the RECORD. We do not believe that they, as a rule, send their letters merely for the sake of getting their work into print, or for the slight return which they directly receive. We think they rather feel like having part in our efforts; that they thereby show their indorsement of the general tone and policy of the RECORD, and we would be very glad indeed to have this feeling continue and manifest itself still more strongly. Again, we thank you, one and all, and wish you a very Happy Christmas.

THE EDITOR.

Uniontown.

D. Myers Englar, is home from the Maryland Collegiate Institute for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrier Cookson gave a dinner to a large company of their friends on Wednesday.

Quite a number of our people took advantage of the low rates to Baltimore, on Saturday.

Miss Ida B. Merring is spending the holidays with her home folks here.

Hixon Bowersox, a member of the Junior Class of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, will preach in the Lutheran church on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Charles Flickinger, daughter of Samuel Heltabridge, left on Monday evening for Dixon, Ill., where she will meet her husband. Her brother-in-law, Edw. Caylor accompanied her as far as Harrisburg, where he will visit some friends for a few days, before returning home.

The Church of God Sunday School entertainment was held on Wednesday evening. The church was prettily decorated. The exercise rendered was "Christmas Carol, recitations, dialogues, and drills" completed the program. The school received its annual remembrance.

D. S. Diehl left on Wednesday, for Orange, N. J., where he will spend the holidays with his daughter's family, L. H. Brumbaugh.

A very pleasing Christmas service was held at the Lutheran church, on Thursday evening. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreen. The services, "The Christmas Bazaar" was well rendered by the school, after which each member of the school was given the usual gift—a box of candy and an orange. The organizers and the pastor were kindly remembered by the congregation with special gifts; the pastor with more than usual generosity.

The M. P. Sunday school will hold its Christmas service on Tuesday evening, 29th.

Miss Rene Fleagle, of Baltimore, is visiting at Obadiah Fleagle's.

Ezra C. Caylor will spend a few days during the holidays seeing the sights in and around New York City.

Miss Hermie Hann has returned from a four week's visit to friends in Glyndon. J. Wesley Rodkey and family are spending the holidays with friends in Baltimore.

The body of Robert Duncan, of Cumberland, Md., was brought to the M. P. cemetery for burial, on Saturday. Mr. Duncan was born and reared here. For many years he was an efficient engineer on the W. M. R. R. He is survived by his third wife, who was Miss Emma Harbaugh, of Westminster, (formerly of Uniontown), and a daughter by his second marriage. His death was caused by a carbuncle on his neck.

Our public school closed for the Christmas vacation on Wednesday. There was the customary exchange of gifts between the teachers and the scholars.

Pleasant Valley.

Camp No. 7, P. O. S. of A., had a debate on last Friday evening, the subject was, "which deserves the most honor, Columbus for discovering America, or Washington for defending it," decided in favor of Columbus.

As Christmas is drawing near, the children of the Sunday School and also of the public school, are looking forward for their annual treat.

The Christmas service will be held on Thursday evening, 24th., there will be recitations, speeches, etc.

Our hucksters all started for Baltimore, on Tuesday, with heavy loads of good things for Christmas.

Fire was discovered by Wm. A. Myers in the band hall, Thursday morning about 3 o'clock, but was extinguished after a loss of about \$50.00. It is indeed fortunate that the fire was discovered before getting beyond control. The building is owned by Mrs. Rufus Starner.

Mrs. Edna Myers is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Myers, and friends and relatives, in Baltimore.

Tyrone.

Baust's Union Sabbath School will hold their Christmas service, Christmas evening, at 7 p. m., if the weather is unfavorable, on Monday evening, Dec. 28. The following program is to be rendered, entitled, "The Children's King."

Singing, "The Children's King;" responsive reading; prayer; address of welcome, Miss Romaine Formwalt; singing, "Tell the Wondrous Story;" scripture reading; prayer; recitation, "The First Christmas;" Miss Grace Zimmerman; exercise, "The King's Children;" singing, "King of Kings;" junior drill, "Our Glad Night;" singing, "Little Children Sing Hosanna;" recitation, "The Richest Treasure;" Miss Esther Maus; exercise, "Three Little Candles;" recitation, "The Debt of Love;" Miss Bertha Koonz; singing, "The Three Kings;" recitation, "Sterling Hively;" singing by primary class, "Merry Christmas Bells;" recitation, "I'm Bound to Come;" Maurice Formwalt; singing, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing;" exercise, "Merry Christmas;" recitation, Walter Haines; singing, "Glory, All Glory, Jesus to Thee;" Evergreen drill; addresses by the pastors, offering; singing, "The King Cometh;" benediction; treating of the school.

Washington Camp No. 10, P. O. S. of A., will hold their election of officers, Dec. 30th. All members are requested to be present.

Mrs. Charles Shuey still continues on the sick list.

Calvin Starner has been suffering for the past two weeks with a very sore face and neck, last Saturday it was necessary to have it lanced.

Your correspondent wishes the Editor, his office staff and all readers of the RECORD a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Mayberry.

O. E. Dodder, who has been suffering for some time with a very sore eye, is able to use his eye again.

Thomas Lawrence had the misfortune of having his jaw broken recently, by a horse kicking him in the face, but at this writing is much better.

John Halter, who has been ill, is somewhat improved.

The Christmas entertainment at this place, will be held on the evening of Dec. 26th. A well rendered program is expected. All are welcome.

Noah Willet is on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Annie Willet, of near here.

The members of the Church of God at this place have erected a coal house on the church property.

All scholars belonging to the S. S. at this place, will please be present next Sunday, as it will be the close of the Sunday School for this year, and redeem your tickets and receive presents for them.

The people of Mayberry were well represented in Taneytown, on Tuesday, doing their Christmas shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. David Slonaker went to Baltimore, on Saturday, on the excursion and returned home in the evening.

Southern Carroll.

A Merry Christmas greeting to the entire RECORD family.

John S. Lewis, of Shoreham, L. I., is spending a fortnight with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Lewis, of Day.

Mrs. J. O. Buckingham, of Winfield, who has been quite seriously ill with scarlet fever, has passed the crisis and is slightly better. Dr. E. D. Cronk, her physician, expresses confident hope of her recovery.

Miss Elsie Wetzel and Mr. Oliver C. Fleming, both of Day, were married at the home of the bride, on Wednesday, at noon. Rev. Geo. W. Cecil performed the ceremony. Miss Grace Pickett played the wedding march from Lohengrin.

Mrs. Ellen A. Mercier, widow of the late Thomas Mercier, died of heart disease, on Thursday, Dec. 18. Mrs. Mercier was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Woods, and was born in New York City in 1839. She is survived by two children, Mr. L. Scott Mercier and Miss Pearl Mercier, with whom she has made her home. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Eugene Pearce, pastor of St. Paul's P. E. church, of Poplar Springs, of which the deceased was a member. Interment in Springfield cemetery, on Sunday afternoon.

New Windsor.

Dr. Whitehill and wife gave a musicale at their home, on Monday evening. The elocutionist and pianist were artists from Baltimore.

Ralph Thomson, colored, a boy about 15 or 16 years of age, broke into the barber shop of Truman Bloom, on last Saturday night, and got about 75c in money and was found eating candy. He was caught by turning off and on the electric lights.

Miss Kitty Roop visited friends in Baltimore, the last of the week.

Mrs. John Lantz returned home on Saturday evening, after spending the week in Baltimore.

New Windsor College closed on Wednesday for the Christmas holidays, and will open Jan. 6th.

Mrs. Ditto, of Hancock, Md., is visiting at Mrs. D. P. Smelser's.

Miss Sadie Holton Troyer, (colored,) died very suddenly, of tuberculosis of the heart, on Friday morning, at the home of Dr. Whitehill, where she was employed; she was buried at Mt. Olivet, on Sunday.

On the first Sunday evening in the New Year, Wallace Fraser, will preach in the Presbyterian church.

The students of music at New Windsor College, gave a recital on Friday evening last.

The Sunday School of the Presbyterian church, rendered a very pleasing program on Tuesday evening.

The M. E. Sunday School, will give an entertainment on Christmas night.

Miss DeForest, the music instructor at the College, spent Sunday last, at the Women's College, in Frederick.

The congregations of the circuit M. E. church, of this district, gave their pastor, Rev. L. E. Bennett, a donation on Monday afternoon.

Christmas Diplomacy.

Lady—My husband won't wear those shirts I bought him for Christmas. I didn't think he would. And now I'd like to exchange them.

Clerk—For what, madam?

Lady—Well, you might let me look at some lace handkerchiefs and some silver hatpins.—Puck.

Linwood.

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, to the Editor and staff, of our valuable paper, the RECORD.

Miss Maggie Etzler has returned from a three weeks' visit to Howard county. Miss Violet Koons is visiting at Ridgely Park, Pa.

Dr. John Messler, C. H. Englar and E. Mac Rouzer, are spending their holiday vacation with home folks.

Mrs. S. B. Rinehart and niece, Elsie, have arrived at Linwood Shade for the holiday's.

Tomy Fass and Bob Etzler drove to Frederick, for their Christmas presents. Mrs. Clara Englar returned from Hagerstown, Monday, after an absence of nine weeks.

A young man has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowers, his general department has so endeared him in the family, that his stay is indefinite.

Don't forget the Christmas entertainment at Linwood Hall, Saturday evening, Dec. 26. Admission ten cents.

State Quarantine Partly Removed.

The Federal quarantine against Maryland, on account of the Hoof and Mouth disease was raised, last Saturday, except as to specified districts of Baltimore and Carroll counties, by order of Secretary Wilson.

This action will permit the movement from the remainder of the State of the cattle, sheep, calves and swine for immediate slaughter, and of hay, straw, hides, etc., without restriction, subject only to the consent of the State or district authorities to which the shipments are destined.

No foreign shipments from Maryland, however, are permitted by the order.

Secretary Wilson is convinced that the greater portion of the State might be released from quarantine without danger of the spread of the disease to other States.

The Home Provisioner.

Sometimes it is the man—more frequently the woman—who provides, or rather purchases, the needs of the home so far as provisions go. Women, as a rule, are better bargain getters, but it should be said, once for all, that bargains in foodstuffs are not to be encouraged.

With all our Pure Food Law prohibitions, there are still "grades" in food of all kinds, and the poorer qualities, besides being stale, are sadly lacking in the nutriment which we should expect to get from our daily food.

And it should be remembered that really nutritious food will go much farther than the inferior kind, so that the question of extra cost is largely eliminated.

Take the standard groceries, for instance, such as flour, sugar, butter, tea, coffee, milk, cereals and canned goods, the better the qualities the less of them need we use, and the more nutrition and satisfaction we get. Even if we do pay a little more for these grades we are not losing anything, but really gaining in everything worth gaining.

All Want the Lincoln Highway.

On Wednesday evening of last week, a large meeting was held in Gettysburg to boom the Lincoln Memorial Highway project. A number of enthusiastic addresses were made, and resolutions indorsing the Lefane bill were introduced and passed with much enthusiasm, as well as resolutions commending Mr. Lefane for introducing a bill for a \$150,000 public building for Gettysburg.

Littleton also held a meeting of the same character, on Monday evening, at which, resolutions were also adopted asking for the construction of the memorial. Frederick, Westminster and Baltimore have all held meetings, indorsing the memorial road.

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.

ABOVE THE LAW.

Courts Have No Jurisdiction Over Foreign Ambassadors.

The chief of an embassy is an august being and one who boasts some remarkable privileges. It may be mentioned to begin with that in the land in which he is officiating an ambassador ranks immediately after the princes of the blood royal.

The ground on which an embassy stands is in theory as well as in practice the territory of the nation to which its principal occupant belongs. Even if a criminal were harbored in an embassy the police could not enter the premises without permission.

An ambassador is above the law of the country to which he is accredited. The courts have no jurisdiction over him, and, strangely enough, his subordinates and even his domestic servants are also inviolate. The humblest employee in the embassy if he committed a punishable offense could not be arrested without the consent of his master, nor can an embassy official be imprisoned for debt.

Ambassadors are to be envied most of all perhaps for their freedom from the burden of taxation. They disburse not one penny in taxes, either directly or indirectly, and, as for the custom house, it is nonexistent so far as they are concerned. No duty whatever is charged in respect of wines, cigars, cigarettes, etc., that are consigned to them.

Again, their excellencies need not bother about taxes unless they please. That they do so is purely an act of grace on their part. They are not legally exempt from these tantalizing demands on the purse, but if they declined to meet them there would be no means of enforcing payment.—Cassell's Journal.

The Prompter.

"I suppose that Inspiration prompts many of your jokes."

"A few," admitted the press humorist. "Desperation, however, prompts the most."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

What a Political Speaker Endures.

The political stump speaker has many amusing and many unpleasant experiences. A party of us went down into the heart of the east side of New York one night with a politician somewhat handicapped by his wealth and social position, who nevertheless elected to go to the doubtful district personally. At a street corner a bunting draped cart awaited him, and, climbing to the tailboard of this, he began telling the ragged audience in well rounded periods how they should vote and why. A few jeers began to crop from the tolerance of the crowd. The jeers gained volume. He was told to "Aw, shut up!" "Close your head!" "Say, give us a drink; your talk makes us thirsty." Somewhat disconcerted, but still determined to finish his speech, he was continuing when something hurtled past his head and splashed gently on the floor of the cart. Another something and another followed, and every one was dodging decadent tomatoes until, it becoming impossible to hear a shout above the jeers and laughter of the voters, the horses were started forward out of the soft, red bombardment and the district left to its own political sins.—John R. Winchell in Metropolitan Magazine.

Why He Did the Washing.

A man came up out of one of the little roof houses across from the woman's window with a big basket of clothes. He was followed by two small boys, carrying more clothes and clothespins. The man put the basket of clothes down and began to sort them out preparatory to hanging them on the line. The boys helped, handing him the clothespins and some small pieces, one at a time. They were a long while hanging over the clothes because of their awkwardness. It was evidently work they were unaccustomed to, but at last it was finished, and the boys went down into the little roof house, leaving the man on the roof. He stood for a moment looking at the clothes, then, going over to a parapet, sat down between two tall chimneys. The woman could see him from her window lean against one of the chimneys and by and by throw his arm across his eyes.

She found out afterward that his wife had died the week before.—New York Press.

Only a Misunderstanding.

Several years ago in a well known wholesale house in a big manufacturing town an old bachelor bookkeeper, who had been many years with the firm, suddenly announced that he was to be married.

The partners gave him a week's holiday, and his fellow clerks raised a little purse and presented it to pay the expenses of his wedding trip.

A couple of days after the wedding one of the members of the firm went down to a seaside resort, and there, lounging about the parade and apparently enjoying himself immensely, he saw his recently married old bookkeeper, but alone.

"Where's your wife?" asked the principal.

"She's at home," was the reply.

"But I thought you had money given you for a wedding trip?"

"So I had," was the reply, "but I didn't understand that it was intended to include her."—Pearson's Weekly.

A Valuable Milestone.

A well known novelist was touring through Lancashire in order to learn something of the lives of the inhabitants when he came upon an old man breaking stones on the roadside and, thinking he might gain some knowledge from him, addressed him thus:

"How far is it to Fleetwood, my man?"

"You'll see a milestone a bit farther on," was the gruff reply.

"What's the use, if I can't read?" said the novelist, eager to draw the old man into a conversation.

"Then it'll just suit you, for there's nowt on it," said the old fellow.—London Graphic.

Specific Directions.

The message was transmitted to the "cub" telegrapher. As written it read: "Foundation under freight house needs attention at once."

As delivered to the general foreman the dispatch contained a rather startling bit of information. It read:

"Found a lion under freight house. Needs attention at once." To which he replied briefly:

"Feed the lion and notify the live stock agent."

Bad Luck.

"Mother," said five-year-old Jack, "how much older than you is father?"

"Just thirteen years," replied the unsuspecting parent.

"Well, mother," seriously continued the child, "the next time you marry, don't marry a man thirteen years older than you. Don't you know it is bad luck?"—Delineator.

A Strong Pull.

Two men were having an argument as to their respective strengths.

"Why," said the first, "every morning before breakfast I get a bucket and pull up ninety gallons from the well."

"That's nothing," retorted the other.

"I get a boat every morning and pull up the river."

A Doubtful Bag.

Salesman—Sorry we're quite out of game, but I can recommend the sausages.

Mr. Von Sharpshooter—H'm, yes! But the wife would not believe I shot 'em.—London Half Holiday.

Assume in adversity a countenance of prosperity and in prosperity moderate thy temper.—Livy.

We extend Greetings of the Season to Everyone.

We wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO.,  
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Watch for our SPECIAL SALE next week.

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 threw out upon a counter.

Our Clothing Department.

Our Clothing will keep you all warm. They are made to order and will carry their shape satisfactorily.

Blankets and Comforts in abundance.

The Philadelphia Corduroys knock all others out.

Our Rubber Line.

Is gaining confidence for durability and long wear. Our prices are the lowest.

Shoes, better and cheaper today than ever.

Always the Latest in Hats and Caps.

Notion Line right up to the minute.

All else in accordance, and satisfaction guaranteed. Our efforts and abilities are yours.

MEHRING & BASEHOAR.

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.

Christmas

Culinary Efforts

To be successful, require the Very Best and Purest

Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Baking Powder, Soda, Cream of Tartar, Etc., Etc.

We Have Them.

Let Us Supply Your Wants.

Our Assortment of Holiday Gifts consist of both useful and ornamental articles.

Good Quality Hair Brushes, Fine Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Handsome Stationery, Kodaks, Etc.

OUR MOTTO:

Good Goods. Reasonable Prices.

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

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,

12-5-3c JNO. J. REESE, Sec'y.

USE OUR

Special Notice Column

FOR SHORT ADS.

What to Give the Men and Boys.

Nothing better than one of our splendid Suits or Overcoats,

and to help you make such a nice gift, we are going to give you splendid low prices until Christmas.

Here are Gifts the Men always Appreciate.

Updegraff's elegant Fur Collars and Gloves.

They always like a pretty new tie. We have more than 1000 beautiful Ties to select from, 25 and 50c.

An elegant line of the latest silk Reefers.

Our handkerchiefs the best, 5c to 50c. A special 10c Handkerchief made to sell at 15c.

See our new leather Collar Boxes, Kid Gloves and Suspenders.

Be sure to see us before buying your Christmas gifts.

A Handy Match Safe to Customer.

SHARRER & GORSUCH,  
WESTMINSTER, MD.

The 1900 Water Motor Washing Machine  
Is the Latest Washer out.



Just try one of the 1900 BALL BEARING or GRAVITY WASHERS. We don't ask you to buy before you have given the Washer a good fair trial. Don't hesitate to try either makes at the same time you have the "1900" on trial.

We will be pleased to furnish all kinds of cheap Washers and Wringers on application. But remember it always pays to buy the best so try a 1900 Gravity—put out on trial, free of all charges. Send for circulars.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.  
L. K. BIRELY, General Agent,  
C. & P. Telephone. Middleburg, O.



# Selections

## MEXICAN LOTTERIES.

They Pull \$10,000 a Day From the People of the Capital City.

Nearly \$100,000 is spent in the City of Mexico every week in lottery tickets, and in the same period about \$70,000 is paid back in premiums.

On the weeks immediately preceding the big drawings the sale, of course, mounts up to great sums—as, for instance, when the \$200,000 drawings are held on the streets, and practically every ticket is disposed of, most of them during the last two weeks before the drawing. But as a general proposition an average of \$10,000 a day is spent by the City of Mexico people on the lotteries.

There are, as is well known, three companies operating under concessions from the government for the conduct of lotteries in the City of Mexico.

Many picturesque figures are included in the list of lottery venders in Mexico, for all must be licensed. Blind men and women, dogs, old men, cripples and deformed persons, all seem attracted to the business of selling lottery tickets, for there is an inexplicable fascination about buying a ticket from a misshapen person, for there surely must be luck in it, and this feeling is played upon by the venders.

There have been from time to time rumors of changes coming in the lottery business of Mexico, that this industry is going the way of the gambling houses, now entirely driven out of practically all cities of the republic, and one hears that the great new prizes are but the forerunners of the lotteries' last days and their efforts to gather in what they may while they can. How much truth there is in this one cannot say, but it is reasonable to suppose that the lotteries will ultimately be suppressed.—Mexican Herald.

## Numbering the Presidents.

Will William H. Taft be the twenty-sixth or twenty-seventh president of the United States? Is a question interesting some minds, as it has every time a new president has been elected since the administration of Benjamin Harrison. Cleveland at his first election was the twenty-second president. All are agreed as to this. Was he the twenty-fourth president on his second election after an interval of one term? If so, then Mr. Taft will be the twenty-seventh president; if not, then he will be the twenty-sixth. But if George Washington was the first president, even through his second term, why should Mr. Cleveland be the twenty-fourth president in his second term when he was the twenty-second president in his first term? Let the idle ones pass on to some other equally harmless post-election subject. Mr. Taft will be the twenty-sixth president.—Springfield Republican.

## Rockefeller Has \$25,000 Laundry.

John D. Rockefeller believes in having everything up to date around his country estate at Pocantico Hills. In addition to his \$1,000,000 mansion, his \$250,000 stable and several lodges, he has just completed a \$25,000 laundry, where all the linen for the big house, the members of his family and the servants is made spotless.

Mr. Rockefeller also has a private dairy, from which he obtains fresh milk, cream and butter for his country house as well as his own house in Manhattan.

Mr. Rockefeller still has several agents out. It is said, trying to buy up more land so that he can enlarge his park.—New York American.

## A Bullet Proof Garment.

Carl Keill, an engineer of Munich, has invented a bullet proof garment which promises to bring him a small fortune. It is in the form of a woman's corset, weighs about six pounds and is made of thin steel rings or links about an inch and three-quarters wide. At a trial of the garment eighteen revolver shots fired at a distance of eleven yards failed to make any impression upon it. "The Russian government is said to have offered Keill \$50,000 for his discovery, provided it will stand proof against Mauser bullets, but he declined the offer, preferring to deal with the German war office," the Pall Mall Gazette says.

## Peru's Change of Time.

By a decree of the government of Peru issued by President Pardo the time of the seventy-fifth meridian west of Greenwich was on July 28 adopted as the national standard time for the whole of Peru. The meridian is only a few minutes from that of Lima and runs almost exactly through the middle of the country. All timepieces throughout Peru will now coincide with those in the United States where eastern time is kept. Peru is the first South American republic to adopt the world standard.

## A Polite Hint.

By way of protest to those reckless paragraphers who are interesting themselves in the edicts of fashion it can be stated with a strong emphasis that no gentleman ever refers to a thin lady as a slat.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## The Kaiser's Gifts.

In order to avoid rewarding certain services with orders of the Red or Black Eagle the kaiser has adopted the custom of offering snuffboxes enriched with his miniature or that of the empress.—Paris Figaro.

## BISMARCK'S LIMIT.

He Consumed a Hundred Thousand Cigars and a Lake of Liquors.

In the "New Bismarck Reminiscences," just issued by Professor von Elering of Berlin, there is a record of how many bottles of champagne and cigars Bismarck consumed before the great breakdown of his physical system some ten years previous to his retirement from the chancellorship.

"Dr. Schwennigen had just taken the sick prince in hand, trying to save him from an untimely grave," says the author, "when I called upon him at his country place near Hamburg.

"Bismarck told me of the strict regimen as to food and drink to which he was now subjected and added: 'Well, I suppose 10,000 bottles of champagne and 100,000 cigars are all a mortal can stand. I have always been a giant as to stature and stomach, and such, I now find out, were my limits. More's the pity.'

"Why, your grace, I said, 'you cannot have drunk as much as that in your busy life.'

"Oh, yes, I've been figuring up," replied the chancellor. "During my long diplomatic service and my career as a statesman I never drank less than two bottles of champagne for dinner. That counts up in the long run, and imagine the quantities of brandy, beer, red wine and white wine and cordials that I have put away besides—enough to float a battleship."

"As to cigars, before this sickness came on I never threw away a stump until a new cigar was lighted. When I traveled from Hamburg to Berlin or from Frankfurt to Berlin, for instance, I never left off smoking for a single moment."

## Growing Tobacco in Maine.

It has apparently remained for Pope Gibbs to demonstrate in his own garden, situated about a mile from the Soldiers' home in Togus, that tobacco can be successfully grown in Maine. Last year Mr. Gibbs raised about eighty pounds of tobacco from seventy-nine plants. This year he raised very nearly the same amount from only thirty-five plants, the season being much more favorable for the growth of the plant. Mr. Gibbs had no difficulty in disposing of the tobacco which he raised last year and of excellent quality. He cured it in his barn, which has a ventilator and where by opening the doors he was able to get the current of air necessary for the best results, the conditions being quite as favorable as in the best tobacco curing plants of the south. The opinion was very generally expressed last season that while Mr. Gibbs was successful in raising tobacco in this state it would not be possible to mature the seed here. This year he has disproved this idea by maturing a tobacco stalk more than seven feet high, with an exceptionally well developed cluster of seeds.—Kennebec Journal.

## Persian Justice.

The revolutionary party in Persia is circulating on postcards and in larger form a picture descriptive of "Persian justice," which shows three bandits hanging by their feet from the city gate of Tauris. The men, almost naked, are shown suspended from an opening in the wall, the ropes binding their feet being fastened to a pillar, next to which a military guard stands at attention. "For hours," runs the legend under the picture, "these wretches, the robber Ago and his companions, hung in their badly wounded condition before death relieved their agony. Thousands of people of all ages and classes looked mournfully upon these victims of 'Persian justice.'"

## Porto Rican English.

The English language may be steadily encroaching upon the Spanish in Porto Rico since our occupation of the island, but at least the Porto Ricans seem to be making some rearrangement of the new tongue so that it may conform somewhat to Spanish ideas.

For instance, in a recent issue of a San Juan paper there appears the announcement of a "mitin" to take place at such and such a time and at such and such a place, a political "mitin," in fact.

Which, in case there are readers who are still mystified, is a good rapid transit version of our friend, "meeting" arranged to suit Spanish eyes and throats.

## Queer Economy.

"I can't give you a transfer now," said the conductor on the Euclid car. "You ought've asked when you first got on."

"Oh, well, he a good fellow and let me have a transfer," coaxed the passenger, at the same time handing the conductor a ten cent cigar.

The conductor immediately punched the transfer, charging the customary penny for it.

Just how the man had saved any money by exchanging the cigar for a transfer worth only 3 cents at the most none of the other passengers could figure out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## A Duke's Remedy For Speed Mania.

The Duke of Northumberland at a conference on the motor question held at the Mansion House said he did not believe that the difficulties with motorists would ever be overcome until for certain offenses the penalty was enforced of confiscating the car for so many months. His grace did not wish to be too hard on the poor motorist. "Let him come and see his car daily, if he likes. Let him shed a tear over it daily and see to its health as it should be seen to, but don't let him use it for six months."—London Chronicle.

## A NIGHT OF TORTURE

It Brought a Fortune to Its Half Strangled Victim.

## AN INNOCENT MAN'S ORDEAL.

Twice Strung Up by Lynchers, He Confessed to Murder and Was Afterward Vindicated and Recovered \$25,000 From His Assailants.

Late in the fifties of the last century George W. King was the proprietor of a hotel in Oxford, twenty-six miles from Lafayette, Ind. In 1859 a stranger arrived at the hotel and gave his name as Dr. Rowe. He told King that he had no money and asked to be trusted for his board till he could get practice in the place, promising to pay him as promptly as possible. King consented to the arrangement, and Rowe soon became a favorite with the people on account of his companionable disposition and superior intelligence. The doctor, however, fell deeper and deeper in debt. He had been at the hotel for nearly a year when King reminded him one morning that he had not paid anything on his board bill for three months. The conversation, it afterward appeared, was overheard by some one in the hotel, though nothing was thought of it at the time.

A week after the conversation Rowe was called out late at night to see a patient and failed to return. Days passed without any word from him, and his disappearance soon was connected with the conversation that had passed between him and the landlord about the unpaid board. One night three months later a party of disguised men entered the hotel and, overpowering King, took him to a woodland adjoining the town.

He recognized the voices of several of his captors and especially of the leader, who told him that he was suspected of murdering Rowe and demanded that he confess. King stoutly maintained his innocence, and the leader of the mob ordered his companions "to string him up." A rope was placed around his neck, a dozen men pulled down a stout limb, over which the other end of the rope was thrown, and when the limb was released it carried King off his feet and left him hanging by the neck. He was nearly unconscious when let down and again ordered to confess.

After much delay he was restored sufficiently to understand what was said to him, and he again refused, declaring his innocence and saying he did not know what had become of Rowe. A second time he was strung up and a second time let down, but life was nearly extinct, and he was much longer in being restored than before.

The luckless landlord knew he could not pass through another such ordeal and live, so he consented to confess. He purposely lengthened the confession in order to gain time and said that he and two men, named Rogers and Haggard, had poisoned some whiskey and induced Rowe to drink it, and after his death they had buried him in a hollow some distance away. It was nearly daylight when the confession was made, and the lynchers determined to take King to jail in Lafayette and then arrest Rogers and Haggard.

Before the jail was reached day had dawned, and King was released by his captors as members of the Horse Thief Detective company of Benton, Warren and Tippecanoe counties, nearly all of whom were known to him. Confident of his guilt, the men made no attempt to conceal their identity. So great was the excitement and so intense the feeling against King that he waived examination and went to jail, hoping that something would turn up to establish his innocence.

From the jail at Lafayette King addressed letters to editors of papers in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and other cities, setting out the circumstances of his confinement and asking them to keep his letter in the papers in hopes that it might fall under Rowe's notice. The appeal was a pathetic one and was copied into many papers throughout the north-west.

Two weeks after its first appearance Dr. Rowe rode into Oxford and, attended by a number of citizens, proceeded to Lafayette, where his appearance caused the immediate release of the accused landlord. In explanation of his disappearance Rowe said he had left his home in the east on account of domestic troubles, that he had learned that his wife was on her way to Oxford, and he had determined to leave the place secretly in order to prevent her from learning where he had gone. He had gone to a little town in southern Illinois, and it was there that he learned that the man who had befriended him was suspected of his murder and was in jail in Lafayette.

As soon as King was released he brought suit against thirty-two members of the Horse Thief Detective company for \$5,000 each and also against the company as a corporation. Thomas A. Hendricks, afterward vice president, was his counsel, but the case was not allowed to come to trial, the lynchers compromising by paying King \$25,000. With this money he purchased a farm and other property near Lafayette, where he lived till his death at the age of seventy-eight years.

Whoso would write clearly must think clearly, and if he would write in a noble style he must first possess a noble soul.—Goethe.

## FACTS IN FEW LINES

Denmark is the original home of the cream separator.

About 60 per cent of the gold product of the world is handled by Great Britain.

A man who once had fame as a chef has been picked up starving in New York city.

Formic acid is coming into vogue in Germany and England as a remedy for tuberculosis and kidney troubles.

Turkey has more aged people in proportion to the population than any other European country.

In England and Wales out of every 100,000 girls and boys 6,820 are called Mary and 6,590 William.

The town of Amherst, Nova Scotia, is supplied with light and power from the waste products of a nearby coal mine.

Outside of the steerage there were 2,957,328 passengers carried in and out of New York harbor last year on steamers.

A Pittsburg firm is making a specialty of glass grave "stones" which show portraits of the deceased blown in the front.

Although glass bottles were made by the Romans as far back as the year 70 A. D., their manufacture was not begun in England until 1558.

The Mexican people are very fond of apples, peaches, pears and other northern fruits. They raise some in their uplands, but these are deficient in fine flavor.

Belgium is rich in stone and marble of various kinds. The general quarrying industry employs over 37,000 men, and its annual output exceeds \$12,000,000 in value.

While the galkwar and maharajah of Kapurthala were driving in a motor car after nightfall through a forest near Glengriff a stag charged full tilt at the car and was instantly killed.

Among other things the human body contains carbons, calcium, phosphorus, sodium, sulphur, potassium, magnesium, iron, copper, lead and silicon, lithium, mercury, arsenic and other solids.

Charles Hauffman, a mail collector in St. Louis, found a new gold watch in a mail box with a note attached asking that it be sold and the money applied to charity, as the watch had been stolen.

On the railway in Wales the brakeman has to announce such stations as Ffestiniog, Bettws-y-coed, Llandegai and Pemaenawr. As in this country, tourists occasionally fail to understand what the man says.

For the last fourteen years a brood of tomits has been reared each spring in the letter box at Uttoxeter workhouse, Maine. Since the parent birds first took possession of the box they have hatched nearly 200 eggs.

Parts of Oklahoma are being prospected, and mineral deposits in various districts show that gold, silver and copper are likely to be found in large quantities. Asphalt is also being found, and this latter mining is likely to be started immediately.

If the shah of Persia were to be deprived of his income he could still make sure of being one of the richest men in the world. He would only have to sell his ornaments, gems and precious stones to become possessed of about \$35,000,000, the sum at which the magnificent collection is valued.

The French ambassador at Washington writes to the London Athenaeum disputing the statement of Sidney Lee that only two cities on the continent of Europe—Berlin and Padua—possess a copy of the Shakespeare first folio. Mr. Jussierand mentions a copy in the National library of Paris, of the authenticity of which he advances what appear to be convincing proofs.

Marie Heilman of Chicago has invented a mechanical device which will throw thousands of her sex out of employment, a letter opener that will open 400 letters in a minute, or 10,000 in a day, the number that had to be opened at the house in which she formerly worked. Her machine is said to fairly gobble up the letters put into it. No girl can open more than thirty a minute by hand.

The Moscow correspondent of the Novosti says Mlle. Treloff, a Russian actress, has been fined 10 rubles for kissing her mother on a street car. It appears that both in Moscow and St. Petersburg it is unlawful to give kisses in public, a kiss in the street being penalized by a fine of 7 rubles, 10 rubles being the fine inflicted on those who practice osculation in railway trains or in street cars. A recent enactment even renders persons who send declarations of love on post cards liable to a fine of 5 rubles.

France is not the only country with a falling birth rate. The Hon. J. A. Millar, the minister of labor in New Zealand, has been calling attention to the "staggering statistics" on this subject in that part of the empire. The New Zealand birth rate has fallen from forty-one per thousand in 1880 to twenty-seven last year. The reduction of the attendance at their schools is very noticeable. It is feared that New Zealand's industries instead of expanding will shrink and disappear if the population is not maintained.

This kind of paragraph is common in British newspapers: "A medal and £2 (£10) have been awarded to Henry James of Wellsbourne, Warwickshire, in recognition of upward of fifty years' service on the Walton estate of the Mordaunt family. James, who is eighty-three and commenced work at the age of six, became connected with the Walton estate under Sir Charles Mordaunt in 1852. For many years he kept a wife and two children on 8 shillings (£2) a week. The veteran is still hale and hearty and often labors from daybreak to sunset."



## The "Election" Results

### That Concerned Separator Makers.

It Wasn't the "Dire Calamity" of the possible election of Bryan which caused the Pennsylvania manufacturer of "jobbing" Cream Separators to "warn" his employees to parade and vote for Taft in a State with nearly a half million Republican majority.

It Wasn't the Hope of Bryan's Election which caused the "Iowa" manufacturer of "mail order" Cream Separators to offer to take on all the employees the other man might let go, because he was already laying off and cutting down the working hours of his own men.

The Election which actually concerned them both, and which had already worked "dire calamity" to their Separator ambitions, "mail order" and "jobbing" alike, was the overwhelming Tidal Wave Election on the part of 1908 EMPIRE Cream Separator buyers to choose the IMPROVED EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATORS, regardless of the claimed "cheapness" of one and the red paint and "talking points" of the other. And now the makers of both "mail order" and "jobbing" Cream Separators are assured that it's a case of at least "Four Years More" for the old EMPIRE in its newer-and-better-than-ever form, on top of its previous Twenty Years of originality and leadership.

**D. W. GARNER,**

General Agent,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

## Deafness Cannot be Cured

— BUT —

## MEARS EAR PHONE

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

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

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

These instruments are used, endorsed and recommended by—

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

Write for Booklets.

## RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County:  
December Term, 1908

Estate of Tobias H. Eckenrode, deceased.  
On application, it is ordered, this 14th day of December 1908, that the sale of Real Estate of Tobias H. Eckenrode, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by John H. Diffendal, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 3rd. Monday, 18th day of January next; provided a copy of this Order be inserted three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 2nd. Monday, 11th. day of January, next.  
The report states the amount of sale to be \$4240.00.

JOHN H. ECKENRODE,  
WILLIAM L. RICHARDS,  
ROBERT N. KOONTZ,  
Judges.  
True Copy:  
Test: JOHN J. STEWART,  
Register of Wills

**KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS**  
**WITH Dr. King's New Discovery**  
**FOR COUGHS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.**  
PRICE 50c & \$1.00. Trial Bottle Free.  
**GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.**

## A Little Paint Badly Applied.

The Journal des Debats in an article on "Napoleon on the Stage" tells why the play "L'Homme de Destin" was taken from the stage when its triumph was at the zenith. One evening, according to the story, the emperor, accompanied by his friend Duroc, went in disguise to the Porte St. Martin theater, where the piece was being performed, Eugene Chavallier appearing as the man of destiny. They bought a box, but had hardly entered it when the emperor broke forth in violent execrations against the "fool managers." It seemed that the decorators had left in the box pots of oil and paint, and into these the emperor had stepped. "Wild with rage," says the writer, "he rushed from the house and, to make matters worse, was recognized in the lobby. No paper mentioned the incident, but by order of the emperor the play was never produced again, and Chavallier never appeared again as the man of destiny—and all on account of a little paint badly applied."

## For Bargain Day.

"She's no lady!"  
"Why, I always thought her most refined."  
"On the surface, yes. But what do you think of a woman who wears her little boy's football shoes to the bargain sales, and spikes every one who gets in her way?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A Policy in

## The Home

INSURANCE CO.

of New York.

Is not a speculation, or an uncertainty, but the *real thing*. When you hold such a policy you have positive assurance that you have 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.

## Fire and Storm

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

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

## FARMERS,

Butchers, Mechanics and others will please remember that we pay HIGHEST CASH PRICES for

**Beef Hides** Prompt Returns QUOTATIONS Promptly Furnished

**George K. Birely & Sons,**

Tanners and Curriers,  
FREDERICK, - - - Md.

Have a good lot of SOLE AND HARNESS LEATHER in stock. 11-14-3m

## Virginia Horses!



A carload of Virginia Horses will be unloaded at our Stables, in Taneytown, on Saturday, December 12, 1908. Come to see them.

**W. H. POOLE,**  
Taneytown, Md.

## Wanted At Once



**500 Horses & Mules**  
to ship to Southern Market.

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

**HOWARD J. SPALDING,**  
LITTLESTOWN, PA

**WE PRINT WEDDING INVITATIONS and Announcements.**  
Can fill most orders promptly from stock on hand, but can furnish a large number of special designs, from sample book, if given time.



## OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

## Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

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

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

## "MERRY CHRISTMAS."

It is the children's time of year: Their faces, radiant with delight, Fill even the poorest homes with cheer And make the happiest still more bright; The gravest eyes put on a smile To watch their pranks and merry ways, And mark how glad the world is, while With gifts and laughter, songs and plays, The children keep the holidays.

—Elizabeth Akens Allen.

This happy day, whose risen sun Shall set not through eternity, This holy day, when Christ the Lord Took on Him our humanity, For little children everywhere A joyous season still we make; We bring our precious gifts to them Even for the dear child Jesus' sake.

—Phoebe Cary.

"What is the thought of Christmas? Giving, Or the fondle of silk and fur; What is the heart of Christmas? Love, As the gifts of the Wise Ones were; What is the hope of Christmas? Living, And we are not told whose gift was gold, What is the joy of Christmas? Love."

Of all days in the year Christmas is the dearest to children. It is likewise the one fraught with brightest memories for those who have reached manhood's estate. It matters not whether, religiously inclined, we look back to Bethlehem, or only to Christmas trees of our youth, or to turning the master out of the old brick school house and compelling him to treat with apples and candy, it is the day of days.

May it ever continue the day of days for old and for young!

Just now there is Christmas everywhere. At Christmas play, and make good cheer, For Christmas comes but once a year.

—Thomas Traister.

You have heard the greeting "A Merry Christmas!" many times already within the last few days, or, if not, you are in need of friends. Furthermore, if you have not returned the greeting you are poor indeed—worse off than you realize. It is true that there are some to whom this day of general rejoicing brings only sad remembrances because of associations that are sad. But their number is few as compared with the many who are eminently happy as the occasion requires.

Those who have a mania for statistics tell us that nearly \$200,000,000 are now annually expended among us in connection with this holiday. Quite a sum, surely! Yet the day in what it stands for of unbounded joy and unalloyed pleasure is unquestionably worth a thousand times that amount.

In fact we cannot estimate the value of a holiday that brings so much happiness to children, and grown folks as well. It gives to life a rosy tint, and buoy up spirits young and old. It fills the mind with pleasant recollections for months after it is past, and cheers the heart with bright anticipations for other months ere it returns.

There is a great deal of pleasure in anticipation; so much, indeed, that it has been a debatable question whether there is not more enjoyment in it than in the possession of the thing expected.

How keen must be the disappointment of children who have been expecting something at Christmas to find only an empty stocking! No doubt many a little heart has been so broken by such a disappointment that it never fully mended. It is not at all improbable that many of those who are out with the world to-day are misanthropic and morose because their hopes were blighted and their hearts crushed by—"an empty stocking."

Have you noted the eagerness of your little folks at Christmas time? And aren't you about as eager as they?

Do not the preparation of the Christmas tree, the filling of the stockings, and the arrangement of presents afford you a great deal of genuine pleasure? Certainly they do; for they carry you back to the dear old days when you were a child and fully believed that there was a sure enough Kris Kringle or a real Santa Claus who came down the chimney and filled your stockings.

No doubt after caring for your children's wants and providing for their pleasure you will go to your bed younger and happier than is your wont, although you may be tired.

How do you usually spend Christmas Day, and how do you mean to spend it this year?

What are you going to do during the Holidays?

Holidays spent in idleness are tiresome and unprofitable.

It is needful, therefore, that you should busy yourself about something.

How, then, can you better employ your energies than in making some one else comfortable or happy?

Do you know any one who is in want or distress? If so—

Can't you do something for such a

one by way of either temporary or permanent relief? Surely you can send a dinner to the hungry, fuel and clothing to the cold and naked, and so bid the heart of the forlorn and weary, the unfortunate and despairing, beat on in hope.

Knowing some worthy poor, can you sit down to a fine dinner, or give costly presents to those not in need, and ignore such worthy destitute completely?

As you enjoy your good things during the holiday season cast your eye about you and you may see the profile of a pinched face, perhaps that of a sick child without Christmas joy, perhaps that of a worn and weary mother who has had no Christmas cheer for her little ones.

These are they whom Christmas should make happy. To them it should bring joys and hopes common to no other day. Christmas was originally a day for the poor, and to them alone presents given. This was to show forth the spirit of the Master, to encourage the desponding, and to awaken a kindly, brotherly feeling in the hearts of all.

Who shall carry the Christmas greeting to the poor and needy now that the Master is no longer here in person—if not we? Here is the word He left for you and me:

"The poor ye have always with you."

"As ye do unto the least of these, my brethren, ye do even so to Me."

"Tis not the weight of jewel or plate, Or the fondle of silk and fur;

'Tis the spirit in which the gift is rich As the gifts of the Wise Ones were; And we are not told whose gift was gold, Or whose was the gift of myrrh."

Dickens says:

I have always thought of Christmas time as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, time."

"That is no true aim which the hand can hold; He gives nothing but worthless gold Who gives from a sense of duty; But he who gives a slender mite And gives to that which is out of sight, That thread of the all-sustaining beauty Which runs through all and doth all unite,— The hand cannot clasp the whole of his aims. The heart outstretches its eager palms. For a god goes with it and makes it store To the soul that was starving in darkness before."

Not what we give, but what we share,— For the gift without the giver is bare; Who gives himself with his gifts feeds three,— Himself, his hungry neighbor and me."

—Lowell.

"Who gives to whom naught hath been given, His gift in need, though small in deed, As is the grass-blade's wind-blown seed, Is large as earth and rich as heaven."

—Whittier.

In connection with the giving and receiving of gifts just recall the fact that in order to secure blessings to both the giver and receiver a gift must not only be fitting, but given from the heart.

As the Christmas-tide comes but once a year, let us all enjoy it as fully as possible, but innocently and unselfishly as well. Let us enjoy it as suggested by Elizabeth Munson in the following seasonal lines:

"Forgetting sorrows manifold, Forgetting loads that bend the back, We gather our myrrh and spice and gold, And take again the Bethlehem track."

"Again, as in that elder day, The simple, and the Wise Men haste, And follow the Star along the way, Through crowded towns, o'er wild and waste,

"Till where a Mother and a Child Together wait in lowly rest, They enter and kneel, and, meek and mild, By Heaven's own gift are thrilled and blessed."

"Dear time of cheer, dear time of mirth, Of hallowed high companionship, When never a heart in all the earth But sends a greeting to the lip."

THE COMMON-SENSE PHILOSOPHER.

(We are glad to welcome our cheerful "Philosopher" back again, and especially glad to have this beautiful and timely Christmas article.—Ed.)

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.

Turn a New Leaf.

With the New Year we turn the new leaf. It is a clean leaf, and we begin at once to write upon it, *Happy New Year!* The hand grasp, with the heart in the hand, carry cheer to multitudes. Squaring up old scores will push some of us. We probably have been living beyond our means; it may be we have been too generous in our Christmas shopping. Our rule through a long life has been to live within our means—make no debts—pay as we go, and if possible, lay by something for the "rainy day."

We try to honor God with our substance, not with what is left after we have gratified ourselves; but with the first fruits of our increase. That is Scriptural and sensible, and teaches us the blessedness of giving. Have you experienced that blessedness, or are you a grudging giver, or no giver at all? Jesus, who gave himself says, "Freely we have received; freely give." But be honest first. Owe no man anything, but love; pay if thou owest. Begin from the lowest and go to the highest. When all your debts are paid, turn another new leaf, and let its first duty be—Debts all Paid! Out of Debt! Will Pay as I Go!—*Lutheran Evangelist.*

## THE PICTURE TAKING.

(Written for the CARROLL RECORD.)

"Stand back child, you'll get scalded, sure," said old Jimima, as she emptied a boiler of clothes into the washtub. "This ain't no place for a little girl like you."

"Yes it is, for I have something to tell you," said Mildred. "About, — oh, shoo, shoo! Oh! that horrid chicken is eating all your starch! Shoo! What would you do, Jimima, without me here to keep them away? Uncle Jack gave me a kodak on my birthday."

"A what?" said Jimima without looking up.

Oh, it is like this, see? Look Jimima!" and Mildred held up an imaginary kodak. "It is a square box like this, and then you snap the thing on top, this way; and that takes your picture."

"Now you don't say!"

"Yes, look, look at this!"

"Well, if that ain't a living likeness of your ma. Did you take that in your box?"

"Yes indeed, oh, shoo! shoo! you greedy chicken! Why, what is the matter, Jimima?"

A far away look had come into the old colored woman's eyes, and a sort of wisdom showed plainly about her mouth. "I was thinking, child; thinking about my baby. He's so cute 'n' cunnin', and I do want to have his picture taken so bad."

"Why, Jimima, I could take it, I'd love to, you know."

"Bless you honey, that would be lovely; and I could send one to his Uncle Bob, couldn't I? Uncle Bob lives in Pittsburg, you know, and he has never seen that baby yet."

"I'll tell you," said Mildred, "I'll come over and take him, next week. I'll get Nellie Brown to take me in her pony trap, and that will be fine. 'Yes, mother, I am coming,' as a approving voice sounded down the stairs. 'Look for us when you see us Jimima, goodbye.'"

A week later the two girls, comfortably seated in a pony trap, and carefully guarding the treasured kodak, arrived in front of the dilapidated but which Jimima Jones' children had always called home.

Not a soul was in sight, so Mildred shouted "Jimima, Jimima!" at the top of her voice. The cellar window was thrown open and the colored woman's face beamed with pleasure when she saw it was Mildred with her wonderful box.

"Where are all the children?" asked both girls in the same breath.

"Come out year and show yourselves!" said this mother as she made her way toward the door.

"They are all here, Miss Mildred, but they ran and hid when they saw you coming."

"Tell them not to be afraid, said Mildred, for I want to take their pictures. Are you all ready?"

"Well, now, not quite. If you little ladies will first drive up the road awhile until I can get the baby's dress ironed; and the children can get their sprinkled, and ironed, I reckon we'll be ready to be took."

Greatly amused the girls agreed to this. After driving long enough, as they thought for several dresses to be ironed, they again drew rein at the cabin door. Old Jimima's head came out an up stairs window, this time, and, talking as well as she could with her mouth full of pins, she bade the girls be seated on the grass in the shade, and she would soon have the "little 'un fixed."

Finally he—Theodore Maxwell Eugene Jones, arrayed in spotless white, came forth to be "taken." Although too young to question, he seemed to be aware that something unusual was about to occur, and he, no doubt, had resolved to witness it only in the safety of his mother's arms; therefore, when Mildred arranged some old chair cushions in a cozy corner of the yard, and satisfied herself that the back ground was "just splendid," Master Theodore Maxwell Eugene refused to be seated.

Nellie, in the mean time, had almost forgotten what was taking place in the yard, because of the interesting maneuvers to be seen through the windows and open door of the house. There was a continuous scampering upstairs and down and a great running from one room to another. One girl declaring that the red ribbon was hers, rushed up stairs closely followed by her sister, who, finally succeeding in getting possession of it, pinned it proudly to a tiny plait of her kinky hair.

The baby was just about to smile, when, to the horror of the mother and the young photographer, a terrible war-whoop sounded from the house followed by a "pitched battle."

"If you chillan don't stop that scrapper, I'll come thrash you all," said the mother angrily. "Sh— sh— Po, little angel. He did look so sweet, and those nasty chillun won't let him get taken at all."

"Ma! ain't these both my shoes?"

"Ma! ain't they both mine? came from the house.

"Ma! Flossie has got one shoe on her foot!"

"Ma! Lovie has got the other on hers!"

"You see it's this way, Miss Mildred," said Jimima, laughing. They have only got one pair of shoes 'tween 'em, and when Flossie goes to Sunday School, Lovie stays at home with the baby, and when Lovie goes, Flossie stays at home; but to-day they both want 'em."

Peace was finally restored by the mother removing her own shoes, and telling Flossie to wear them and let Lovie have the other pair. The smaller children who were beginning to whine were told to "never mind," for their feet wouldn't show any way.

The baby was again seated and Mildred quickly snapped the kodak just as his scream pierced the air.

"Now," she said, "get the others out and we'll take them."

Flossie came first arrayed, in red and white striped percale, then Lovie in blue lawn with a large pink sash; then David and Samuel, in ragged trousers and dirty shirts, were brought from back of the house where they had been "peeping around" instead of making their toilets like their sisters. Rose followed next, wearing a white dress with large yellow ribbons on the shoulders, and last but not least, came Lilly and Fucia hand in hand. Both wore pea green dresses and each carried a tiny doll dressed in the height of fashion.

"Ma," whispered Lilly, as she came out the door, "the dolls won't hurt it will they?"

"Oh, no, we want them too," said Nellie who overheard.

Greatly impressed with the dignity of her new profession, Mildred, after a great deal of sighting, arranged the children in two straight rows according to their various heights.

A solemn company it was indeed; every eye was fixed firmly upon the ground. Even curiosity was not sufficient to cause them to spoil the composure of their faces now that the solemn moment had come. Finally, the older children were persuaded to look up and watch the thing click, but Lilly and Fucia could not do so much as that, for, though they held each others hands, they were barely able to stand through the ordeal.

"There," said Mildred, "I have you all right here in my box. You'll have to wait about a week and then I'll bring the pictures to you."

A tear trickled down Fucia's cheek and she buried her head in her mother's lap with a loud hoo, hoo!"

"Why Fucia, honey, what is the matter?" said her mother.

"She ain't going to give me my picture. She ain't, she ain't!" came from the folds of the apron.

"Oh you'll get it in a week—there that is a good girl," said Mildred soothingly. "I'll bring it then, sure."

"But I want it now," she sobbed again, joined this time by Lilly and Rose.

Old Jimima, apparently accustomed to such outbreaks, told the girls not to "bother about 'em." She reckoned they didn't want to see the pony trot down the road. This brought the attention of the whole family to the pony which had been forgotten in the excitement of the picture taking.

Mildred slyly slipped the kodak into Nellie's hands while she showed off the pony. The innocent family hung over the gate in open mouthed wonder and admiration while Nellie quietly snapped the kodak, as Mildred tapped the pony so as to get away before they could realize that they had added one more funny picture to her previous collection.

A week later, when the pony trap again drew up at the old cabin, Flossie led the way closely followed by all the other children.

The mother was not at home, so Mildred told them to get close together and look at the pictures one at a time. Solemnly they had stood to have them taken and solemnly they meant to receive the results, but when Lovie saw her own face she could not suppress a grin of satisfaction and soon every set of white teeth showed and every pair of eyes sparkled as each child in turn respectfully bowed and said "Thank you ma'am."

Mildred's book is now full of pictures. She says, however, that none interest her more than those which remind her of the time when she was the photographer and Theodore Eugene "was taken."

AUNT REBECCA.

## Bein' Good.

Ma sez if I am good, she thinks 'At Santa Claus will not forget To leave a nice red sled for me— O, I'll be oful good, you bet!

She sez th' gooder that I am The redder that there sled will be. And it will haf the smoothest shoes That she about most ever see!

I'm bein' good as pie! I AM!

Why, ev'ry mornin' when she cries: 'O Willie, cum! Git up, it's day!' The way I dress is a surprise!

Pa laughs a little and he sez, A shakin' wisely of his head: 'If gittin' up will fix th' thing, That Christmas sled will be BLOOD RED.'

I bring thee wood and bed thee cow And do thee daily chores up brown— I bet you Santa Claus will say That I'm th' bestest boy in town!

Pa sez to ma: 'He's doin' fine!' Ma sez to pa: 'Ain't he thee DEAR?' An' then she wishes, very sad, That Christmas lasted all three year!

## Medicine that is Medicine.

"I have suffered a good deal with malaria and stomach complaints, but I have now found a remedy that keeps me well, and that remedy is Electric Bitters: a medicine that is medicine for stomach and liver troubles, and for run down conditions," says W. C. Kiestler, of Halliday, Ark. Electric Bitters purify and enrich the blood, tone up the nerves, and impart vigor and energy to the weak. Your money will be refunded if it fails to help you. 50c at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

## Weak Throat—Weak Lungs

Cold after cold; cough after cough! Troubled with this taking-cold habit? Better break it up. We have great confidence in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for this work. No medicine like it for weak throats and weak lungs. Ask your doctor for his opinion. He knows all about it. His approval is valuable. Follow his advice at all times. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Always keep a good laxative in the house. Take a dose when your cold first comes on. What is the best laxative for this? Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor his opinion. Let him decide.

## That Christmas.

Every year you children had seen the busy little mother, who was then so tall and beautiful, baking tremendous armies of small cakes for a week before the twenty-fifth, and every year, all the Christmas morning long, the poor of the town—don't you remember them?—would come to the kitchen door in steady stream, and thence in steady stream depart, cooky-laden. Every year, after the Christmas breakfast, you would go, with a quick "Merry Christmas!" on your lips for whomsoever you met, to the houses of your cousins and your friends, your arms full of gifts for them when you started and your arms full of gifts from them when you returned. And every year there was the Christmas morning in the church, with the holly and the laurel and the glad faces smiling, the glad eyes shining, and the glad voices blending—for then everybody sang or frankly tried to sing the hymns—in the ancient strains that bid all faithful feet to Bethlehem.

What was the first thing that struck you on entering your own home? Don't you remember that? What, indeed—as your father unlocked and flung wide the big front door—but the wonderful odors of the Christmas dinner? Turkey and cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, and onions stewed in cream, white grapes, and nuts and raisins—however the non-essentials varied, these things were always there.

Christmas! Alas, there comes a day in life when all anniversaries are the gray antithesis of what they once were; when they serve not so much as guide posts pointing to the gold-capped summit of life as mile stones to remind you how long the journey has been and how brief it now must be.

Among them all, those many that you now remember, one there is that stands forth in particular, first, because in its detail it is typical of all that preceded it, and, second, because in a certain sense it is the last Christmas that you will ever know—that Christmas when you grew up, and Santa Claus died.—Reginald Wright-Kauffman in the December Circle Magazine.

## Christmas after Freedom.

On a typical plantation the first Christmas after the war came gloomily indeed. A number of the negroes still inhabited the old "quarter," but they were too demoralized and unsettled in mind to work. The cotton crop had been a failure, and old debts had swallowed up the proceeds. No boxes and barrels containing good things for Christmas had been rolled from the steamboats out upon the plantation landing—as in better times. But Christmas morning there was the old chorus, "Merry Chris'mus" under the window.

The master of the house flung open the window impatiently and called out; "There's no Christmas for you here; you will have to make your own Christmas now." An old patriarch of the tribe stepped forward and bared his gray head. "We've brought li' Chris'mus 'membrance fer Marster and Mistis, please sah," he said. They came in then. Each had a gift and laid it on the table in silence.

One brought a dressed chicken, another a dozen eggs, the patriarch brought a baked possum. A pair of home-knit socks, a bag of hickory nuts and a basket of walnuts were among the offerings.

When their gifts had been deposited, they started to file out, when the man of the house, affected almost to tears, called them back and thanked them as best he could.

The children poured out the contents of their Santa Claus stockings to share with the visitors, and the house-mother brought out a jug of home-made wine.

There was a little Christmas cheer after all. The hard feeling melted away; every heart responded to the prayer uttered by the old negro leader when he was departing. Bowing his white head, he said:

"De Lawd bless you and your family, Marster, and he'p us ter feel an' ack right tow'ards one another."—MARY E. BRYAN in UNCLE REMUS'S—The Home Magazine for December.

## The Town to Be Born In.

In the German town of Klingenberg, near Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, in addition to having no rates to pay for the upkeep of the town, those actually born in the parish receive from the municipality a sum of £12 15s. a year. This sum, if invested regularly at, say, 3 per cent, would entitle the owner to receive about £1,500 at the age of sixty—a very handsome old age pension. Were it not necessary that the inhabitants should provide birth in the parish before becoming entitled to this payment the popularity of Klingenberg as a place of residence would doubtless be enormous.—Westminster Gazette.

## Classified Advertisements.

## Dentistry.

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# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XIII.—Fourth Quarter,  
For Dec. 27, 1908.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, a Comprehensive  
Quarterly Review—Golden Text,  
Prov. iv, 23—Commentary Prepared  
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.)  
LESSON I.—David brings the ark to  
Jerusalem (II Sam. vi, 1-12). Golden  
Text, Ps. c. 4. "Enter into His gates  
with thanksgiving and into His courts  
with praise." The ark of the Lord of  
the whole earth is the topic in this first  
lesson and also in the eleventh lesson.  
Here it is carried at first in man's  
way, but there in God's appointed way.  
The great truth in connection with it is  
that of God dwelling with man as his  
righteousness through Christ Jesus.

LESSON II.—God's promise to David  
(I Chron. xvii, 1-14). Golden Text,  
I Kings viii, 56. "There hath not failed  
one word of all His good promise."  
This is a great Messianic lesson, in  
which David is assured that the Mes-  
siah shall come through him, shall be  
an immortal man and shall sit and  
reign upon his throne forever in right-  
eousness and truth. He will be the  
one who dwelt between the cherubim  
over the mercy seat (Ex. xxv, 22).

LESSON III.—David's kindness to Jon-  
athan's son (II Sam. ix). Golden Text,  
Eph. iv, 32. "And be ye kind one to  
another, tender hearted, forgiving one  
another." This was not mere ordinary  
kindness and forgiveness; it was the  
forgiveness of a king who made the  
forgiveness one of a member of his own  
household, with a seat at his table, and  
restored to him all the inheritance of  
his father. It is a picture of the king-  
dom when the Son of David shall  
reign.

LESSON IV.—The joy of forgiveness  
(Ps. xxxii). Golden Text, Ps. xxxii, 1.  
"Blessed is he whose transgression is  
forgiven, whose sin is covered." The  
gospel of God concerning His Son Jesus  
Christ our Lord proclaims forgive-  
ness of sins apart from any works of  
ours (Rom. i, 1-3; iv, 1-8, 23-25), wholly  
through the precious blood of Christ  
(Eph. i, 7). This redemption includes  
all else we can possibly need (Rom.  
viii, 32) and should cause great glad-  
ness in the Lord.

LESSON V.—Absalom rebels against  
David (II Sam. xv, 1-21). Golden Text,  
Ex. xx, 12. "Honor thy father and thy  
mother, that thy days may be long  
upon the land which the Lord thy God  
giveth thee." This rebellion suggests  
that of the nation against the Son of  
David and the great rebellion yet of the  
future spoken of in Dan. xi, 31-45; Rev.  
xiii, xvii and xix, but the Son of David  
shall come in all His glory, and all  
His adversaries shall be over-  
thrown.

LESSON VI.—David grieves for Absa-  
lom (II Sam. xviii, 24-33). Golden  
Text, Prov. xvii, 25. "A foolish son is  
a grief to his father." I think our at-  
tention in this lesson should be given  
to the love of David, who would gladly  
have died for his son, and from him  
to our Father in heaven, who com-  
mandeth His love to us, in that while  
we were yet sinners Christ died for us.

LESSON VII.—The Lord our Shepherd  
(Ps. xxiii). Golden Text, Ps. xxiii, 1.  
"The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not  
want." A meditation upon the Lord  
as the good Shepherd, the great Shep-  
herd and the chief Shepherd is always  
most profitable. He gave His life for  
us. He lives His life in us, and He will  
share His kingdom with us. With  
such a Shepherd we can lack nothing.

LESSON VIII.—Solomon anointed king  
(I Kings i, 32-40). Golden Text, I  
Chron. xxviii, 9. "Know thou the God  
of thy father, and serve Him with a  
perfect heart and with a willing  
mind." The rebellion of Adonijah  
against Solomon came to naught, for  
it was the purpose of the Lord that  
Solomon should reign, and every pur-  
pose of the Lord shall be performed.  
He sat on the throne of the Lord as  
king instead of David, but that throne  
still awaits a greater than Solomon.

LESSON IX.—The Lord's temple (I  
Kings vi, 1-13). Golden Text, I  
Cor. i, 27. "I keep under my body  
and bring it into subjection." If there  
is anything the world needs specially  
to know it is the foundation of verse  
16 and the coming judgments of verses  
17, 18. If the people given to strong  
drink saw less of the drunkenness of  
xxix, 9, and more of the rest and re-  
freshing of xxviii, 12, fewer so called  
temperance talks would be necessary.  
Jesus, lifted up, will draw men.

LESSON X.—Solomon chooses wisdom  
(I Kings iii, 4-15). Golden Text, Prov.  
ix, 10. "The fear of the Lord is the  
beginning of wisdom." Having just  
been exalted to his high position and  
realizing in some measure his own in-  
sufficiency, he asks of God wisdom to  
rule the people righteously. The re-  
quest pleased the Lord, and He grant-  
ed him not only what he asked, but  
exceedingly abundantly more (Eph. iii).

LESSON XI.—Solomon dedicates the  
temple (I Kings viii, 1-11). Golden  
Text, Ps. cxxii, 1. "I was glad when  
they said unto me, Let us go into the  
house of the Lord." Both tabernacle  
and temple when dedicated were filled  
with the glory of the Lord, and no  
man could stand to minister. Both  
were typical of Jesus Christ, in whom  
dwelt the fullness of the Godhead.

LESSON XII.—A Christmas lesson  
(Luke ii, 8-20). Golden Text, Luke ii,  
11. "For unto you is born this day in  
the city of David a Saviour which is  
Christ the Lord." Still a kingdom les-  
son, for He was born King of the  
Jews to sit on the throne of David,  
and this purpose of the Lord shall be  
performed also.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week  
Beginning Dec. 27, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.  
Topic.—Foreign missions. The new life  
in China.—Ezek. xxxvii, 1-14.

China is the most ancient nation in  
the world that is still playing an im-  
portant part in the present day history  
of the world. It was once surrounded  
by a great wall to prevent association  
with the other peoples of the world,  
and, though the wall perished, the de-  
sire for seclusion still remained, and in  
their mysterious beliefs and methods  
of living the Chinese continued a se-  
cluded nation and an enigma to the  
rest of the world. But China is awak-  
ening. This mighty kingdom, with its  
millions of people, is beginning to see  
the light of a new day and to desire  
to advance along the lines of more  
modern civilization. The ground once  
considered so sacred now trembles be-  
neath the weight of passing trains.  
The hatred of foreigners, which once  
seemed indigenous to the soil, is losing  
its hold upon the people. Missionaries  
are no longer so bitterly opposed, but  
in high places at least they are very  
much encouraged. The political condi-  
tion of China is also rapidly changing.  
Moreover, the tendency of China seems  
to be to strongly affiliate with the  
United States. This fact will, if con-  
tinued, bring a great opportunity to  
the Christians of America and place a  
great responsibility upon us. China is  
also adopting up to date educational  
methods. So that quietly, but surely,  
the great masses of China are begin-  
ning to move forward. How will the  
result affect the world's history? Not  
for evil, for God's hand is in this  
movement. The "yellow peril" is a  
bugaboo, and no one need be fright-  
ened by it. Instead we should rejoice  
in this movement from darkness to the  
light and should do all in our power  
through the gospel to hasten it.

The Presbyterian Christian Endeavor  
Manual gives the following "Mission  
Notes From China" illustrating its  
new life:

The nations that have wronged Chi-  
na may well fear the awakening of the  
giant to a realization of its vast power  
and hasten to make right, so far as  
possible, what has been wrong.

It was the great success of Japan  
that finally led China to see its weak-  
ness, and Japan is now leading China  
into a military prowess that will en-  
able her also to conquer the mighty  
nations of Europe.

The first woman's newspaper in Chi-  
na shows the changed attitude toward  
women. So do the rapidly increasing  
number of girls' schools.

One of the most significant changes  
in China is the adoption of European  
dress, especially by the young business  
men. With this goes the cutting off of  
the cue.

About ten years ago a young Chi-  
nese in California received a letter  
from his father disowning him be-  
cause he had become a Christian. A  
short time ago a young Chinese in Los  
Angeles wrote to his father the story  
of his conversion and asked him to  
paste the letter on the walls of his an-  
cestral hall, so that many others, read-  
ing it, might turn to the Saviour. His  
father did so and replied, "When I  
know how I will tear down my idols  
and worship Christ with you."

The most powerful official in China,  
Yuan Shih Kai, viceroy of the capital  
province, though himself a Confucian-  
ist, wrote a book pleading for the most  
respectful treatment of the Christian  
missionaries, "since they come to per-  
suade men to the practice of virtue."

Dr. J. Walter Lowry declares that  
more has happened in China during  
the last two years than during the pre-  
vious thousand years.

The Chinese president of the Chinese  
Reform association says that more  
than 20,000 Chinese students are pur-  
suing advanced modern courses of  
study, that more than 4,000,000 Chi-  
nese can speak English, that more  
than 10,000 American, English and Eu-  
ropean works have been translated  
into Chinese and that the courts are  
being remodeled after the English sys-  
tem. Some 5,000 common schools have  
been started in the one province of  
Canton.

BIBLE READINGS.  
Isa. iii, 1-7; Nah. i, 15; Matt. xxviii,  
19, 20; Luke xv, 1-10; John iii, 16; Acts  
i, 8; xiii, 1-3; Rom. x, 14, 15; Ps. ii;  
Rev. xxii, 17.

### In Duty.

I am a Christian Endeavorer because  
I want to do something. A reverend  
and much loved brother walked into  
my study one day and asked me the  
meaning of "Endeavor." I immediately  
turned up my big lexicon and found  
that it comes from two French words—  
en (in), de (duty). What a splendid  
motto for a society—in duty, in duty.  
Duty is that which I am bound to do.  
Young men and women around me,  
boys and girls, old and young, sick  
and poor, are crying to me for help.  
The Christian Endeavor shows me  
how I can help them. I never allow  
my Christian Endeavor meetings to  
be frittered away over useless twaddle  
or matters of business. Time is too  
precious. Lives are at stake. Soul  
lives are being thrown away. Men  
and women are perishing, and I am  
"in duty." I must find work in  
God's world. No one can find it for  
me. If there is not an open door, I  
must knock a hole in the wall. There  
is a world of praise to be given, a bot-  
tomhole of flowers to be placed in the  
pulpit, a token of love for some one  
who wants it, and because I love to be  
always "in duty" therefore I am a  
Christian Endeavorer.—Australian  
Christian Endeavor Link.

A Training School.  
Christian Endeavorers are "Christ's  
apprentices." The Christian Endeavor  
society is the training school.—Chris-  
tian Endeavor News (England).

## BILLY AND "E 112."

By COLIN S. COLLINS.

Copyrighted, 1908, by the Associated  
Literary Press.

To Billy Baxter every moment he  
spent in the theater was to his liking,  
but the best of all was when the band  
filed in and the house lights went up.  
Then the music and the rush of arriv-  
als made a delightful stir.

These were busy moments for the  
ushers, because in the ten minutes pre-  
ceding the rise of the curtain half the  
house had to be seated, and it was  
hard for Billy to bear in mind the  
managerial caution that the right hand  
aisle was not a cinder track laid for  
his amusement.

It is hard to walk when the music  
plays a lively air, and there were times  
when Billy would sprint up the aisle  
as though bent upon breaking all re-  
cords for the hundred yards.

These ten minutes twice a day re-  
paid the boy for the rest of the work,  
and it was work for all who were em-  
ployed about the Century theater.

Calkins, the manager, had spent his  
days devising a system that was al-



HE WOULD STAND IN RAPT ADMIRATION,  
most perfect in its schedules. Every-  
body cleaned house in the morning,  
with just time for a hurried lunch be-  
fore squeezing into the uniforms for  
the matinee, and as soon as the rush  
was over all but two of the boys were  
taken off to perform other duties.

Those who remained were water  
boys, parading the aisles with trays  
of glasses, which they offered to the  
patrons. Now and then a penny or  
even a nickel or a dime fell to the wa-  
ter carrier, but Billy was content if  
the ladies smiled their thanks.

All this was before "E 112" came.  
After that there was but one woman  
in the world for William, just as there  
is but one woman for each of us at  
some stage of boyhood.

"E 112" was worthy of his worship.  
Even the box office boy had confided  
to Calkins, the manager, that it was  
"a dead swell dame who took up the  
seat for Tuesday mats," and the man-  
ager had condescended to approve the  
statement, though Calkins' own prefer-  
ence was for blonds. "E 112" had  
dark hair of the soft, wavy kind that  
makes a fellow long to stroke softly,  
admiringly.

But Billy remembered nothing but  
her eyes after he had received one di-  
rect glance. He could look into those  
liquid depths clear down into the un-  
troubled soul beyond.

Every Tuesday afternoon the girl  
occupied the same seat. The Century  
reserved seats for its regular patrons  
by the season, and once when the head  
usher sought to shift Billy to the bal-  
cony, where there was a better chance  
of making tips, Billy promptly forgot  
the fact that it was supposed to be a  
favor and pummeled his benefactor  
until the latter promised to put him  
back on his old aisle.

To such an extent had Billy become  
enslaved that he even rejoiced in the  
water job. He would work the front  
rows very slowly, waiting with pa-  
tience for each patron to finish with a  
glass, and when "E 112" asked for a  
drink he would stand in rapt admi-  
ration, ignoring the request of others for  
glasses from the tray until she had  
returned hers and there was no longer  
any excuse for standing at her side.

Long before the middle of the sea-  
son Eleanor Golden, otherwise "E  
112," had come to know the earnest,  
freckled little face, and the day that  
she passed him in the street and gave  
him a nod and a bright smile was a  
golden one in the Baxter calendar.

Then came the day which even now  
Calkins hates to recall because of its  
one moment of nightmare. There was  
an act at the house that opened with  
the supposed explosion of an automo-  
bile off the stage, the comedian enter-  
ing with a tire and part of the rim of  
a wheel hung about his neck.

The effect was obtained in the time  
honored fashion of firing into the air a  
shotgun loaded with salt instead of  
shot. The salt scattered harmlessly,  
and yet the report was louder than  
when powder alone was used.

On this day a tiny bit of the wad-  
ding was carried into the air and flut-

tered against one of the huge drops  
hung above the stage.

There were four of these hung close  
together, and no one noticed the spiral  
of flame run up between this drop and  
the next. The scenery was fireproof-  
ed, but the rough surface of the can-  
vas was coated with dust, and the  
dust carried the flame.

A watchful fireman discovered the  
smoke and turned in an alarm, while  
he gave the signal to the stage man-  
ager to lower the fire curtain.

As the great asbestos shield de-  
scended one of the actors stepped be-  
fore the curtain line and made an  
announcement—that an accident had  
occurred.

"There is positively no danger," he  
assured, "but merely as a precaution  
you are asked to leave the house as  
quickly as possible."

The band was still playing and the  
people in the rear of the house were  
moving toward the entrance when the  
stage hands in the flies cut the ropes  
and permitted the scenery to fall to  
the stage, where the fire could be  
fought with greater ease.

Until then there had been an order-  
ly movement. At the speaker's sugges-  
tion the people in front were waiting  
until those in the rear seats had gone  
that there might be no crowding.

Billy, watching over "E 112," had  
his sharp eyes on the people in his  
section, and as the heavy battens  
from which the scenery was hung  
came crashing to the stage one man  
sprang to his feet.

He was sitting in the fourth row,  
and in a flash Billy realized that  
should this man break the order of  
departure there would be a crush in  
which many would be hurt.

Billy still carried his now useless  
tray, and quick as a flash he pretend-  
ed to stumble and fall against the  
panic stricken man. In falling he  
thrust the fellow back into his seat,  
and the ice cold water drenched the  
man's face and neck and trickled  
down inside of his clothing.

Those near by laughed, and the  
crowd, which had been upon the verge  
of a panic, cooled down. The panic  
was averted.

But Billy had slipped on one of the  
thick tumbled rollers under his feet.  
In an instant he was on the floor of  
the aisle on top of the clutter of  
broken glass, and his face and arms  
were badly cut before the girl in "E  
112" could spring to his relief.

Strong arms bore the boy to the  
head of the aisle, where already the  
doorkeepers were turning back the  
crowd with the assurance that the fire  
was all over. And almost before he  
realized it Billy was lying on the sofa  
in the retiring room, and "E 112" was  
bathing the cut hands and face with  
soft cloths, while Calkins stood help-  
lessly by.

"Gee," said Billy ruefully, "I bet I  
have to pay for a new uniform. This  
looks like I been working in a butcher  
shop."

"Nonsense," broke in Calkins, who  
could be human at times, though it  
was seldom that he exhibited this  
trait. "You saved the day, Billy, and  
you can have a new uniform every  
week if you want one. This lady tells  
me that in drenching that fool you  
stopped a panic."

"Well, he had it coming to him,"  
said Billy. "He was a husky guy in D  
112, and he had the willies, he was so  
scared. I says to myself that if he  
got 'em runnin' 'E 112' would have  
the chance of a snowball in—well, you  
know where. So I plugged him wit'  
the glasses, and then he was good for  
awhile. I wouldn't let them walk all  
over you," he added to the girl.

The glorious eyes grew more tender  
as she realized what the boy was say-  
ing. Men had sought to do great things  
to show their love for their ladyloves,  
but this boy of twelve was as brave  
and as fearless as any knight who  
ever wore his lady's favor in his hel-  
met.

His thought had been solely for her,  
yet he had probably saved scores from  
death or injury, and it was she who  
was responsible for the deed. Slowly  
she bent her beautiful head and pressed  
her lips against his own.

"It was very brave of you, dear,"  
she said in a whisper. "I am very  
proud to think that it was for me you  
did so fine a deed."

Billy blushed; then he looked with  
adoring eyes into the brown ones that  
were searching his face.

"I'd burn down the theater every  
Tuesday—when you come—for that,"  
he declared as he lapsed into uncon-  
sciousness, and it was Miss Golden's  
turn to blush. Could he but know it  
Billy had for the moment become  
more than a boy. He was a man and  
the knight of "E 112."

### A Paying Weakness.

For many years a certain old fellow  
had been engaged by a farmer to gather  
his potatoes at a fixed sum per acre.  
He died, however, and the farmer was  
obliged to get another man. A day  
or two later the farmer straggled around  
to see how the new man was progress-  
ing. To his surprise, at one end of  
the field he found a large heap of  
stones.

"Here, wot's this mean?" he de-  
manded.

"Well, sir," responded the man in  
charge of the operation, "we thought  
we'd save ye a bit of trouble next  
seedtime, so whenever we finds a  
stone in the tattles we just dumps it  
down there."

"Ah," remarked the farmer sadly,  
"I shall never find another man like  
Sam, the old one."

"Oh," replied the other, rather net-  
tled, "why, old Sam was rather blind  
an' didn't know a stone when he seen  
one."

"Mebbe he didn't, and mebbe he  
did," sighed the farmer, "but he wotn't  
so particular about keepin' 'em out of  
the tattles. They weighs."—London  
Answers.

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## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mr. Geo. M. Kelley and grand-son, I. C. Kelley, Jr., spent the holidays, with I. C. Kelley, Sr.

Our office will be open, on Saturday, for the transaction of office business, but not for mechanical work.

Winter, according to the almanac, commenced on Monday, it being the shortest day of the year.

Our young men and ladies are all home from their various schools, for the Holidays—quite an army of them.

Our Sale Register will be commenced in next week's issue. Look it over, and if your sale is not in it, let us hear from you.

Mrs. D. W. Garner left, this Thursday, for New York City, on a two week's visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Hoagland.

Mr. Frank H. Elliot, student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is spending his Christmas vacation in Taneytown and Littlestown.

Miss Sarah and Mr. Charles Cluts, of Ashton, Ill., and Miss Emma Cluts, of near Emmitsburg, spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Hickman Snider, of near town.

Miss Merrick, a teacher in the public school at Union Mills, who taught a portion of a term here, spent last Saturday and Sunday on a visit to Miss Emma Reaver.

Mr. George Winemiller and Mrs. Thomas Angell, left on Monday, on a visit to the west; the former to Chicago and other points, the latter to her brothers in Ohio.

All members of Taney Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., are requested to be present at the regular meeting on the evening of January 1, 1909, at which time a class initiation will be held.

Next week, the gifts that "did not fit" will come back to the stores for exchange, which is one of the advantages of buying at home, even if it is one of the disadvantages of the storekeeper.

The Opera House promises to be crowded, this evening, at the Christmas entertainment given by the Lutheran Sunday School and Choir. As there are no reserved seats sold, first come will be first served. Admission 20c; Children 10c.

Several government veterinarians have been through this district, this week, examining stock for cases of the Hoof and Mouth disease. No cases have been discovered, to the best of our knowledge, and the general impression is that there will be none.

The old Taneytown Elevator Co., which has been out of active business for some time, is preparing to close up its affairs, finally, by the end of the year. This has nothing to do with the business of the present Taneytown Grain and Supply Co., which succeeded the old firm.

Reports are still going that there will be "something doing" in the light question, before long. It would be almost "too good to be true," if 1909 is to have the honor of seeing a first-class light plant installed in Taneytown, for both street and house lighting, and thereby not only give us what we have long needed, but at the same time score a "beat" against our sister towns.

Mr. Charles W. Forrest, a well-known young man of Taneytown, died on Tuesday, shortly after noon, of paralysis, aged 44 years. Mr. Forrest spent his early life here, following which he studied pharmacy, in Baltimore, and engaged in the business in that city for a number of years, but for perhaps ten years past has resided here with his mother, and sister, Miss May. He leaves one brother, Mr. Clarence H. Forrest, of Baltimore. Funeral services were held at the home, on Thursday morning, after which the body was removed to Hanover, Pa., for burial in the family lot.

### Christmas Entertainment by the Presbyterian Church.

In spite of the snow storm a fair-sized audience was present at the Christmas exercise in the Presbyterian church. The service "Gifts for the King" was rendered by the school, with the following participants:

Hymn by the School.  
Invocation by the Superintendent.  
Responsive Reading.  
Hymn by the School.  
Responsive Reading.  
Prayer.  
Song by the Primary Department.  
Recitation.  
Song.  
Recitation.  
Solo.  
Recitation.  
Solo and Chorus.  
Recitation.  
Song.  
Recitation.  
Responsive Reading.  
Solo.  
Recitation.  
Song by the School.  
Address by the Pastor.  
Offering for Foreign Missions.  
Quartette.  
Benediction.  
Distribution of Gifts.

**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.

### Baltimore Wants More Votes.

Baltimore will make a hard fight, at the coming legislature, for greater representation, and apparently it has strong claims. In the matter of population, the city has 509,000, the balance of the state 681,000; it has taxable property amounting to \$174,000,000, and the balance of the state but \$321,000,000, while it has but 28 votes in the legislature, to 100 from the counties.

It is claimed that many of the large cities have representation according to population, and that this is provided for in the constitutions of sixteen states, and that in eighteen other states the same rule is observed to a much greater degree than in Maryland. The *News* comments editorially on the subject, in part, as follows:

"The burden of proof is upon those who oppose equal representation to show that it would work against the interests of the city and State. The principle is one that men fight for, and they usually forego it only when they are compelled to do so by superior numbers or by some reason that appeals to their judgment."

The situation that confronts us here is that the city is discriminated against more than any city of its size in the country. To what extent do conditions warrant it and how far should the city's demand for remedial measures go? The trouble with permitting the politicians to settle the question is that they have a direct interest in the settlement. The control of the political machines, the United States Senatorship, domination of the Legislature—all depend, to a greater or less extent, on Baltimore's representation at Annapolis. Who shall decide what it shall be? Shall we rest content with the say-so of a political committee, or shall we make up our minds as to what is fair and right? The issue is certainly big enough to claim attention, since it involves Baltimore's right to be heard on legislation vitally affecting the welfare and prosperity of the community, settling problems in a way to help or hinder its progress, determining how the city revenues shall be raised and having much to say as to how they shall be expended.

It is said that Mr. J. W. Hering, State Comptroller, and Mr. B. F. Crouse, Insurance Commissioner, are both favorable to granting the city greater representation, the former to the extent of one-third of the entire number, which would be an increase from 28 to 42 members.

### Beware of Frequent Colds.

A succession of colds or a protracted cold is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh, from which few persons ever wholly recover. Give every cold the attention it deserves and you may avoid this disagreeable disease. How can you cure a cold? Why not try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended. Mrs. M. White, of Butler, Tenn., says: "Several years ago I was bothered with my throat and lungs. Someone told me of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I began using it and it relieved me at once. Now my throat and lungs are sound and well."

For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

### Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Dec. 21st, 1908.—Susan DeGroot and George Degroot, administrator, w. a. of Isaac DeGroot, deceased, settled their first and final account.

DAVID GREEN, administrator of Isaac Green, Jr., deceased, returned additional inventory of debts, and settled his first and final account.

TUESDAY, Dec. 22nd, 1908.—Henry M. Snader and Francis M. Snader, executors of Levi N. Snader, deceased, filed report of sale of real estate on which court granted an order nisi.

### 31 New U. S. Senators.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The terms of 31 Senators, more than one-third of the entire body, expire on March 4 next. Eighteen of this number already have been re-elected or assured of re-election, either through successes in primary contests or pledges of a majority of their State Legislatures.

There will be a contest between Republicans of Pennsylvania for Mr. Knox's seat, second in interest to that going on now in Ohio for the seat of Senator Foraker, and in Connecticut for the seat of Senator Brandegee. That Secretary Root will be given the New York Senatorship, now held by Senator Platt, is conceded.

The Republican Senators whose terms expire at the end of the present Congress, but who will be returned, are Cummins, of Iowa, now serving out the unexpired term of the late Senator Allison; Dillingham, of Vermont; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Heyburn, of Idaho; Hopkins, of Illinois; Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Perkins, of California; Smoot, of Utah, and Stephenson, of Wisconsin. Democratic Senators who will be returned, are Clarke, of Arkansas; Clay, of Georgia; Gore, of Oklahoma; Johnston, of Alabama; McNary, of Louisiana; Newlands, of Nevada; Overman, of North Carolina; Smith, of Maryland, and Stone, of Missouri. Senator Smith was elected by the Legislature for the full term.

Senator Fulton, of Oregon, probably will be succeeded by Governor Chamberlain, Democrat, who was victorious through the "double primary system" of the State. If pledged made by certain Republican members of the Oregon Legislature are kept Chamberlain will come to the Senate, but if they are violated, as many Republicans are demanding, it is probable that Fulton would be chosen to succeed himself.

Of the Democratic Senators whose terms expire on March 4, Gary, of South Carolina, will be succeeded by E. D. Smith, of Columbia, and Milton, of Florida, by Duncan U. Fletcher, of Jacksonville, both incumbents having declined to be candidates for election. Offsetting the Oregon situation is that of Kentucky, former Gov. W. O. Bradley, Republican, having been elected to succeed McCreary, Democrat, by reason of the failure of the Democratic majority in the Kentucky Legislature to agree. Teller, of Colorado, will be succeeded by Charles J. Hughes, of Denver, who was endorsed by the Democratic State Convention. The Legislature is Democratic and Hughes will be elected.

### 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.

### Canal May be Changed.

Washington, Dec. 17.—President-elect William H. Taft will be accompanied by a corps of expert engineers when he goes to Panama in January for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the work being done on the canal and deciding whether work shall be continued under the present system or whether it would be advisable to call a halt and begin construction of a sea level canal. The Panama question has become of the greatest concern to both the outgoing and incoming President.

Mr. Taft, when he goes to Panama, accompanied by several eminent engineers, will test finally whether the lock canal plan, with the questionable Gatun dam, is to be continued, or whether, while there is time, the plan shall be changed to a sea-level canal. The visit of the President-elect to Panama is thus of the most momentous importance.

The President, it is said, realizes that if he insists on the lock plan being continued and it should prove to be a failure, it will greatly reflect on his fame. There have been many disquieting things about the Gatun dam scheme and the entire lock canal plan, including the constantly mounting figures of total probable cost. Not the least disquieting of these things have been interviews with such engineers as Mr. Bunan-Varilla, Lindon W. Bates and members of the consulting board, who still insist that the lock plan is doomed to failure. But the time has come when expert administration statements in favor of the locks and dams must end, and when a final decision must be made on which may depend the expenditure of perhaps a half billion of dollars.

### For a Lincoln Memorial Hospital.

New York, Dec. 22.—Half a million dollars will be offered in memory of Abraham Lincoln by the people of this country between Christmas and the hundredth anniversary of his birth, according to the leaders of a national memorial movement which was started in this city today. To permanently endow the Lincoln Hospital and Home, where thousands of colored and white patients have been treated, educated and housed here for the last sixty-nine years, is the object for which American citizens in every section of the land are to be invited to devote their individual tributes to the martyred president. Seventy-five thousand dollars has to-day been promptly subscribed in this city to start this fund and its completion in time for the centenary celebration is declared to be assured when the people of other cities and states learn of the project.

In crumpled dollar bills and stamps, as well as substantial checks, the working committee of this new Lincoln memorial movement are preparing to receive the response of the people from end to end of the country to their Christmas call for a living monument to Lincoln. Thousands of white and colored persons, who have alike received the free treatment, care and relief of the institution since long before the Civil War, are today enlisting in the movement to perpetuate it in Lincoln's name. From the infirm old people who are weaving baskets for the fund in the homesteads to the corps of a hundred graduate trained nurses who are spreading their relief work in every part of the country, a volunteer army of beneficiaries will work to secure the future of this unique hospital in the name of the great emancipator.

No other institution exists to-day in this part of the country where the training and expert services of nurses of the colored race are successfully combined with the operation of a modern hospital managed and largely patronized by whites. The professional authorities here declare that this work has opened a wide field for successful service to the race which Lincoln freed. Booker Washington, Robert C. Ogden and other leaders in solving the problems of the colored race in this country have to-day joined in supporting the project to dedicate this successful undertaking to the memory of the author of the emancipation proclamation. Scores of organizations that appreciate and derive benefit from the work of the Lincoln Hospital and Home have also joined the movement.

Women members of the most prominent New York families founded and have always managed this extensive institution, and the national campaign for its perpetual dedication to Abraham Lincoln will be conducted by them. The working committee of the movement consists of Miss Mary W. Booth, president of the board of managers of the institution; Mrs. A. D. Julliard; Mrs. Arthur Curtis James; Mrs. Henry L. Stimson; Mrs. Frank H. Platt; Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen. Samuel Sloan has been placed in charge of the receipt of this Lincoln national memorial fund at 475 Fifth Avenue.

## NOTICE

A meeting of the Taneytown Mutual Fire Insurance Co., will be held at the office, Jan. 5, 1909, for the purpose of electing eight directors, to serve the following year.

JAS. B. GALT,

12-19-3t. Secretary.

## 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 purchasers, 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

## 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.

**EGGS** wanted; good Squabs, 16c to 18c a pair; Chickens, 8c around; **Calves**, 6c, 50c for delivering. Ducks, Geese, Guinea and Turkeys wanted, not received later than Tuesday morning. Headquarters for all kinds of furs. A few duck and goose feathers for sale. 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

**NOTICE.**—Instead of visiting Taneytown on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 1 and 2, I will be at Hotel Bankard, Jan. 8-9, for accommodation of my patrons.—Dr. J. S. MYERS. 12-26-2t

**SHOOTING MATCH**, with Rifle and Shotgun, at Mayberry, on Jan. 1, 1909, at 1 p. m., sharp.

**MOVING PICTURES**, program for next Tuesday night, in Opera House, Jesse James Boys; five long reels, balance all comic. Admission 15c. Don't miss it. Doors open at 7.15.

**STILL FOR RENT**. My house and ground, with all other privileges. Apply to Mrs. MOSES SEABROOK, Middleburg. 12-26-6t

**SPECIAL NOTICE** to Sunday and Public School teachers. A fine lot of Christmas and New Year Cards and Booklets, from 1¢ to 15¢. Also the finest and largest selection of Christmas and New Year Post Cards. Post Cards of all kinds.—J. Wm. HULL. 12-19-2t

**FOR RENT.**—Dwelling and blacksmith shop, or Dwelling alone. Apply to JOHN J. HESS, Harney, Md. 12-19-2t

**DOLLAR SAVED**, is a dollar made. Get your Lumber sawed at 40¢ per 100 ft., at—F. P. PALMER'S, Pine Hill Mills, Md. 12-19-2t

**GENUINE IMPORTED** Hand-painted Art China, a beautiful selection of Novelties and Dishes, on hand. See HULL'S Jewelry Ad. on this page.—J. Wm. HULL. 12-12-3t

**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

**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, 55¢ per 100 lb sack.—CHAS. E. H. SHRINER. 11-14-1t

## Christmas Candies.

Our line of Candy is superior to any we have ever had, and is

### Strictly Fresh

from Factory to our place. Prices from 7c lb. to 60c lb.

## Package Goods,

from 30c lb. to \$1.50 lb.

## We Invite-- School Teachers

to inspect our line of Candies before buying.

Chocolate Drops, 12 to 20c lb.; Florida Russet or Bright Oranges, rom 15c to 50c per dozen. Fancy and Staple Groceries at rock bottom prices.

12-12-3t H. S. HILL.

## LADY WANTED

Honest industrious woman wanted to introduce our large line of fancy and staple dress goods, waists, trimmings, etc., among friends, neighbors and townspeople. We also manufacture a full line of perfumes and toilet articles, no soaps. Should be able to earn \$20. or more weekly. Dealing direct from the mills our prices are low and patterns exclusive. No money required. Write us for full particulars.

12-12-3t Standard Dress Goods Co.,

Dept. 9, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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

Wheat, dry milling new ..... 96@96  
Corn, new and dry ..... 60@60  
Rye, ..... 70@70  
Oats ..... 45@45  
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.

Wheat, ..... 1.01@1.02  
Corn ..... 62@64  
Oats ..... 53@55  
Rye ..... 75@80  
Hay, Timothy ..... 14.00@15.00  
Hay, Mixed ..... 12.00@13.00  
Hay, Clover ..... 12.00@13.00  
Straw, Rye bales, ..... 16.00@17.00  
Potatoes ..... 75@80

### "Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store"

ALL CLOTHING REDUCED.

# Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

## Holiday Buying

Is now at its height at our establishment. Going with a swing and a force which is the natural result of our extensive preparations for it, and the grand values we are offering. Nowhere can gifts be purchased to better advantage than here—whether they be

### Ladies' Coats and Furs.

### Men's Suits and Overcoats.

### Gloves, Neckwear and Handkerchiefs.

Or any of the other varied lines that find such a fitting and profuse representation throughout the store. They are all of the very latest designs at money saving prices.

### Stationery.

The best for you to buy in the stationery line for Christmas presents will be found here. *Elegant Box Paper* and Envelopes in all tints, either ruled or unruled.

### Suspenders.

Men's fine Elastic dress Suspenders a good strong, dressy Suspenders, nicely packed for Christmas presents. The large stock we show enables you to get the color to suit.

### Suit Cases and Club Bags.

We have a large line of them, all of excellent quality, in canvass, split leather and sole leather. Prices start at \$1.20.

### Horse Blankets, Lap Robes.

We are driving right to the front with the greatest attractions of the season. The goods we offer will insure you getting the best if you want the best.

### Umbrellas for Christmas.

The handles are of the finest finished ivory, buck horn, cape horn and natural wood, some are trimmed with sterling silver. As low as \$1.19.

### Beautiful Handkerchiefs.

Want to give a sensible Christmas gift? Then give Handkerchiefs. Want to give the prettiest and finest Handkerchiefs for the money you intend spending? Come! Can't tell you in print of the fineness of the linen, and the beauty of the handkerchief, but will tell you these are cheap; some in fancy boxes.

### Men's Neckwear.

Men's Imperials, Tecks, Four-in-hands and Batwings, 25 and 50c.

## Confidence of the People.

The almost phenomenal expansion that has made the career of this big store so notable has sprung from the absolute confidence of the people. That was secured at the start and has always been firmly maintained, by the reliability of our goods, the liberality of our methods, and by our unmatchable low prices. The shopper comes here knowing full well what to expect; immediate attention, the latest and best Merchandise, the leading ideas and styles.

## Millinery! Millinery!

All Millinery now on hand will be sold at cost.

## DO YOU KNOW

## The Most Attractive Christmas Gift is Jewelry?

Before buying Christmas Gifts be sure to visit this old established Store which is now brimfull of just the kind of Presents you would like to give. It's a Stock to enlist the interest of every taste and satisfy the demand of any pocket-book.

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Pens, Pencils, Combs, Mirrors, Brushes, Cut Glass, Match Safes, Candelabras, Toilet-ware, Society Emblems, Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Ink Stands, Paper Weights,

Pin Cushions, Jardiniere, Fern Dishes, Shaving Sets, Clock Ornaments, Vases, Candle Sticks, Handkerchief Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Crumb Trays, Cracker Jars, Glove Boxes, Smoking Sets, Bon-bon Boxes, Salt & Peppers.

Any of the above goods that I may be out of can be ordered by Catalogue and received in 5 days; and if not as represented in Catalogue don't receive it.

## Buy Your Jewelry and Clocks at HULL'S

and receive Goods Worth the Price. They will make a present you need not be ashamed of. Don't buy cheap, shoddy stuff and then be ashamed of your gift.

### ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

Soliciting your patronage and thanking you for past favors. I remain, Respectfully Yours,

J. Wm. HULL, Jeweler,  
TANEYTOWN, MD.

## Ship Your HOGS to Us!

For Best Prices. A large Jobbing Trade makes it possible for us to get from 1-4c to 1-2c per lb. above market price.

### WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

### HOGS, EGGS, POULTRY,

and all kinds of Country Produce. Write for Tags and Quotations.

J. W. BUFFINGTON & CO. 1000 Hillen St., Balto., Md.