

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Ohio is rapidly becoming a local option state; 62 counties have voted "dry," 9 have voted "wet," and 17 have not yet voted, but contain dry townships and municipalities. In all, 85 per cent of the state is dry.

Union Bridge has the light plant buzzing, and thinks of an electric plant with power furnished from Buckley's dam, near Middleburg. The town, like others in the county, needs light before any other public improvement.

Roanoke, Va., voted "dry," on Wednesday, by a majority of 86 in a total of 2284, the largest vote ever cast in the city. Both the saloon and anti-saloon forces made a desperate fight, and some bitterness was openly manifested.

Mr. John E. Yingling of near McKinstry, suffered a stroke of paralysis, last Sunday morning. He has been quite ill, during the week, but at present he is reported to be improving and hopes are entertained that he will recover from the attack.

There will be four eclipses in 1909, two of the sun and two of the moon, as follows: Total of the moon on June 3, partial of the sun on June 17, total of the moon on November 26, 25, total of the sun December 12. The latter will be visible in the Antarctic regions only.

President Roosevelt will make a special effort in his African hunting trip to secure two white rhinoceros, about the scarcest animal in all Africa. The National Museum in Washington is especially anxious for one of these. If the President gets another specimen he will give it to the British National Museum. The President, too, will not end his journey until he has secured two elephants.

Whether newspaper and magazine publishers may legally accept transportation over the railroads in return for advertising in their columns probably will soon be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. A case of this kind has been decided in an Illinois court, adverse to the proposition, but the question is held to be of sufficient importance for an opinion of the Supreme Court.

An exchange truthfully says: "It makes no difference what profession of religion a man may make, nor how loyal he is to his church and pastor, he can never get a glimpse of the pearls gates until he pays his debts. God has no use for a deadbeat and men hate such vermin. It makes no difference how small the debt is, it is honestly owed it should be honestly paid before he can call himself a consistent Christian."

There seems to have been some misunderstanding between a number of trappers of Harney and Gettysburg. A party from this place, each winter, has been setting hundreds of traps for muskrats along the Monocacy. On last Wednesday they visited the farm of Samuel D. Reek, the camping ground, and on Thursday morning had caught nearly a hundred muskrats and muskrats. Later, Harney trappers claimed that a number of their traps were missing.—Gettysburg Compiler.

The right hand of McClellan Haines, 20 years old, employed on the farm of Frank Garber, near St. Benjamin's church, one mile from Westminster, was caught in a fiddle cutter last Saturday evening. The cutter became choked and Haines thrust in his hand to choke it. The hand was cut from fingers to above wrist. The young man came near dying from loss of blood before the arrival of the surgeons, who amputated the hand midway between the wrist and elbow. The operation was successful and the young man is resting comfortably.

On New Year's day the American army of pacification evacuated Cuba, which has been there since the establishment of the provisional government in October 1906. This leaves but two companies of engineers and two battalions of the 17th Infantry, which will remain until April 1, 1909, when the evacuation will be complete. The Cubans are generally pleased that the troops are leaving, except a few who predict disorder. The American officers and men, especially those at small inland posts, are rejoicing that they are going home.

Rev. Dr. L. M. Zimmerman, pastor of Christ English Lutheran church, Baltimore, preached on Sunday, on the treading of grapes. He said: "One of the curses of our country today is the abominable treating customs which almost universally prevails among the American citizens. I believe that if men would honorably agree among themselves that beginning with the year 1909 they would abolish all treating customs in strong drink there would be a wonderful strengthening of drunkenness and one of the greatest steps toward solving the temperance problem."

Mr. Samuel Souerman, a wealthy man, of Des Moines, Iowa, agreed to give, on Christmas day, to every boy in Iowa who would take a pledge not to use either tobacco nor liquor, one dollar, and one cent a day for three years, and another dollar at the end of that time. At the same time he urged the boys who accepted the proposition, to save the nickies and dimes they would otherwise have spent for tobacco and alcoholic drinks and put them with their account. He has figured out that if the boys will do this one, without having enough to take them through college or give them a good start in life.

Accpler—Bucher.

A beautiful home wedding took place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22nd, at 7.30 o'clock, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bucher, near Littlestown, when their accomplished daughter, Lottie Mae, was united in holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. A. Ross Appler, a prosperous school teacher of Gettysburg. The wedding took place in the parlor, which had been exquisitely decorated with evergreen and holly, potted plants and cut flowers. The color scheme of green and white was carried out in the gowns of the bride and maid of honor.

The wedding party entered the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, rendered on the piano by Miss Mary E. Bucher, sister of the bride. First in the march came the ushers, Messrs. W. E. Koons, I. W. Appler, Walter Spangler and Ray Appler. They were followed by the maid of honor, Miss Ruth Little, cousin of the bride, and the best man, Mr. John Appler, brother of the groom. Then came the flower girls, Janet Koons, cousin of the bride, and Mary Appler, sister of the groom, who wore dainty white china silk dresses with sashes, and carried baskets of flowers and holly. Following came the bride and groom and they were met under an arch of evergreen and holly by Rev. Carl Mumford, pastor of the bride who performed the ceremony.

During the ceremony Miss Bucher rendered, in fine style, "O Promise Me" and "Hearts and Flowers." The bride wore a beautiful gown of white liberty silk, trimmed with Irish point lace, and carried a white prayer book. The maid of honor wore a gown of white silk mull trimmed with net lace and insertion, and carried a bouquet of holly. The bride's traveling gown was a suit of dark brown broadcloth, with hat and gloves to match.

The bride received many beautiful presents, consisting partly of silver ware, plush rugs and cut glass. A reception followed the ceremony.

Little—Beitzel.

Mr. David M. Little, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Little, of Hunterstown, Pa., and Miss Mary A. Beitzel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Beitzel, of near Taneytown, were united in marriage, on Tuesday evening, at the Catholic Rectory, in Taneytown, by Rev. B. J. Lennon. The event was entirely a surprise to the friends of both, as very few knew of it until receiving the printed announcements. The bride and groom are well known and highly respected in the vicinity. The bride received many useful and valuable presents.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Luke Beitzel, Mr. and Mrs. David Little, Mr. Oliver Brown, Miss Yerna Knox, Mr. Chas. Knox, Miss Mabel Lambert, Mr. Oliver Lambert, Miss Bertha Little, of Hunterstown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. William Knox, Mr. Jonas Harner, Mr. and Mrs. Greenberry Null, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Null, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lambert; Mr. Ralph Colenbery, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Luckabaugh and Miss Mary, of Spring Grove, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Fink, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Adelsperger, Mr. Ed. Clason, Mr. Clare Null, Miss Pauline Null and Miss Blanche Null.

The bride and groom left on the 4 o'clock train for Spring Grove and other places in Penna., and on their return will make their home in Maryland. Many happy wishes go with them.

A new "game" in Kansas is described as follows by the Kansas City Star: A man claiming to be a Government inspector "drops in" on a farmer with a bunch of cattle nearly ready for market. It does not take the inspector long to discover that the cattle are infected with tuberculosis. A few days later a "dealer" — the confederate of the "inspector" — comes along and buys the cattle for a song.

MARRIED.

HORNING—STRINE.—On Dec. 29, 1908, in Union Bridge, by Rev. E. W. Stoner, Mr. Samuel J. Horning and Miss Blanche J. Strine, of New Windsor.

DIED.

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

WAGONER.—On Dec. 27, 1908, near Beaver Dam, Mrs. Eva H., wife of Mr. John Wagoner, aged 60 years.

HAINES.—On Dec. 31, 1908, near Taneytown, Master James, son of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Haines, aged 9 years.

Resolutions of Respect.

Adopted by Washington Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A., on the death of Brother James A. Shildt.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call our Brother James A. Shildt, from among us to fellowship above, and

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother Shildt the Camp has lost one of its oldest and most faithful members, and the community a worthy and upright citizen; and

WHEREAS, We realize the sorrow and loss of his widow, as well as our own bereavement; Resolved, That we here be witness to the worth of our deceased Brother and to the upright and honest life he lived, and that we will cherish his memory and the recollections of his many virtues and that we hereby tender to his beloved wife our sympathy in this time of her affliction;

Resolved, That the Charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Camp as a perpetual memorial, that they be printed in the CARROLL RECORD, and a copy be presented to the widow of our deceased brother.

L. D. REID, CHAS. RIDINGER, GEO. E. KORTZ, Committee.

Church Notices.

There will be preaching in the Church of God, in Uniontown, Sunday, at 10.15 a. m., and Rev. Baughman, will preach at 7 p. m., if being the opening sermon of the week of prayer. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Preaching at Frizellburg at 2 p. m. L. F. Murray, Pastor.

LIGHT FOR TANEYTOWN.

An Acetylene Plant to be Installed Very Soon by the Commissioners.

There is no longer any uncertainty about a complete and satisfactory light plant for Taneytown, as the town Commissioners, on Monday night, unanimously adopted a resolution to install an acetylene plant. As we have heretofore noted, the subject has been under investigation for some time, and recently Burgess Mehring has visited several places having acetylene plants, getting all the necessary information and making sure that the light is perfectly satisfactory, and what we want.

A year or more ago the proposition to install an electric light plant was thoroughly investigated, and the fact made undeniably clear that such a plant could not be made pay; in fact, that its installation could only be done by placing a large debt on the town and greatly increasing the tax rate to keep the plant going. A later investigation of a coal gas plant led to practically the same conclusions, with better prospects of ultimately getting out of debt, but the undertaking involved the expenditure of such large sums that it was thought best to abandon it as impracticable.

Acetylene gas, all the time, has many champions; in fact, as a light, it is the equal, if not in many respects superior, to both electric light and coal gas, especially as it is now made by the latest improved generators. It has the great advantages of being comparatively cheap to install and operate, and the entire investment will be such as will be easily handled, and is altogether likely not only to pay its own expenses but be a revenue producer as well.

The plant, like our water plant, will be owned and operated by the town. It is the intention of the authorities to go ahead with its installation as rapidly as the same can be carefully and intelligently accomplished. The best system and best construction will be used, and there is the full determination to light the streets as they should be lighted—not stingily, nor yet wastefully, but lighted well.

It is much too soon to give exact figures of cost, but it is safe to say that the light will be furnished to dwellings, churches and stores, at a price which will be within reach of nearly everybody, and that the real lighting of our streets will cost but little more than the present lights which are miserably poor. The light will be so much better than oil, in houses, that our citizens will gladly pay a little more for it.

Acetylene gas is not as hot as coal gas, which is both an advantage and a disadvantage; it will not heat up houses in the summer, is much less dangerous, but is a little less desirable for cooking purposes. It is, however, the best all around light we can afford. Perhaps in twenty years the town can put in an electric, or coal gas plant, but, in the meantime, we will have plenty of first-class light, and not "go broke" for having it. The Commissioners, therefore, have acted wisely, and will have the support of nine-tenths of our citizens for their action.

Christmas at the Alms House.

The annual Christmas festival given to the inmates of the Carroll County home for the poor, under the supervision of Miss Mary Bostwick Sherman, of Westminster, took place on Wednesday afternoon. A number of ladies and gentlemen from Westminster were present, also County Commissioners Fink and wife; Brown and wife; Benson, wife and daughter, and Mr. Wm. J. Kolb and daughter, of Creagerstown.

The rooms had been tastefully decorated with Christmas wreaths, bells and flags, by the Steward and his wife, and presented quite a festive appearance. The gifts were displayed on a table, and included socks, handkerchiefs, tobacco, with a cake of fruit, nuts, confectionery and supply for the men; wrappers, woolen skirts, white aprons, cushions and pretty work baskets, with the accompanying sweets for the women. Small artificial Christmas trees were carried to the rooms of the sick and carols were sung for them after the services under Christmas day by the Steward and his wife, and all expressed themselves as having spent a very happy and pleasant Christmas, and were well pleased with the gifts, which the kind and liberal contributions of so many of the good people of Carroll County make it possible for those in charge of the work to provide. May all who helped have a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Esther Byers, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Byers, of near Littlestown, was seriously burned Saturday evening by a fire of unknown origin that she died Sunday morning after a night of terrible suffering. The mother and one daughter had gone to Littlestown, Saturday evening, and the father was home with the other children. He had some duties to perform at the barn and left Esther in the house with the smaller children. When he returned he found the little girl in flames screaming for help. He seized her and placed her in a pump trough to extinguish the flames, but he finally succeeded in doing, but not before she had sustained fatal burns.

An Insurance Company Case.

Frederick, Md., December 29.—Equity proceedings were instituted here to-day by William H. Lakin, of Jefferson, a prominent retired Frederick county farmer and former member of the Maryland legislature, to compel the Grangers' Mutual Insurance Company, of Frederick county, to distribute among its policyholders a surplus fund which it is alleged to have accumulated. Coupled with the suit was a petition for an injunction restraining the company from prosecuting suits brought by it from Justice C. H. Eckstein, of Frederick, against Mr. Lakin for the payment of assessments for the year 1907 upon four premium notes given by him to the company to secure insurance upon property belonging to him. A temporary injunction was issued by the court.

In the bill it is stated that Mr. Lakin refused to pay the 1907 assessment because during that year he learned for the first time that the company had been collecting assessments in excess of the amount needed to pay its actual expenses and losses and was accumulating a surplus. It is alleged that under its charter the company could levy upon its policyholders only such assessments as were actually required to pay its running expenses and cover such losses as it was required to pay upon property insured. In Mr. Lakin's bill it is alleged that at the rate of assessment the surplus on January 1, 1908, should have been approximately \$40,000.

The Grangers' Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated in 1876. Its office is at Middletown, this county, and it does a large business in insuring farm buildings. It is stated in Mr. Lakin's bill that it holds premium notes to policyholders amounting to \$853,110.47. Dr. Edward Kefauver is president of the company and Herman L. Rutzka is secretary.

A bill to amend the company's charter, so as to empower it to accumulate a surplus was introduced at the last session of the legislature, but was not passed.—American.

Our 1909 Sale Register.

Our Sale Register for 1909 begins in this issue. We would be glad for all persons interested to look it over for errors, and if any are found to inform us promptly. There may be some omissions, and some wrong in the hour of sale. We would also request all those who have sale early, to give us the items for their bills at least four weeks before date of sale.

We again stress the advisability of advertising sales in full, in the Record. This is not as much self-interest on our part, as it is on the part of the one having the sale. There is nothing to equal the value of sale advertising in a widely circulated county newspaper; bills and cards are all very well, but newspaper advertising should not be omitted, even if it does cost a few dollars more.

Our January Expirations.

We have an unusual number of subscriptions one year in arrears, this month; so many that we again publicly call attention to our rule—as well as call to the Postal laws—which compels us to drop all subscriptions from our list when they become one year in arrears. As nearly all of our subscribers pay up and continue, after being dropped for a week or so, it would save us a great deal of extra work if they would renew before being dropped.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Dec. 28th., 1908.—Horatio T. Wentz and Felpha V. Wentz, executors of Ellen C. Wentz, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

J. Oliver Wadlow, executor of Franzina Barnes, deceased, returned report of sale of real estate on which Court granted an order nisi.

J. Oliver Wadlow, executor of Elias Barnes, deceased, returned report of sale of real estate on which Court granted an order nisi.

Letters of administration on the estate of James W. White, deceased, granted unto John F. White and Edwin H. Sharretts, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Mary Lizzie Shellman, executrix of Thomas F. Shepperd, deceased, settled her third and final account.

Roberts—Bankard.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bankard, New Windsor, was the scene of a very pretty wedding, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when their granddaughter, Miss Lamora May Bankard, was married to George Richard Roberts, by Rev. L. E. Bennett, of the M. E. Church.

Mr. Thomas, of Delaware, was the only attendant. The bride wore a gown of brown chiffon velvet. After the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served to the guests, who were numbered about sixty. The presents were both handsome and numerous.

The bride wore a traveling suit of French Broadcloth in taupe and black, with hat and gloves to match. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts took the 4 o'clock train for Baltimore, amid showers of rice. At 7 o'clock, they left Baltimore for Albuquerque, New Mexico, which is to be their home.

JUST ONE RESOLUTION.

If you make no other good resolutions, this New Year, make just this one—All of my dealings, throughout this year, with all mankind, shall be strictly "on the square."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

President-elect Taft to Give the Situation a Thorough Investigation.

President-elect Taft and six engineers selected by President Roosevelt will visit Panama and give the canal situation a thorough investigation, and decide whether the lock plan is to be abandoned. It can be stated that the President-elect stands just where he has stood from the first since the forthcoming visit to the Canal Zone was projected. If unprejudiced engineering skill holds that the Gatun dam and locks, as now planned, are likely to be the source of future danger, it is understood that, as Mr. Taft himself has frankly asserted, "there will be no hesitation" in altering existing plans. It can be put down right now that the coming trip is to settle for all time, so far as it lies within the frank and unbiased judgment of the next President of the United States, the problem as to whether the present plan of canal construction shall be continued or whether a sea-level plan shall be substituted. And the people of the United States are to be fully informed in the matter through the same official, whatever may be the ultimate decision in the matter.

It is understood that Mr. Taft's trip to the Canal Zone will consume 22 days. As now planned he will board the cruiser North Carolina, at Charleston, and the six engineers will be quartered with him on that vessel. At least seven days will be spent in the actual work of inspecting the structural parts of the big canal. It is probable that the return will be via New Orleans, where the citizens plan that the cruiser bearing the President-elect shall be the first vessel to pass through the new Southwest Pass which has been completed at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Terrible Earthquake in Sicily.

Sicily, a large island off the south coast of Italy, was visited by a terrible earthquake, on Monday, which is believed to have resulted in the death of 100,000 people. The large city of Messina was two-thirds destroyed, and Reggio, another large place, seems to have been totally obliterated. Other smaller portions of the world is accustomed to earthquakes and volcanoes, nothing like this calamity has been experienced heretofore, which appears to have been one of the greatest in the world's history.

Many foreigners and tourists, among them some Americans, are supposed to have resided in the city of Messina, and Italy, especially, is rapidly sending money and aid for the relief of suffering. The American Red Cross Society will receive money and forward it to the Italian Red Cross Society.

Washington, Dec. 30.—At the meeting of the executive committee of the American Red Cross it was decided that inasmuch as the California relief work of the Society terminates to-morrow, to appropriate from the surplus of the fund for that work now in the hands of the Red Cross the sum of \$50,000 for the benefit of the sufferers in Southern Italy.

It was arranged that this money should be transmitted to-morrow through the State Department direct to the Italian Red Cross at Rome in order that it might be utilized at once.

It was also decided to request the Governors of all States aiding in the collection of funds for the Italians to have such contributions transmitted through the regular American Red Cross channels, either at Washington or in the States, as the only recognized national relief agencies for the distribution of such funds.

"Prophet" Spangler Wanted.

The somewhat notorious "prophet" Lee J. Spangler, is wanted in Nyack, N. J., where he caused scores of nervous women and children to worry themselves nearly to death, on account of his prediction that the world would come to an end last Sunday. Spangler left the town, Saturday night, when he found that the officers were after him, and is now in hiding. A dispatch, dated last Sunday, says:

"A party of women belonging to Spangler's 'faithful' put on white dresses this morning and went to a train to meet 1,000 or more 'saints,' whom they expected, but not a saint came, unless it was in disguise. The white-robed women, followed by a crowd of 150 curiosity seekers, then walked up to Oak Hill Cemetery and remained there until Superintendent Halstead was obliged to order them off the grounds. Some of the curious had ripe eggs with them to bestow upon Spangler if he appeared. A large crowd also gathered on the South Mountain, the place where Spangler had invited all the saints, but this trip was also in vain."

Evidently, the "fool killer" is needed at Nyack, and at other places where Spangler's ravings have been given serious attention.

Farmers Coming to Maryland.

The State Board of Immigration, of which Dr. Frank Hines, of Kent Co., is secretary, and Mr. August F. Trapee, president, and whose duty it is to bring to this State as good a class of agriculturists from other States and from abroad as the neglected and abandoned farmlands of Maryland, has had the most successful year in the history of the office.

In the past year more farmers than in any previous year of the State's history. A statement showing the strangers and foreigners introduced to settle in Maryland within the year, together with the number of acres of farm land taken up by them and the price paid for the land, has been compiled by the bureau.

In addition to this the bureau has assisted native farmers, and it is said the farmers were less affected by the unsettled financial conditions of last year than any other class.

Taft on the Maryland Amendment.

Recently, President-elect Taft made a speech in North Carolina, which was construed by some as an endorsement of all the means used by southern states to get rid of the negro vote, and as an endorsement of the amendment now pending in Maryland. In order to secure a direct opinion from Mr. Taft, and to set at rest all doubt on the subject, Collector Wm. F. Stone, of Baltimore, placed the situation in Maryland before him, and received the following reply:

"I don't think anyone can read my North Carolina speech with any care and on that base the belief that I would favor such a bill as that proposed in Maryland. The provision that the first class of eligible voters shall be those persons who, on the first day of January in the year 1869, or prior thereto, were entitled to vote under the laws of Maryland or any other State of the United States wherein they then resided, and that the male descendants of such persons, as a second class, shall be entitled to vote, was intended to exempt the persons thus made eligible from the educational or property qualifications which follow in the descriptions of the fifth and sixth classes of persons who shall be entitled to vote. The same thing may be said of the third and fourth classes, which include foreign-born citizens of the United States naturalized between January 1, 1869, and the date of the adoption of the proposed section, and the male descendants of such mentioned persons. This is in order to exempt such immigrants, or their descendants, from educational or property qualifications."

"Now, we know the first four classes include no negroes at all. In other words, it is intended to free the whites from educational or property qualifications, but to subject all negroes to them. The whole law ought to be condemned. It is not drawn in the spirit of justice and equality having regard for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and I sincerely hope that no Republican nor Democrat who desires equality of treatment to the black and white races will vote for it."

Kansas Farmers Buying Autos.

The extent to which the automobile is being recognized as a necessity on the farms of the West is indicated by the fact that in Central Kansas alone more than 600 motor cars are owned by farmers. A dozen years ago the farmer in that region who owned an extra team and had a spring wagon had the standing of a man of means in his community. Now those who looked covetously upon the spring wagon are driving about in automobiles. It is estimated that orders for at least 100 of the gasoline vehicles for spring delivery have been placed in Kansas City and Topeka. Kansas roads are so level that they are a standing invitation to the automobilists, and this has contributed largely to the welcome given the automobile by those who live in the State.

So keenly is the automobile felt to be an agricultural essential that agitation has been started both in Kansas and Missouri to have instruction given at the State agricultural colleges in the general uses and adaptabilities of the motor car. The agricultural school of Iowa, at Ames, has already decided to have a short winter course of instruction of this sort. The students will, as a preliminary, be taught the structure and operation of gasoline engines, and will learn the many ways in which such an engine can be made use of to make farming easier and more profitable. Then they will be more in the dismounting, rebuilding and operation of motor cars so that they may become skilled operators of such vehicles which the State educational authorities are convinced, will perform a large part in the development of the farming interests in the next two decades.

Our Extravagant Legislative Expenses.

The commission appointed by Gov. Crothers to investigate the cost of the legislature of this state, as compared with other states, shows some startling results very unfavorable to Maryland. Figures demonstrate, beyond question, that the politicians have been squandering the people's money, a charge which has long been made, but just as long ignored. It will be interesting, now, to note what change, if any, will be made, and what the people themselves will have to say about the matter.

Statistics have been gathered by Mr. Horace W. Flack, of Baltimore, from most of the states of the Union, which show that although Maryland is one of the smallest states, it spends for legislative expenses, at each session, more than almost any other state. In some cases Maryland spends twice as much as states twice or three times its size, and but two states, New York and Pennsylvania, spend more.

Ohio, with 88 counties and 159 members spends but \$55,970, while Maryland with 25 counties and 128 members spends \$117,935. Other large states spend as follows: Wisconsin \$50,758; Kansas \$34,488; Iowa \$44,128; Illinois \$69,922; Massachusetts \$50,953; Michigan \$67,946; Minnesota \$69,477, and Pennsylvania, big and boss-ridden as it is, has 257 members and spends but \$151,412; Texas, with 163 members, pays but \$36,000.

These partial figures are most eloquent, and will no doubt be used with telling effect, at the next election, against the party in power.

The W. M. R. R. has been granted authority to purchase additional equipment, to consist of 500 steel hopper cars of 50 tons capacity each, 10 consolidation freight engines, 3 switching engines, 2 mail and express cars, 2 baggage cars, and 12 caboose cars. The cost of this additional equipment will be \$635,845. Of this sum \$89,845 is to be paid in cash and the \$546,000 balance in 29 semi-annual installments—the first four of \$26,000 and the balance of \$27,000 each. They are to be paid on January 1 and July 1 each year, beginning July 1 next and ending January 1, 1919. Receiver's certificates, bearing 5 per cent. interest, are to be issued for the deferred payments.

THE CARROLL RECORD
(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAK, Editor and Manager.

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2nd., 1909.

ANOTHER YEAR has passed away. Has it been one of benefit, honor and profit to us, or can we find little accomplished in it with which we are justly proud and satisfied? What of the year before us? Will we profit by the experience of the past, and resolve to make better use of this year than the last? One thing is sure, and worth remembering; we never go over the same time again—once gone, it is always gone.

THE SENTENCING of several labor leaders to jail, for contempt of court, will meet with the approval of law abiding people. If verdicts can be ignored, law is a farce, not entitled to respect. In this particular case, Mr. Gompers, especially, has attempted to be a law unto himself, and that he has at last found that he is no superior magnate, immune from court sentences, is a condition which he has brought on himself, and which he richly deserves.

WON'T IT BE a great relief to thousands of people in this country when Mr. Roosevelt vacates the White House? We long for the day when Mr. Taft will occupy the stately old mansion that Americans venerate and that will once more bring it the quiet dignity that a long suffering people have so anxiously looked for. What Americans want is a rest from this incessant clamor. We hope Mr. Roosevelt may enjoy his hunt in the African jungles and that he may stay down there a good long time.—*Baltimore County Union.*

THE HOLDING of meetings, and "Resoluting" in favor of the Lincoln Memorial Highway, by towns directly and financially interested in the great project, strikes us as a rather transparent mixture of a great deal of self-interest with a little patriotic sentiment; or, if this way of putting it be objectionable, we will say that it is decidedly superfluous to make a big fuss over announcing what must already be apparent to everybody—that all places reached by the proposed Highway, want it, because they would be greatly benefited thereby.

Roosevelt as a Future Political Factor.

President Roosevelt may never have had any designs on another term as President, following Mr. Taft's administration; if he had, he has apparently destroyed them by giving his well-meant zeal too much prominence. Strange to say, as President, he has perhaps accomplished more real good than any occupant of the chair since Lincoln, especially in the direction of protecting and developing the private interests of the country, through curbing the rapacity of other private interests; but, at the same time his reforms have been so persistently urged as to have become obnoxious.

His administration has been honest, and brave, and practical, to the limit of endurance. Perhaps the same course, less dictatorially prescribed and more homeopathically administered, would have "gone down" better and accomplished more good. Perhaps Rooseveltian methods came as a too sudden change to our country—faster than the public could assimilate and adopt as its own—at any rate, and perhaps ungratefully, the same public will be unable to suppress its gratification at the arrival of March 4th.

The President has made one great and general mistake. No matter whether one is in high or low authority over men and things, he should, whenever possible, avoid "driving" tactics. Men can be led, much more easily than driven. There is a perverse streak in human nature which resents doing even those things which one ought to do, and which one wants to do, when arbitrarily forced to do them. The old fable of the wind and the Sun aptly illustrates it; while the wind, by force, could not compel the traveller to remove his cloak, the Sun accomplished it through the steady warmth of its rays. In other words, most people like to adopt the plans of others, voluntarily, and of their own initiative, and this the President has been apparently too impatient to wait for.

Taken all in all, however, President Roosevelt's administration of public affairs has been good and healthful, if not always politic and tactful. He has

opened the way for great accomplishments, nationally, and called emphatic attention to legislative and administrative weakness. He has given the people a greater insight of public men and methods than they have ever had before, and this will be made use of, hereafter, to the betterment of our public service. The unpopularity, with which he is even now regarded, is from the official side, rather than the popular side, of our people, and perhaps there will, in the course of time, be such a reaction of sentiment toward him which will overwhelm the present feeling of relief that his term is soon to end, and call for another. Who knows?

Betterment of Country Life.

The investigations commenced by President Roosevelt, having as their object the "betterment of country life," should be an incentive to the people to help in the betterment, whenever possible, for it is largely true that wherein country life is not up to its best, it is the fault of the people themselves. Very much of the inconvenience, lack of sanitary conditions, needed beautification and repairs, and in many instances school and other public improvements, are due to carelessness and want of energy of country residents, and this is especially true and noticeable in country towns and villages.

Those who will not help themselves can hardly be helped greatly by any investigating committee; indeed, the only help likely to result, in many instances, is that which must come as a forced measure, and not voluntarily. As long as our small towns are ungraded, unpaved and unlighted, because of the cost of a little time and money, what can an investigating committee do to help? The same is true of schools. We now have schools as good as the taxpayers are willing to pay for, and improvements about the farm house and barn are exactly in the same category.

The betterment of country life must rest largely with the people. If it would be possible to stir up a spirit of modern improvement—the putting on of a little paint and style—but little more need be asked, providing the spirit be carried far enough. What our country people are suffering most from, is a lack of justifiable pride, not only as regards their own property, but their neighborhood, or village. There is too little "getting together" and doing things. There are a dozen villages in Carroll county which could be made handsome little home spots, if the residents would make up their minds to make them such, and go to work at the job. Paint, whitewash, repaired porches and fences, dry sidewalks and drained roads, are possible everywhere, at very little cost, providing the desire is strong, and all enter into the scheme.

There is scarcely a farm in the whole county which could not be greatly improved, at least in its front appearance, if a few days time and a few dollars were spent in the necessary effort. Suppose everybody would set aside a week, this Spring, for "fixing things up," what a change there would be for the better. But, there are difficulties. Many farms are tenanted, and the landlords are "close." Help is scarce, and already both men and women feel that they already have more than they can do, and more holes to fill than dollars to fill them with. Perhaps, in many cases, improvements are, indeed, very hard to make; but, in many other cases we feel that they can be made.

Those who can afford the time and money, should make the start; others would follow. When the public begins to talk about "how nice" a certain place looks, and when these nice places multiply, the not nice ones become so prominent that their owners are almost compelled to fall in line. Nobody likes to have his place known by its shiftness, out-of-repair appearance. Why not resolve to help make country life better, in 1909, to the extent of your ability, rather than follow old lazy and careless habits? Spruce up!

Tremendous Cost of Legal Sales.

The *Towson News* calls attention, at length, to the excessive cost of legal procedure in mortgage foreclosures, and in the average case, involving estates, passing through our courts. The *News* says these conditions are not peculiar to Baltimore county, but exist pretty generally throughout the state. We can answer only for our own charges, in such cases, which are far below those of the case cited—not over half. The article is well worth reading and considering, and, if the facts are as stated, there should be a protest for relief. The *News* says:

"It is a wonder the people of Maryland have not long ago risen in revolt against the tremendous and unnecessary expense of sales of property through the equity courts of the State. Those who own mortgages and those who owe them form a large part of the population, and when all those who have an interest of some kind in estates that have at one time or another passed through the equity courts are added to the list it makes up a large majority of the whole army of taxpayers. The hardship falls with particular force on the man who aspires to own a small home but has only a few hundred dollars to pay on it, borrowing the remainder on mortgage. It also depreciates the collateral value of all real estate, for the lender must in self-protection assume that he will be finally forced to sell the property at a legal sale in order to receive his money, and he would be foolish to loan a sum so large that the selling price would not cover the amount of the loan with interest and expenses add-

ed. On small properties this margin of safety amounts to about 50 per cent. of the whole amount of the loan.

Take a typical case. The owner of a small home worth \$1,500 meets hard times and is forced to negotiate a loan on his dwelling. He goes to a lawyer or a real estate broker and the latter reasons as follows: "In making a loan to this man I must assume that Billy Borrower will be disappointed in his ability to repay me as he thinks he will. I would not want to foreclose unless one year's interest were in arrear; that would be \$60.00 on \$1,000. Then if it came to a sale his taxes would also be in arrear, that would be at least \$25.00 more. Then the expenses of selling would be at least \$200.00. It foots up \$1,285.00. Now, it might be that the place wouldn't sell for as much as it is worth, so all I dare loan him is \$1,000. And I must make a note to foreclose promptly if ever his interest gets one year in arrear."

Now, we will take an actual transcript from the court records at Towson, and it must be borne in mind that this is not a "terrible example;" but an ordinary case, with no particular features. The figures were taken at random from the equity records, and it will be found that few sales were made with less proportionate expense:

Mr. and Mrs. B. wanted to build a little home for themselves, so they bought a lot and gave a mortgage to a building association for \$1,040. This was on September 26, 1904. They paid along as best they could, putting into the treasury of the building association altogether \$162.47. The mortgage was foreclosed December 20, 1907, when, according to the statement filed in the case, the borrowers owed \$930.52, besides \$21.26 ground rent that the building association had paid to protect itself. The property sold for \$1,515. Following is the auditor's account showing the expenses of the sale:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Attorney's commission | \$ 106.54 |
| Attorney's appearance fee | 10.00 |
| Clerk's costs | 15.00 |
| Auditor's fee | 6.00 |
| Auctioneer | 20.00 |
| Adver. of sale, Baltimore Sun | 10.00 |
| Adver. of sale, county paper | 15.53 |
| Advertisement Order No. 18 | 5.00 |
| Premium on Attorney's bond | 7.50 |
| Taxes | 39.14 |
| Interest on mortgage | 21.26 |
| Mortgage claim | 930.52 |
| Interest to April 9, 1908 | 15.35 |
| Vendor's lien | 13.00 |
| Clerk's costs on vendor's lien | 47.30 |
| Balance in Attorney's hands | 162.47 |
| | \$1,530.67 |
| Amount of sale | \$1,515.00 |
| Interest on deferred payments | 15.67 |
| | \$1,530.67 |

It will be seen that the actual expenses of selling this little place and paying the proceeds over to those entitled was \$198.79, or practically \$200 on a \$1,000 loan on a \$1,500 place. The attorney got \$116.54 of this for a total of a few hours' work, and he had doubtless already made a fee in looking up the title and placing the loan. The clerk of the court got \$15, but his money was more nearly earned than by any one in the transaction, for all the papers in the case had to be carefully recorded, that is copied in full in a large book kept for that purpose, in addition to the work of making the various docket entries. The auditor got \$6, which is his legal fee for two days' work, although the labor of making out the report should not have taken him more than an hour. The auctioneer got \$20, which is quite good pay for 15 minutes' work, and the newspapers got \$31.50. The attorney charged up, as he is allowed to do by law, the fee paid for his bond with a corporate security—\$7.50. It is true that the clerk of the court got additional costs amounting to \$47.30, but that was in a supplementary proceeding and had nothing to do with the actual expenses of the sale. It may also be stated that the attorney charges for one or more days in each and every case in the local court.

Commissions allowed trustees and attorneys for selling real estate are 7 per cent. on the first \$500, 6 per cent. on the next \$500, 6 per cent. on the third \$500, 5 per cent. on the fourth \$500, 4 per cent. on the fifth \$500 and 4 per cent. on the sixth \$500 and all sums in addition to that.

It may be noted that the charge of a Baltimore county newspaper for advertising the sale was half as much again as that of the Baltimore Sun, but the advertisement in the latter may have been smaller.

The above is but a sample case where the sale was made as cheaply as possible under the existing law. There are many cases where the hardship is greater. In a recent case in the local court it cost an estate \$1,100 to pay a claim of \$400. This was because the attorney having the claim to collect chose to file a creditor's bill and get the court to allow him a fee in addition to the commission paid for making the sale. This practice of filing special claims for fees is a growing evil. Complainant judges allow fees which would make them shriek with rage if they had to pay them individually, but most people are very easy about spending other people's money. These bills for extra fees are usually required to be certified by two other lawyers as reasonable and just for the services rendered, but it is a curious fact that one lawyer never asks another to certify to his bill as reasonable unless he knows it to be absolutely unreasonable.

The Decision of Judge Wright.

There are certain principles involved in the labor question which cannot be successfully disputed. Laboring men have clearly the right to organize into unions for their own protection and advancement and to dispose of their labor to the best possible advantage. They have the undisputed right to quit working when the conditions of employment or the wages do not satisfy them. The law has asserted their right to persuade others if they can, by peaceful means not to work. Unorganized workmen have the inherent right to work under terms and conditions satisfactory to them. Employers of labor have the same right to employ unorganized labor as

they have to employ organized labor. If this is, as it is proclaimed to be, a land of law, of freedom and of equal rights before the law, then it is the duty of the courts to protect citizens in the exercise of their lawful rights. It is for this purpose that the courts exist, and if they are powerless to perform this function, powerless to protect citizens in the employment of their natural rights, of their right to work and their rights to their property, then the hand of justice is paralyzed and the courts might as well be abolished as useless.

The sentence of Judge Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, of three labor leaders—Mr. Samuel Gompers, Mr. John Mitchell and Mr. Frank Morrison—to imprisonment in jail seems to have been deliberately invited and probably expected by the defendants. They defied the court by ostentatiously disobeying its order, made under the authority of law, having in advance announced their intention to disobey it. Under these circumstances the failure by the court to assert its authority and act would have been a confession of feebleness which would have brought it into public contempt.

The sentence grew out of a controversy between organized labor and the Bucks Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis. This company conducted what is termed an open shop, employing laborers who were not members of the labor union. In order to prevent the company employing nonunion labor, a boycott was declared against it. The Federation of Labor repeatedly indorsed and approved this boycott. The stove company was placed by the labor organization upon the "unfair list" or the "we-don't-patronize" list. The company sued out an injunction, and Judge Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed an order restraining the Federation of Labor from placing the stove company on the "unfair list" published in its newspaper, or organ. It was for contempt of court by the violation of this order that Judge Wright has imposed jail sentences upon the three officials of the Federation of Labor.

If the labor organization or any laboring men have suffered wrong at the hands of the Bucks Stove and Range Company the courts are open to them, and that is the arena where the issue should be settled. But the idea that the courts are to be ignored and causes are to be settled by violence, or by each man doing that which seems right in his own eyes, is intolerable. As Judge Wright defines it, the question at issue in the matter he has just decided is, Which tribunal shall be supreme—the tribunal of the whole people, as represented in the courts of the land, or the tribunal of a class, as represented in the councils of the Federation of Labor? One or the other must succumb. The accusation of Judge Wright against the labor leaders is not only that they have violated the injunction of the court, but that they have brought about the breach of the stove company's contracts with others, have deprived the plaintiff of its property right in the good will of others and have restrained trade among the several States.—*Balt. Sun.*

A Cure For Misery.

"I have found a cure for the misery malaria poison produces," says R. M. James, of Louellen, S. C. "It's called Electric Bitters, and comes in 50 cent bottles. It breaks up a case of chills or a bilious attack in almost no time; and it puts yellow jaundice clean out of commission." This great tonic medicine and blood purifier gives quick relief in all stomach, liver and kidney complaints and the misery of lame back. Sold under guarantee at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

Fares Here And Abroad.

Mr. Bryan could have told us that on his trip from Liverpool to London, a distance of 200 miles, his fare, including 150 pounds of baggage, was \$5.50, while the fare from Boston to Albany, 201 miles, is \$3.80.

He could have found by inquiry that the engineers who pulled the train from Liverpool to London were paid \$2, while the men who run the engines from Boston to Albany receive \$7.60 for substantially the same mileage.

If Mr. Bryan made the trip from London to Edinburgh, a distance of 400 miles, he paid \$13.92 for his ticket. If he had felt interest enough in the matter to suggest the inquiry, he would have found that the engineers who handled the train received \$6 for the run.

When he reached New York he could have traveled on the Empire State Express from New York to Buffalo, a distance of forty miles greater than the distance from London to Edinburgh, for \$11.25; and he would have found out by inquiry that the engineers who pulled the Empire from New York to Buffalo were paid \$16.64. In other words, while the fare in the United States was 20 per cent. less, the pay of American engineers was 177 per cent. more than that paid abroad.

Mr. Bryan might have truthfully told his fellow countrymen on his return that the average pay of American railroad men is from 75 to 100 per cent. higher than is paid for similar service abroad, and that the rates, both freight and passenger, in foreign countries average fully double those of the United States. He might have said a word in commendation of American railroads and American railroad men, by whose faithful and intelligent service these magnificent results have been made possible.—*Leslie's Weekly.*

Lame Shoulder.

This is a common form of muscular rheumatism. No internal treatment is needed. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely twice a day and a quick cure is certain. This liniment has proven especially valuable for muscular and chronic rheumatism, and is sure to give quick relief. Chamberlain's Liniment is also most excellent for sprains and bruises. Price, 25 cents; large size 50 cents. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

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.

25-6t

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. Duffield, 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, 4th day of January, next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$25.00.

JOHN E. ECKENRODE, WILLIAM L. RICHARDS, ROBERT N. KOONTZ, Judges, True Copy: Test: JOHN J. STEWART, Register of Wills, 12-14

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

STONE HITTING POST.

A Device Which Will Last a Century if Well Made.

A country place must have a hitching post at the side or in front of the house, else thoughtless callers will hitch their horses to the shade trees or to the fence. From its very nature it is difficult to make a hitching post look attractive on a lawn, but something will be gained if it can be kept from looking decidedly unattractive.

A wooden post is an invitation to a horse's teeth. Iron posts can be used, but these are more or less expensive and are not readily secured except in the large cities. A stone post is attractive, but expensive. A "made" stone post, however, is both inexpensive and easy to construct.

Dig a square hole in the ground at the desired point for locating the hitching post about one and a half feet square and deep enough to reach the "frost line." Fill the bottom with small stones and cement. On this set a stout cedar post with a strong iron ring in the top. Fill in about the post with the small stones and cement to the surface of the ground. Then cover the post to the top with a thick coating of cement—not less than two and a half inches at any point—building it up in the square shape shown in Fig. 2.

To give the cement a stronger hold upon the wooden post drive large nails into the wood and leave the heads projecting an inch or more, as is suggested in Fig. 1. The cement may be mixed one part Portland cement to two parts sharp sand. Do not use the post until it has had time to dry and harden thoroughly. The cement and small stones about the base should form a solid body that water cannot enter. The stones are used to save cement. The outside surface of the finished part should be smooth, with corner edges a little rounded to prevent chipping.

Briefs for the Farm Horses.

The second national corn exposition will be held at Omaha in December. As a special feature extensive educational exhibits by a number of agricultural colleges and experiment stations are contemplated, these to be of such a character as to give visitors an idea of the work carried on by these institutions.

A disease, seemingly a bacterial growth, has been noticed on chickens which produces lumps on the comb and at the base of the bill. Washing the heads of the fowls with a saturated solution of boric acid gave relief.

Results of experiments in making butter from sweet cream is an idea in a report to the Dairyman's association of Quebec. It is claimed that the process is just as advantageous as that with ripened cream and that the butter made from sweet cream is equally good when fresh and keeps good longer than butter from cream spontaneously fermented.

Corn to make a pound of pork is discussed by a writer in the Breeder's Gazette. A pen of eleven Duroc-Jerseys fed sixty-two days gained 800 pounds and required 6.71 pounds corn per pound of gain. A lot of fifteen Poland-Chinas fed thirty-five days gained 585 pounds and required 4.96 pounds of corn per pound of gain. A little skim milk was fed once a day in addition to the corn, and the pigs had the run of a pasture.

Sugar is said by a contributor in the Journal of Agriculture, Paris, to be good for fattening sheep. In a test covering eighty-four days the average daily gain per head on a ration containing sugar was 202 grams as compared with 127 grams per day on a ration without it. When slaughtered the flesh of the sugar fed sheep was found to be of most excellent quality.

A disease commonly known as swollen head of turkeys is described in the Journal of Agricultural Science. The most characteristic symptom is an extensive swelling about the head, which becomes so enlarged that the birds are unable to see. The swelling is due to an accumulation of gelatinous substance in the infraorbital cavity. This swelling may disappear in a short time or may persist for several months. The swellings contain a cheesy, foul smelling material, and death may take place without regard to the apparent severity of the disease. The lesions are confined to the head except for an occasional distension of the ceca. Bacilli related to the diphtheria bacillus are frequently found in the exudation, but no organism has been definitely shown to be the primary cause of the disease.

CROP REPORTING.

How the Bureau of Statistics Does the Business.

The bureau of statistics issues each month detailed reports relating to agricultural conditions throughout the United States, the data upon which they are based being obtained through a special field service, a corps of state statistical agents and a large body of voluntary correspondents composed of the following classes: County correspondents, township correspondents, individual farmers and special cotton correspondents.

The special field service consists of seventeen traveling agents, each assigned to report for a separate group of states. These agents are especially qualified by statistical training and practical knowledge of crops. They systematically travel over the district assigned to them, carefully note the development of each crop, keep in touch with best informed opinion and render written and telegraphic reports monthly and at such other times as required.

There are forty-five state statistical agents, each located in a different state. Each reports for his state as a whole and maintains a corps of correspondents entirely independent of those reporting directly to the department at Washington. These state statistical correspondents report each month directly to the state agent on schedules furnished him. The reports are then tabulated and weighted according to the relative product or area of the given crop in each county represented and are summarized by the state agent, who co-ordinates and analyzes them in the light of his personal knowledge and conditions and from them prepares his reports to the department.

There are approximately 2,800 counties of agricultural importance in the United States. In each of the department has a principal county correspondent, who maintains an organization of several assistants. These county correspondents are selected with special reference to their qualifications and constitute an efficient branch of the crop reporting service. They make the county the geographical unit of their reports and after obtaining data each month from their assistants and supplementing these with information obtained from their own observation and knowledge report directly to the department at Washington.

In the townships and voting precincts of the United States in which farming operations are extensively carried on the department has township correspondents, who make the township or precinct the geographical basis of reports, which they also send directly to the department each month.

Finally at the end of the growing season a large number of individual farmers and planters report on the results of their own individual farming operations during the year.

With regard to cotton, all the information from the foregoing sources is supplemented by that furnished by special cotton correspondents, embracing a large number of persons intimately concerned in the cotton industry, and in addition inquiries in relation to acreage and yield per acre of cotton are addressed to the bureau of the census list of cotton growers through the courtesy of that bureau.

Adjustable Farm Gate.

A heavy gate is very apt to sag even if carefully constructed and fairly well braced. A good plan is to make an adjustable brace like that shown in the illustration. The post B is mortised into the sill A firmly and braced at the sides with the strips C. A substantial pole, D, is pinned to the top of the gatepost and is also connected with the post by the adjustable brace, E E being fastened to the pole D by pins through the holes in E. When the gate sags lift the pole D and adjust the brace E to another of the holes, thus taking up the sag.



PLAN OF GATE.

While manure may contain only the same amount of actual fertilizing constituents as a given amount of commercial fertilizer, its benefit to the soil is sometimes much greater owing to its addition of humus. When manure is incorporated with a soil it greatly improves the texture, loosening a heavy, compact soil and binding together a light, leachy one, making the soil more friable, warmer, more retentive of moisture and more congenial to plants in every way.

Some experiments conducted by Professor King at the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station showed that certain manure water contained eighteen tons more water per acre in the upper foot of soil than similar land unmanured and thirty-four tons more in the soil to a depth of three feet. Manure exerts a quicker beneficial influence on the texture of soils than green manures. He concludes that manures will also aid in equalizing the supply and distribution of water in the soils, that they will exert a material influence in making soils warmer and that manured land is less subject to the denuding effects of wind and rain.

Value of Manure. While manure may contain only the same amount of actual fertilizing constituents as a given amount of commercial fertilizer, its benefit to the soil is sometimes much greater owing to its addition of humus. When manure is incorporated with a soil it greatly improves the texture, loosening a heavy, compact soil and binding together a light, leachy one, making the soil more friable, warmer, more retentive of moisture and more congenial to plants in every way.

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WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.

Whatever kind of winter quarters are provided for sheep, they should be dry both overhead and underfoot, says C. W. Hendricks of Iowa. If the quarters are dry sheep will endure considerable cold without any inconvenience. Breeding ewes require about fifteen or sixteen square feet in a building and about one and a half feet as a feeding rack. It is absolutely necessary to have the sheds or barns where the sheep are kept well bedded. If sheep are placed in a filthy, wet pen or muddy lot serious results are usually experienced, foot rot being the principal disease to fear. If this trouble gets started the barns should be kept free from manure and after each cleaning disinfected with air slaked lime.

Sheep will do well on almost any of the common grains and roughage grown on the average farm. The great trouble, however, is to get fodders in a palatable condition. If the flock enters winter quarters in good flesh and has access to well cured fodders, such as clover, alfalfa, native and millet hay and roots, very little if any grain need be fed until near lambing time. On the other hand, if the flock is thin when it enters winter quarters no time should be lost in putting on some fat.

There is a wide variation in the rations fed throughout the country. The shepherds of the east think roots are indispensable, while in the west many shepherds think they can winter their flocks fully as well without roots. No doubt with many roots or other foods of a similar nature are not advisable. However, the most practical shepherds find that the few practical judiciously fed in connection with nutritious foods, such as bran, oats and clover hay, make a splendid ration.

A ration composed of equal parts of oats, bran and corn, with a very small quantity of oilmeal, will give good results. Feed about one-half pound of the above mixture daily and give access to plenty of alfalfa hay, corn fodder or clover. This roughage is



CHAMPION LEICESTER RAM.

best not put in racks, because the greedy, good feeders, fast eaters and those that are continually fighting will not give the weaker sheep a chance. This roughage should be spread over a sod pasture if possible. Of course on bad days other means of feeding, such as in self feed racks or stalls, can be used. One of the strongest points of outside feeding in this way is to give the sheep more exercise and get them accustomed to the outside air.

Although they have access to the above variety of food, yet the success of the flock during the winter will depend almost entirely upon the care they receive. When the flock is brought into winter quarters the sheep should be separated into several groups—that is, the breeding ewes should be separated from the show ewes. The weak or old, thin ewes should be separated from the young, robust ones, so that they may receive better care and better feed.

Curing a Balky Horse. There are many "guaranteed" recipes for curing a balky horse, but it requires more than one recipe very often to effect the cure. So it is well that many cures are at hand. Here is one from Breeder's Gazette: Withhold the water from the horse the first day, hitch him up, and if he refuses to pull keep him thirsty to the second day. In most cases the horse is then willing to work, yet in bad cases the water has to be withheld for three days. Care should be taken not to let the horse have too much water when he starts to work. It is better to give him a few sips of water and little only each time. Never water the horse until after the work for the first two weeks. After that he will pull willingly any time. With this method I have broken some balkers which had been given up by everybody, and this cure has never failed yet in effectiveness.

Notes on Live Stock. Save the best lambs for breeding, even if they would bring a dollar more. They are worth really more than that. The best plan for the average farmer in starting a dairy herd is to take a few well selected animals and breed up to the size desired.

If the litters are farrowed at about the same time, they may easily be divided to suit the size and ability of the sows to suckle them properly.

Comb with too sharp teeth. It is painful, and in time will destroy the disposition of a really good animal.

Showing a Good Front. Every man who ships milk would find it recorded to his credit if he would insist that the decorative little brass plate bearing his name and address be frequently polished. At any rate, it would prove a pleasing source of satisfaction, and a dealer would regard it as an indication of enterprise and energy that would no doubt have a favorable bearing on the right side when making a new contract.

HANDLING HOGS.

Some Points For Beginners on Raising Swine Profitably.

By H. M. COTTRELL, Colorado Agricultural College.

Select any one of the four breeds you like best—Poland-China, Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey or Tamworth.

Get a good judge of hogs to select for you from one to five sows—not more. Select good individuals that come from prolific strains on both sides.

With careful management, from twelve to twenty pigs should be marketed each year from a prolific, mature sow.

The beginner should study his hogs closely, becoming acquainted intimately



A WELL-BRED DUROC-JERSEY SOW.

ly with their habits, their likes and dislikes, learning what they need and what is bad for them.

Cheapness in production is the first point to be mastered by the beginner. In his breeding he should work for large litters, early maturity and quality.

Starting with one sow, it will pay to buy a mature one that has shown that she will produce good pigs and raise eight to ten at a litter. She should have two litters a year.

Straw shelter can be made with cheap, sod or boards. The beginner can watch his small lot of hogs carefully and learn how to make them grow rapidly at least expense.

If any trouble occurs it can usually be seen in a small lot of pigs before it is past curbing. When there is a loss it cannot be heavy, and the grower gets his experience cheaply.

The second year three or four of the best sow pigs should be saved with their dam.

The third year the grower should have learned enough about growing hogs to be able to handle ten sows and their produce, and after that he should know enough to slowly increase his hog herd to the limit of his farm.

Cheap shelter and fences should be used until the profits from the hogs will pay for better ones. No large building should be erected until hogs have been grown several years on the farm and the breeder is sure of what he wants and where he needs to locate it.

Sows should be kept as long as they produce good litters. An old sow will usually have large pigs, a greater number and pigs with more vitality than an immature, growing sow.

Starting with one sow, she will be the foundation of the herd, no matter how large it may become. It will pay to have the first a good one, even if she costs considerable money.

Why We Like a Mule. Because he is the most tireless worker on the farm.

He eats less than a horse, but does more work.

He is always as good as cash in the bank.

He never falls through a hole in a bridge and generally keeps out of danger.

He is an excellent saddle animal if you know how to saddle him.

His feet stand hard roads better than those of a horse.

He is more intelligent than a horse.

He is never in love, but attends strictly to business all the time.

He is never sick but once, and then he dies. But who ever saw a dead mule since the war?

He never stops to fight flies as a horse does, because his hide is tougher.

He is just as gentle as a horse if he has not been spoiled in breaking.

His age cuts little figure in a sale.

Nobody cares how old a mule is.

He will bring from \$150 to \$250 when he is full grown if he is big and smooth and strong.—Farm World.

For the Kicker. An Ohio breeder says that the wooden bar shown in the illustration if hung behind a habitual kicker in the stable will check the habit. It is supported by wires from the joists above. At the end nearest the door there are two wires, one attached to the jolt and the other to the wooden bar. These are merely hooked together by rather long hooks. They are sufficient to bear the slight strain they receive in kicking and serve two necessary purposes. When the horse is to be taken out of the stable the bar is unhooked and allowed to fall at the other side of the stall, and if the horse should by chance ever get its leg over the bar these hooks would yield to the strain. If the horse kicks only toward one side of the stall, as at other horses, a more convenient arrangement is to have a sash weight hung at that side of the stall.

Tobacco For Live Stock. According to Joseph E. Wing, in the near future we will be feeding tobacco to live stock. This well known writer on live stock subjects says that each sheep should have its daily chew of tobacco. He claims that tobacco is a sure cure for the nodular disease, much like a miracle. He would say very much to the farmer, cheap, damaged tobacco leaves or stems and cuttings from cigar factories at an expense of about 4 cents per pound and feed in troughs with a little salt sprinkled on the tobacco. A few salt sprinkles for each sheep once or twice each week will keep the animals healthy, he claims.

THE GRANGE

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

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Shows a Balance In Favor of the Grange of \$111,677.47.

Inasmuch as many of our readers may not know how the national grange funds are invested and what annual receipts and expenditures are, we give herewith the report of the treasurer in full:

Following is the report of moneys received and disbursed during the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1908:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Balance in the fiscal agency Oct. 1, 1908..... | \$10,397.06 |
| Deposited during the year by C. M. Freeman, secretary, as receipts secretary's office..... | 13,257.23 |
| Deposited by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, interest on account..... | 306.11 |
| Deposited by E. S. McDowell, treasurer, interest on notes..... | 3,436.59 |
| Deposited by E. S. McDowell, treasurer, payment on notes..... | 6,026.70 |
| Deposited by E. S. McDowell, treasurer, interest on bonds..... | 800.00 |
| Deposited by E. S. McDowell, treasurer, degree fees, etc..... | 70.90 |
| Deposited by treasurers of state granges for dues..... | 16,908.91 |
| Total..... | \$51,203.97 |

CONTRA.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| There has been drawn during the fiscal year by order of the national grange for mileage and per diem fortieth session..... | \$5,890.98 |
| By order of the national grange, pension to O. H. Kelley..... | 1,200.00 |
| By protested check and error of last year..... | 12.50 |
| By order of the executive committee, upon requisition..... | 19,860.80 |
| Balance with the Farmers' Loan and Trust company Oct. 1, 1908..... | 24,229.69 |
| Total..... | \$51,203.97 |

Total resources of the national grange Oct. 1, 1908, are as follows:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Balance with the Farmers' Loan and Trust company..... | \$24,229.69 |
| Deposits in savings banks, with accrued interest..... | 9,526.25 |
| Railway and other bonds, with accrued interest..... | 20,233.21 |
| Loans on real estate, with accrued interest..... | 56,267.28 |
| Unexpended grange extension fund..... | 935.94 |
| Unexpended deputy fee fund..... | 475.00 |
| Total..... | \$111,677.47 |

“JUST FOR INSURANCE.”

An Old Fashioned Farmer Tells Why He Joined the Grange.

You ask why I joined the grange. Well, it was just teetotally for the insurance. I sent in my name without my folks knowing it and had about forgotten it until I went to town one day with a load of wood and some of them were after me to take a degree or two. So I went up to the hall, but I was the only one to go through the performance.

When I got to the hall there they were all dressed up like they were at a meeting house. I hadn't got very far before I found out that I had on dirty overalls, an old coat, a red handkerchief tied around my neck, muddy boots, and that I hadn't had the woman cut my hair in weeks and it kept getting into my eyes, that I needed a shave and my chin whiskers needed currying and cleaning, but I tell you the worst thing I had about me was a big chew of tobacco I put in my mouth just as I went upstairs. The hall was carpeted, everything was stylish, with folks all around, and no way of getting rid of that tobacco. I never knew one chew of tobacco to do so much business. I don't know whether I said things right or not, but I took a good sweat, and when it was over I just had to get out of there fast.

I and my folks all belong now, and we look just as well as other folks, if I do say it, and when I hear any smart telling about joining the grange for insurance I let out on him and tell him the insurance is the smallest part of the business.

THE FIRST GRANGE.

It Was Organized in Washington in 1868.

Not all members of the Order are aware of the fact that the first subordinate grange was organized in Washington. The organization took place in 1868, and it was known as Potomac grange, No. 1. The bylaws made any one eligible to membership who was engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits. The ritualistic methods adopted were practically the same as those now in vogue, as the rules had been worked out by master masons with great care. The officers of this grange were: Master, Norman J. Coleman; overseer, Daniel S. Curtiss; steward, Matthew Trimble; assistant steward, Andrew Glass; chaplain, Rev. James Buck; treasurer, William Saunders; secretary, William M. King; gatekeeper, Walter T. Raub; Ceres, Mrs. D. S. Curtiss; Flora, Miss Belle Saunders; lady assistant steward, Miss Lizzie Raub.

The national grange has grown tremendously and has spread into thirty states. In New York state the Order has about 80,000 members.

Country Life Commission.

The president's country life commission took up an entire morning session of the national grange in getting views of members of the grange on how to better farm life. Dean L. H. Bailey is the popular chairman of the commission.

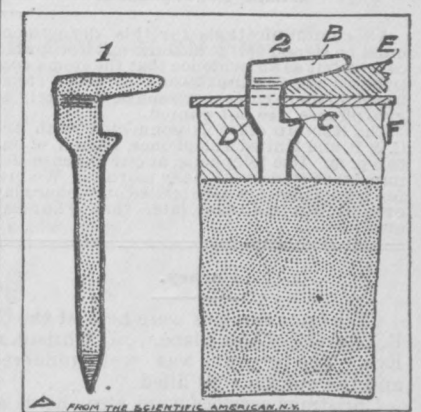
Secretary Wilson Speaks.

Addresses before the national grange were made by Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, and Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States forest service and chairman of the commission on conservation of natural resources.

A NEW RAILWAY SPIKE.

Inclined Shoulders Tend to Hold It Securely in Place.

The railroad spike illustrated in the accompanying engraving is of such design as to prevent it from working out as to cross tie when in use. It is provided with an inclined shoulder, which, when the spike is driven into the wood, forces it inward or toward the rail. A second shoulder or projec-



IMPROVED RAIL SPIKE.

tion on the inner side of the spike is thus made to bite into the wood and securely hold the spike in place. In Fig. 2 the head of the spike is indicated at B. The head is flat, and its lower face is inclined so that it will fit snugly over the lower flange of the rail.

The inclined shoulder, referred to above, is indicated at D, while on the opposite side is the projection C. The spike is designed to take advantage of the resilience of the wood of the tie. It is started with its inner face about an eighth of an inch from the edge of the rail flange E. When the shoulder C engages the rail flange the head of the spike springs back, the inclined shoulder D engages the tie plate F the upper end of the spike is forced against the flange and the projection C is made to bite into the tie.

If in use the spike works upward the shoulder C will engage the underside of the rail flange or the plate F and thus be held in the tie. The result would be that, while not giving perfect service in holding down the rail, the spike would at least keep the track from spreading. Fig. 1 shows the spike entire.

A patent on this railway spike is controlled by Mr. M. Sylvia of Goldfield, Nev.

USES FOR SPUN GLASS.

Clothing Made of It Would Be Incombustible and Acid Proof.

That spun glass, long known as a curiosity and more recently employed in making ornaments or in decoration, will come into wide use for other and more practical purposes is prophesied by E. Lemaire in La Nature.

In recent years the electrical and chemical industries have made large use of the valuable properties of glass. In the electrical industry its nonconductibility for heat and electricity has been especially useful, in chemical laboratories its great power of resistance to reagents. Nevertheless the applications of glass seem not to have been developed to the utmost, and in particular we have scarcely utilized at all its property of being easily spun and of thus entering into the formation of textile fabrics.

Clothing made of such textiles would be incombustible, nonconducting and resistant to acids and would be perfectly insulating to electricity. Workmen wearing it would be proof against burns in the metallurgical industries and against injury by acids in chemical works, and finally in the electrical industries rubber gloves when guarded on the outside by spun glass coverings would absolutely prevent death from electric shock. The present use of spun glass fabrics is not wide, but the cause should be sought in the lack of information on the subject in technical literature.

New Life Saving Appliance.

Captain G. K. Grandy, B. N. R., is responsible for a useful adjunct to the accepted life saving appliances required by the English board of trade. He has utilized the ordinary canvas cover of a ship's boat so as to form a buoyant raft by the introduction of cork and bamboo cane. This additional element of buoyancy occupies no more room and adds very little weight to the customary equipment of a ship's boat and possesses the material advantage of being in the most natural and convenient place on a vessel for use when occasion arises. To lower a boat its cover must be removed for the operation, and in the case of the buoyant cover it can be either laid aside or thrown overboard and, being attached by a line, is there afloat ready for any emergency.—Scientific American.

Ancestors of the Fox.

K. Tolsted of Vienna has produced what he and others regard as virtually conclusive evidence that foxes are descended from ancestors whose bodies were clothed with horny scales, like those of the pangolin, or scaly anteater. This evidence is based upon the examination of the skins of young foxes and depends not only upon the arrangement of the hairs, but upon the fact that the skin itself exhibits a structure such as would be shown by that of the pangolin after the removal of the scales.

The Great Rose Family.

A recent flower show at Regent's Park, London, included 2,000 varieties of roses, and it was stated that 450 new varieties have been added to the great rose family in three years. A nearly black rose was shown, with the assurance that the long sought blue rose would be brought out soon.

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 evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct.

Harney.

Christmas services were held at the U. B. church, of this place, on Christmas Eve. The program was well rendered and the church well filled.

Christmas services were also held at Mt. Joy, on the same night, where a most excellent service was well rendered and handsome sums were presented to the minister and the organist.

Services were held in St. Paul's Lutheran church, on Christmas night. The church was filled to its utmost capacity and the program, which was said by some to be the best they ever had, was well rendered, and it was said that all who took part did well.

Miss Oma Menchev, of Baltimore, is home visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Null.

Miss Grace Shriver, of Baltimore, is home spending her Christmas vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. I. Shriver.

J. Maurice Eckenrode, of the law firm of Bond & Parke, Westminster, spent Christmas with his parents.

John Thompson, of Baltimore, is visiting his parents in this place.

Miss Delta Shriver, left, on Monday evening, for a visit to friends in Baltimore.

We are informed that Miss Mary Jones has purchased the James Hesson property, from John D. Hesson.

On Christmas morning about twenty-five of the neighboring friends of Irving Eyer and family, drove to his home in Mt. Joy Township, near this place, and made them the happy recipients a very liberal donation.

Miss Emma Crabbs is spending the holidays with her parents.

Misses Ella and Clay Merring gave a dinner, on Monday, in honor of Miss Jennie Martin, of Baltimore, who is spending the holidays with them.

On Tuesday, J. W. Stone and J. O. Waltz caught two carp in Pipe Creek, not far from Hibberd's mill, which weighed 15 lbs. They were beauties.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ecker spent Christmas in Littlestown, Pa.

Miss Nora Ecker is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Clear Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fair, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bare, on Saturday. Miss Ethel Palmer is spending the holidays with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Willet, in Thurmont.

Mr. S. Corner, of Bridgewater, Va., Misses Cora and Anna Beard, of Westminster, and David Beard, of M. C. I., spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beard.

J. S. Waltz, who has been working for Garner Bros., at Owings Mills, spent Christmas with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fritz and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Romsperg and family, spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Hahn.

Mrs. B. B. Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Stoner.

George Goodwin, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Ogle, of Beaver Dam.

Judging from the conduct of some who passed along the Ridge, on Christmas day, they do not have the right conception of Christmas, and it is high time Carroll county should be strictly prohibited.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Drach and family, of Sam's Creek, were guests of Mrs. Jane Proutz and daughters, on Christmas day.

Misses Ella and Clay Merring spent Christmas with their brother, T. G. Merring and family, in Uniontown.

Theodore Crouse is spending the holidays with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. F. Stoner, had a family reunion, on Christmas day.

Edward Beard and family, spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Beard, near Rupp's Mill, who gave a dinner in honor of Samuel D. Bare and bride.

Mrs. Mary Otto is spending the holidays with her aunt, Mrs. Susan Caylor, near Uniontown.

Mrs. Mollie Stoner and Mrs. B. B. Ellis visited friends in New Windsor, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beard left, on Wednesday, for Baltimore, where they will visit the former's sister, Mrs. Jessie Yingling and family.

May all the readers of the RECORD, as well as our Editor and Staff, have a bright and prosperous New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Fitz, of Waynesboro, Pa., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fair, from Friday till Monday. On Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Fair entertained at dinner the following guests: D. J. Koop and daughter, Annie; D. M. Young and wife, S. D. Bare and wife, Florence Young, and John and Walter Young, of near Uniontown; S. S. Null and wife, of Taneytown, and S. R. Fitz and wife, of Waynesboro, Pa.

Mrs. Edward Hahn is quite sick with lagrippe.

Miss Emma Crabbs is spending the holidays with her parents.

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On Tuesday, J. W. Stone and J. O. Waltz caught two carp in Pipe Creek, not far from Hibberd's mill, which weighed 15 lbs. They were beauties.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ecker spent Christmas in Littlestown, Pa.

Miss Nora Ecker is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Pleasant Valley.

The Christmas service, rendered on Christmas Eve, was a success. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the children who took part in the singing and recitations deserve the highest praise for their good work.

There were 202 enrolled scholars, and each received their usual treat of a box of candy. Back of the pulpit were the words in an arch form, "A Merry Christmas," and below on a straight line was also the words, "Christ is all in all," which Rev. Jas. B. Stonesifer spoke very highly of.

After Rev. Stonesifer's address Emory C. Ebaugh, from Carrollton, gave us a short address which was highly appreciated.

Our public school closed on Wednesday, the teachers giving each scholar a box of candy, and in return the pupils presented their teachers with handsome presents.

Mrs. Harry Myers, who lost her pocketbook in Westminster, on last Thursday, with something over \$11.00, has not heard of anyone finding it at present writing.

Mrs. Frederick Myers is spending the holidays with friends and relatives in Baltimore.

Miss Edna Myers, who has been spending the past few weeks in Baltimore, has returned home to her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Myers.

Miss Cora Bittle has returned home after spending some time with friends and relatives in Hanover.

Miss Maggie Myers is spending the holidays in Baltimore, and her sisters, Nettie and Goldie, are visiting in Taneytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eckard and Mrs. Jacob Lawyer, spent Christmas day in Taneytown.

Daniel Leister has the roof on his new house. Mr. Leister intends completing it so as to move in it by the first of April.

Sunday School, this Sunday, at 1 p. m.; Divine service, at 2 p. m., by Rev. Jas. B. Stonesifer. Prayer and Praise service in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

Copperville.

Quite a number of us have been called upon to form resolutions of respect for the dead in the past two weeks. This week let us form resolutions for the living and turn over a new leaf and gild it with gold and silver making our lives shine all the year of 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hahn, of Altoona, Pa., are spending some time in the family of Mr. Wm. Erb. Mr. Hahn is looking for a small home in the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Warner and daughter, Rosa, of Baltimore, are spending the holidays with relatives here.

Mrs. J. T. Fleagle is visiting her daughter, in Harrisburg, Pa.

At a regular meeting in Dec. 1908, Taneytown Grange, No. 184, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Master, E. O. Garner; Overseer, Geo. I. Harman; Lecturer, C. E. H. Shriver; Steward, W. S. Clingan; Ass't Steward, W. K. Eckert; Chaplain, Fannie E. Hiner; Treasurer, S. Taylor Fleagle; Secretary, W. E. O. Hiner; Gate Keeper, S. W. Benner; Ceres, E. Oliver Garner; Pomona, Mettie M. Harman; Flora, Edith B. Fox; Lady Steward, Annie V. Eckert; Executive Committee, John A. Null, S. Taylor Fleagle, Edw. P. Myers.

Installation of officers will take place Jan. 9th., 1909, 1 o'clock p. m.

Union Mills.

The M. E. Sunday School of this place held their Christmas exercises and treated the school, on Saturday night. The program was excellently rendered and the house was well filled. Their good pastor is never forgotten, as usual he received a large turkey.

Rev. Henkle, of York, will be present at the M. E. church, this Sunday, at 2.30 p. m., and administer Holy Communion. In the evening at 7.30 revival services will begin and continue for several weeks.

Miss Annie Forrest who has just returned from Japan will give a lecture some time during the revival. The time has not been made known.

Miss Fannie Merrick is spending her holidays with her mother on the Eastern Shore.

Mrs. Howard Stately and children, of Hagerstown, and Edward Yingling and family, of Baltimore, spent Christmas with Ephraim Yingling and wife.

J. Irving Burgoon and wife, of Gettysburg, were the guests of his parents and other relatives, during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bankert, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with O. H. Brown and family, near New Windsor.

G. W. Yeiser and wife, entertained at dinner last Saturday the following: Harry Groft and wife; George Bankert and wife; I. Geo. Lawyer, Bernard Lawyer, Geo. Bowersox, of Gettysburg College, and Miss Treva Yeiser, of Irving College.

We are sorry to note the illness of Wm. Warehime who now lives in Baltimore. Mr. Warehime is a native of this community and his friends are very desirous of his recovery.

Miss Cora Yingling is the guest of Walter L. Frazier and wife, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Sarah Bloom, of Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel Co., is spending the holidays with her parents.

Tyrone.

Christmas was quite a noisy one around here; about a dozen masqueraders passed through making lots of noise. We also had a shooting match in the afternoon, which was another noisy feature.

Before 6 o'clock people were coming from all directions to hear the Christmas service at Baust church. The church was filled to its utmost capacity before the service began, and the entertainment was the best ever held at this place; the participants deserve much credit. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. After the school had been treated to oranges and candy, Rev. Baughman presented the organists of the Lutheran congregation, Miss Mabel Myers and Mr. Wm. Flohr, with envelopes containing money, for their valued service during the year.

Rev. Schweitzer also presented the Reformed organist, Miss Hattie Rodkey, with an envelope, and Dr. Kemp, leader of the choir, was not forgotten. Miss Jane Ecker, who took such an interest in training the children, received a purse from the ladies of the "Evergreen Drill." Both pastors received presents.

Thos. Eckard spent from Thursday to Sunday with his son, William, of Westminster.

Miss Ida Little and Edward Fritz, of Baltimore, and Harry Fritz and family, of Hanover, Pa., spent Christmas with Mordecai Fritz and wife.

Washington Camp No. 10, P. O. S. of A., elected the following officers on the 23rd., instead of the 30th: P., Raymond Davidson; V. P., Edward Winter; M. of F., L. D. Maus; R. S., L. O. Eckard; F. S., Howard Maus; Treas., Sterling Myerly; Con., Pine Sponser; Ins., Mordecai Fritz; G., Chas. Maus; Trustee, L. O. Eckard.

Ralph Starnes spent Christmas in Harrisburg, Pa., visiting his uncle, John Sent.

Middleburg.

The Christmas service, last Wednesday evening, was attended by a large crowd. The program was well rendered, especially a Sash, Banner and Bell Drill, which was finely rendered by a number of young girls, the gay sashes and bright banners contrasting beautifully with their white dresses.

Rev. Tozer, of Union Bridge, filled the pulpit, last Sunday, for Rev. J. E. Snyder, who is spending the holidays with his parents in Baltimore.

On Sunday evening, Jan. 3rd., the World's Missionary Day will be observed by a special program. All are welcome.

Daniel Boone and family spent Christmas with friends in Walkersville.

Miss Mary Six is spending some time with friends in Hagerstown.

Misses Mabel and Lucy Mackley are visiting their cousin, Miss Mary Ohler, near Union Bridge.

Percy Ohler, of Baltimore, and Wm. Shockey, of Union Bridge, spent last Sunday with David Mackley and wife.

Mrs. Elsie Hyde, Chas. McKinney, son and daughter, visited friends at Mt. Washington, from Friday until Sunday evening.

A masquerade ball was held at the home of Samuel Overholzer, on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. — Edwards, of New Haven, Conn., is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. R. W. Walden.

Mrs. Chas. McKinney still continues quite ill.

Theodore Mackley is on the sick list. Frank Wilson, who came to spend the holidays with his family, expects to remain sometime as work is slack at present.

Linwood.

The exercises at Linwood Hall, Saturday night, were a grand success. There was a large, appreciative audience, and we feel safe to say it was the best entertainment the school has ever produced.

Mr. Thomas Haines, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks, is slightly improved. Mrs. Traver is assisting Mrs. Haines in caring for the sick.

E. Clay Shriver, wife and daughter, spent Christmas day at Linwood Shade.

Mr. and Mrs. Boone, of Frederick county, spent several days with Mrs. Samuel Brandenburg.

Murray Fisher and wife, of Waynesboro, visited Mrs. Jos. Bowers, last Saturday.

Our general merchant, Mr. Nathan Englar, is out again.

Miss Katie Fiscel entertained the Linwood young folks, Tuesday night.

Mrs. Sollenberger and son are spending the holidays with friends in Pennsylvania.

Nathan Englar and wife entertained a number of their relatives to dinner, on Sunday.

YOUNT'S | YOUNT'S | YOUNT'S STOCK REDUCTION SALE

Opens Saturday, January 2, '09.

Exceptional Bargains.

We have held a good many Sales in our business career here—have offered a good many noteworthy bargains. You will recall with pleasure a number of them. In this sale, however, we have aimed to make a new mark, 'way in advance of the others—in its low prices and wide range of bargains.

This Sale is for the purpose of reducing stock and disposing of odds and ends of all lines. We have decided to close out all odd lots at a sacrifice, our sole attention will be given to prices that will surely move them. Price, remember, is the one thing sacrificed, the quality of every article is all we state it to be.

We name a few of the bargains—we have not room to name them all. Come! Will make it worth your while, and then see that the actual merchandise does not more than bear out our claims.

184 Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 6c Each.

Ladies' White Linen Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, and fancy embroidered. Regular price, 10c. To close out this lot 6c Each, 5 for 25c.

37 Men's Neckties, 10c Each.

Men's four-in-hand Ties, plain and fancy colors. Regular Price, 25c. Stock Reduction Price, 10c.

271 Pairs Children's Black Hose, 7c pair.

Sizes, 5½—6—6½—7—7½. Children's fast black ribbed hose; our regular 10c quality. Stock Reduction Price, 7c pair.

60 Souvenir Plates of Taneytown, Md.

Regular Price, 10c. Stock Reduction Price, 8c.

36 Boxes Writing Paper, 18c Box.

24 Sheets Paper, 24 Envelopes, in each box. Taneytown, Md., is engraved in red or blue ink on every sheet of paper, linen or smooth finish, your choice of colors, white, drab and blue. Regular price, 25c. Reduced to 18c.

40 Pair Boys' Heavy Hose, 17c Pair.

The well known brand "Baseball" Hose; sizes 6—6½—8½ and 9. Notice that we do not have all sizes in this lot. Regular price, 25c pair. Stock Reduction Price, 17c Pair.

149 Back Combs.

Stock Reduction Prices. 50c Back Combs, Reduced to 36c. 25c " " " " 17c. 15c " " " " 10c. 10c " " " " 7c.

100 Jardinieres, 10c.

3 sizes, 5, 6 and 8 inches. These Jardinieres are glazed inside and out, and are worth double the price we ask for them. Your Choice, 10c.

300 Garments Ladies' Underwear, 19c.

This is one of the best bargains we ever offered. This line was bought direct from the mills, and are real values at a higher price. Take advantage of this opportunity to supply your future needs.

50 Sets Tea Spoons, 8c Set.

½ doz. Tea Spoons in set; plated on white metal. We have handled this line for 15 years; will give satisfaction. Stock Reduction Price, 8c Set.

67 Men's Linen Collars, 5c.

Men's Linen Collars, the kind that sells for 13c but not the latest style.

What 5c Will Buy.

- Scrub Brush, 5c. Box Shoe Tacks, 5c. 4 Quart Dairy Pan, 5c. ½ dozen Tin Tea Spoons, 5c. 6 Star Heel Plates, 5c. 2 Tin Pie Plates, 5c. Butter Ladle, 5c. Nutmeg Grater, 5c. 2 Tumblers, 5c. Cake Turner, 5c. Cream Ladle, 5c. Padlock, 5c.

51 Granite Bake Pans, 9c.

4-qt. Granite Bake Pan, 2 riveted handles would be a bargain at 15c. Stock Reduction Price 9c.

75 Shell Tumblers, 5c Each.

4 patterns, neat designs, thin blown glass. Regular 45c ½ dozen. Stock Reduction Price, 5c.

20 Covered Tureens, 39c.

Johnson White Ironstone Ware, will not craze. Regular price, 65c. Stock Reduction Price, 39c.

5 Sets Decorated Dishes, \$3.79 Set.

42-piece Sets, nicely decorated, porcelain ware. Worth every cent \$4.50. Stock Reduction Price, \$3.79.

16 Ladies' Umbrellas, 59c.

This lot consists of Ladies' Umbrellas that sold for 75c, 85c and 90c. Your Choice for 59c.

112 Cards Hooks and Eyes, 3c card, 2 doz. on Card

3 Nickle Lamps, \$1.25 Each.

These Lamps hardly need description, at the price, they won't last long. Center draft, white Porcelain shade. Stock Reduction Price, \$1.25.

12 China Salad Dishes, 21c Each.

12 China Salad Dishes, 49c each. Regular Price, 65c

- 5 Rogers Silver Berry Spoons, 89c. 3 Rogers Silver Gravy Ladles, 75c. 5 Rogers Silver Sugar Shells, 59c.

- 5 Nickle Crumb Trays and Brushes, 21c. 3 Rochester Nickle Syrup Pitchers, 69c. 6 Rochester Nickle Drinking Cups, 20c. 4 Rochester Nickle Water Pitchers, 5 pint, 95c.

Jewelry Specials. Stock Reduction Prices.

- 24—25c Scarf Pins, 9c. 50—10c Baby Pins, 5c. 24—25c Barrettes, 10c. 48—10c Hat Pins, 5c. 15—25c Bead Necklaces, 10c. 15—25c Belt Buckles, 15c. 14—50c Chain Necklaces, 35c. 54—50c Rings, 25c.

GROCERY SPECIAL.

- 24 Bottles Tomato Catsup, 7c. 100 Packages Celluloid Starch, 4c. 50 Packages 7-Day Coffee, 11c lb. 12 Bottles Pickles, 8c. 12 lb. Cans Staley Baking Powder, 12c per can. 48 Packages Cream Corn Starch, 8c. 36 Packages Brazil Coconut, 3c. 34 Cans Salmon, 9c can.

What 10c Will Buy.

- Handy Shaver, 10c. 8-qt. Tin Dish Pan, 10c. Round Grater, 10c. Milk Strainer, 10c. Colander, 10c. Muffin Pan, 10c. Flour Sifter, 10c. 5-qt. Tin Preserve Kettle, 10c. Glass Celery Dish, 10c. Glass Berry Dish, 10c. 5-qt. Enameled Sauce Pan, 10c. Comb Case with Mirror, 10c.

Ask for Colonial Double Value Coupon. C. Edgar Yount & Co., TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

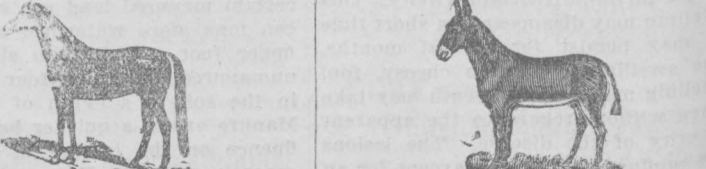
FARMERS, Virginia Horses! A Carload of Iowa Horses.

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. 6-134



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. H. A. SPALDING, Littlestown, Pa.

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 Monday 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.

Communications for this page, hereafter, must be in our hands on Monday morning, in order to be inserted that week, instead of Tuesday morning. Later articles will be held for the next issue. We find it necessary to have all the space on the four pages of our first run, planned on Monday morning.—Ed. RECORD.

The Old and the New.

(For the RECORD)
The Old Year laid upon the portals of the past
A trembling hand,
And said: "Oh, let me die and be at rest
Within thy misty land!"
Then all the years that lived and died before
Reached forth and drew the wanderer safe
Within the door.

The New Year laid upon the portals of to-day
A firm young hand,
And said: "Oh, let me come and live and work
Within thy shining land!"
Then all the years that are to be repaid,
"This is your world and draw the youth-in-side."
—Kathleen R. Wheeler.

The Closing of the Books.

Are your accounts for the past year all in good shape? Can you go before the Auditor and, with uplifted hand, state that you have done the best you could with the talents given you?
Remember, it is not enough to be able to say that you have taken care of the talents entrusted to you. It is not merely the invested capital that is required in the reckoning, but the increase. If there is no increase, then the capital is not well invested in your hands, and the Master, who rightfully looks for results, would be justified in taking from you this capital and giving it to one who can make it earn a fair dividend.

The increase required from talents entrusted to us is not estimated in dollars and cents, but in the benefit we are to the community in which we live, and to the world at large.

Here are a few items that may help you to determine whether you are making your capital pay. In the past year, for instance—

- Have you given a helping hand wherever you have seen the need of one?
- Have you paid your debts promptly, and lived within your means?
- Have you broken off one or more bad habits which handicapped you?
- Have you been as true to yourself as you know how?
- Have you been as true to your friends as you expected them to be to you?
- Have you dealt fairly with all who confided in you?
- Have you always acted upon the advice you have given to others?
- Have you made special studies on any important topics?
- Have you learned anything that will change your life for the better?
- Have you given your folks any cause to feel proud of you?
- Have you met the just demands of the Divine kingdom?
- In short: Have you done unto others as you would have others do unto you?
- And, have you shown that you love your neighbor as yourself?

Stress of the Old Year.

What has the past year been to you? A time of trial and testing through financial depression? You should be the better for it. A tidal wave of moral reform almost invariably follows a period of great financial depression. It is just such times as we have been passing through during 1908 that cause us to stop and think, and to think real hard.

It is only on serious occasions that we think seriously. While business is good, the salary coming in regularly, and every thing going along swimmingly, we don't stop to look on the serious side of life. Indeed the most of us become forgetful that we are utterly dependent upon favors from above. God is ignored, and we give full swing to our desires. This soon leads to recklessness, and, if something didn't happen to check us up gradually, it would only be a question of time until there would be a smashup that would leave us total wrecks.

So there is something in the old year condition of affairs to be thankful for, after all, although the attending inconveniences may have been a little hard to bear. But even such inconveniences inure to our benefit, inasmuch as they develop the blessed quality of patience.

Don't Forget 1908.
Now that the Old Year has passed within the veil it is well for you to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with the New. But it is neither wise nor proper for you to forget 1908. It brought you many pleasures that you enjoyed, and offered you opportunities for many others. You cannot accuse it of being niggardly or selfish; neither can you charge it with dishonesty or double dealing.

and sadness; but that was in store and had to be dealt out. As for the rest, probably you were not careful in the selection of your opportunities, of did not improve them as you should and could have done.

At all events, never forget an old friend, or an intimate acquaintance, even though it be—a year. Its memories are worth more than it costs to embalm and preserve them.

"Happy New Year!"
Such is the season's greeting. And—"Happy New Year!" you can make it, my dear,
By smiling and doing your best;
Be cheery and true the twelve months through,
So shall the New Year be blest.
—Youth's Companion.

Yes, a "Happy New Year"—a very happy New Year—to you, not only this year, but all the years that are before you. And may each new one be happier, more prosperous, and more glorious than the old one dead and gone!

Such is the good fortune that will attend every reader of the RECORD during 1909, if the Common-Sense Philosopher can have his way.

The Fates, however, have their propitious and their unpropitious moods; and very often they seem blind and deaf and unkind. So that it is not probable that you will be permitted to enjoy the new year as fully, or as uninterruptedly, as if the RECORD had the ears of these three mythological sisters—or even had them by the ears. And yet, thank Heaven! they cannot hinder us from joining in the heartsome prayer of Tiny Tim:

"God bless us every one."

Hail! ho! New Year, friend!

Or in modern parlance: Hello! young fellow, glad to see you! Hope you bring good tidings and bright prospects.

But the lips of the urchin are sealed, and his book will open only leaf by leaf. If we could, by some magic or other, turn through the great volume heavy with events, we would be alike enlightened and entertained.

Yet, would you really like to turn through it, leaf by leaf, to the close?

No you wouldn't. Your hand would tremble, your heart flutter, and your courage falter. A line on one of blustering March's pages, or a blighted June rose, or an early fallen leaf, or a frosted hope, or a shadow where you expected sunshine, would unnerve you completely. No, you do not want to read in advance the contents of the New Year book. In mercy it has been shut against human curiosity, in kindness closed against human inspection, and we may be thankful and happy that it is so.

"The Play is the Thing."

Whether for us the New Year proves to be a happy or a sad one depends entirely on the manner in which we play our parts. In fact, the play is the thing. If we quietly wait for events to crowd themselves upon us we will have no choice of results. But if we wisely anticipate them, and select favorable positions, the chances are largely in favor of our being able to secure a reasonable share of life's pleasures. We must not expect to find fresh roses on dead stems, nor luscious fruits on withered boughs.

The new year will be rich in pleasurable events, full of joy and gladness, and overflowing with good things for those who earnestly desire them, and who wisely endeavor to obtain their fair and honest share.

Make the New Year a Happy One.

Most of us are strongly tinctured with selfishness. We haven't yet passed the point of praying for ourselves, and of allowing the other fellow to pray for himself. How much happier we should all be if we could, from the heart out, pray with Tiny Tim:

"God bless us every one!"

No doubt some of us will this season again grasp acquaintances by the hand and wish them "a happy New Year," when, as a matter of fact, we don't care a snap whether they are happy or not. There is no heart in such wishes, and they do no good. On the contrary, they do us harm, because we deceive ourselves with them. They may lead some to think us great-hearted and generous, but those whose good opinion is worth having are not so easily fooled.

As for the RECORD, we repeat the greeting.—A Happy New Year and many returns of the same to one and all! With us this is no idle form of words, but a hearty wish, backed by an offer to do whatever is possible to render your lives happier and more useful. Command us, for we are at your service.

Yet, remember that neither we, nor your friends, can make this a happy year for you. All of us can help you, and you can help us, and together we can make it the happiest year of your life. But much depends upon yourself. For instance, see that the demerits opposite your name in the Old Year book are not repeated in the New, because you can avoid the misdeeds by which they were earned and came there. Eliminate what mars your record, and so render possible an element of happiness that will otherwise be lacking.

But why philosophize and moralize? The facts are before you, opportunities are offered you. If you want a happy new year you can have it; if you don't want it you will not get it.

James Whitcomb Riley sums up the matter thus:
For, we know, not every mornow
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.
Better take his advice.
THE COMMON-SENSE PHILOSOPHER.

The Old and the New.

In leaving the old year and entering the new we ought to make some distinct advance. We ought to live better in 1909 than we have lived in 1908. There are people who really never advance in anything. They do their common task work one year just as they did the year before—no better. They keep the same habits, faults and all. They become no more intelligent, no more refined. They never read a book that is worth while, and so never become any wiser. They seem never to have a new thought. They grow no more patient, gentle or sweet. Every time they see you they tell you the same stories and have the same jokes.

This is not the way for immortal beings to live. We should be ever advancing, growing wiser, doing new things and doing the old things better.

About to enter, as we are, the new year, it is now a good time to begin to make more of our life. We should be better in our heart life. In a private letter a young man wrote last New Year's Eve to a friend that he wanted to be a cleaner man in the new year than ever he had been before. "How I long to be clean all through!" One of the Beatitudes for our new year should be, "Blessed are the pure in heart."

A little story tells of a man who was washing a large plate glass in a show window. There was one soiled spot on the glass which would not come off. After long and hard rubbing with soap and water the spot still remained. Then the man discovered that it was on the inside of the glass. There are some people who are trying to cleanse their lives from stains by washing the outside. They cut off bad habits and cultivate the moralities, so that their conduct and character may appear white. Still they find spots and flaws which they cannot remove. The trouble is within. Their hearts are not clean, and God desires truth in the inward parts. We must begin inside. It was a life-long prayer of Frances Willard's "O God, make me beautiful within!" This is a good New Year's prayer for all of us, younger or older, to make.

Jim Park's Store.

You know Jim Parks? He used to farm Out Hopkins Corner way. Well, he got tired of planting corn, And cutting oats and hay. It was too hard and dull a life— He said he could make more To move to town and open up A little grocery store.

The opening up was easy done, And things just 'peared to swim. You work a farm, but keep a store— It seemed like fun to Jim. His trade? Well, he had more or less— 'Twas hardly ever more— But times would better in the fall, And—he liked keeping store.

One day last week I called around, And found him dreadful blue; He'd kept the store all right, but kept The things inside it, too. "The business suits me lots of ways, But tell me how," said Jim, "A man can keep on keeping store When it will not keep him!" —Woman's Home Companion.

Rank Foolishness.

"When attacked by a cough or a cold, or when your throat is sore, it is rank foolishness to take any other medicine than Dr. King's New Discovery," says C. O. Eldridge, of Empire, Ga. "I have used New Discovery seven years and I know it is the best remedy on earth for coughs and colds, croup, and all throat and lung troubles. My children are subject to croup, but New Discovery quickly cures every attack." Known the world over as the King of throat and lung remedies. Sold under guarantee at R. S. McKinney's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

A Continuous Education.

Thirty-six years ago, Mark Twain, in reply to a friend who asked him whether he did not think of marrying, said: "I am taking thought of it. I am in love beyond all telling with the dearest and best girl in the world. I don't suppose she will marry me. I can't think it possible. She ought not to; but if she doesn't I shall always be sure that the best thing I ever did was to fall in love with her, and proud to have it known that I tried to win her."

He did win her, and his devotion throughout a beautiful married life, which ended in Mrs. Clemens' death, was quite the best chapter in the life and letters of the great American humorist.

It is good to think of the point he made when he said the best thing he ever did was to fall in love with the dearest girl in the world. People are inclined to smile at the young man in love, but down in their hearts they are glad of it, and they think more of him. What is better, he thinks more of himself. He has higher ideas about his appearance, the employment of his time and talent, the use of his money, the value of his opportunities, and the whole scope of his future life. He has also his hopeless moments, for the average girl is trained through ages of heredity in the habit of not surrendering herself until fairly courted and caught, but the young man who perseveres and who is faithful to his love seldom fails. In the meanwhile the process of education goes on, and after the marriage also the process of education goes on.

Smart Definitions.

A smart, pithy, or humorous definition often furnishes a happy illustration of the proverbial brevity which is the soul of wit.

To hit off a jury as "a body of men organized to find out which side has the smartest lawyer," is to satirize many of our "intelligent fellow-countrymen."

A boy once said that "dust is mud with the juice squeezed out."

A fan, we learn from another juvenile source, is "a thing to brush warmth off with;" said, "what makes your potatoes taste bad when you don't put any on;" and ice, "water that stayed out late in the cold and went to sleep."

A school boy, asked to define the word "sob," whimpered out: "It means when a feller don't want to cry and it bursts out itself."

A good definition of a "Pharisee" is "a tradesman who sees long prayers and short weights;" of a humbug, "one who agrees with everybody;" and of a tyrant, "the other version of somebody's hero."

Thin soup, according to an Irish mendicant, is "a quart of water boiled down to a pint, to make it strong."

The American Magazine, 1909.

The American Magazine has an immensely rich editorial program for the year 1909. When you pay one dollar for one year's subscription to it you order the best all-the-year value in magazines for the money in the United States.

The series of articles by Ray Stannard Baker, William Allen White and Lincoln Steffens, which will run throughout the year, are alone worth many times the subscription price.

The editors and contributors stand at the very forefront among magazine writers. The current number, on all news-stands, is a fair sample. Don't fail to buy this number. It has many excellent articles, good stories and fine pictures.

The Pure Food Law.

Secretary Wilson says: "One of the objects of the law is to inform the consumer of the presence of certain harmful drugs in medicines." The law requires that the amount of chloroform, opium, morphine, and other habit forming drugs be stated on the label of each bottle. The manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have always claimed that their remedy did not contain any of these drugs, and the truth of this claim is now fully proven, as no mention of them is made on the label. This remedy is not only of the safest, but one of the best in use for coughs and colds. Its value has been proven beyond question during the many years it has been in general use. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Jewish New Year.

In striking opposition to the spirit of joy and happiness which prevades Christendom generally is the New Year of the Jews. With the Jews, who also observe the New Year for two days, the days are not days of feasting and enjoyment, but days of judgment. According to the belief of every orthodox Jew, every member of the Jewish race is tried on the New Year. The books kept in heaven are opened on that day. The record of each man for the year just ending is looked through and taken under advisement for ten days. On the tenth day, the day of atonement, the fate of each man for the coming year is drawn up, whether he should live or die, prosper or be poor. On the day of atonement the fate is sealed and nothing can change it any more.—Chicago Tribune.

The Marriage Age.

The marriage age in Austria is 14 years for both sexes; Germany, the man at 18, the woman at 14; Belgium, the man at 18, the woman at 15; Spain, the man at 14, the woman at 12; Mexico, with parental consent, 16 and 18, otherwise 21 for both; France, the man at 18, the woman at 15; Greece, the man at 14, the woman at 12; Hungary, Catholics, the man at 14, the woman at 12, Protestants, the man at 18, the woman at 15; Portugal, the man at 14, the woman at 12; Russia, the man at 18, the woman at 15; Saxony, the man at 18, the woman at 16; Switzerland, the man at 14, the woman at 12.

Pie-Plant Juice for Rust Stains.

"You can remove rust stains from a white dress completely by soaking the dress in pie-plant juice, secured by boiling the pie plant in a quantity of water," says Woman's Home Companion for January. "It makes the dress pink at first, but this comes out at the first washing, and the stains will be effectually removed."

A Higher Health Level.

"I have reached a higher health level since I began using Dr. King's New Life Pills," writes Jacob Springer, of West Franklin, Maine. "They keep my stomach, liver and bowels working just right." If these pills disappoint you on trial, money will be refunded at R. S. McKinney's drug store. 25c.

Does not Color the Hair
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
Stops Falling Hair
Destroys Dandruff
An Elegant Dressing
Makes Hair Grow
Composed of Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinin, Sodium Chlorid, Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume. Ask your doctor his opinion of such a hair preparation.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
Does not Color the Hair
J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

DYNAMITE IN THE MAKING.
Workmen Who Are Encircled by Death
In Gallons and Tons.
So thoroughly deceptive is dynamite in the making that you are apt to be disappointed on viewing the surface of things. You could more readily fancy thunderbolts leaping and crashing from tender blue skies than that the most fearful forces in creation are hidden under such a peaceful exterior. Nitroglycerin, a cupful which would distribute you over square miles of landscape, is diligently mixing around you in hundreds and thousands of gallons.
It is making itself in big iron retorts, cascading down leaden gutters and merrily tumbling in minute Niagaras into immense vats, where the deliquescent yellow peril pursues its journey powderward. Out of one receptacle it fares furiously through special lead coils, driven only by cooling blasts of air, and is drawn off like draft ale and piped on to the next perfecting stage. Gaze with the nitroglycerin expert into one of those big cauldrons. The interior is brilliantly illuminated by electricity, the only illuminating agency permitted in or about the dangerous houses.
Around you are other houses at uniform distances apart and connected by a series of narrow gauge tracks wherein workmen are railroading nitroglycerin from here and pulp cotton from there to be compounded into dynamite and blasting gelatin. Greatest care is taken in rolling the product from house to house. As soon as a loaded cart is ready to pass out of the nitroglycerin house, for instance, a semaphore signals from an adjoining station, to which the consignment is carefully hurried.
Around you are long storehouses packed with pulp in tons of innocent whiteness. Presently this pulp will assume a tan color under the nitrating process, and then, suddenly becoming carbonate, red cross, hercules, judson and giant powder, forcite or what you order, it develops the quasi virtues of dynamite—dynamite or blasting gelatin in which more natural forces are condensed to the cubic inch than exist anywhere else in creation. Death, curbed and sleeping, encircles you in gallons and tons. Annihilation threatens at every turn in the form of potential pulverizing forces. But the man and the mercury are there also, alert, responsive, reliable.—Leslie's Weekly.

DR. J. W. HELM
SURGEON DENTIST
New Windsor, Maryland.
Crown and Bridge Work, Plate Work, Filling Teeth, and Teeth extracted without pain. I will be in TANEBYTOWN, 1st Wednesday of each month. Engagements can be made with me by mail, and at my office in New Windsor, at all other times except the 3rd. Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding that day. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.
Graduate of Maryland University. Baltimore, Md.
C. & P. Phone.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK
Does a General Banking Business.
Loans Money on Real or Personal Security.
Discounts Notes.
Collections and Remittances promptly made.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
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DANIEL J. HESSON.

MORTGAGES, DEEDS, NOTES, MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS.
These blanks always on hand at the RECORD office, for the use of Magistrates and others:
Mortgages, single copy, .10
" 3 copies, .25
" 8 " .50
Deeds, single copy, .05
" 6 copies, .45
Promissory Notes, 15 copies, .05
" 35 " .10
" 100 " .25
Bill of Sale, per copy, .02
" 12 copies, .20
Chattel Mortgages, 25 copies, .08
" 10 copies, .10
Summons for debt, 15 copies, .10
" 25 " .15
" 50 " .25
Commitments (same as Sum. for Debt)
Fi Fa, " " .10
State Warrants, " " .10
Sum. for Witnesses, 25 copies, .18
" 50 " .15
Notice to Quit, 25 " .15
" 50 " .25
Probates, 50 in Pad, .10
" 100 " .20
Receipt books, with stubs, 8x10 1/2, in grades, in any quantity.
The above blanks will be mailed, free of charge, when orders amount to \$2.00 or more, and are accompanied with cash.

LIBRARY SLOW POKES.
Time Killing Methods of Officials in Continental Europe.
"Americans who grumble about having to wait a long time for books when applying to a public library," said a Boston literary woman, "should try to work or study in a foreign library, particularly in Germany."
"The typical continental librarian takes no account of time. The reader, worker or student must turn in his or her application for books at least a day in advance. The men who search for the books applied for are aged, tottering creatures who have been shuffling around the dusty piles of books for years, and the word hurry is not in their vocabulary."
"The most priceless books and manuscripts are kept in places which are perfect fire traps, and disorder predominates in every department. When you speak about the impossible methods employed the librarians tell you that they are too poor to introduce any modern indexes or catalogues. This is to some extent so, but as a matter of fact they would not change if they had all the money in the world at their disposal."
"They do not wish to encourage the common people to use books. The learned are among the aristocracy, and the spread of the knowledge which is hidden in those wonderful literary museums is far from the purpose of the men at the head of Europe's libraries."
"There may be some delay in our libraries, but our people in the lower walks of life are certainly ahead of the common people of the old world in the matter of getting books when they want them, and generally free of charge."—New York Telegram.

VOUGH PIANO
The favorite Piano.
Perfect in tone, durability and finish.
The prices we ask are especially low for a first-class instrument.
You can buy from us and be sure that you are getting just what we recommend.
We have a large assortment of all kinds of instruments to select from. Call on, or write to us, before buying.

BIRELY'S Palace of Music
Cor. Market and Church Sts.,
9-19-11 FREDERICK, MD.
Notice to Creditors.
This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of
GEORGE A. MEHRING.
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of June, 1908, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hands this 12th day of December, 1908.
VILLIANA B. MEHRING, Executrix.

FARM SALES
should be advertised in THE CARROLL RECORD, because it has more readers in the northern half of the county than any other paper. The paper that is the most read, is the best for advertising results.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—First Quarter, For Jan. 3, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Act i, 1-14—Memory Verses, 8, 9—Golden Text, Luke xiv, 51—Commentary Prepared by Dev. D. M. Stearns.

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We could not have a better lesson for the new year than the story of the ascension of our Lord, for the only way to live here the life that He desires us to live is in the power of Him who hath ascended on high, who hath led captivity captive and the rebellious also—that the Lord God might dwell among them (Ps. lxxviii, 18; Eph. iv, 7, 8). Many people desire as they begin a new year to make a better record than in the past, and it is always possible in the power of the Holy Spirit, who represents on earth Him who is at God's right hand for us. This book in which we are to spend the whole of this year might, as some one has suggested, be called the acts of the Holy Spirit through the apostles, and the same Holy Spirit desires to live in us and possess us fully for the glory of God, as it is written, "The Spirit whom He caused to dwell in us jealously desireth us" (Jas. iv, 5, R. V., margin). He desires more full control of us, more than we can desire to be filled with Him.

In the gospels, the former treatise of which Luke speaks, we see Jesus perfectly controlled by the Holy Spirit, doing and teaching, or, as it is stated in x, 38, "Anointed with the Holy Ghost and with power, He went about doing good and healing all that were oppressed of the devil, for God was with Him." What He began to do and teach He desires to continue doing and teaching in us by the same Holy Spirit. Note how the doing always precedes the teaching in Matt. v, 19; Mark vi, 30; Luke vii, 22; xxiv, 19; Acts iv, 20; I John i, 3. This ministry continued till the day in which He was taken up, for after His resurrection He found Him still teaching, as in Luke xvii.

At least ten times He showed Himself alive during those forty days between His resurrection and final manifested ascension, and He was always speaking of the kingdom of God (verse 3), the same kingdom of which we have been hearing recently in our Old Testament studies, the kingdom which will fill this whole earth with peace and righteousness and of which Israel shall be the earthly center (Jer. iii, 17, 18). The little company had been with Him two or three years, under the best teacher that ever taught, and the time had nearly come for them to go out in His name and live as He had lived and teach as He had taught, but they were not yet qualified to do so. They needed the same person to live in and control them as had lived and wrought in Him, even the Holy Spirit, whom they had already received, but who had not yet been given in power, as He soon would be. They are therefore to tarry at Jerusalem until He, the Spirit, should come upon them. Then, having received the power of the Holy Spirit coming upon them, they would be witnesses unto Him from Jerusalem unto the uttermost part of the earth. To Israel He had said long before, "Ye are My witnesses" (Isa. xliii, 10, 12; xlv, 8), and He said of them, "This people have I formed for Myself; they shall shew forth My praise" (Isa. xliii, 21). He had said the same virtually when He brought them out of Egypt by Moses: "I bare you on eagles' wings and brought you unto Myself. * * * Ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto Me above all people" (Ex. xix, 4, 5).

The word to us is the same, "Who gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from all iniquity and purify unto Himself a peculiar people zealous of good works," or, more literally, "a people for His own possession," "purified to be specially His own" (Tit. ii, 14). As He was wholly and utterly for God, so He would have us, for He said, "As the Father sent me, even so send I you" (John xx, 21). Having instructed them about the waiting and concerning their commission, while He blessed them, He was parted from them and carried up into heaven (Golden Text). Imagine yourself one of them that day. All are gazing upon Him and listening to Him when suddenly He seems to be taller than the others and yet taller. They look at His feet and they no longer touch the earth; they turn again to His face, and He is looking so kindly upon them, but He is leaving them. Higher and higher He ascends, while they gaze in dumb astonishment until a cloud hides Him from their view, and as they steadfastly gaze upon the cloud, hoping doubtless to see Him again, two men in white apparel (heaven's livery) said to them, "This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven" (verse 11). Then, with great joy and full of praise to God, they returned to Jerusalem (Luke xxiv, 52, 53).

While we continue with one accord in prayer and Bible study and what- ever ministry He appoints us our attitude should be always "waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ" (I Cor. i, 7; xi, 26; Phil. iii, 20, 21; I Thess. i, 10; Tit. ii, 13; Heb. ix, 28; I John iii, 1, 2), for He has never yet returned according to the message of those two men. He will come to receive all things of which the prophets have spoken (Acts iii, 21). He will first go on!—James Lewis Howe, Ph. D., Professor in Washington and Lee University.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 3, 1909.
By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—The duty of making good resolutions.—Acts xi, 19-22; Josh. xxiv, 14-23 (Consecration meeting.)

The advisability of making good resolutions, especially at the beginning of a new year, has for a long time been debated. In many quarters such resolutions have been made the subjects of jest and of joke. Nevertheless they continue year after year, which demonstrates that something in the human heart there is something good and that there are times when the good rises above the evil and asserts its purpose to reign supreme in the heart and life. No one truly interested in the best good of mankind can afford to mock at such a condition or to deny the power of such experiences in the life of man. It is left for but a time some good is always accomplished, and if kept permanently the good is eternal and usually results in the salvation of the soul. The expediency and profit of good resolutions cannot therefore be denied. But the topic goes still further and declares that the making of good resolutions is a duty, a debt, an obligation owed to ourselves and to our God. This also is true and capable of being proved.

1. Good resolutions are a duty because they are absolutely necessary to moral and spiritual advancement. No bad habit can be broken unless we first resolve to break it. No advancement can be made in the spiritual life without our determining that we will advance. The prodigal son was in a far country, facing a disastrous situation—starvation. In his father's house there was plenty. He desired to go home and resolved that he would go. "I will arise and go to my father." He kept his resolution, for "he arose and went." This resolution was an essential element in his return and restoration. Without it he would have starved to death. We ought to be in the proper relation to God our Father and His resolve, if we are not it is our duty to resolve to become so. If we are indulging in evil habits they should be broken off, and to produce such results we must resolve in our hearts that we will do so.

2. Good resolutions are a duty because God requires them of us. God believes in good resolutions, even if some men do make light of them. We have many instances in God's word where good resolutions are set forth as a duty. Every call of God is a duty. Through Joshua He called upon Israel to resolve to give up idolatry. Through Barnabas He exhorted the Christians of Antioch to purchase or to resolve in their hearts to cleave unto the Lord. He calls upon us to choose Christ, to decide for Him, to resolve in our hearts to love and serve Him. This duty should be pressed home especially at this time of the year. Make a resolution in favor of Christ and He will help you to keep it. Resolutions based on human strength are frail indeed, but resolutions based upon divine strength are impregnable. "I can do all things through Christ, who strengthens me."

BIBLE READINGS.

I Kings xviii, 21; Prov. i, 10-19; II, 1-6; Ps. cxix, 9-16, 115; Isa. i, 16-20; Luke xv, 17-20; Matt. xxvii, 11-26; Dan. i, 1-15; Acts v, 25-29.

"Doing Business."

As I turned the corner on my way home from the office one night two prominent business men of the town passed down the street. I caught just a few sentences of their conversation as they went by.

Said Mr. W., "Eighteen cars this afternoon."

"Must be making money," suggested Mr. B. And Mr. W.'s reply was characteristic and highly suggestive: "Oh, just doing business. That's the real thing. Making money is only incidental."

I had been "dreaming Christian Endeavor" the whole half mile from the office, and this fragment of a conversation fitted right into my thinking. Pity 'tis that we ever measure any kind of Christian work, and particularly Christian Endeavor work, by the standard of the profit in dollars and cents. The question of the Christ was, "Wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business?"

For shame that we ever say regarding any Christian work we might do: "I won't go on that mission. There isn't any money in it."

Let me paraphrase my friend's sentence: "Doing business for God is the real thing. All else is incidental."

Busy as time for Him I'll be
Thou I rest in the rest of eternity.

—John R. Clements in Christian Endeavor.

A Convention In Punjab.

A Christian Endeavor convention was recently held at Gujranwala, Punjab, India, 400 people being present, and of these 146 were delegates from several Churches of Scotland missions. The reports were interesting and full of promise, and the singing to the accompaniment of drums was bright and hearty. A number of those who took part in the meeting came from the despised native classes. For the first time in a large conference ordinary village workers were among the speakers and proved themselves more than worthy.

Christian Fellowship.

Christian Endeavor has had great influence in shifting the emphasis from our denominational differences to the points in which we agree. May this go on!—James Lewis Howe, Ph. D., Professor in Washington and Lee University.

Their Cause For Thanks.

By Charlotte Carruthers.

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When Dick Waring suddenly married pretty Linda Mills, to whom he had just become engaged, Uncle Henry Waring danced wrathfully on the hearth rug and uttered direful predictions.

"I don't blame you for wanting to marry Linda," he said angrily, "but you should have waited another year before taking a wife and setting up housekeeping. To my certain knowledge, Dick, you haven't got \$500 outside of your salary, and—"

"I have my two hands," interrupted Linda, with a dramatic gesture, "and I assure you, Uncle Henry, my wife shall not suffer."

"Folderol!" snorted Uncle Henry. "Your wife has two hands also, and I'll warrant she finds a use for them in a thousand ways you never thought of. Why, if you were to meet with an accident or have a long illness what would you do?"

"I would go to work then, Mr. Waring," said Linda, with spirit.

"We will manage very nicely, Uncle Henry," said Dick laughingly. "I am sorry you feel angry about it; but, as I have explained to you, after Linda's aunt died she was practically homeless, and I persuaded her to marry me at once. It's my fault."

"That doesn't better the matter, your young idiot!" retorted the choleric old gentleman. "Linda could support herself by her music for a year or two till you could earn enough to support a wife. As it is, you will suffer poverty and deprivation and be sick of each other before a year rolls round!"

Having delivered himself of this sentiment, Mr. Waring glared angrily at his adopted son, and Dick, inheriting the same family characteristic to a degree, tucked back at him.

Then, glaring his hand in his arm, he left the commodious



"SO HERE YOU ARE," SAID UNCLE HENRY, and comfortable abode of his boyhood and sought a home of his own.

Uncle Henry, left alone, polished his eyeglasses vigorously and looked up at the picture of Dick's father which hung above the chimneypiece.

"I've done the best I could for him, Jimmy," he murmured huskily. "He'll have to paddle his own canoe now."

The next day he wrote to Dick and offered the two young people a home with him. Linda could assume charge of the household, and Dick might take his old place as the favored son.

Dick made no reply for a week, and then he merely scribbled a few lines to say that he had furnished a little house at 5 Clement street, where they hoped Uncle Henry would come and see them.

But Uncle Henry did not go.

A year later Linda Waring was putting the final touches to her dinner table. It was Thanksgiving day, and Dick was home for the holiday. She could see his dark head bent over a book in the next room.

Presently Linda crept in and sat down on the floor beside his chair. "What is the matter, Dick?" she asked softly. "Something is bothering you."

"It's Uncle Henry," confessed Dick frankly. "I have felt beastly mean for the last twelve months since we have been estranged. He has been like a father to me, and—well, I'm ashamed of myself." He reddened under her loving gaze.

"Why didn't you say something before, dear?" asked Linda after a little pause. "You know I spoke to you about asking Uncle Henry to spend last Christmas with us, but you said he would not come, so I gave it up."

"I was a fool, Linda," said Dick forcibly. "Time and again I've felt that I must be friends with him once more, and after the bank closed I would take a walk, intending to stop in and see him, but the minute I got within sight of the house all this cursed Waring obstinacy would rise up and send me past the house like a shot."

"If that is the case," said Linda,

arising and bending over him, "I shall put on my things and run around and drag Uncle Henry here by main force. I have laid a plate for him and—"

"It is our place to go to him, Linda," said Dick soberly. "Let us go together."

"But my lovely dinner!" protested Linda, with a wistful glance toward the kitchen.

"Let us take it with us. I want Uncle Henry to taste your pumpkin pies," replied her husband, pumping his fist.

In half an hour the toothsome dinner was snugly packed in two baskets, and the Waring turned their backs on 5 Clement street and boarded a trolley car.

When they reached the Waring mansion Dick ran up the steps like a boy and pressed the bell button.

After a long wait the door opened, and the displeased countenance of Mary Michens, the cook, was thrust forth.

"Good evening, Mrs. Michens," said Dick pleasantly. "Is my Uncle Henry at home?"

"He is not!" replied Mrs. Michens sourly. "Queer doings I call it when a lady has cooked as fine a Thanksgiving dinner as ever I see for him to set before it a minute and then jump up and order it all to be packed in baskets! And him and William has went away with it and me a promising my sister she should have a taste of that turkey and all!"

Dick hesitated. "Perhaps he has gone to see us," he said in a low tone to Linda. "In that case he will be back before long. Let us wait for him."

Within an hour Mr. Henry Waring entered his house, very dejected and slightly irritable. "Take the baskets away, William. You and Mary Michens can divide the contents between you. I take your evening off, both of you. I wish to be alone!"

Whereupon Uncle Henry flung open the library door and stumbled upon his nephew and Linda sitting before the cozy fire.

"So here you are!" said Uncle Henry, blowing his nose violently. "Just been around to your place—nobody home."

Somehow—no one could explain afterward—Uncle Henry found himself sitting on the couch with an arm around each one.

"You were right about some things, Uncle Henry," said Dick humbly. "I can see that if I had waited a year Linda would not have had to work so hard. Most of the burden of economizing has fallen to her share. Show him your hands, Linda!"

"Won't," said Linda saucily. "But we managed to get along somehow, Uncle Henry. It took lots of love, but we were well provided with that commodity. And now we have brought our dinner! Shall we eat it together?"

"By all means," said Uncle Henry briskly. "The servants are all away, and we can have the place to ourselves."

"If you like, Uncle Henry, Linda and I will break up and come and live with you," said Dick slowly. "You are sure you won't mind having a woman in your bachelor paradise?"

Uncle Henry looked from Linda's sweet face to Dick's—stronger and more manly and with a deep content in his eyes.

"Folderol!" said Uncle Henry, with vehemence.

Makes Brave Man Cowards.

It has been proved that the comparatively harmless bombarding, so far as wounds are concerned, of a besieged town is terribly demoralizing to the bravest men. When a shell bursts near a group of twenty men it may kill one and wound two, while the remaining seventeen escape without a scratch. It will be found, however, that many of these are never the same men again.

No matter how iron nerved they were before they are now irresolute and timid, and all their faculties are weakened. Very often they are jeered at by their comrades because of this change, but this is utterly unjust. In fact, their brain and spinal cord have been injured by being violently shaken against the walls of their bony cavities. The same thing occurs in railway collisions. People who were robust become quite feeble and nervous, though they may not have received a scratch. This curious state in the case of soldiers is well recognized by doctors under the name of the mental injuries of explosives. The injuries are really quite as physical as a shattered leg, for they consist of a tissue of bruising of the very delicate tissue of the spinal cord and brain.

A Roman Fortune Teller.

A fortune teller of a lower order who lives in a dirty and obscure house is constantly applied to by jealous lovers. A girl who has a hated rival sends the latter under the veil of friendship to consult the fortune teller, who is prepared beforehand to frighten her from her pursuit of the man she loves. While the hag mixes the cards and the girl watches three knocks are heard at the door.

"That is a bad sign," says the witch. "It means that you are not beloved."

The fortune teller continues to lay the cards several times, but always with a bad result. The girl is told that the man she loves has no intention of marrying her and is advised to have recourse to all sorts of magic, for which she pays a considerable sum.

The rival who has sent her also pays the witch, who thus earns a double fee. The objects sold by the witch as charms are many and various. One is a bit of rag, another is a purse containing salt, a bit of hay, some barley and some nails. These charms are said to lose their power after a month or two, when they must be replaced.—Chambers' Journal.

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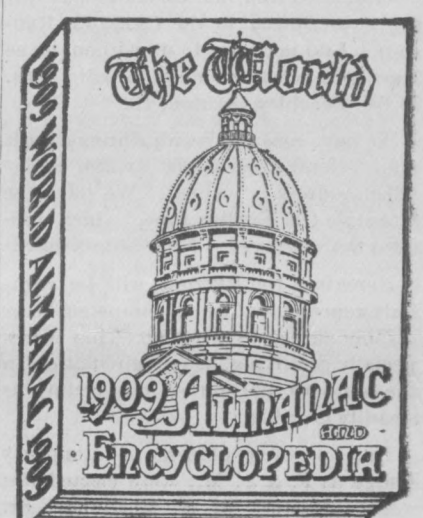
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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

The W. W. Crapster home, on York St., was bid to \$1975., last Saturday, but was not sold.

Numerous social events have engaged the attention of our younger society members, during this week.

The Sunday school room of the Lutheran church is being improved with a coat of alabastine, and a new carpet.

Rev. J. O. Yoder, of Union Mills, and Mr. Milton A. Myers, of Pleasant Valley, visited Mr. Jessie Myers, on Wednesday.

The customary Week of Prayer services will be held in the various churches, next week, beginning on Sunday night.

Mrs. Ida S. Sentz, of Baltimore, visited her sister, Mrs. Levi Frock and other relatives at this place, during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Angell, have been spending the holidays in York county, and will return home on Saturday evening.

Miss Flora Arnold returned to Hanover, on Monday, after spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Arnold.

The Reformed Sunday School and choir rendered a splendid program, in the church, on Christmas night, to a very large audience.

On Tuesday, W. E. Burke erected for Jacob H. Marker, in Frizellburg, an iron fence said to be one of the finest in this county, without exception.

Our Calendar business, for this season, was closed this week by printing a lot for John H. Marker, of Marker's Mill, containing a fine cut of his mill building.

The regular meeting of the Fire Company, when officers for 1909 will be elected, will be held this (Friday) evening at half past six o'clock, instead of seven, as usual.

"Enclosed find one dollar to pay for my subscription to the CARROLL RECORD. I do not want to do without it, as I get so much home news in it." Mrs. D. W. Beachley, Ashton, Ill.

We have recently been printing a great many visiting cards—50 at 25¢, or 35¢ when address is wanted. We have the late style Old English type, which imitates the engraved, Mail orders filled.

Hereafter, the RECORD will be regularly represented by a competent correspondent at Sykesville. This is especially gratifying, as our circulation in the southern portion of the county is steadily growing.

The following officers of Monocacy Lodge A. F. & A. M., were elected last week: Master, R. S. McKinney; Sr. Warden, O. J. Stonesifer; Jr. Warden, H. S. Hill; Secretary, C. Edgar Yount; Treas., D. J. Hesson.

The great "bargain" season of the year is now at hand. Every merchant has odds and ends, and surplus stock to dispose of, and is willing to do so at a big sacrifice. Read our advertisements, and find out what, and where the bargains are.

A man in Warren, Pa., slipped on the hull of a grape, fell against an iron fence and put out one of his eyes, the fault of somebody's thoughtlessness. In Taneytown, fruit shells of all kinds are thrown on the sidewalks very plentifully, a practice which should render offenders liable to very severe penalties.

Mrs. Theresa P., wife of Mr. John W. McFadden, died at her home in Holmesburg, Pa., on Tuesday, aged 49 years. Mr. and Mrs. McFadden, lived for a number of years, at Trevanion, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Shriver, the latter a sister of Mr. McFadden. Funeral services will be held today, Saturday.

Taneytown Grange No. 184, will celebrate the 100th. anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, Feb. 12 and 13, 1909. A program will be prepared for the occasion and reported later. Supper will be served both days at a reasonable price, consisting of oysters, chicken salads, fruits and vegetables in various forms. A cordial invitation is extended to the public, and a hearty welcome in reserve.

Master James, the nine year old son of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Haines, of this district, died on Thursday afternoon. Funeral services will be held at the home, this Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, interment following in the Reformed cemetery. The little boy was internally injured, on Wednesday, while riding on a piece of farm machinery, but was not thought to be so seriously hurt until a short time before his death. He was a very bright, intelligent boy.

Soon we will be in the happy condition of not being compelled to make excuses to visitors for our dark streets, and will besides have the satisfaction of enjoying real light in our stores and homes. John's tank wagon will be easier to haul, before long, but we suspect that he will not go broke, on account of that, if reports be true that he controls the manufacture of carbide. Now, everybody look pleasant, and tell the town Commissioners what sensible fellows they are for deciding to put in an acetylene gas plant.

Watch-meeting services were held in the Lutheran church on Thursday night, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

Washington Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A., elected the following officers, on Thursday night; President, Curtis G. Bowers; Vice-president, Emanuel Harner; Master of Forms, L. D. Reid; Rec. Sec'y., John J. Reid; Fin. Sec'y., Geo. E. Koutz; Treas., Chas. O. Fuss; Conductor, John A. Null; Inspector, O. D. Sell; Guard, Ernest Hyser; Trustees, John S. Bower, Daniel H. Fair, Chas. E. Ridding, B. O. Slonaker and Geo. E. Koutz; Janitor, Sherman Gilds.

James A. Harner died at the home of his son, Addison Harner, in Hanover, last Tuesday from a complication of diseases, aged 82 years 4 months and 1 day. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Anna Messinger, five sons—Granville Harner, of near Kump's Station, Md., Obediah, of two Taverns, James, of near Kingsdale, John and Addison Harner, of Hanover, and two daughters—Mrs. Samuel Mayers, of near Kingsdale, and Mrs. Eli Fox, of Hanover.

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Envelopes for Business Use.

The old-fashioned buff envelopes, for business purposes, are right in style again, and we have them in stock. We are also carrying a stock of safety paper envelopes, costing but a little more than the regular grades. We now deal directly with the manufacturers, for envelopes, and can fill all wants just a little better than ever. Samples and prices cheerfully furnished to out of town customers.

Let us supply you with a stock of business stationery—now is the time to provide for the needs of the New Year, and you might as well get nice clean work as the other kind.

Brave Fire Laddies
often receive severe burns, putting out fires, then use Bucklen's Arnica Salve and forget them. It soon drives out pain. For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Cuts and Bruises its earth's greatest healer. Quickly cures Skin Eruptions, Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Felons; best Pile cure made. Relief is instant. 25c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store.

A Pleasant Surprise.

(For the Record.)
The hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Humbert, was the scene of a pleasant gathering, on Monday, 28, it being Mr. Humbert's birthday anniversary. After a sumptuous dinner was served, consisting of various courses, a pleasant time spent in social conversation, after which the guests left for their respective homes, wishing Mr. Humbert many more happy birthdays.

Those present were: Michael Humbert and wife; John Humbert, wife and family; Albert Clabaugh, wife and family; James Humbert, wife and family; Edward Hobbs, wife and family; Herbert Humbert, wife and daughter; Nellie; Jos. Study, wife and son Albert; Misses Nettie Boyd and Grace Motter.

Don't Take the Risk.

When you have a bad cough or cold do not let it drag along until it becomes chronic bronchitis, or develops into an attack of pneumonia, but give it the attention it deserves and get rid of it. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you are sure of prompt relief. From a small beginning the sale and use of this preparation has extended to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. Its many remarkable cures of coughs and colds have won for it this wide reputation and extensive use. Sold by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Ample Cause.

"What on earth possessed you to become engaged to Herbert?" a young lady asked her friend. "You don't love him an atom!"

"I know," was the candid reply, "but that horrid Jones girl does!"

Poor Angel.

"I wonder," said the sweet young thing, "why a man is always so frightened when he proposes?"

"That," said the chronic bachelor, "is his guardian angel trying to hold him back."

Marked Him.
"Are you aware who I am?"
"Sure! Didn't I just call you an old idiot?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Hat and the Title.

There is an amusing English definition of "gentleman." It is "a man who wears a silk hat and if he has no other title insists upon having 'Esq.' added to his name when letters are addressed to him."

The west end Londoner of social pretensions accepts this definition in practice. Summer and winter, in rain or shine, he wears a high silk hat in the streets of London and carries it into the drawing room when he pays an afternoon call. It is only when he takes a train for the provinces or for the continent that he ventures to use more comfortable headgear. He also expects to have the distinction of "esquire" when a letter is addressed to him and is highly offended if he finds on the envelope the prefix "Mr." As a matter of fact, the number of English gentlemen who are legally entitled to the mediaeval honor of "esquire" is insignificant. It is a self-assumed title which signifies nothing that is substantial in rank or privilege. In common use in London "esquire" simply means that the person so addressed does not choose to be associated with tradesmen and ordinary working people and that he is a "gentleman" who invariably wears a silk hat.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

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

SALE REGISTER

All Sales for which this office does the printing and advertising will be inserted under this heading, (3 lines) free of charge, until sale. All others will be charged 50c for four insertions and 10c for each additional insertion, or \$1.00 for the entire term. For longer notices charges will be made according to length and number of insertions.

FEBRUARY.

- Feb. 2-12 o'clock, Mrs. Geo. A. Mehring, near Kump. Live Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Feb. 25-12 o'clock, C. F. Bohn, near York Road. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Feb. 26-12 o'clock, Jas. H. Reaver, near Harney. Live Stock and Implements. G. H. Thompson, Auct.
- Feb. 26-12 o'clock, Amos U. Zentz, in Taneytown. Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Feb. 27-12 o'clock, Harry Renner, 1 mile east of Harney. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

MARCH.

- Mar. 1-10 o'clock, Martin Bros., near Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 2-12 o'clock, John E. Bullington, Middleburg dist. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 3-10 o'clock, Arnold Bros., near Bridgeport. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 4-10 o'clock, Chas. F. Hoffman, near Emmitsburg. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 4-10 o'clock, Mrs. O. A. Shank, near Otter Dale. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 5-10 o'clock, J. R. Ohler, bet. Harney and Emmitsburg. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 5-12 o'clock, Emanuel Koozts, near Marker's Mill. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 6-10 o'clock, Frank Baumgardner, near Bridgeport. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 6-10 o'clock, Jacob Houck, near Bruceville. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 8-10 o'clock, Wm. Arthur, near Tyrone. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 9-10 o'clock, C. O. Hummer, near Detour. Live Stock and Implements. T. J. Kolb, Auct.
- Mar. 9-10 o'clock, George Overholtzer, near Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 10-10 o'clock, Mrs. Geo. W. Weant and E. P. Myers, Adams, near Harney. Stock, Implements, Furniture. Wm. T. Smith, Auctioneer
- Mar. 10-12 o'clock, Sam'l C. Reuver, Valentine farm, nr Bridgeport. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 10-10 o'clock, J. T. Myers, near Pleasant Valley. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 11-10 o'clock, Stewart Brandenburg, Union Bridge. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 11-9 o'clock, Harry B. Ohler, on Baumgardner farm, nr Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 12-12 o'clock, Wm. F. Kiser, near Hobson Grove school. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 13-12 o'clock, John Newcomer, Jr., Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 13-12 o'clock, Claude Clemson, near Four Points. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 15-12 o'clock, Frank Keefer, near Union Bridge. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 16-12 o'clock, Albert M. Rowe, near Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 17-10 o'clock, Jas. H. Reaver, near Harney. Live Stock and Implements. G. R. Thompson, Auct.
- Mar. 17-10 o'clock, Wm. Eckenrode, on Diehl farm nr Uniontown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 18-12 o'clock, Geo. W. Hape, near Hape's Mill. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 19-10 o'clock, John C. Humbert, near Middleburg. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 20-12 o'clock, Lewis J. Hemler, near Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 22-10 o'clock, Theodore B. Koozts, one mile east of Kump. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 24-12 o'clock, Isaiah Lambert, Taneytown. Household Furniture. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 25-10 o'clock, Wm. Erb, Copperville. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 26-12 o'clock, John Aulthouse, near Palmer's Mill. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 27-12 o'clock, A. J. Graham, near Kump. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- Mar. 29-1 o'clock, Mrs. Annie Wivil, near Otter Dale. Household Goods, Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

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 45c a pair; large young and old Chickens, 9c to 10c small chickens, 13 to 2 lbs., 12c; **Calves** 6c, 50c for delivering. Ducks, Geese, Guinea and Turkeys wanted, not received later than Thursday 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



IF YOU HAVE Astigmatism it may be the cause of that headache. Come to me and have your eyes carefully examined. DR. C. L. KEFAUVER, Optical Specialist, will be at Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, on Thursday, Jan. 7th.

LOST or Stolen, Black Shepherd Dog, from my place, last week. Any information concerning its whereabouts will be appreciated.—ALBERT BAKER, Harney, Md.

NOTICE.—The Motion Picture Entertainment will be given on Saturday night, Jan. 9th., and every Saturday thereafter, instead of Tuesday. Admission, 15c. Doors open at 7.30. You certainly have a good 15c worth of fun.

NOTICE.—We wish to inform the public that we make custom brooms. Send us your corn.—CLAYTON KOONS & Co., Middleburg, Md.

NEW YEAR PRICES at SNIDER'S Bargain Store, Harney. We will make a special cut price on Pittsburgh Field, Poultry, and Hog Fence, for 30 days. Every suit and Overcoat at cost and away below. Plush Robes, all less than cost. You will find our store full of special bargains in every line. Wishing you a prosperous New Year.—M. R. SNIDER.

SIMPLE, harmless, effective! Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Indigestion, etc.—Get them at MCKELLIP'S. 1-2-3mo

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.—Old established Saloon doing a paying business. No better stand in Carroll Co. Apply to Pilot Office, Union Bridge, Md. 1-2-3c

JUST RECEIVED.—A supply of Compound Syrup of White Pine and Tar, for relief of Coughs and Colds.—Get it at MCKELLIP'S. 1-2-3mo

JUST RETURNED from the 1900 Washer Factory, and have laid in a large stock. Will sell a number of 1900 Washers inside the next 60 days, below regular prices.—L. K. BIRELY, Gen. Agt., Middleburg, Md., or ELCIE FROCK, Local Agent, York Road.

TO MAKE ROOM on my place, will sell at a sacrifice, 1 Cutting Box for power, also 1 Corn Shelter.—L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg, Md. Bell Phone.

SHOOTING MATCH.—An open clay target shooting match will be held at my place, 1 mile east of Keysville, on Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, for Turkeys, etc.—GEO. W. ROOP.

FRESH COW for sale, good and all right, by E. O. GARNER, near Copperville.

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. 12-26-21

STILL FOR RENT. My house and ground, with all other privileges. Apply to MRS. MOSES SEABROOK, Middleburg. 12-26-21

FOR RENT.—Dwelling and blacksmith shop, or Dwelling alone. Apply to JOHN J. HESS, Harney, Md. 12-19-21

DOLLAR SAVED, is a dollar made. Get your Lumber sawed at 40¢ per 100 ft, at—F. P. PALMER'S, Pine Hill Mills, Md. 12-19-21

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

Notice to Taxpayers.

I will be at the Elliot House, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1909, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., for taxes. After this date all taxes will be in arrears and subject to 6 per cent interest. E. F. SMITH, Collector.

Our Wonderful Railroads.

Gail Hamilton was right when she said that if there were never to be any railways on this continent it would have been an impertinence for Columbus to have discovered it. Only by the railways could its magnificent distances be bridged. Equally correct was Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, when, on throwing up the first shovelful of earth for the first railway of the United States which was intended to carry passengers and freight, the Baltimore and Ohio, he exclaimed, "I consider this event second only to that of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, if second even to that." That was in 1828. But England was far ahead of us in railway building in the beginning. Even Russia got a better start than we did. At the outset we imported not only our locomotives and cars, but also the rails on which they were run and the men to run them. However, John Stevens, Peter Cooper, Evan Thomas, Matthias Baldwin and others changed all this and in their various fields laid the foundations of a railway system which is today in dimensions and completeness far ahead of that of any other half a dozen countries in the world combined.—Leslie's Weekly.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store" **BOYS' KNEE PANTS, 19c.**
Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

DOWN GO PRICES
To Clean Out All Odds and Ends and Broken Lots Quickly!
Every Item in this announcement is sold at an enormous sacrifice.

- Ladies' Long Coats**
\$4.98 Coats, now \$3.19.
\$6.75 Coats, now \$11.98.
\$11.50 Coats, now \$8.98.
\$10.00 Coats, now \$6.50.
\$10.25 Coats, now \$6.89.
\$6.50 Coats, now \$4.19.
\$8.90 Coats, now \$5.89.
\$7.90 Coats, now \$5.19.
- Bed Blankets**
.50 Blankets, .39
.75 Blankets, .60
\$2.40 Wool Blankets, \$2.19
\$4.50 All Wool Blankets, \$3.48
\$6.00 All Wool Blankets, \$4.98
- Men's Long Overcoats**
\$6.50 Coats, now \$5.19
\$9.25 Coats, now \$7.49
\$11.95 Coats, now \$8.89
\$10.00 Coats, now \$7.98
\$13.50 Coats, now \$9.98
\$6.50 Coats, now \$5.19
\$5.00 Coats, now \$3.19
- Misses' and Children's Coats**
3 year old \$1.95 Coats, now \$1.48.
6 year old \$3.50 Coats, now \$2.78.
6 year old \$3.95 Coats, now \$2.78.
6 year old \$2.50 Coats, now \$1.37.
8 year old \$5.75 Coats, now \$3.78.
10 year old \$6.00 Coats, now \$3.89.
10 year old \$5.50 Coats, now \$3.78.
12 year old \$6.00 Coats, now \$3.89.
12 year old \$7.90 Coats, now \$5.19.
12 year old \$3.50 Coats, now \$1.89.
12 year old \$4.98 Coats, now \$2.89.
12 year old \$2.50 Coats, now \$1.37.
14 year old \$4.75 Coats, now \$2.98.
14 year old \$3.50 Coats, now \$1.89.
16 year old \$8.00 Coats, now \$5.19.
18 year old \$7.50 Coats, now \$4.29.
- Men's 50c Underwear, 43c**
Heavy Fleece Lined.
- Ladies' Storm Rubbers, 39c**
- Men's Rubber Boots, \$2.45**
- Men's Felt Boots, \$1.98**
- Bed Comforts**
\$1.35 Comforts, \$1.20.
\$2.00 Comforts, \$1.75.
\$1.25 Comforts, .98.
- Men's Rain Coats**
\$12.00 Coats, now \$8.98
\$9.75 Coats, now \$7.49
\$10.25 Coats, now \$7.98
- Boys' Overcoats**
13 year old \$4.90 Coats, now \$3.98.
9 year old \$3.75 Coats, now \$2.89.
10 year old \$5.00 Coats, now \$3.95.
10 year old \$4.25 Coats, now \$3.48.
7 year old \$3.95 Coats, now \$2.89.
8 year old \$3.75 Coats, now \$2.25.
9 year old \$3.95 Coats, now \$2.98.
- Men's Black Alpine Hats, 48c**
- Furs and Muffs**
\$2.95 Black French Coney Furs, \$1.98
\$10.00 Brown Opossum Furs, \$6.89
\$6.50 Black Coney Furs, \$3.98
\$5.50 Dark Brown Coney Furs, \$3.48
\$3.95 Brown Coney Furs, \$2.98
\$5.50 Black Opossum Muff, \$3.98
\$4.90 Grey Squirrel Fur, \$4.19

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.

VIGOROUS FRUIT TREES
Berries, Plants, etc., etc.
A complete line. Highest Quality. Stock Guaranteed. **Sprayers and Spraying Solution.** Prices Inviting. Local Agent—JACOB B. FROCK, Tyrone, Md.
Westminster Nurseries, Westminster, Md. 1-2-3m

Holiday 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.

Notice to Creditors.
This is to give notice that the subscribers has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of JAMES W. WHITE, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 2nd day of July, 1909; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hands this 2nd day of January, 1909.
JOHN F. WHITE, EDWIN H. SHARRETT, Administrators.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market
Corrected weekly, on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.
Wheat, dry milling new 98@100
Corn, new and dry 60@70
Rye 45@50
Oats 45@50
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, 1.04@1.04
Corn 64@65
Oats 75@75
Rye 75@75
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 7@8