

# THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1909.

NO. 29

## NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

A. E. Stevenson, democrat, of Illinois, is contesting the election of Governor Deeney, Republican, who was returned as elected by a plurality of 23,164. The democrats allege all sorts of frauds and illegality, especially in Cook county, and claim 50,000 more votes should be counted for Stevenson.

An amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill increasing the salary of the President to \$100,000 and the salaries of the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to \$20,000 was on Monday reported favorably to the Senate by Mr. Clark, of Wyoming, from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Our friend, Mr. Eph. B. Repp, of Washington, D. C., has sent us a copy of Senator LaFollette's new weekly Magazine. The publisher has evidently left a vast field for improvement, especially in appearance, if the new magazine of "truth" is to occupy an important place in American literature. Perhaps it will make up in novelty and spiciness that which it lacks in good looks.

There has been an exciting week in the Tennessee legislature over the question of State-wide prohibition. The Senate, on Tuesday, passed the bill, after a hot debate, by a vote of 20 to 13. The House passed the bill, on Wednesday. The Governor is strongly opposed to the law and will likely veto it. The state is already strongly local option, but the present law would make the entire state dry.

The Frederick Examiner thinks it has found a new scheme in Democratic politics in the county, which involves journalistic leadership by The Weekly Chronicle, of Emmitsburg, with Mr. H. Dorsey Etchison as the new chief of the Klan in active field work. Perhaps the Examiner's wish for trouble in the ranks of the enemy, is father to the thought, for as yet the signs are not overly strong that there is "anything in it."

Two men were killed by the Western Maryland R. R., in Adams county Pa., last Saturday and Sunday. The first was an unknown colored man, near Oxford, who had evidently gone to sleep on the track. He was seen by the engineer, but the train could not be stopped soon enough to prevent his being struck. The second was that of Mr. Schultz, a fireman, of Hanover, who fell between the engine and tender, and was run over, his body being cut in two.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, told the House Committee on Agriculture on Monday, some startling facts about the fight against the foot and mouth disease which has existed for several weeks among certain herds of cattle in Michigan, Pennsylvania and Maryland. It is believed that human beings have developed the disease, if not from serum for vaccination in which the disease is believed to have been imported from abroad, then by eating the meat of diseased cattle.

Maryland's presidential electors met in Annapolis, on Monday, and cast six votes for Bryan and Kern, and two votes for Taft and Sherman. The legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the expense of each elector and left \$100, for incidentals. Gov. Crothers entertained the electors at dinner, after the formalities were over. The record of the vote of the various states will be sent to the President of the U. S. Senate, and will be formally opened and announced by him on the second Wednesday in February.

Baltimore is probably the only city in the country that has a \$400,000 playground for the small boys in the heart of its business section. This choice lot has several lower berths under the sidewalk also, which are convenient for a night's lodging, and many a wandering Willie has taken advantage of the Hotel de Nature. It is at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, and belongs to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It used to be the site of its old office building, five years ago, but the site came along. The lot is for sale, but the price is in the way—over \$57,000 a square foot.

The sixth annual report of the Maryland State Library Commission has just been issued. Among other things mentioned is the fact that as a result of the efforts of J. Herbert Stabler, field secretary and library organizer, library associations were organized in Mount Airy and Westminster, and a large number of places were induced to apply for traveling libraries. In many cases, it is stated, the school teachers saw the need, and, in consequence, traveling libraries have been established in school houses, where they are patronized by the people of the towns and the scholars alike.

An appropriation of \$161,018,000 for pensions was recommended, on Wednesday, by the Committee on Appropriations in the drafting of the annual Pension Appropriation bill. This amount is not more than \$2,000,000 less than the appropriation last year, which was \$163,018,000. In the report to the House it will be shown that the republic has expended since its beginning \$3,751,108,809 in pensions. The committee inserted in the bill a provision that the 18 pension agencies throughout the country be reduced to one, to be located in Washington. The Senate has twice failed to agree to such a proposal.

## Carpenter—Clabaugh.

The following account from the Omaha News describes the marriage of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Clabaugh, Jr., both of whom are well known in Taneytown:

The wedding of Miss Ellen Clabaugh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Clabaugh, and Gilbert Carpenter was celebrated Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, 1922 South Thirty-third street. The Rev. T. J. Mackay officiated. The bride was charming in her wedding gown of white satin, made in directoire style and elaborately trimmed with duchess lace. Her long tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The bride's only attendants were little Miss Eleanor Carpenter and Miss Virginia Forbes. They wore dainty white lingerie frocks, pink sashes and pink ribbon bows in their hair. There was no best man, but Harry Carpenter and Isaac Carpenter, Jr., stretched the white satin ribbons. Green and white was the general color scheme used in all of the rooms except the living room, where a profusion of pink roses were used. The marriage lines were read in the parlor before a screen of white carnations and ferns. Following the ceremony, there was a reception for the wedding guests and in the receiving line were Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Clabaugh and Mrs. Clabaugh, of Philadelphia, grandmother of the bride.

Mrs. G. W. Clabaugh wore a beautiful gown of gray chiffon over pink silk with applique toned in shades of pink, and Mrs. Clabaugh, of Philadelphia, wore a gray satin gown trimmed with duchess lace. About 150 guests were present at the wedding and reception. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have gone for a month's wedding trip in Cuba, and other southern points, and will be at home on their return at 1922 South Thirty-third street.

## A Letter from Fairfield, Neb.

EDITOR RECORD:

Your valuable paper which reaches us regularly each week. We have had good crops again this past year; of the 106 acres of wheat I sowed last year, I cut about one hundred acres, some of the ground being too wet at harvest time to reap it. Thrashed 1800 bushels; had 3000 bushels of corn from 85 acres; and 425 bushels of oats off 15 acres. I sold part of my wheat at 72c, some at 89c; wheat is 90c here now, corn 50c and oats 40c.

Land is fast advancing in price, ranging from \$65.00 to \$125.00 per acre. Every farmer has a telephone in his house, R. F. D. everywhere, and a few of the farmers have autos. We are having fine weather; we had 5 inches of snow during Thanksgiving but it did not lay long. On Feb. 14, we will dedicate the new Christian church, in place of the one destroyed by the cyclone, June 5.

E. G. KISER.

## Who Wants a Continued Story?

Sometimes, there are things an Editor would like to know from his readers; in fact, he generally wants to know their likes and dislikes with reference to his paper, so that he can please them, when possible. Just now, the Editor of the RECORD would like to know whether many readers would care for a novel—a good continued story—taking the place of the weekly short story, or whether they prefer the latter?

We have no room for both, but can give the one most desired; the continued story, of course, would be in larger installments than the present short story. We will not make the change unless there is strong desire for it.

Honestly, now, isn't the RECORD a pretty good newspaper, these days? Does it not give lots of correspondence, and other things you want to read? Suppose you take another county paper, don't you find enough in the RECORD, not to the other, to be worth \$1.00 a year to you? Do you realize that the real reason why you read is because it pays?

We are always ready to extend our thanks where they are due; hence take pleasure in thanking hundreds of our subscribers who have paid their subscriptions—the most of them in advance—during the past month; and for the general and prompt responses to our notices of subscriptions falling one year in arrears. There is nothing more appreciated in a newspaper office than promptness on the part of subscribers, as it represents their approval of, and desire for, a paper, in the strongest possible manner. May the year, so well commenced, so continue.

## MARRIED.

BAIR—CLINGAN.—On Jan. 12, 1909, at the Lutheran Parsonage, Taneytown, by Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler, Mr. Emanuel E. Bair to Miss Laura B. Clingan, both of Taneytown.

## Church Notices.

Services at St. Paul's, Sunday, at 10:30 a. m., Emanuel (Baust) at 2:30 p. m.; Catechism before service at 2:45 p. m.; at 7:30 p. m. Miss Ella Dodder, leader.

MARTIN SCHWEITZER, Pastor.

Regular preaching services will be held in the Taneytown U. B. Church, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock; and Evangelistic services in the Harney church in the evening and during the week.

C. W. CHRISTMAS, Pastor.

There will be preaching in the Church of God, in Uniontown, Sunday, at 10:15 a. m.; Song and Praise Service, at 7 p. m.; Sunday School, at 9 a. m. Preaching at Frizellburg, at 7 p. m. and saluting meeting will be protracted each evening during the week, commencing at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

## THE GOVERNOR'S PLAN.

### How he Expects to Build new Roads without Increasing Taxes on Property.

The Governor has made public his plans for paying the cost of road building, without increasing the tax rate, and says he feels sure that the next legislature will adopt his views. He gives the following figures, representing increased revenue:

Revenue from high liquor license	125,000
Revenue from collateral inheritance tax	100,000
Revenue from automobile tax	100,000
Saving in legislative expenses	50,000
Saving by abolishing all "continuing" appropriations and appropriating State's money for two years only at a time	100,000
Saving by placing the House of Correction on a self-supporting basis	40,000
Total	\$665,000

Although the first two items have already been accomplished, the Governor has a pretty stiff contract before him, without counting the effort that will likely be made to return to a lower liquor license. The automobile interests will unquestionably put up a stiff fight, and may pool issues with the institutions receiving the \$100,000 "continuing" appropriations, and with the politicians who will not relish losing \$50,000 through a saving in legislative expenses.

It is probable, however, that recent revelations showing the exorbitant expense of the Maryland legislature, as compared with other much larger states, may compel the dominant party to pledge itself to reform, especially as it will be necessary for it to be strictly on its good behavior, this year, to carry the disfranchising amendment and to avoid disaster through the operations of the Anti-saloon League. The Governor is a politician, and may be able to force all his plans through. According to the Sun, the following is given as coming from the Governor:

"These figures show, I think, that our interest can be paid and our bonds redeemed without costing the tax-payers a cent. The burden will fall indirectly upon three classes of people, all of whom can stand it and none of whom will feel burdened. They are: First, the man who takes a drink of liquor; second, the man who rides for pleasure in automobiles; and third, the man who wakes up and finds that some relative has left him a fortune."

"These figures are as conservative as I can make them. I believe next year there will be more revenue than I have put down from the liquor licenses, because I have one or two little ideas about that subject that will develop later on. Nor do these figures take into consideration the source from which we all hope and expect ultimately to obtain a revenue sufficient to construct our roads and keep them in repair, and that is the Oyster Culture law, which is now in its infancy, but with the proper amendments and a fair chance will prove a great benefit not only to the oyster-growing counties, but to the whole State. Enough has been shown already, I think, to justify our hope that we can spend this \$50,000 loan without costing the people directly a cent, and when we get the laws now preparing on the statute books—and make no mistake, we will get them on next time—we can see our way far enough ahead to talk about an additional loan of \$6,000,000 for good roads, out of which Baltimore city should have \$2,000,000 to spend on its streets."

Since the publication of the above views, the Governor has been frequently asked about the additional \$6,000,000 loan, and has stated that the situation will likely mean exactly that, but he does not expect the people to object, especially when they find that it costs them nothing. He said:

"The only people who will pay for this loan of ours now are the men who drink whisky, who ride in automobiles and who inherit fortunes which they do not earn themselves. I do not think you will hear any very strenuous objections from the masses of the people about letting these three classes pay for their roads. The revenue to pay interest on and redeem the bonds of the present loan will come from the increased liquor licenses, the automobile tax and the collateral inheritance tax, which has been doubled within the last year. I do not think these classes will kick about what burdens are placed upon them, realizing that they are only just, and I am certain the people who do not drink whisky, ride in automobiles or inherit fortunes they do not earn, will not protest."

## A Natural Gas Project.

A proposition, which may in a measure revolutionize the question of the lighting of small towns, over a considerable strip of this state, is the one which proposes to pipe natural gas from the West Virginia fields to Baltimore. The Standard Oil Co. is said to be back of the proposition, and very naturally local Gas Companies are greatly interested, as it is said that the cost of natural gas would not be over half the cost of the manufactured article and is said to be much better for heat, though probably inferior for light.

The corporation is now supplying gas in Cumberland, and at the last legislature attempted to secure legislation admitting it to Baltimore, Frederick and Hagerstown, but the bill as finally passed seems to have been so loaded down with unfavorable amendments as to have practically killed it. Now it is reported that the Company is trying to sell its product to the consolidated Gas Co., and in case of failure to do that will make a fight to furnish it direct to consumers at 50 cents per 1000 feet.

Arizona and New Mexico are in a fair way to become full-fledged States during the present session of Congress. The House Committee on Territories is to take up the Statehood measures in the immediate future, with the object of reporting them to the House as early as possible.

## Farmers' School on Wheels.

The department of Farmers' Institutes of Maryland Agricultural College is getting ready to start on its annual tour of the state, and will run a specially equipped car over several routes, the following dates having been selected by the W. M. R. R.; February 15th, and 16th., Westminster; the 17th, and 18th., at Thurmont; the 19th, and 20th., at Union Bridge, and the remainder of the month at Hancock, Hagerstown and Smithsburg.

The private car has been remodeled to board and lodge four institute workers, the director and a cook. One half of the car is equipped as a first-class lecture hall—making an institute possible at any railroad station when enough farmers will assemble to justify the department to stop the car. The director has planned one month's work, using the car as a base for operations—two weeks on the Maryland and Pennsylvania railroad and two weeks on the Western Maryland railroad.

Whenever the car stops two men will attend meetings of farmers at places that can be visited in an hour or two hours drive from the car.

A course of four lectures will be given at the car by a third man on orcharding, beginning by selecting nursery stock, planting, cultivation, pruning and other practice to marketing the fruit. This is bringing the opportunity of a college short course within driving distance of the farm and nearly every farm of the State.

The fourth institute worker is a veterinarian of 30 years experience, who is registered by the New York State Breeders' Association as an expert judge. He will pass judgment on horses, sheep or dairy breeds.

A course of four lectures is offered to women by Miss Anna Barrows of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, who will come from New York city every Thursday night and to the car Friday mornings. Miss Barrows has had training and experience in country life and the leading institutions of the East to qualify her to give a course in domestic science of four lectures. The department has engaged Miss Barrows, not alone for the work she will do in her course of lectures, but to advise the department what work can be done by it for Maryland women.

## Proposed New Auto Law.

The State Automobile Commission named by Governor Crothers last year held its second meeting last Friday afternoon in the Union Trust Building and approved a bill drawn by Col. Sherlock Swann, which it is proposed to introduce in the next Legislature. The bill will revolutionize the status and standing of automobiles in this State and will, it is believed, give to Maryland one of the best automobile laws in the whole country.

The bill as approved by the commission provides for the annual license of automobiles according to their horsepower. At present a license tax of \$3 is paid by the owner of an automobile, and that license is good as long as the machine lasts. The new law will provide an annual tax of from \$6 to \$24, according to the horsepower of the car. These licenses will have to be renewed each year. The bill further provides for the appointment of a special State official to take charge of the automobile law and its execution. The issuing of automobile licenses is taken out of the hands of the Secretary of State and given to the new official. The revenue from these licenses, with all automobile fines, is to be turned over to the Good Roads Commission and will be expended in repairing and constructing roads. It is estimated by Governor Crothers that the new law will produce a revenue of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year and that in 10 years this revenue will reach \$400,000 a year, basing this calculation upon the rapid rate at which automobiles are increasing.

## Every Vote for Taft.

Washington, January 11.—A curious and interesting fact is disclosed by an analysis of the returns of the recent presidential election. It is that one county of the United States, Zapata county, Texas, cast its vote unanimously for the electors of William H. Taft, the Republican candidate. This fact was stated recently to Franklin K. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, and he took occasion to investigate the matter. In substantiation of the statement he is in receipt of a certificate of W. R. Davies, Secretary of State of Texas. The certificate, duly signed and officially sealed, shows that Judge Taft's electors received every vote cast in the county. No votes were recorded for the presidency or vice presidency.

Curiously enough, too, this vote was not cast in a strongly Republican state or in a Northern state. Zapata is a county which contains less than 3,000 inhabitants and it cast its 428 votes solidly for the Taft and Sherman electors. Careful examination fails to disclose a similar case in the history of American political elections.

## President Rode 98 Miles.

On Wednesday, President Roosevelt rode from the White House, on horseback, to Warrenton, Va., and returned, a distance of 98 miles. He left at 4 o'clock in the morning and returned at 8:40 at night having been in the saddle about 17 hours. The last 30 miles were made in sleet and rain, and the last 15 miles in almost pitch darkness. He was accompanied by Surgeon General Rixey, Dr. Varey Grayson and Archibald Butt, an aid to the President.

The trip was made to answer some of the President's critics, and to show that if a man not in training can ride over 90 miles a day, it should not be too much to ask men supposed to be in training all the time to ride 90 miles in three days. In less than an hour after returning, the President had changed his sleet covered clothing for evening dress, and appeared in the dining room ready for a hearty meal.

## THE HOUSE IS RILED.

### Tells President His Charges are not True. Full Investigation Demanded.

The House, by a vote of 212 to 35, administered a severe rebuke to the President for his reflections upon the honesty of some of its members relative to the Secret Service department. Resolutions were adopted laying upon the table not only that portion of the President's annual message which contained the original insult, but also his recent special message of January 4, which reiterated his insinuations and invaded the privileges of the House by questioning the motives and intelligence of its members. This special message was laid upon the table in its entirety.

The tone of the debate was temperate, deliberate and dignified. Words were carefully weighed and most of the speakers read their remarks from manuscript, while the members paid close attention. Throughout the discussion the President was scored severely, and inch by inch the whole fabric of his accusation was pulled asunder. That the sentiment of the House almost unanimously upheld the condemnation of the President voiced by the speakers was evidenced by the frequent applause.

Only three members of the House spoke in opposition to the adoption of the resolutions, and the only defense attempted in behalf of the President was negative and along lines of avoidance. Representative Bennett, of New York, championed the President by contending that he meant to convey no insult. He was repeatedly interrupted by members, who took prompt issue with his construction of the meaning of the words which the President used.

In the speeches of Representatives Tawney; Sherley, of Kentucky; Smith, of Iowa, and Fitzgerald, of New York; it was clearly shown that instead of endeavoring to cripple the Administration in the enforcement of the laws, Congress had made careful provision for the use of more than \$7,000,000 by the departments in different kinds of investigations of alleged violations of the law. Representative Tawney showed that he had been misquoted by the President, who had omitted certain words that changed the meaning of Mr. Tawney's statement of the situation and misrepresented his attitude.

On Saturday, the House followed its course of the previous day by introducing a resolution calling for the strict probing of the Secret Service department, and an investigation of its operations as compared with the various acts authorizing it. It is strongly claimed that expenditures have been made without authority of Congress, and that in order to do so, vouchers have been falsified.

The charges against Senator Tillman, made last Saturday, that he was improperly connected with certain public land purchases, were answered by the Senator, on Monday. The evidence in the case was not secured by the Secret Service, but came through the regular routine of the Postoffice Department as a case of misuse of the mails. The story is too lengthy to enter into here, and there are differences of opinion as to the Senator's culpability, his reply is at least not generally accepted as showing conclusively his good faith in the transaction.

The whole matter would have attracted but very little attention, had it not come just after the hot messages of the President, and apparently as an evidence on his part of hostility to Senator Tillman, who had frequently and most viciously, attacked him. The Postmaster General states, however, that the making public of the case was merely a coincidence, and that the President had nothing to do with it.

On Tuesday, Senator Foraker, who is serving his last term, again rehearsed the Brownsville shooting affair, charging that the President illegally employed detectives and falsified evidence in the case. His speech was largely a personal attack on the President, the result of long-standing disagreements between the two. Another sensation of the day was a published statement from Secretary Bonaparte, positively contradicting statements made by Senator Tillman in his speech of Monday, evidently making a clear case of veracity between the two.

## Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Jan. 11th., 1909.—Clara J. Weant and E. P. Myers, administrators of George W. Weant, deceased, received order to sell personal property.

Hattie L. Weaver, guardian of Paul N. Markel and Helen V. Markel, wards, settled her fourth account.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12th., 1909.—The sale of the leasehold estate of Thomas D. Thomson, deceased, finally ratified by the Court.

John Dagen Myers, administrator w. a. of Sarah A. Myers, deceased, settled his first and final account.

The last will and testament of Edward A. Harris, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Edward Reynolds, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors, and who returned inventories of personal property and money.

## House of Correction Self-supporting.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the House of Correction, this week, it was developed that the institution is now self-supporting, and that it will be necessary to ask the next Legislature or subsequent Legislatures for any appropriation whatever for maintenance of the institution.

There is now on hand a cash surplus of \$27,000, and the work being done by the inmates in various branches is of such a remunerative nature that the institution is receiving now more than enough money to meet all expenses. This means that the House of Correction will not have to ask the next Legislature for a cent, and that a yearly drain of from \$30,000 to \$60,000 upon the State Treasury has been removed.

## Congress Killing Time.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Not in the history of the oldest employee's experience at the Government Printing Office has there been a session of Congress at which the business of Congress, at a corresponding date in the session, had dragged so far as this year.

This statement is made on authority of people at the big printer, which is the best possible barometer of the Congressional situation. Nowhere else is there so excellent a gauge of the progress of business in Capitol Hill. If the appropriation bills and reports are not coming in to be printed, it is because the committees have not been getting done the necessary work of preparing them. And this is just what the printing office people say is happening this session.

Everybody recognizes now that Congress is away behind its job. There are about seven weeks left of the session, and most of the work to be done. The period before the holidays never produces much of results. This year was no exception. Since the holidays Congress has been occupied with its feud with the President, and hasn't had much time for other work.

Meanwhile the feud with the President is going to keep right on taking time. Congress is not going to pass anything that the President particularly wants passed, and it is likely to leave unpassed some things that it suspects he would veto. Thus there is reported to be a move among the House leaders to postpone passage of the sundry civil bill till the special session in order that the President may not get the chance to veto it. The President is credited with determination to carry his fight up to the extreme of vetoing this whole measure if Congress doesn't restore the Secret Service fund in the control which formerly ruled it. An appropriation bill is a serious matter; this one carries all the salaries for the Government service and many other things; but the President could veto it without interference with public service, because the special session could easily re-pass it before July 1, when the new appropriations take effect. Congress, having got wind of this alleged intention to veto, proposes to beat the White House to it by omitting to pass any sundry civil bill while Mr. Roosevelt is in office.

The Senate is going to have its inquiry into the uses of the Secret Service, and the House has authorized another of the same kind, which means more opportunity for using time. Then the Brownsville affair and Senator Tillman's personal differences with the President hold promise of great potentialities of trouble and time-killing. In short, there is no reason why this session can't talk itself to death if it likes; and the printing office people say it is doing just that.

## To Revise the Game Laws.

Governor Crothers appointed on Monday the largest of all the unpaid commissions he has named. This new body is to revise the game and fish laws of the State, placing them upon a modern and progressive basis; establishing uniformity throughout Maryland and taking other steps to protect game and fish as they should be protected. The Governor hopes the commission will go thoroughly into the subject. He desires to see the obsolete laws repealed, and a comprehensive, uniform law for the State enacted.

The Governor says he has given the subject considerable thought within the last few weeks; that he found many people interested in the proper protection of game and fish and that he also found the laws of Maryland do not protect adequately. He also found that nearly every county has a different game law at present.

There has been wide complaint of conditions, which the Governor thinks is well founded, and his aim is to have this condition rectified by the next Legislature. At present the total amount of money available by the State for the protection of game is \$2,500. The Governor's idea is that by taking up the question of licenses and fines, in forming the new law, the commission he has named can have passed a bill that will provide sufficient money to enable the Game Warden to protect the game and enforce the law and will save the State money it now spends for this purpose.

Attorney Guy Steele is the member of the committee from Carroll county.

## The Quarantine Raised.

The government quarantine against the hoof and mouth disease was modified, on Tuesday, by the Agricultural Department at Washington, in the event of removing the embargo against cattle in the infected districts of Carroll and Baltimore counties, and certain counties in Pennsylvania and New York. This order applies to all inter-state shipments, but the embargo against exporting cattle still remains, and is likely to remain for a long time.

It is good news that Carroll county, and the whole state, is free from the disease—which fortunately never existed to any great extent—not only because of the disease itself, but because of the immense loss to business sustained each day of the quarantine.

It is stated that the Department of Agriculture will issue a bulletin shortly explaining the origin, development and partial extinction of the foot and mouth disease among cattle, sheep, hogs and even human beings. In cattle the disease first manifests itself by very high fever and chills. The next symptoms are vesicles or blisters which form in the mouth on the lips, tongue and also in between the claws of the feet. There is much salivation at this period, but after the vesicles break and ulcers have formed the temperature subsides and the animals begin to recover.

The mortality of cattle is described as being as high as 50 per cent. in severe cases, although ordinarily the fatality does not exceed four or five per cent. In stamping out the disease the government has slaughtered about 200 cattle, 300 to 400 sheep and from 1,700 to 1,800 hogs.

## THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16th., 1909.

AN EXCHANGE facetiously remarks that there are two distinct classes in the world; those who have done something and want their names kept out of the papers, and those who have not done anything worth printing but want their names put in.

AUTOMOBILISTS are booked for a good stiff contribution towards making good roads, and there appears to be no way out of it, especially as the state "needs the money" in order to help make the good roads movement work, without a big increase in the tax rate. A few fellows, with plenty of money, are easier to pull than a whole state full of people who don't want to pay more taxes, even if there were no better reasons.

THERE IS SAID to be danger of a potato famine—not this year, but on general principles; not large enough acreage, the danger of bugs, etc. Our experts ought to know, but we can't see it that way. About every other year, potatoes are so plentiful that the market price is too low for profit; this naturally discourages surplus production, which of course has its effect on the acreage when the crop is light, and higher in price. If there could be a profitable fixed price, there would be no danger of a famine.

JUST FOR THE sake of a principle, we refused a profitable advertising contract, last month; one which would have paid nearly double our regular commercial advertising rate. As we see this contract in many of our exchanges, no doubt our rules are considered too finely drawn to be business-like. But, we are not answerable for the rules of others, nor do they influence us greatly in matters pertaining to questions of right or wrong; what we care most about is that the RECORD shall not extend its indorsement, though indirectly, to doubtful advertisements, even for good pay.

### The Thunder Storm in Congress.

The turn taken in affairs between the President and Congress is not only interesting, but decidedly unfortunate, if not worse. Even the strongest personal friends of the President, in both branches of Congress, have felt it incumbent on them to express their emphatic disapproval of his course in attacking the personal character of members, and of his use of the Secret Service department. Indeed, Congress is in such a bad temper, at present that the pugnacious President need look for but little support, and perhaps not even full justice.

When sentiment supports the ill-tempered Senator Tillman, and sees only his side of provocation between him and the President, it is a pretty sure indication of the quality of the defense the President will receive. As his whole administration has abounded in acts which have fractured Congressional etiquette, and included many exhibitions of personal authority not heretofore indulged in, the present situation is but the culmination of a long list of grievances—some of which are fancied rather than real—which may now be settled for without fear of the "big stick."

The President was not wise in saying things which could have no good effect, other than to relieve himself of resentment held against leaders who had, in one way or another, antagonized his plans and wishes. At least, this is the light in which his latest messages have been viewed—as a sort of farewell broadside—and the result is an unfortunate, if not disreputable, ending to what has been, in many respects, one of the best administrations our country has ever experienced.

The President, however, may be expected to put up a stiff defense of everything he has said and done. He is not a "quitter," and there is no evidence, except argument and supposition, that he has been intentionally dishonest, or unjustifiable, in his messages, but Congress has now the best sort of a chance to whitewash itself—should it be necessary—and has evidently concluded that the President shall take his medicine, now that he is nearly down and out officially.

One thing is sure; this thunder storm will greatly purify the atmosphere for the opening of Taft's administration. Nothing could be better, to that end,

than to have all the old loads shot off and to start with a clear field. The temper of Congress will be normal, and even those who have been severely "touched" will no doubt feel very much like doing better hereafter, and where wrongs have been uncovered they will be repaired. Except to the President's own credit, perhaps, the flurry is apt to have a lasting beneficial influence.

J. C. Welliver, the well known newspaper correspondent, says of the situation:

"Congress fully recognizes that the people are with the President. It has no hope of changing that condition. It hates him cordially, and thanks its stars day by day that each 24 hours brings one day nearer the time when he will retire from the White House. Except when Grover Cleveland left the executive mansion the second time, the going of a President has not been viewed with so much satisfaction by Congress since Andrew Johnson's time.

There is no knowing how much further the feud may be carried. Nothing would cause surprise now among those best informed of the sentiments entertained on Capitol Hill and at the Executive Mansion.

The President is keeping his temper under better control than does Congress, and he has the added advantage of fighting with his forces concentrated. He doesn't have to struggle with himself attaining a "meeting of the minds" about the character of communication he will deliver. Congress has to agree before it can hand anything up to him, and, no matter how mad they are, it isn't just easy for some 400-and-odd people to agree on the parliamentary expression of their state of mind.

So it is that, even among those public men who would best like to do something peculiarly vicious to the President, there is a strong feeling that Congress is appearing rather foolish before the country. Mr. Roosevelt, to use a homely bit has Congress "buffaloed," and Congress knows it. Congress doesn't stand well with the country and the President does. That's about all there is to it.

### "Too Many Papers."

The newspaper man often finds that specimen of humanity who says "he takes too many papers," and no doubt thinks he is right about it. As a rule, he is dead wrong. A newspaper does not cost a farm, nor even a horse, a year but usually the small sum of one dollar, and this cost is not an expenditure as much as an investment. A man buys a newspaper, primarily, because he wants to read the news, not for enjoyment or gratification, but because it pays him to keep posted on what is doing; he reads, but it is more than likely that he does not know exactly why.

The man of "too many papers," is mistaken and does not realize it. What he ought to do is get himself up in a corner and think the thing out. Let the first question be—Does it pay me to take this newspaper? Let him go over each one—their special features, educational value, literary quality, business importance, desirability in the home, current news, political events and general reading. Then, place the cost against doing without either, and ask—Will it pay?

Of course, we must assume that one who takes a newspaper, reads it. A paper that is not read, is not necessarily of "no account"—it is simply, through his fault, that it is of no account to him. The person who does not read and does not want to, is pretty hard to argue with, even as to his own welfare, and we do not attempt it. This is a free country, in a good many ways, and if a man elects to refrain from reading, that is his privilege.

But, we want to emphasize this one point, that people, in reality, read because it pays to do it; it is an investment, pure and simple. Therefore, the conclusion is that the more good papers and books one can read, and the more his family can read, the better it pays. Even two or three county papers may not be too many to take, providing each one covers a particular field, or policy, not covered as well by another, at least to the extent of a dollar's worth a year. It is a question of getting your dollar back, in something you want to know. Really, the thought that ought to control one in the matter of investment in papers, is, how many can I afford to take, rather than how few can I get along with?

And this, too, is more than worth considering; that newspapers or periodicals should not be taken wholly at the pleasure of "the head of the house," but with full regard for the wishes of the other members of the family. It is difficult to estimate how much satisfaction and pleasure to the women and children, the investment of a few dollars a year in reading matter may bring. Indeed, it is better to actually waste money, for something to read, than to save it too closely, for there is no surer way of losing money than by saving it at the cost of intelligence, for intelligence is money itself.

### Money Spending Pays.

It is worth while, sometimes, to take the broad and liberal view of things in general, and not depend too strongly on our short-sighted, narrow conclusions. For instance, at the close of the war, it would have been thought not only impossible, but an invitation to national

bankruptcy, for our government to pay the hundreds of million dollars it has paid on account of pensions. And yet, our country as a whole, has been enriched by practically the whole of that vast sum—the people received it from the U. S. treasury, and in turn spent it. The same is largely true of the erection of Federal buildings in cities—it is a public means of distributing vast sums.

We are therefore forced to conclude, that, if governmental expenditure of public money is in large part a distribution for the good of the public, so also is the expenditure of such money by smaller governing bodies, and even by ourselves as individuals. In effect, liberality pays, because it adds to general prosperity. This is the real reason why public debts are not great burdens, especially when they are not caused through misappropriation of funds, and why "it pays" to keep up with the times, and to have public improvements, even at an increase of the tax rate.

Money spending, therefore, rather than money hoarding, produces prosperity. Money spent, where it is spent and re-spent, keeps things going and everybody satisfied. On the other hand, money spent out of one's neighborhood, or in such a way that its spending will not visit us with a returning good influence, is not so healthful. This is the chief reason why Chicago mail order houses should not be patronized; the influence of the money sent to them is largely lost to us for all time.

In the matter of small towns, the spending of money for modern improvements is unquestionably well spent money. Too much account is taken of the tax-rate, as a rule. What does a dollar or two a year more taxes amount to, when the town, in some way, gets the benefit? Moreover, the business men, mechanics and professional men, of a town, and all whom they turn influence, indirectly receive back, in actual cash, much more than a little increased tax amounts to. Everything which makes a town more desirable as a place to live in, benefits every citizen of the town, in some way; and it is a striking fact that in those places where money is being most liberally spent, and most actively put to work, there also is money being made most rapidly. Money spending pays.

### The People and Law-making.

The more closely one follows National legislation, the more he must be impressed with the fact that some of the people, if not the whole people, are in very close touch with our law-making bodies, and directly influence them; in other words, that we actually have rule by the people, if not always by the majority; and "the people" means largely those whose personal interests are of such financial importance that they bestir themselves in such a way as to impress members of Congress of the importance of legislation favorable to their interests.

It may be said, broadly speaking, that the whole people are strongest before an election, while only a portion of the people are strongest after the election, and secure the most legislation. The people, as a whole, are not concrete enough to impress Congress; they do not, in a business-like, practical manner, promote their interests as do the corporations and unions; they do not appear before committees, nor employ expensive lobbyists; they are not likely to have on the inside, members peculiarly interested with them. Private interests use all these means.

It is quite easy to realize, therefore, how difficult it must be to secure popular legislation against any great business, or corporation. The present Parcel Post and Postal Savings Bank bills are specimen illustrations. There are powerful private interests arrayed so strongly against both, that the people who favor them will scarcely be heard; and this is true, in effect, as to most legislation, for the masses have short memories and are of a forgiving disposition—a fact no doubt often taken into consideration by the average member of Congress.

Considering the inequality of the situation, and the comparatively little harm that comes from it, our system of government stands the test very well. While there are always favorites near the throne, and bold-beggars receive the choicest of the gifts, there is such an abundance of good so liberally distributed, that the average citizen is at least not so badly off, even though others are much better off, and the door is wide open, all the time, for said average citizen to try to "go up front" if he wants to.

### Gov. Crothers' Plan for More Good Roads

Governor Crothers' interest in good roads is most commendable. He has done much to arouse State pride in improved highways and to convince the public that good roads in the end are cheaper than bad roads. It is true that the Governor has been fortunate in that he could give the object-lesson to the counties and make the city pay the greater portion of the cost, but Maryland is so backward in the matter of good-road building—it is missing so much because it has not got them—that Baltimore can well afford to pay a round price in order to start the State upon the work.

For these reasons we may applaud—though not prepared to assent to—the Governor's proposal that the State prepare to issue \$6,000,000 more for build-

ing good roads, 2,000,000 of it to be spent in Baltimore. The Governor thinks that there will be sufficient revenue from liquor licenses, the automobile tax, the tax on inheritance and from Legislative economy to pay off another bond issue of that amount without increasing the State tax rate. Of course, there are burdens coming on, as, for instance, an estimated annual expenditure of \$400,000 to care for the State insane, which would take practically all of the revenue with which the Governor proposes to pay for more roads. Moreover, since Baltimore would pay about 75 per cent. of the cost of the work, while it would get in return something like 33 per cent. of the money expended, it would have to examine the suggestion more carefully before consenting to it. It might find it cheaper to build its own roads than to pay the State, on the proposed basis, to do it. Still, we do not understand that the Governor is doing more now than to put forward his plan as a tentative one. The News is glad to see enthusiasm for good roads take almost any form, even to planning that the city should pay the lion's share of the cost.

One thing that might make the city stand a tax for highway improvement with better grace would be a board of equalization that would equalize taxes on real estate in Baltimore and the counties, so that when a good road is built—enhancing the value of contiguous land all the way from 25 to 75 per cent.—there will be some way of making the owner who benefits so greatly return more of the unearned increment to the State. In the end we are sure this plan would be much fairer all round, and would remove much of the grumbling against the cost of good roads.

The Good Roads Commission can do a great deal to make the work it is engaged in popular by doing it well and economically. What the people of the State want now is a demonstration that the machinery provided for good-road building is fitted to do it; that politics has no part in it; that when a dollar is expended full value is received. Once convinced that the State is getting the worth of its money for all it spends for these improvements, the taxpayers will be far more readily prepared to pay for them.—Balt. News.

### 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.

### Editorial Infallibility.

To tell the truth with strict accuracy is a gift possessed by few, and that the high-class newspapers keep their columns as free from error as they do is an indication of the wonderful power of discrimination possessed by those who sort the news.

In justice to the editor it must be said that he is frequently willing and, indeed, anxious to kick the lie out of the editorial rooms whenever it can be detected, but to recognize the lie is by no means easy. Too often it comes clothed in garments of respectability.

Indeed, editorial infallibility is not to be hoped for. Its only conspicuous claimant in our recollection has been the New York Sun, whose slogan was, "If you see it in the Sun it's so." But some one has said, "The Sun has not been right since the year one."

Although it is impossible for newspapers to maintain strict accuracy, it would be, we believe, to their advantage to acknowledge their errors more frequently than they do. Nothing short of a strong libel case can induce many newspapers to admit that they have been in the wrong.

The value of the newspaper lies in the fact that the news is circulated while fresh, which condition incurs inaccuracy, but it has been proven to be quite possible to publish a paper which will be sufficiently truthful to retain the respect of its readers and still be a thoroughly live, readable proposition.

The newspaper writer, when he gets his information, must print it within a few hours; to verify it is often impossible. If printing be delayed the information ceases to be news. Be the editor ever so anxious to keep the yellow far without and the white light of truth within, he is bound to print not only half truths but whole lies and do it repeatedly.—Newspaperdom.

## MISERY IN STOMACH

And Indigestion Vanishes in Five Minutes and You Feel Fine.

Why not start now—today, and forever rid yourself of Stomach Trouble and Indigestion? A dieted stomach gets the blues and grumbles. Give it a good eat, then take Pape's Diapiesin to start the digestive juices working. There will be no dyspepsia or belching of Gas or eructations of undigested food; no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach or heartburn, sick headache and Dizziness, and your food will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapiesin costs only 50 cents for a large case at any drug store here, and will relieve the most obstinate case of Indigestion and Upset Stomach in five minutes.

There is nothing else better to take Gas from Stomach and cleanse the stomach and intestines, and besides, one triangle will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all your food the same as a sound, healthy stomach would do it.

When Diapiesin works your stomach rests—gets itself in order, cleans up—and then you feel like eating when you come to the table, and what you eat will do you good.

Absolute relief from all Stomach Misery is waiting for you as soon as you decide to begin taking Diapiesin. Tell your druggist that you want Pape's Diapiesin, because you want to be thoroughly cured of Indigestion.

## HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

Our Annual January Clearance Sale Begins SATURDAY, JANUARY 16.

We are now through stock taking and have found hundreds of Remnants in every department that must be sold with lots of new goods. We are giving the greatest bargains in the history of our business.

Every dollar's worth of Winter Dry Goods, Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, Blankets, Comforts, Underwear, Outing Flannel, Ladies' and Misses' Coats and Furs, must be closed out in the next Twenty Days.

### Dry Goods.

1000 yds of Good Calico, at 4c.  
2000 yds 4—4 Good Muslin, 5c and up  
1000 yds Good Gingham, at 5c.  
500 yds 10c Flannelette, at 7c.  
500 yds Good Percale, at 7c.  
9—4 Good Sheet, at 20c.

### Dress Goods & Silks.

\$1.00 Dress Goods, at 50c.  
.75 .. .. at 37 1/2c.  
.50 .. .. at 25c.  
.25 .. .. at 15c.  
Silks at half price.

The above goods at half price are remnants.

### Bed Blankets and Horse Blankets.

About 75 pairs of Bed Blankets and Horse Blankets that will be sold at a sacrifice.

25c and 50c Tam-o-shanters, at 15c and 19c.

25c and 50c Misses' Felt Hats, 15c.

### Remnants in Laces and Embroideries.

### Gum Boots.

11 Pairs of Men's \$2.90 Gum Boots, at \$1.79.  
A lot of Ladies' Gum Shoes, at 25c.

Bat Cotton, for Quilting, at 8c, 10c, and 12c.

Remnants in Ribbons, at 5c and 10c a Bunch.

### Mens' and Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

In this Department, at our reduced prices, we can save you big money.

### Ladies' and Misses' COATS.

They must be sold, and you can almost buy them at your own price.

Many Special Items in Every Department at Reduced Prices.

## 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 maks a Muckle!" We pay interest on Savings accounts, not on Check accounts.

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

## THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

12-5-61

### 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 by law 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.

### Notice to Creditors.

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

JAMES A. SHILDT,

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 9th day of July, 1909; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 9th day of January, 1909.

IDA I. SHILDT,  
Executrix.

### 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

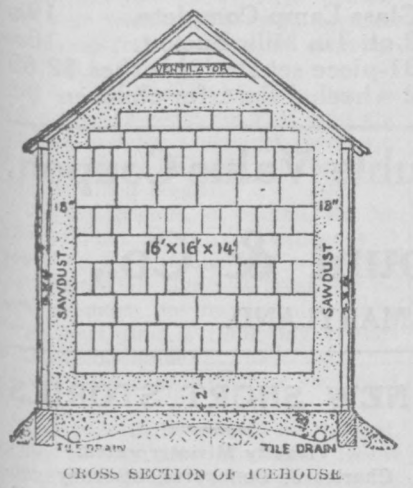
THE COUNTRY ICEHOUSE.

As Important Adjunct to the Up to Date Farm

By PROFESSOR OSCAR BERT, Ohio Agricultural College

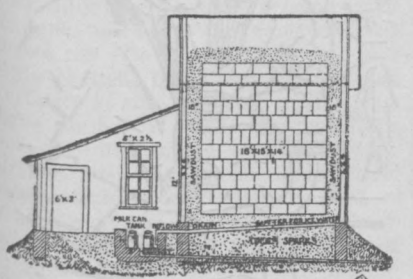
In this age of advanced farming the icehouse is an important adjunct. The most economical building is the one so constructed that it will preserve the greatest amount of ice in proportion to the amount of ice stored. Waste in an icehouse is largely caused by leakage from the top, sides and bottom. In a properly constructed icehouse and when the ice is properly packed and cared for no waste should take place from the inside of the pile of ice. The melting from the sides, bottom and top is caused by insufficient insulation.

To insulate to such an extent that no melting would take place would be impracticable, but with a thorough



understanding of the construction of an icehouse a minimum amount of melting can be obtained. The waste from the bottom is generally considered to be the greatest. The amount of ice melted in the bottom of the icehouse varies from one to six feet during the year, depending upon the construction of the floor. If the icehouse is provided with an air tight floor, with the ice laid on at least eighteen inches of dry sawdust, the bottom waste rarely exceeds twelve inches during the year. On the other hand, if the ice is piled in the icehouse on the bare ground without any insulation under it or any provision made for drainage the melting frequently is six feet. The side and top melting is not so great, but it frequently ranges from one to three feet, depending upon the insulation. The manner of insulation is shown in the cut of cross section of icehouse.

The icehouse should be located in the coolest place possible and always above ground. The size of the building must be determined by the amount of ice used during the year. For a



ICE AND MILK HOUSE COMBINED.

man who keeps about twenty cows and sells the milk an icehouse 14 by 14 by 12 feet high is of sufficient size. However, in no case should an icehouse be smaller than 12 by 12 by 10 feet high, because the outside surface is too great compared with the volume, and therefore too much ice is wasted in proportion to the amount used.

In the plans submitted the frame work is made by laying a 2 by 4 sill on the concrete foundation. Fasten this to the foundation by cementing a few bolts into the concrete and allowing them to extend through the 2 by 4 sill. Two by four studding is then placed upon this sill sixteen inches apart from center to center. The rafters for the roof are likewise made of 2 by 4's, placed the same distance apart as the studding, but the purlin plate upon the 2 by 4 studding should be at least six inches wide. The outside of studding may be boarded either with common sheeting and paper, upon which poplar siding is nailed, or with patent siding or ship lap siding, the latter being the cheapest and requiring only a single thickness of board.

The roof should be made with not less than one-half to one-third pitch and preferably covered with shingles. For shingles are better insulators than either slate or metal. However, paper may sometimes be used to good advantage. A cupola or flue should be built upon the roof to allow for the removal of the warm air from the top of the ice. The ventilator may be placed in the gable end instead of the cupola and when so placed acts for the same purpose.

A continuous door should be cut in one end to allow the ice to be put in. This door may extend from the gable down to within five feet of the bottom. In the cut, ice and milk house combined, the side elevation shows how the scheme has the advantage of utilizing the water from the icehouse here shows a for cooling the milk. No ice needs to be removed from the icehouse. It operates automatically. If the weather is warm the ice melts more rapidly and keeps water in the tank at the required temperature.

## SEAWEED AS A FERTILIZER.

Its Value to Coast Farmers is Increasing.

Seaweed is a valuable fertilizer. The Irish peasants prefer it to manure, and the farmers of the Orkney islands formerly let farmyard manure accumulate unused on account of its inferiority to seaweed as a fertilizer.

The seaweed that is brought ashore or drifts there is dried and burned, and the ashes are spread over the land. The ashes contain a good proportion of potash and phosphate, and some kinds of weed also yield nitrates. These three substances are the life of vegetation, and for this reason the ashes of seaweed are an ideal food for crops.

Some years ago a French sea captain attempted to organize a company to send ships to the Sargasso sea, where they could easily collect big cargoes of drift weed and bring it to France to be burned for the fertilizing ashes. Capitalists told him, however, that they did not think it would pay to carry the weed so far, and the money was not raised.

It is asserted by some authorities that the great deposits of nitrate of soda which are sent from Chile to all parts of Europe and the United States to be spread over the farm lands were formed by the decay of huge masses of seaweed when the land was sunk under the sea. Undecomposed parts of seaweed, it is said, are still found there.

The attention of the Cape Colony government was recently called to the fact that very large quantities of seaweed are constantly being washed ashore along the northwest coast, and at last accounts the government had sent for samples of the weed to determine its value as a fertilizer.

Sir Humphry Davy was one of the first to recommend seaweed as a fertilizer about a century ago. For generations the inhabitants of the Channel islands have gained a fair living by collecting and burning the weed and selling the ashes as manure. These ashes are also largely used in the British isles and along the Norwegian and French coasts.

The publications of the United States agricultural department say that the use of seaweed as a fertilizer is increasing in this country, that for long stretches of the New England coast the weed is utilized by the farmers for fifteen to twenty miles inland and that it is especially favored for the stimulation of clover fields. Rye beach is almost always strewn with the weed, and few lands ever show so luxuriant growth of red clover as those in the neighborhood of this beach.

The seaweed thrown up on the shores in the neighborhood of Cape Town has long been regarded as an expensive nuisance. The city government has for years been paying teamsters to collect the stuff, haul it away and bury it. The amount of weed thus disposed of has been about 1,500 tons a year.

The city authorities have now seen a new light and are spreading the news among the farmers that the weed is a very valuable fertilizer.

## Concrete Watering Places.

It is the opinion of a correspondent of the Country Gentleman that there is an excellent chance to combine utility and beauty in the erection of attractive and permanent watering places in village streets and along country roads. The old moss covered tub, half buried in a bank of ferns and wild flowers, presents a picturesque appearance no doubt, but in a short time the hoops of the tub



UTILITY AND BEAUTY COMBINED.

give way, the staves fall in, and a long interval may elapse before the watering place is in commission.

The first requisite is, of course, a supply of running water. Then a substantial stone foundation should be laid below the frost line—an iron supply pipe as well as a waste pipe being brought up through this foundation. On this foundation can be erected as simple or as elaborate a design as one may desire. A mold of rough boards can easily be set up for any rectangular shape, the boards being held in place by crosswise strips nailed to the upper edges. The boards can be raised as the work goes on.

## GRADING UP THE HERD.

Every farmer after careful investigation should decide what breed of cows will be best for its particular purpose, and then as far as possible he should breed up to the standard he has in view. Breed for a purpose and then keep steadily at it with a proper idea in view that will not allow of any divergence or mixing up of breeds.

Too much cannot be said of the importance of putting pure bred bulls of well known butter strains at the head of the dairy herd. The milk yield of a cow depends mainly upon her inherent milk yielding capacity. The milk yielding capacity of a herd can be largely increased by careful selection and breeding.

In herds where a large milk yield is desired special attention must be paid to using in the breed only those heifers which have been bred from best cows. The heifers from poor milkers and badly formed cows should on no account be retained, as they inherit the qualities of their mothers.

When we consider that many dairy cows yield only 100 pounds of commercial butter, while others yield up to 400 pounds, the need for grading up will be readily understood. By selecting heifers from deep milking cows and continuing the process for a sufficient length of time the average milk yield will be considerably increased.

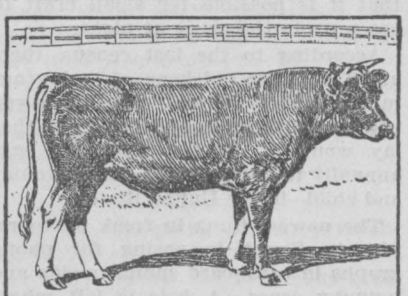
The great fault with many dairymen is that they stint the feed. If the best results are to be obtained the cows must be fed well. The original cow was not an ideal dairy animal. She has been made so by selection and feeding. If we neglect these two things we cannot hope to improve the herds.

Breeding from good milkers will invariably produce calves which later on will give a large milk yield. On the other hand, breeding from animals whose parentage is unknown and which are crossbred must at the best be only guesswork—uncertain and unsatisfactory in its results. We may possess cows which are heavy milkers, yet their calves may not possess the same desirable qualities. As a rule, however, it will be found that good milking cows produce equally good milking heifers, provided they have been bred from a suitable bull.

Special care should be exercised in selecting the class of sire to be used in the herd. He should be pure bred and a descendant from a deep milking strain. This point is of very great importance, but is very often entirely neglected.

It is a mistake to suppose that every pure bred bull is a good dairy animal. The sire influences the milking qualities of all the heifers in the herd. Unless the breeding of the bull is attended to little and uncertain progress can be made in the improvement of the milking capacities of the heifers. Only when both parents are descended from good milking strains can it be expected that the progeny will be good dairy animals.

Many farmers act unwisely in disposing of their great aged bulls just at the time when the owners are able



SIRE OF A FINE JERSEY HERD.

to form an accurate opinion of their value as sires. It is an old and wise saying, "Judge a bull by the heifers he produces."

If the progeny are up to the expectations or beyond them, why dispose of such a sire? The answer is invariably that his heifers are coming in and he must be disposed of. This is a great mistake. It would pay fourfold to retain this proved sire for the old cows and purchase or use a young bull for the heifers. The best plan is to buy the tried sires and judge them through their heifers.

In this matter of grading up the dairy herd one should be guided by local and climatic conditions; also by nature and pastures. He should consider well before making a selection and especially in new districts, for often we find a man breeding in a certain line for years and then finding out he has made a bad choice, with the result that the years have been wasted and he has to make a fresh start.

## Winter Hog Feed.

On most farms hogs get very little variety during winter. Corn is the steady diet. Naturally many animals become unthrifty because of this treatment. It is not always possible to have succulent feed, but this occasionally is available. If there is a silo on the farm hogs will eat a moderate amount of this feed. They should also be given a slop made of shorts or corn feed. At least once every two weeks let them have all the rotten wood, soft coal or mortar they desire. This supplies the mineral matter and tends to keep the animals thrifty.

## Bedding For Hogs.

Hogs take cold readily if obliged to sleep on damp bedding. Bedding in which dust collects is also bad, as this irritates the membranes of the nostrils and throat. Fattening hogs if given plenty of good, dry bedding will repay one in added pounds of pork.

## GRAND CHAMPION STEER.

International Winner Bred in Indiana. Points of a Good Animal.

Fyvie Knight, crowned grand champion steer at the recent international live stock exposition, is two years old, weighs 1,610 pounds and has his weight distributed as a show steer should. The new champion has been the property of the Purdue university since February, 1907, having been purchased from Milton Foss of Burroughs, Ind. The animal is a Hoosier, born and bred. Previous to being awarded championship honors it had won a prize in the class for all ages. Fyvie Knight is a pure bred Aberdeen Angus.

What are the points of a good steer? Here are a few that every buyer should remember when he is purchasing a bunch for feeding purposes.

His eyes are bright, clear and full, indicating vitality and vigor.

His mouth is large and jaws muscular, equipping him with good grinding power.

His forehead is full between the eyes and tolerably high, manifesting intelligence.

His head is small and short, evidencing a short, thick body.

His neck is short, thick and set firmly to his shoulders, indicating a thick set body.

His shoulders are heavy and well covered with flesh, giving smoothness of form to fore quarters.

His fore legs are strong, straight and set wide apart. The chest is broad, deep and thick through the heart, displaying plenty of lung room.

His girth is large, and just behind the withers is full, showing meat portions.

His back is short for early maturing, straight to give good support and broad to give good room for flesh.

His ribs are well arched and nicely sprung for room for digestive organs.



FYVIE KNIGHT, GRAND CHAMPION STEER.

If the ribs do not show plainly, indications are good for fattening qualities.

His hips are wide and thick, the rump long and wide and the thighs heavy. This assures steak yielding qualities.

His hind legs are short and straight for good foundation for hind quarters. A fine bone in the tail indicates that the animal is small boned.

## Clean Stables Mean Clean Milk.

One cannot have clean milk without clean stables. With many any old place is good enough for the cow, but those who are getting great profit from their herds have learned that it pays to have everything in a sanitary condition. Dairy barns that are not cleaned every day cannot be kept in the condition they should be.

## THE VETERINARY.

Place a sick animal in a dry box stall with plenty of bedding and sunlight. In cold weather place a blanket on the animal. Feed sparingly with digestible food and keep the manger sweet and clean. Water should be pure and warmed when necessary.

## Cure For Scours.

One who has tried it recommends corn-cob tea for calves and colts troubled with scours. It is made as follows: The corn-cobs are chopped up into pieces and put into a kettle with enough water to cover them and are then steeped over a slow fire. The fluid is then drained off and cooled and used as a drench for the affected animals.

## Treatment For Scratches.

In old cases of scratches where the skin under the fetlock tends to crack and is dry and scaly apply cerate of cantharides to blister the parts, and as it will remove the scurf new skin will form and be apt to remain sound if the parts are not washed during cold weather. In ordinary cases do not wash the parts; poultice for a few days with hot flaxseed meal and then apply sulphur ointment two or three times daily.

## Foot Rot In Cattle.

For foul or foot rot in cattle cleanse the parts thoroughly and touch with a feather dipped in water three parts and sulphuric acid one part, or the sore may be cleansed and then smeared with pine tar and a bandage tied between the claws and about the pastern to keep out the dust. Remove the cause by filling up all low places in which puddles may be formed.

## Thumps In Pigs.

Thumps is a pig disorder that is very likely to afflict young swine. Avoid excitement and sudden frights and give a dose of three grains of digitalis in the feed. Get the patients out in the air and sunshine and encourage exercise by placing the feed trough quite a distance from the bed. If the hogs can be made to go about more and more the weak condition of the heart will disappear. Of course in this connection the food must be of a tonic character. Use a few oats and introduce by degrees a little oilmeal.

## THE GRANGE

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

## MEET OF THE PATRONS

Reports of Important Committees of the National Grange.

The Position of the National Grange on Important Public Questions Indicated by Resolutions and Reports Adopted—Legislation Favored.

Mr. Black of Kansas submitted the report for the standing committee on co-operation. Our Order, said he, is peculiarly adapted to advancing co-operative interests. The grange should take steps to investigate all co-operative enterprises and formulate rules of government for practical co-operation and place them in the hands of every subordinate grange, but the grange should never become financially responsible for the operation of any co-operative enterprise. Co-operation should be furthered along the lines of distribution of supplies for farm and home, establishing banks, co-operative creameries, elevators, mills, grange fire and life insurance companies and other such lines of work.

## On Education.

H. J. Patterson of Maryland presented the report of the committee on education. He recommended that the proper authorities have school text books prepared so that they would be of more practical value to the people who are to use them. For instance, arithmetics for the rural children should contain problems which pertain to rural life; text books for mining and mechanical communities should pertain to their respective activities. This idea should be injected into most of all the subjects taught in public schools. The committee further recommended the teaching of domestic science and manual training by itinerant teachers in rural schools wherever practicable; also the training of industrial teachers in normal schools and the establishment of national support of industrial county or district high schools; also that these rural schools should be so organized that they would serve as local bureaus for agricultural information and places for demonstration work.

## On Foreign Relations.

Mr. Kegley of Washington submitted the report of the standing committee on foreign relations. The recommendations of the committee may be summarized as follows: First, that the granting of ship subsidies in whatever form be resolutely opposed; second, that the legislative committee be instructed to demand of congress that the raw materials of manufacture of all monopolistic combinations be placed on the free list and that all manufactured products sold abroad cheaper than at home be also placed on the free list; third, that a special committee be appointed to open negotiations with the farmers of the Canadian northwest with a view to establishing closer fraternal relations; fourth, that a special committee be appointed with a view to co-operating with other peace associations in all worthy efforts to advance universal peace.

## On Good of the Order.

The committee on the good of the Order recommended the establishing of a lecturers' bureau in charge of the national lecturer, who shall prepare a list of grange speakers, with the co-operation of state masters; also suitable grange literature should be provided as a help in the extension of the Order. They also favored the Davis industrial school bill providing for the establishment of county agricultural schools.

## On Transportation.

The report of the committee on transportation was submitted by Mr. Atkinson of West Virginia. He said: "We favor reasonable improvement of our waterways by the national government, the principle of governmental control of railways to the extent that such control shall be exercised as will secure equal justice to all shippers as well as to the railroads; we favor a general inventory property tax on the physical property of railroads and a limitation on their capitalization; we demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission; we oppose all ship subsidy schemes, and we congratulate the government on the progress made in the construction of the Panama canal."

## On Tariff Revision.

Following is the substance of the report of the committee on tariff revision: We believe it to be the duty of the government to protect agriculture of such unjust burdens as are placed upon it by the exactions of combinations and so called trusts, made possible by the double advantage given them by excessive duties and rebates of duties paid on raw material used in manufactured articles exported. We believe the duty upon any article should be and never exceed the difference in the cost of labor in this country and in foreign countries in the production of such articles. We believe that the product of the forest, coal and iron ore should be placed on the undutiable list. We believe this would give relief to agriculture and be an aid in conserving the natural resources of our country.

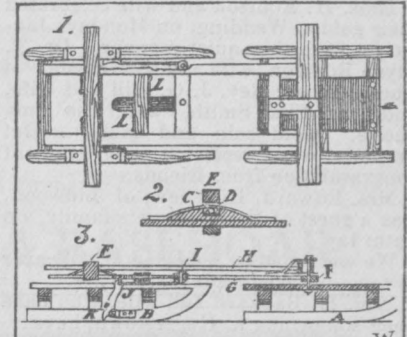
## On Taxation.

The report of the committee on taxation was adopted after lengthy discussion and by a very close vote as follows: "We recommend to the con-

## BRAKE FOR BOBSLEDS.

Operates Automatically When Draft Strain is Relaxed.

The sled which is shown in the accompanying engraving consists of a pair of bobs, which are connected in such a manner that upon relaxing the draft strain or causing the draft animals to hold back the front bob a positive braking action will be effected. In Fig. 3 the forward bob is shown at A and the rear bob at B. The upper rails of the rear bob are formed with curved re-enforcing pieces, C, which are slotted to receive the pins D (Fig. 2). These pins D are fitted into the bolster E, providing a rocking connection between the latter and the bob. The forward bob is provided with a bolster, F, which is connected to the rear bolster by means of side bars, G. The latter are not fixed to the bolster E, but are slidably engaged therewith. Above the bars G is



AUTOMATIC SLED BRAKE.

an auxiliary bar, H, rigidly connecting the bolster E to a slotted bolster above the bolster F. A coupling pin connects the bob A with the two bolsters.

In operation when the strain on the forward bob is relaxed there will be a relative motion between the two bars H and G. The bars G are connected to a crosspiece, I, which in turn is connected by links J to a brake arm, K. When the rear bob rides forward with respect to the front bob the brake arms K, which are pivoted to the rear bob, are swung on their axes by the relative motion of the bars G with respect to the bars H. Each of the brake arms is formed with a curved toe, which by this action is brought in contact with the ground, retarding the motion of the rear bob. The cross arm I may be adjusted with respect to the bars G and secured by the hooks L (Fig. 1). This mechanism is particularly adapted for use on bobs that carry heavy loads. The inventor is Eben G. Doland of Starksboro, Vt.

## BONE TUBERCULOSIS.

Remedy For Form of Consumption Discovered by Accident.

Remarkable results in curing tuberculosis of the bones, demonstrated in a five weeks' trial at the Home For Destitute Crippled Children, Chicago, turned the attention to a treatment discovered by Dr. Emil Beck of that city. The treatment, which promises to bring relief to a large percentage of sufferers from this form of the great white plague, is simplicity itself and consists for the most part in filling the cavity caused by the disease with a metallic salt, bismuth subnitrate, combined with a basis of vaseline.

The discovery was incidental to an X ray photograph of a little invalid. The solution was applied to, fix the outline of tubercular abscess and, being left in the cavity, proved a healing agent.

In five weeks twenty out of forty crippled children were cured by the treatment. The formula contains thirty grains of bismuth subnitrate combined with sixty grains of vaseline. The paste so formed is solid at the temperature of the body, but if a fever is induced will run out of the cavity. As the healing continues the mixture is absorbed.

## Lengthens Life of Lamp.

A recent issue of the Electrical World contains a description of a form of elastic suspension for the metallic filament of an incandescent lamp, for which a patent has been granted to Paul Druseidt of Rensselaer, Germany. A glass carrier for the filament spiders is supported at each end by spiral springs, and the leading in wires are connected to the filament by the intermediary of a spring or similar flexible arrangement. Side supporting springs may also be used. It is stated that these springs have a cushioning effect upon the filaments and greatly lengthen the life of the lamp, particularly as they absorb vibrations and prevent friction and breakage of the filaments in their retaining elements or hooks. For this reason a larger number of retaining hooks than at present employed can be advantageously used.

## To Weld Horn.

The two pieces of horn are moderately heated, and the edges that are to be joined are carefully scraped to an exact fit. The horn pieces are then grasped with well heated pinchers, the edges well warmed and quickly and forcibly pressed together. Polish with tripoli and water.

## Electricity For Curing Meats.

An invention which, it is said, will revolutionize the curing of meats has been perfected by Cleveland men. Electricity will be used to cause the salt to penetrate the meats and thus prepare them for market in one-quarter the time the present method requires.

## Timepieces Made In Japan.

Japan has thirty-two timepiece factories, which turn out annually goods valued at nearly \$800,000, the latest figures being 209,792 standing clocks, 441,755 hanging clocks and 25,360 watches.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1909.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

## Uniontown.

Thos. H. Rountson and wife celebrated their golden wedding, on Monday, January 4, in a very quiet manner. Dr. T. Clyde Rountson, wife and son Clyde, of Buckeystown; Rev. J. G. Hill and wife, and Miss Ella Smith, were the only guests. Gold coin and many useful presents were received; also letters of congratulation from friends.

Mrs. Edward, Hiteshaw, of Linwood, was a guest of Ezra Fleagle's family, on Saturday.

We were glad to see Dr. J. J. Weaver in town on Wednesday.

Wm. H. Bankard and wife, who have been sojourning in Hagerstown, have returned to their home.

Miss Grace Sullivan is visiting in Baltimore.

Mrs. Achilles Felix and Miss Frances Lincoln, of Boston, Mass., are guests of Samuel Harbaugh and wife.

Parties who have been prowling around coal and wood houses in town had better be careful or they may be detained on their return trip.

Mrs. Eliza Wilson is spending the winter with Mrs. Frank Eckard.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Alice Brough entertained at supper, Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Baughman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Singer, and Mrs. Missouri Rountson.

Charles Slonaker and wife, and Messrs. Howard and David Slonaker, of Baltimore, were called here by the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. Mrs. Amanda Slonaker, who continues quite ill.

George Selby and wife gave a wedding supper on Saturday evening, in honor of their son, Harvey and wife. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Selby, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Zile, Johnson Hollenberry and family, Rev. J. G. Hill and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Eckard, Elder and Mrs. W. P. Englar, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eckenrode, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eckenrode, Mrs. Annie Dingle, Mrs. Susan Myerly and Miss Maude Stremmel. Aunt Sarah Brown has been quite ill the past week, but is somewhat better now.

Miss Emma Perry is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Heck.

## Mayberry.

Miss Nellie Rinaman, of Hampstead, spent New Year's day with her uncle and family, A. C. Eckard, of near here.

Miss Effie B. Eckard, returned to her home in York, on Monday.

John Hailey and wife, of Frizellburg, spent Sunday with John Slonaker and wife.

James Unger and wife, of near here, returned home on Tuesday from spending a few days with Mr. U's sister, Mrs. J. McConky, of Baltimore.

Mrs. George McGee, daughter, Elsie and son, Bud, of near Union Bridge, spent from Thursday until Friday with her parents, John Slonaker and wife.

Miss Lulu Schirer returned to her home in North Carolina, after a short visit to her parents, D. C. Slonaker.

Miss Grace Wiest returned to her home in Hanover, after spending the holidays at her home here, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Wm. I. Babylon and little daughter, Naomia, who returned on Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. H. Babylon is on the sick list.

Mrs. Maggie Maus and daughter, Marian, returned home, Sunday, from a visit to John C. Humbert and family, of Middleburg.

Mrs. Ellen Waltman, of near here, is critically ill at this writing.

Protracted meeting is still in progress.

Albert Rapp and wife, of Greenvale, spent Thursday last with Chas. Fleagle and family.

George Gouker, of Littlestown, is spending a week with his uncle, Rufus Myers and family.

## Copperville.

Taneytown Grange No. 184, installed officers, Jan. 9, for the year of 1909. By appointment, Sister Eliza Rakestraw, of Union Bridge Grange, was the installing officer. She performed the ceremonies accurately and very impressively. Union Bridge Grange should feel proud to have such an accomplished and self-possessed member as Miss Rakestraw.

Mrs. Annie Wareham, of Baltimore, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Flickinger and brothers, of this vicinity. Her niece, Miss Bertha Flickinger, second daughter of W. H. Flickinger, accompanied her home for an extended visit.

Miss Lillian Sell spent a week in Frederick, recently, visiting friends.

## Woodboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Whitmore, of Libertytown, and Miss Manie Crum, of near Mt. Pleasant were the guests of Wm. Whitmore and family.

Miss Lulu Benner, of near Libertytown, visited J. D. King and family.

Miss Anna Beck, of Westminster, who has been spending some time with relatives here, has returned home.

Mrs. Mollie Crum, of Harmony Grove, visited relatives at this place.

Miss Martha Gilliss, of Oak Hill, spent a short time with Mrs. A. H. Etzler.

Miss Ella Barker, of Littlestown, who has been spending a short time with Miss Mildred Miller, has returned home.

Mrs. Hiram Ahalt, of Frederick, visited her sister, Mrs. Roberta Smith.

## Keysville.

Mrs. John W. Deberry and Mrs. Wm. Deberry and two daughters, Hilda and Theo., spent from last Monday till Saturday evening with Mrs. Mary Stull and friends, in Baltimore.

Miss Alletta Hahn is on the sick list.

## M. C. I. Notes.

Miss Pearl Starr has an attack of the measles.

Mr. Roy Grossnickle, a former Commercial student, was lately married to Miss Tressa M. Black, in Baltimore.

We were favored this week by having a number of patrons and former students give us a call. Mr. Charles E. Kesser's father spent a day with us and reports that Charles, Literary Class '08, is doing well in school at Lancaster, Pa., also that Mrs. Anna (Evans) Kesser, Bible Class '07, is well.

Messrs. T. Guy Kiler, Dennings, Md., Commercial Class '04, J. Walter Rohrbach, Hanover, Pa., Commercial Class '07, and Whitfield Buffington, Taneytown, Md., Commercial student, attended the literary exercises Friday evening. Miss Mary L. Lint spent several days with us and gave one of her favorite recitations in the Hiawathian Literary Society, Friday evening.

The next number of the lecture course will be given Jan. 23, 1909. The lecturer, Dr. John Merritt Driver, comes to us highly recommended. Rev. Samuel P. Jones says, "He is a profound student; a magnificent orator and a vivid thinker." Hon. Wm. J. Bryan says, "I know him personally and I take pleasure in commending him to those who are arranging for lecture courses." Dr. Driver has proven himself a master lecturer. He is one who would be singled out of a thousand for his commanding physique and an all-pervading personality. His subject will likely be "America Facing the Far East."

The annual Bible Term is close at hand. It will begin Jan. 24th, and continue one week. A great variety of interesting and profitable instruction will be given. Those who have attended our Bible Terms in the past count the time well spent. If you want new inspiration in church work here is your opportunity. No tuition is charged. Everybody is welcome. During the entire term one period each day will be devoted to the subjects given below. The exact time of day for the classes will be announced later.

Practical Things in Bible Study

Acts of the Apostles C. D. Bonsack.  
Romans Prof. T. T. Myers.  
Luke Prof. T. T. Myers.  
Sunday School Normal Anna Hutchison.  
Philippians Anna Hutchison.  
Sacred Music Prof. C. L. Rowland.  
On the days designated, the following subjects will be discussed:

MONDAY

2:30 p. m. Decision Day Lizzie Hoover.  
3:00 p. m. Prayer J. Walter Englar.

TUESDAY

2:30 p. m. The Book M. C. Flohr.  
3:00 p. m. The Pioneers of our Church in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia C. Ausherman.

WEDNESDAY

1:00 p. m. Fertile Farms and Gardens Prof. C. H. Keltner.  
2:30 p. m. Building for Eternity Caleb Long.

THURSDAY

1:00 p. m. The Church's Great Need of the Young who Remain Loyal to Her Principles Jonas Pike.  
2:30 p. m. The Church of To-morrow D. D. Keller.

FRIDAY

2:30 p. m. History of the Mission Work in West Virginia Jonas Pike.  
3:00 p. m. The Present and Future of Mission Work in West Virginia Emma Pike.

SATURDAY

1:30 p. m. Program by the Mission Study Class, Subject, China.

Music Congregation.  
The Self-centered Empire D. R. Beard.  
Religions of China Emma Alger.  
Music Quartette.  
Recitation Minnie Hutchison.  
People of China E. C. Grossnickle.  
Christian Missions Vertie Reel.  
Significant Notes B. T. Fox.  
Edward Cool.

## Union Bridge.

Revival services will begin in the Methodist Episcopal church, Monday evening, January 18th. Rev. Joseph K. Snyder, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore, will conduct these services. Miss Beulah Watts, Evangelistic singer, will assist.

Rev. Edgar T. Read, former pastor of the M. P. church, of this place, but now of Baltimore, filled the pulpit here, Sunday, when communion services were held.

Thomas Russell, one of our oldest residents, has been very much indisposed, the past few days.

Miss Anna Cover, clerk in J. W. Little's store, is visiting her sisters, in Baltimore.

C. B. Anders and bride, returned to their home, near this place, Saturday evening.

Miss Stella Smith, who has been teaching in the public school here, for the past few years, was married to John L. Lightner, of Hagerstown, on Christmas Eve. Mrs. Lightner will give up teaching at the close of the present term.

The cattle inspector, sent by the government to this district, has about finished up his work, and most of the cattle were found to be in first-class condition.

## Linwood.

Mrs. Vernon Stem has gone to Baltimore, to stay indefinitely.

Mrs. Dorsey, of our village, visited Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Englar, of Sams Creek, the first of the week and was detained several days on account of sickness, of Mr. and Mrs. Englar.

Mrs. Mollie Carter, of Baltimore, is visiting Mr. Etzler's family.

Mr. Tom Haines improves slowly, he expects to get down stairs this week.

Merle Stem, of Baltimore, was a visitor at Mr. Will Stem's, several days.

There was a happy reunion at Linwood Shade, on Wednesday, by the home-coming of Mrs. S. B. Rinehart, of Mercersburg; Charles J. Shriener, of Boston; and Jesse C. Shriener, of New York; E. Clay, of Baltimore was to have joined the company, but at this writing is in Toledo, Ohio, very much to the regret of the home party.

## Detour.

Mrs. Horatio Eyler, better known as "Aunt Susan," died at her late home, about a mile from town, on Sunday, Jan. 10, 1909, in the 79th year of her age. "Aunt Susan" was a woman of a loving disposition, and made friends with whomsoever she met. She was a member of the Lutheran church. Besides a husband, she leaves to mourn her loss and tender care, two daughters, Mrs. Thos. Haugh, of near Frederick, and Mrs. Jacob Wingardner, of near Emmitsburg; also one brother, Horatio Fogle, of Thurmont. Her funeral took place on Tuesday; interment in Haugh's Church cemetery. Rev. R. S. Poffenberger officiating. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Samuel Haugh, Edward Mentzer, Franklin Daugherty, Dorsey Diller, Levi Hinea, Milton Devilbiss.

## Sykesville.

There seems to be very little sickness in our community of a serious nature. Mrs. Wm. Chipley was unable to be out a few days last week, but is again about her duties. Mr. A. F. Arrington, who was confined to his home for a few days, is also out again. Miss Julia McDonald has been suffering from an attack of tonsilitis.

The bridge, supporting the elevated railway over the Springfield hill road, is now completed. It is a fine one. The work of extending this road to the Women's Group, of the Springfield Hospital, is in progress. Extensive improvements are being made at the Women's Group. The contractors are at work on the new building.

Brook Gallion, formerly of Marriottsville, is now a resident of our town. We feel that this compensates us, somewhat for our loss of Frank Gallion, who recently moved to Howard Co.

Charles Linton has moved into the house owned by Dr. J. C. Clark, and recently vacated by Mr. Abel Norris.

The election of officers for the Sykesville National Bank, and the First National Bank of Sykesville, resulted, in both instances, in the return of the former directors.

Wm. H. Bennett is erecting a fine carriage house on his home property.

Louis Horpel, of Baltimore, who is well known here, visited this place, on last Saturday.

Senator J. E. Beasman is occupying his country residence, this winter.

## Emmitsburg.

The Q. R. S. held its regular meeting at the home of Mr. J. A. Helman.

Subject, "The Sea." Committee on entertainment, Mrs. W. C. B. Shulenberg and Mrs. A. E. Horner. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the following program was taken up, opening with an instrumental solo, "Silvery Wave," by Miss Shulenberg; paper, Rev. A. M. Gluck; vocal duet, "What are the Wild Waves Saying," Mrs. J. A. Helman and Miss Maria Helman; paper, Rev. K. M. Craig; vocal solo, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," Mr. A. A. Horner; selection, "Anabel Lee," by Edgar Allen Poe, Mrs. J. H. Stokes; instrumental duet, "Creole Eyes," Miss Shulenberg and Miss Rachael Shulenberg; vocal selection, "My Dark Marie," Miss Rachael Shulenberg and Mr. A. A. Horner. Subject for February meeting, "Bells," was seconded. Committee, Miss Zeek and Miss Maria Helman. Place of meeting, Rev. W. C. B. Shulenberg's.

Word has been received of the death of Mr. Harvey White; his death occurred in Pittsburg, after a lingering illness. He is survived by a brother, Hon. Ross White, and a sister. His remains will be brought to Gettysburg for interment.

## New Windsor.

Jesse R. Sheets sold his grocery and meat business, to Harry Mitten and G. Newcomer, both of Wakefield, who took charge the first of the week, both gentlemen will move to town, Mr. Mitten will build an addition to the store building and Mr. Newcomer will occupy the Harry Haines property. Mr. Sheets left town on Wednesday.

The remains of David Nusbaum, were brought to this place, on Monday morning last, from Baltimore. Mr. Nusbaum was a former citizen of this community and was well known; he was a member of Sulphur Spring Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 130, who had charge of the funeral. The remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery. The following children survive him; John, Charles and Miss Belle, all at home, Mrs. J. Wesley Haines of this place and Mrs. Addie — of Baltimore.

Winfield Drach, Mayor of the town, entertained a number of his friends, including the town Board, on Wednesday evening.

Rev. Baker, the Evangelist, will have charge of the revival services now in progress at the M. E. church, this Saturday evening and Sunday all day.

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

## Silver Run.

Holy Communion services will be held in St. Mary's Lutheran church, this Sunday morning, 17th.

The funeral of John D. Feaser was held, Tuesday noon.

Milton Study has removed the locust trees along the pike south of his residence, which was ordered by the president of the Turnpike Company.

Rev. J. O. Yoder and wife, were recently entertained by Frank Bowman and wife, of Locust Lawn farm.

## Littlestown.

Mrs. Lydia Frounfelter spent several days last week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Degroff, near Black's school house.

Elias Fissel and family have moved to Gettysburg, where Mr. Fissel has entered upon his duties as sheriff. We regret their departure.

Miss Martha Yount severely burned her hands while kindling fire.

Miss Emma Ocker is spending some time in Lebanon.

Mrs. David S. Martin, of New Freedom, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Byers.

Prof. and Mrs. Maurice Unger and child, of Manlius, New York, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. John Unger.

A District Institute, composed of Germany, Union and Mt. Joy townships, was held at Basehoar's school house on Friday.

## A Horrible Hold-up

"About ten years ago my brother was 'held up' in his work, health and happiness by what was believed to be hopeless Consumption," writes W. R. Lipscomb, of Washington, N. C. "He took all kinds of remedies and treatment from several doctors, but found no help till he used Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles. He is a well man to-day." It's quick to relieve and the surest cure for weak or sore lungs, Hemorrhages, Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma and all Bronchial affections. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

## FACTS IN FEW LINES

A hand (horse measure) is four inches.

The average age of the people of New York city is twenty-seven years.

The total number of sailing vessels in the world is double that of steamers.

Bosnia has not been an independent state since 1389, when the Turks conquered it.

Distress in India is still decreasing. The number now in receipt of state relief is only 405,000.

Of the 105 counties of Kansas 100 have some of their boys and girls attending Kansas university.

Following a practical demonstration of its value in that field, the government will use concrete buildings in which to store explosives in the canal zone.

A New York law has gone into effect forbidding boys and girls under fourteen years of age to sell newspapers on the streets between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

As a proof of the lasting qualities of cypress a coffin recently was excavated at New Orleans which had been buried since 1803, yet the wood was as sound as when new.

Lava from the volcano of Savaili, in the Samoan islands, which has been in constant eruption for over three years, has formed a river eight miles wide flowing into the ocean.

According to the federal fish commission, which has been making tests, the meat of the small shark, commonly known as dogfish, is palatable and more nutritious than beef.

In a recent race in a Canadian town third place was won by a jockey 103 years old. Since he began his racing career at the age of eighteen he has ridden in more than 6,000 races.

The equipment of the big buildings of New York city with telephones makes a great demand for wire. In five buildings alone the telephone wires total a length of 2,360 miles.

Nearly 4,000,000 pounds of hog bristles were exported from Shanghai last year. They were valued at \$1,858,600. It takes a hundred coolies to sort and bundle about fifty pounds of bristles a day.

That there will be no more Spanish women foreadors is said to be due to the influence of Queen Victoria, who dislikes bullfights very much, but King Alfonso must go very slow in combating the pride of the Spaniards in their national game.

Schenectady is the only city of New York state in which grade crossings have been entirely abolished. Since the public service commission was organized only 250 have been done away with, and there still remain 8,733 on steam roads alone.

It is known that Alaska has yielded great wealth to the fur industry, but the extent cannot be stated with any certainty, as it has been the policy of the fur trader to conceal his operations, and the conditions of the trade are such that he is able to do so.

At a cost of nearly \$5,000,000 the British admiralty will construct a line of huge concrete blocks at Spithead to force vessels to use a defined channel. Naval maneuvers have shown that it is possible for small craft to creep up to the shore at night.

According to the last census, there are 233,598,005 chickens of laying age in the United States. These are valued at \$70,000,000, and the eggs they lay would if divided allow 203 eggs annually to every person—man, woman and child—in the United States.

The newest thing in freak photography in Egypt is posing for photographs in cardboard sphinx molds and mummy cases. A hole is left where the face of the sphinx should be, and English and American faces peer out from this vantage upon the photographer.

Albert Card of Searsport, Me., has a novel watch charm. It looks like an ordinary silver locket of rectangular shape, but opens to disclose a tiny English dictionary. One inch long, three-quarters of an inch wide and one-quarter of an inch thick, the little book contains about 1,300 words with their definitions.

A forgotten picture by Frans Hals, the famous Dutch master, has been discovered in a country house near Dublin and sold to the British national gallery for £25,000. Hardly half a century has elapsed since the very best examples of Hals' work were thought dear enough at £2,000, and the poorer ones would not fetch more than a tithe of the sum.

A French cuirassier, Joseph Bideau, deserted and made a round of villages in his uniform, declaring that he had been sent to make arrangements for the reception of two cuirassier regiments. Preparations of all kinds were made, and Bideau lived on the fat of the land of Burgundy. In the end, however, his festivities were rudely interrupted by the arrival of gendarmes.

Food can be preserved without undergoing decomposition for a much longer period in a container from which the air has been nearly exhausted than in the customary refrigerator. In a nearly absolute vacuum milk, fish and meat have been preserved for months unchanged without further expense than that of withdrawing the air originally present in the receptacle.

Edward Cecil Guinness of the famous Irish firm of brewers was made a baronet in recognition of his gift of \$1,250,000 for the rebuilding of the slums of Dublin. The work occupied six years, and when successfully accomplished King Edward raised the baronet to the peerage, with the title of Baron Iveagh. After the king visited Ireland last year Lord Iveagh presented \$250,000 to the Irish hospitals, and in return he was made a viscount.

## YOUNT'S YOUNT'S

## Stock Reduction Sale Now Going On.

## Take advantage of the Unusual Offerings.

This sale is for the purpose of reducing stock and disposing of odds and ends of all lines.

## Great Reduction in Prices.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,	6c.	Shell Tumblers,	5c.
Ladies' 25c Back Combs,	17c.	3-qt. Granite Sauce Pan,	10c.
Ladies 25c Underwear,	19c.	Glass Lamp Complete,	19c.
Men's Half Hose,	8c.	2-qt. Tin Milk Bucket,	10c.
Miller Toilet Soap,	7c cake.	31-piece set Dec'd Dishes,	\$2.69
Miller Powerine, per pack	4c.	2 wheeled Cart, for children	9c.

## Ask for Colonial Double Value Coupon.

## C. Edgar Yount &amp; Co.,

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

## TIME IN TURKEY.

The Hours Are Always Changing and Holidays Are Numerous.

In addition to laziness in Turkey there is inaccuracy. The Turkish official is naturally inaccurate, and habit and conceit make him more so. This perhaps is due to the way in which Turkey measures time. Twelve o'clock in the day corresponds with sunset—that is to say, whatever hour the sun sets, it must always be 12. Consequently the hours change always, getting later the first half of the year and earlier in the last, which compels everybody to put his watch to daily torture. So no one in Turkey can flatter himself that he has the exact time. The most strict of Englishmen soon loses his national punctuality, so when two Turks make an appointment it is within the limit of half an hour or an hour, and even then they don't generally arrive till after the time agreed on, each one calculating on the utmost possible delay on the part of the other.

Consequently the state employees are not bound down by very severe discipline. No one expects them to arrive at their office at any particular time, especially as the majority of them go hardly at all. As for the most industrious, they appear for two or three hours in the afternoon only, and rather late. In the morning state offices are usually closed. Besides this workdays are rather scarce for the race of officials. Friday is the Sabbath of the Mohammedans. Saturday is the day after a feast day, and one does not do much then. Sunday the Greeks and Armenians remain, like good Christians, at home, and the Mohammedans generally imitate so good an example. Monday is again the morrow of a feast day. Wednesday there is a meeting of the council of ministers, and few employees go then to the ministry. With religious festivals added in, it is easy to understand that out of the 365 days of the year there are not many left to consecrate to the interests of the Ottoman empire.—Nicholas C. Adossides in American Magazine.

## THE CABIN BOY.

He Has Become Practically a Thing of the Past.

An old sea captain who brought his ship into port recently after a long voyage from the east was talking about the changed conditions in the merchant marine since he entered it fifty years ago.

"I was thinking particularly," he said, "of how the cabin boy has completely disappeared, or at least how extremely rare he is now. I went to sea when I was twelve years old and got my full share of the many duties and few pleasures that belonged to the job I took. I waited on the officers, or the passengers if we had any, helped the steward in the pantry and even had to assist 'cookie' despite the chronic kicking I put up over that imposition. Besides all those things, of course, the crew made me run errands for them, and everybody in general seemed to regard 'the boy' as the scapegoat for anything that went wrong. All new cabin boys were unmercifully laughed at if they were either homesick or seasick, and there were various practical jokes which had to be tried on them by the seamen. I remember well how I was told the first day I came aboard never to throw anything to windward except hot water and ashes and how I was green enough to follow these orders implicitly. The sight of my red and streaming eyes set the crew into roars of laughter.

"Those times are gone. There's no place at sea for any one but an able-bodied man now. Even the 'mess boys' so called on the liners and in the navy, are all men. The modern changes in the build of vessels have left no work fit for a boy, and I don't believe you could find one now unless on some very small craft."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## NEW SHORT STORIES

Vivacity Misinterpreted.

Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney general of the United States, was presiding at a meeting of the Civic Reform league in New York in May, 1905, where a sequence of long, dull papers were presented. Between papers Mr. Bonaparte would arouse the jaded interest of the audience

# Fiction

## TWO LUNATICS.

By P. Y. BLACK.

"It was a shameful trap," he said, "on the part of my people. The doctors were very careless in their diagnosis. To shut me up in a place like this was really too bad. In a very short time, however, I expect to leave."

"Oh, dear," she thought, her eyes dimming, "they all say that! To think that the poor man will never, never, never leave! I am so glad—for you," she said aloud. "You will be overjoyed."

"Oh, I—yes. But do you know this sanitarium is not so bad?"

"Do you mean," she said gently, surprised, "that you will—er—have any regrets in leaving?"

"No," he said, "not exactly that, of course—not regrets so far as concerns myself, for it is so humiliating to be committed, you know." He paused. "But," he went on, "even in asylums one makes friends, and—er—regrets—for them."

He looked down with a tenderness and a pity he could not hide, and she blushed, and for a moment there was silence. Then she said, with an obviously strained laugh:

"We are friends, of course, Mr. St. John. What an awful existence it would be here if one had no sympathetic friends! But you must not regret so much on my account. In a very short time I think my friends will take me home."

He choked a groan before she could hear it.

"The poor little thing!" he thought. "They all say that. And that decent young fellow, the doctor, assures me her case is very puzzling and her friends fear incurable. I am so glad for you," he said. "Would it not be jolly if we became friends in the world as we have been when out of the world?"

Then he blamed himself again.

"If she really likes me," he thought, "and I think the unhappy child does, I should never have said that. It is cruel, brutal, to put such thoughts in her head."

She was looking at him with the fearful smile we essay when we encourage one who does not realize that death is near.

"It would be nice—very nice indeed."

They were silent again, each sorrowing for the other.

There were many other patients strolling on the lawn or sitting in the summer houses, patients of all kinds.

Miss Tracy and St. John stood together, silent now and unostentatiously observant. A sturdy built (all the attendants were that) man was taking a patient to the iron barred house. He did not do it violently. He did it as one may see a policeman occasionally escort a quiet prisoner with a light touch on the captive's arm above the elbow. The patient was a little excited, but there was no disturbance at all. A visitor might never have noticed it. The strange thing was the unanimous backward withdrawal from the attendant's path of the patients encountered, the look of fright or dislike on their faces directed not at the captive, but at the guard.

"How they all dread him—instinctively, it seems," said the young woman who "expected to leave soon." "He is polite enough and not ill looking, but—"

"A man of great experience in his peculiar work, I'm told," said St. John musingly.

"It's his eye and mouth that do it. I fancy."

"A thoroughly ill dispositioned man, with a plausible exterior," said St. John. "I believe him capable of it."

"Of murder? Do—oh, what are you talking of, Mr. St. John?"

St. John looked very uncomfortable. Miss Tracy looked vexedly embarrassed.

"I heard some rumor of a strange death in the institution just before I came. I was thinking of it. Were you here? Have you heard anything of it?"

He was a little eager.

"How could I be here? We came on the same day. Don't you remember?"

"Ah, true!"

So they watched the attendant out of sight and turned to go inside themselves.

They shook hands, although there was no reason for it. They would meet at the dinner table in a few minutes, but they shook hands, and that lingeringly.

"It's awfully sad," St. John pondered. "So sweet a face, seemingly so intelligent. I wish—oh, pshaw! What's the use of wishing? These things are not to be remedied. I wonder if—she'd give me a photograph."

Miss Tracy went to her room slowly. "I am silly to be so affected by an ordinary case. There are thousands like him. But—oh, dear, oh, dear! If I'd known I was to have this sad experience I would never have consented to come—never!"

They had no opportunity to meet alone for several days. Perhaps they might have made opportunities, but they did not. Doubtless it occurred to each of these two lunatics that it was the wiser thing to stifle at once any friendship which each thought likely to cause useless pain in the future to the other.

Dr. Bell found these two of his residents particularly interesting in those

days, and so did the attendant. It was strange that they both so markedly preferred the company of the sanitarium people to that of their fellow unfortunates. The young house doctor thought Miss Tracy charming and never was abrupt with her.

"Very puzzling case," he mused. "Now, why does she dwell so on that recent death? It seems to excite her too. That's morbidity, I'm afraid; bad sign."

The doctor liked St. John too. St. John's friends acted very nicely in sending him new books and boxes of cigars. The books were well chosen; the cigars were unexceptionable.

"Like all these paretics," he pondered, "in the first stages you would not think there was anything much wrong with the man, but it is a little singular that he should be so interested in that unlucky death also."

As for the attendants, Miss Tracy had flowers and little things and could teach the women quite a number of new fads in hairdressing, and so forth. For the men St. John's cigar box and full pocketbook sufficed to make them extremely courteous. The man with the wicked eyes and mouth benefited most, however. It was wonderful what a lot of little things he could do for Miss Tracy. It was strange that St. John should find anything in the man to talk about with common interest.

Just once the two lunatics met. It was just before bedtime in the music room. He had sung to her accompaniment. When she rose to say good night he almost whispered to her:

"I expect to go to New York tomorrow."

"I am so glad for your sake," she said.

"And—and you—you have made my stay almost tolerable. Is there nothing you will allow me to do for you?"

"Oh," she answered, with sprightliness, "I shall not be long in going myself."

"Poor, poor little dear," he said to his pillow, "it breaks me all up to think of her staying here incurable."

Miss Tracy packed her trunk, and tears dropped on silk and linen indifferently.

"Oh," she murmured, "I do so wish I had never come here. I can never, never forget the sad, gentle way he used to look at me."

There was lively work next afternoon in the building of the Gazette. A young man sat at a desk apart in the reporters' room, and he scribbled and he scribbled. By and by the managing editor came in and looked over the busy writer's shoulder and told him that he had only an hour to finish up in. Then the great presses began to clatter, and in a little while the first edition of the Gazette was ready for the street, with an enormous black scare head on the front page.

And in the office of the Morning Jury there was also a very lively bustling, and there, at a retired desk, a young woman sat, and she scribbled and she scribbled, and late at night the presses began to rumble, and in a little while the first edition of the Jury was ready for the street, with an enormous black scare head on the front page.

The Gazette and the Jury were within a few minutes of each other in getting out. A copy of each paper was hustled into the office of the other, for rival editors watch each other's work with catlike intentness. And the Gazette office read with dismay that the great asylum mystery had been solved by the indefatigable efforts of a Jury reporter, while the Jury night staff tore its editorial hair over the flaring boast of the Gazette that its "special commissioner" had given to a waiting world the first and only enlightenment of the famous crime. There had been no time for one paper to lift the news from the other. How had the expected scoop been spoiled?

Tumultuous was the wrath in the two offices. Miss Tracy was explaining to her managing editor, with tears in her eyes, that she could not understand at all, at all, how the Gazette had got hold of it. In the Gazette office Mr. St. John stormed and swore and said that for the life of him he could not understand how the Jury had got almost the same story.

"Good heavens!" shouted St. John suddenly, and he dashed out to the Jury office. There he found a friend, with whom he conferred. The two lunatics were introduced to each other and a minute or two afterward were alone together.

They laughed a great deal at the idea of two reporters on the same strange assignment, never suspecting each other, but their laugh was not very loud. The tender pity for each other of yesterday was still in mind.

"The attendant is arrested," said St. John. "You did not get it quite right. The patient he poisoned when nursing him was an old enemy. It was not done through trouble arising between them in the sanitarium."

"Oh, bother!" she said. "It doesn't matter. We've done our appointed work. Let's talk of something more pleasant."

So they did, and when he was about to go away he said:

"You said once we might be friends in the world as well as out of the world. Will we be friends, dear Miss Tracy?"

She looked at him so smilingly, yet so tremblingly, that he put his arm around her.

"Will you be more than friend, darling?" he whispered.

"Yes," she said, and it was quite five minutes after, when some one's feet were heard approaching, that she jumped away and held up a warning finger.

"If your friend came in he'd think us mad," said she.

"Two lunatics!" he answered, laughing, as the door opened.

### I FLEE MY PEN.

I flee my pen when heavy grows the brain,  
When for a happy rhyme I search in vain.  
The ink well closed, the pen laid in its place,  
I seek for other scenes in outer space.  
What though the wind be keen, what though it rain?  
I asked a change, nor can I well complain  
If by a wetting I my end attain.  
So at a steady, blood bewarming pace  
I flee my pen.

Yes; just as piglets see a tempting lane  
Leading to meadows ripe with golden grain,  
Break from their sodden sty and, grunting,  
Glad to escape their confines, pent and base,  
I—for the taste of freedom that I gain—  
I flee my pen.  
—Charles Battell Loomis in Judge.



### Wasn't Taking Chances.

Sam Sleek—It's dead easy to make money when you know how.  
Tom Toots—Do you know how?  
Sam Sleek—Sure.  
Tom Toots—Why don't you make some?  
Sam Sleek—I'm afraid I might get caught while trying to pass it.—Phila delphia Press.

### Easily Arranged.

The eminent musician halted the seedy looking man.  
"Sharp," he said, "you are just the man I want to see. I have an engagement to play at an afternoon affair at Mrs. De Plunk's, and I can't possibly go there. It means a couple of hundred. If you'll take my place I'll divide with you. Wait; I'll see that you are made up so nobody can detect the difference."  
"But the playing! They will detect the difference there."  
"Not a bit of it. This is a fashionable gathering, and everybody talks so loud that nobody hears a note!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Why and Wherefore.

A minister one day found a little boy in tears and questioned him as to the cause of his distress. The youngster replied that his father had punished him for being naughty, and he was mighty glad that his mother had not done it.  
"Why do you prefer to have your father whip you?" questioned the minister. "Is it because he is less severe than your mother?"  
"No," replied the boy, "but when he licks me ma says he's a brute and always gives me money to buy candy."—Harper's Weekly.

### Her Idea of It.

"So you are going to marry Swell-head?" asks the erstwhile suitor.  
"I am," replies the beautiful creature.  
"I don't see how—pardon me for being so frank—I don't see how you can admire him at all. He is so insufferably conceited."  
"Well, if you were engaged to me it would make you insufferably conceited yourself!"—Chicago Post.

### Head Troubles.

"She got so much praise for her attractiveness that her head began to swell."  
"Too bad! Did she get worse?"  
"Oh, yes. Her head began to be turned by it all."  
"What happened then?"  
"Then she lost her head."—Baltimore American.

### Not the Same.

Meeks—My wife's front name is Emma.  
Bleeks—Well, what if it is?  
Meeks—Oh, I merely mentioned it for the purpose of setting myself right. You may think I am benighted, but I'm not, even if I do feel slightly Em-bossed at times.—Detroit Tribune.

### In His Pocket.

"Gee whiz," exclaimed Luschman the next morning, "I haven't a cent in my pocket this morning!"  
"Well," remarked his wife sharply, "who's to blame for that but yourself?"  
"I—er—think somebody else has had a hand in it."—Philadelphia Press.

### Professional Advice.

"Doctor," said the convalescent, smiling weakly, "you may send in your bill any day now."  
"Tut, tut," replied the M. D., silencing his patient with a wave of his hand. "You're not strong enough yet."—Judge.

### Not Pride.

Redd—Did you notice how high Miss Fussanfeather held her nose in her new automobile?  
Greene—Oh, yes; she was sitting right over the gasoline tank!—Yonkers Statesman.

## 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 sat. 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.

### JANUARY.

Jan. 27—12 o'clock, Stock, Implements and crop of H. T. Wantz, near Tyrone. H. L. Rinehart, Trustee. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

### FEBRUARY.

Feb. 2—12 o'clock, Mrs. Geo. A. Mehrling, 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—10 o'clock, Jas. H. Reaver, near Harney. Live Stock and Implements. G. R. 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, 2 miles east Shue's Sta. 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. Buffington, 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—12 o'clock, Mary J. Petry, near Baust Church. Horse, Cow and Household Goods. Wm. E. Warner, 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—10 o'clock, Emanuel Koontz, near Marker's Mill. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 6—12 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 Overholzer, near Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 16—10 o'clock, Mrs. Geo. W. Weant and E. P. Myers, Admsrs. near Harney. Stock, Implements, Furniture. Wm. T. Smith, Auctioneer

Mar. 16—12 o'clock, Sam'l C. Reaver, Valentine farm, near Bridgeport. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 16—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—11 o'clock, Wm. T. 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. 15—12 o'clock, Wash. P. Koontz, Kump's Station. Live Stock and Implements. T. A. Martin, 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. 18—12 o'clock, Mrs. Amanda Shoemaker, near Harney. Implements, Household Goods. Wm. T. 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. Koontz, one mile east of Kump's. 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. 28—1 o'clock, Mrs. Annie Wivil, near Otter Dale. Household Goods, Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

## FARMERS,

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

### Beef Hides

Prompt Returns  
QUOTATIONS  
Promptly Furnished

### George K. Birely & Sons,

Tanners and Curriers,  
FREDERICK, - - - Md.

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

### Iowa Horses & Mules.



Will receive two loads of Iowa Horses and Mules, by Express, at my stables at Littlestown, Monday, Jan. 18th, consisting of chunks of mares and Horses, weighing from 1200 to 1400; also some trotters and pacers. Will pay the highest cash market price for fat Horses and Mules suitable for the southern market. I also have a fine young Jack for sale.  
H. A. SPALDING,  
Littlestown, Pa.  
1-16-26

D. M. MEHRING.

CHAS. H. BASEHOAR

## Prosperity to the Consumer

### JANUARY BARGAINS.

We make you this first step by giving you a slaughter price on all Merchandise, for the month of January, 1909.

This is necessary, first of all, to prepare for stock-taking; second, to make room for Spring Goods, the orders for which have already been placed. This sale comprises all specials throughout the entire line.

Staples are equal to money in bank, at all times.

Among this sale is a line of Men's and Boys' Heavy Underwear, at 25c a piece. We mean to cut a hole in our stock, and we must do it so as to make room, for the Goods that are now in work to our credit.

## Our Rubber Line

has the confidence of the people and has come to stay. Pure Rubber is CHEAP at a high price. Inferior Rubber is DEAR at a low price.

## Overcoats and Clothing

at a bottomless price.

## Hanover Gloves

exceed all others in quality and price.

## Our Fur Price

is divided by two, and we positively will not carry any stock over.

Now is your time to save money, and to prepare for future events. Don't miss the opportunity!

## MEHRING & BASEHOAR.

John Fritch, of Clarno, Wis., increased his milk production 25 per cent—by feeding **Badger Dairy Feed** to his cows. He feeds Badger Dairy Feed because he has proven—as have many thousands of others—that it makes more milk—and better cows—at less cost than any other feed. And the reason why

does this, is because it is the right combination of grains mixed with a certain amount of pure molasses to make it palatable and succulent, which are ideally adapted to the cow's needs. If you'll feed it 15 days, you'll never feed anything else because no other feed will bring you as good results.

Ask for our new Feed Book—it's free. Contains information from old experienced dairymen telling how they feed, breed, etc.

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## SHIP US YOUR PORK!

We have the best outlet for Pork in Baltimore, and can handle any quantity received. Highest Market Prices and Prompt Returns guaranteed to shippers.

Make Us A Trial Shipment.

We handle Country Market Produce of all kinds. Quotations promptly furnished.

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General Commission Merchants,  
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BEST LOCATION. BEST RESULTS.

BUTTER. POULTRY. PORK.

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### KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

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

FOR COUGHS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

PRICE 50c & \$1.00. Trial Bottle Free.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

## 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, Harney, Md.

Westminster Nurseries, Westminster, Md.

1-2-3m

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HOWARD J. SPALDING, LITTLESTOWN, PA

12-5-tf

## HORSES AND MULES!

500 Horses & Mules to ship to Southern Market.

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

W. H. POOLE, Taneytown, Md.

1-16-26

500 Wanted at Once, For Southern Market!

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

W. H. POOLE, Taneytown, Md.

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1-16-26

## 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.

## A Good Word For The Poets.

(For the Record.)

"Why do you use so much poetry in your writing?"

"Of what use are poets anyway?"

These questions have been asked us a number of times, and it is fair that we should give them an answer.

To begin with, some folks have no taste for poetry, just as some do not care for pictures or statuary, except as they relate to and treat of something in their line. For instance, a horse-fancier who would not look at a fine portrait or bust of some eminent person, would stop and admire the picture of a good horse, or a well-executed equestrian statue, and would, more than likely, take kindly also to a bit of good "horse" poetry.

The fact is, the average individual is fond of poetry and has a high regard for real poets, however loudly cold-blooded, practical people may protest that they have no use for poets, and that they abominate poetry of every kind and degree.

Those who picture poets as long-haired, wild-eyed, worthless characters couldn't recognize a genuine poet anywhere were they to meet him face to face. Our real poets are intensely human, thoroughly modest, highly respectable, and not a bit peculiar. Of those alleged poets who go about the country spouting doggerel, boring editors, and anathematizing the public because it won't buy their books, we have nothing to say save that they are "brazen and freakish to a degree"; but they do not set the pace.

However, even cold-blooded, matter-of-fact individuals do stop occasionally to read a verse from Riley, or Stanton, or Waterman, or Foss, or Ella Wheeler Wilcox, or a score of our other popular poets whom we might name. And when they do they are almost certain to feel an uncommon warmth about the heart, and for the moment at least to see the world in a softer and truer light.

If nothing else can be said for it, poetry affords pleasure to those with whose tastes and feelings it accords. This is one reason why we delight in it and use it.

We need poetry for pleasure. For the great majority our modern life tends to assume a very solemn aspect, and to become either a treadmill or a struggle. Just in proportion as this is true must we guard jealously all our available resources for elevating pleasure. If the poet, then, with his bagatelles of fancy can beguile us now and again to forget the awful burden of our responsibility for the world's welfare, we should bless him as a benefactor, instead of chiding him for his frivolity. The very diversion he affords us is an added stimulus to our powers.

Prof. Calvin Thomas has well said: "As a means of pleasure, poetry has some obvious advantages over its chief modern competitors. It is less expensive than a yacht or a cottage by the sea. It has not the nameless drawbacks of an ocean voyage, and it is more accessible than the Alps or Venice or the Louvre. It does not afflict one with backache, like the picture gallery, nor prepare the way for a sad morrow, like the festive banquet. It is easy to come at, and you do not need to dress for it. You are tolerably sure of good society, and if you chance to be bored escape is quickly practicable. You are not dependent upon a course of technical training, and you can dispense with the services of an interpreter."

Moreover, for pointing a moral, or adorning a tale, or clinching a thought, how serviceable and appropriate a bit of verse is! Here again is a reason for our use of it.

By a great many people poetry and fiction are put in the same class, neither being rated very high. Now, while there may not be much difference in class between the doggerel poem and the yellow-back novel, genuine poetry is usually much truer than genuine fiction.

There is a long descent from the best poetry to the best fiction. As for ordinary novels, they hardly do the work of poetry at all. They are better, perhaps, for rest; may be, for recreation. Likewise they form a more acceptable substitute for narcotics in the case of those who are deficient in literary sense. This explains their greater popularity. Yet it neither makes nor proves them the superior article.

Take any man of the many who read novels, but eschew poetry, and inquire into the grounds of his preference. What will he tell you? He will probably give you an answer something like this: "Poetry is too hard reading. It demands greater alertness and concentra-

tion than the novel, hurrying one on from image to image, and compelling him to think, to visualize, perhaps even to parse. On the other hand, the prose tale adapts itself more readily to a lethargic condition of the mind, whether this result from fatigue, or from a natural inaptitude for mental or cerebral effort." To this we reply that if the jaded or indolent mind finds its satisfaction in prose fiction, which is apt to fix attention on the matter merely, the alert and active mind has its keener pleasure in verse, which appeals more decidedly to the sense of form.

Considering the multitude of people in the world, real poets are not very plentiful, nor have they ever been—for the very good reason that they are not necessary. Several are enough for one generation, and a score will suffice for an age. Think a moment! How many really great poets can you name?

There have been numerous poets who were famous in their generation, and some who lasted an age. But those who have lived through the centuries can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Who are the immortals? Moses, and David, and Homer, and Vergil, and Dante, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and — who else?

However, not all real poets are great; nor do they need to be. Those who serve their generation well, no less than those who enlighten an age, or who live through the centuries, have a name and a fame that is worth while. Although their fame may die with the occasions that made them famous, poets of the day have yet done a work that has made the world the brighter and the better for their living.

All honor to these craftsmen of the gentle art!

THE COMMON-SENSE PHILOSOPHER.

## The Penny Giving Habit.

(For the Record.)

I wonder how many of us have been thinking at all seriously over the question of contributing pennies, through the "collection" baskets, for church work? Many of us, I fear, have guilty consciences, though we do not like to admit it; but we can hardly be so far gone as not to admit the truth, when it is put to us so directly, especially when it refers to something so near to us, and so important, as our proper duty toward our church. We have been overworking the coppersmith, without any doubt, and we ought to stop it, forthwith.

The penny is such a handy piece of money, and has heretofore been so respectable—used by such excellent people—that many of us have been giving it innocently, and honestly, to the church, thinking that we were doing right. But, it begins to look as though the coin, for that purpose, is losing its status; that its respectability is now tinged with stinginess, and that all along it has been traveling in a class above its proper level. We seem not to have thought that the penny represented the least possible sum that we could give to the church—to God's work.

That puts a different face on the matter, and apparently there is no way of getting around it. So, let us acknowledge our wrong, and do better. Let us give nickels, instead of pennies, and those who have been giving nickels, give dimes to the Lord's work. We can't afford to stay in the class giving the least possible sum to our church, but let us see how much we can give. At the end of the year we are likely to be just as well off, financially, and better off, every other way. Let little children and the real poor, use pennies, but for ourselves, let us drop the bad habit.

This is all very old, familiar talk. We have been hearing it for years, but we have been defying the truth, brazenly, willingly. Now, let us confess our guilt and make amends before it is too late. Why should we expect so much from, yet give so little to, our Master?

MRS. A. M. C.

## President Helps Orphans.

Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of The Industrial and Orphan's Home at Macon, Ga., who writes: "We have used electric Bitters in this institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates the vital organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up thin, pale, weak children or run-down people it has no equal. Best for female complaints. Only 50c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

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## The Society of the Signers.

The name of The Descendants of the Signers is given to a society founded at the Jamestown Exposition, which held its first meeting for organization in the Pennsylvania Building, on July 3 and 4, 1907.

Some 75 responded to the call—the first time for 132 years that any effort had been made to bring together the descendants of those 57 men who, in old Independence Hall in Philadelphia, signed the Declaration of Independence.

Those 75 had come from all parts of the United States and were strangers to one another. But the consciousness of a common tie, that pure American blood and patriotism which drove their ancestors to sign the Declaration of Independence at a time when it meant confiscation and death, soon drew these scattered American noblemen together in what promised to be an abiding friendship.

Someone moved that the names of the "signers" be called from a copy of the Declaration of Independence. This was done, and as the names were called some one or two or three of the gentlemen or ladies present arose and declared themselves as descendants from such and such a signer, and so on through the list.

Now and then a collateral descendant would offer himself or herself, but the old spirit of '76 came to the front promptly and showed its irrevocable determination to have none but lineal descendants. Then again, some man or woman would arise and answer to the name of a signer and then go away confused when it was revealed upon investigation that that particular signer had never been married.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Descendants of the Signers is now held on the 4th of July in the old Independence Hall in Philadelphia in the room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed by invitation of the Mayor and City Council of Philadelphia.

The officers of the society are called the board of governors and are elected annually. They are at present: Judge Albert McClellan Mathewson, president, of New Haven, Conn.; Messrs. John Quincy Adams, New York City; Hollins N. Randolph, Atlanta, Ga.; John Calvert, of Philadelphia; Dr. Henry Morris, of Philadelphia; treasurer; Braxton D. Gibson, of Charleston, W. Va.; Wm. Shields McKean, of Washington, D. C., secretary, and Rev. Dr. George Washington Dame, of Baltimore, chaplain.

The object of the society is partly social, to bring together the scattered descendants of the men who in their day were the social leaders of their generation. It is also partly patriotic, to emphasize and perpetuate the pure American spirit of '76, that spirit which holds the love of country, next to the love of God, to the dearest of all affections and which stands ready to sacrifice friends, property and life to the preservation of the inalienable rights of man.

It is partly conservative, to look after the graves of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and to perpetuate their memories in the minds of the young generations as they come and go. It is partly historic, to fit itself, by study and untiring investigation, to become a court of last resort in all matters pertaining to the history of the Declaration, of the flag, and of such other matters of the Revolutionary period akin to the Declaration.

It has been estimated that about 2,000 descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence are living to-day in America and Europe. The officers have reason to believe that ultimately all of these persons, whether men, ladies or children, will identify themselves with the society in order to obtain a safe deposit for their family genealogy.

The badge of the society in the coat of arms of the United States with the impression of the Independence Bell on the reverse side. The constitution of the society is the Declaration of Independence itself.

A unique peculiarity of the society is that living members of the organization are not known in the roll call by their own names, but by the names of the signers from whom they are descended. At the last called meeting of the present-day signers in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, in November, 110 persons were elected to membership, making in all a membership of 200 at the present time.—Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Dame, in Balt. Sunday Star.

## The Value of an Aim in Life.

"I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on my way," moral reflections in the train of the latest popular ballad of genial inebriety are not in the least surprising. Moral reflections have frequently accompanied inebriety, both before and after taking, and they probably will again. It is another case of grapes from thorns and figs from thistles.

A good-sized sermon might be preached with the above absurd bit of quotation as text, and it would be nothing so time-worn as the sin of drunkenness, nothing so trifling as flippancy. Rather would it be a crusade against aimlessness, against lack of purpose in what we do, and a plea that every sane person shall determine what he wants out of life, and then try his best to get it.

The people who live along from day to day, making enough to earn a bare living, getting enough fun to "keep them

going" are rarely the successful people. They have no particular aims of betterment or progress. If anything turns up, well and good. They may not object to taking advantage of it. But the trouble is that things rarely "turn up." The seed of them must be planted by our own effort and ambition, and then we must fairly hang over it and watch it sprout. The meagre plums that fate does cast around never fall to us unless we stretch up our hands to catch them. And if we did not deliberately desire that particular plum we would not be likely to have our hands in position to receive it.

The reason for it all is not entirely that we are too lazy to act, but that we are too lazy to think. There is a settled objection on the part of many people to giving their brains any unaccustomed exertion. If we are not born analytical, it is no small job to work out a scheme of life which shall come anywhere near to satisfying us.

But if we persevere and really get to the bottom of things, and then have it out with ourselves every once in a while, in the manner of the periodic house-cleaning, we will find it more than worth the trouble. Mean traits that we hardly realized we possessed have a better chance of being uprooted and good ones struggling for life are stimulated. Our mental "house in order" gives us a balance that no haphazard, go-as-you-please person can ever hope for. It steadies us in time of good fortune, when we might grow overconfident and careless, and tides us over days of discouragement and bad luck. A fixed aim, be it for an automobile, money in bank, or a noble character, is the backbone of success.

## POOR WILLIE.

Poor Willie is frail,  
His health is so tender;  
They fear he will fail,  
He's growing so slender.  
He doesn't eat much, for he never feels able  
He hardly eats anything when at the table.

Just nibbles at this  
And nibbles at that,  
And, oh, how they wish the poor child would grow fat!

They coax him with cake,  
They coax him with pickles,  
His good Uncle Jake  
Has bribed him with nickels  
To be a good boy and to swallow his tonic.

They fear that his frailness is apt to grow chronic.  
He nibbles at this,  
And he nibbles at that,  
And, oh, how they wish the poor child would grow fat!

He eats lemon drops  
And peppermint candy  
(Confectioners' shops  
Are always so handy).

Peanuts and popcorn—he can bolt a marshmallow—  
It worries them all that poor Willie is so slow  
And doesn't like this  
And doesn't like that,

And, oh, how they wish the poor child would grow fat!

He's partial to fudge  
And to crystallized ginger,  
But his people can't judge  
What he eats that might injure,  
For he eats scarce at all, does the suffering Willie.

His folks are alert in the chase of bacilli.  
They lure him with this,  
They lure him with that,  
And, oh, how they wish the poor child would grow fat!

Now, Uncle Joe growls  
He ought to be shaken  
To silence his howls  
And made to eat bacon  
And corn bread and grits. That's old bachelor snarling.

Why, Willie is such a poor, delicate darling!  
He nibbles at this  
And nibbles at that,  
And, oh, how they wish the poor child would grow fat!

—Chicago Post.

Dr. William S. Bigelow, who is responsible for the cutting of the new United States gold coins in intaglio instead of in relief, a new departure in coinage, is neither a sculptor nor a numismatist, but the author of the recent book on "Buddhism and Immortality." He has given years of study to the literature of the Far East.

One hundred thousand dollars a year as a retainer, and \$1,000 a day when he is actively on the job, isn't half bad as a salary for a 41-year-old lawyer. That's what Moritz Rosenthal, the Standard Oil attorney, receives. He was born in Dixon, Ill., and was graduated from the Michigan University in 1888.

## 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.

## 70 Years with Coughs

We have had nearly seventy years of experience with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. That makes us have great confidence in it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak throats, and weak lungs. Ask your own doctor what experience he has had with it. He knows. He can advise you wisely. Keep in close touch with your family physician. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Be well, be strong. You cannot if your bowels are constipated. The best laxative is Ayer's Pile ointment. Ask your doctor if he agrees with us. Do as he says.

## Young Folks

## A DISAPPEARING KNOT.

Handkerchief Trick That Will Mystify Beholders.

This is a very amusing and deceptive trick. You ask any one for a handkerchief and tie the ends firmly together in a double knot, allowing him to feel it or pull the ends as tight as he pleases. You then throw the center of the handkerchief over the knot and ask the person to hold it tight between his finger and thumb. You ask him if the knot is still there, to which he will answer in the affirmative. You then take hold of any part of the handkerchief and direct the holder to drop the handkerchief at the word "three." You count, "One, two



HOW TO START THE KNOT.  
three," at which word he loosens his hold of the handkerchief, and there is no vestige left of the knot.

The method of managing this trick is as follows: Take the handkerchief and tie the ends in a simple knot, keeping one end tight and the other end loose. We will call the tight end A and the loose one B. Keep A always in the right hand and on the stretch horizontally, and the handkerchief will look as if in the cut. Do this when you tie it the second time and draw B tight, which will then form a double tie round A, but will not hold it firm. When you throw the handkerchief over the knot you draw out A with the finger and thumb of the left hand, and the knot will apparently remain firm, although in reality it is nothing but a double twist of silk, which, of course, falls loose when the handkerchief is dropped.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## AN INTELLIGENT DOG.

Noble Newfoundland Which Seemed Endowed With Power to Reason.

A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland fisheries possessed a dog remarkable for his fidelity and sagacity. On one occasion a boat and crew in his employ were in circumstances of considerable peril just outside a line of breakers which, owing to some change in the wind or weather, had since the departure of the boat rendered the return through them hazardous. The spectators on shore were quite unable to render any assistance to their friends afloat. Much time had been spent, and the danger seemed to increase rather than diminish.

Our friend the dog looked on for a length of time, evidently aware that there was great cause for anxiety in the minds of those around. Presently, however, he took to the water and made his way through to the boat. The crew supposed he wished to join them and made various attempts to induce him to come on board. But no! He would not go within their reach and continued swimming about a short distance away. After the crew had made several comments on the peculiar conduct of the dog one of the hands suddenly suspected his apparent meaning. "Give him the end of a rope," he said. "That's what he wants." The rope was thrown. The dog seized the end in an instant, turned around and made straight for shore, where a few minutes afterward boat and crew, thanks to their four footed friend, were placed safe and undamaged.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Game of References.

In this game each writes replies to the following questions, and when all have written the leader reads the papers aloud, and each one tries to guess the name of the writer:

Who is your favorite author?  
Who is your favorite character in fiction?  
Who is your favorite character in history?  
What is your favorite flower?  
What is your favorite color?  
What is your greatest pleasure?  
What candy do you most prefer?  
What is your favorite dinner dish?  
And any other questions you care to ask.

## A Wonderful Chick.

It was the first time Stewart had seen any very small chickens, and he did not understand that the smooth patches on the sides were wings. When one of the chicks tried to spread his wings Stewart cried: "See! He's opening his pockets, and there isn't anything in them."

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To remove grease spots from wall paper sprinkle baking soda over blotting paper, place over the spot and press a moderately warm iron against it for a few minutes. The blotting paper will absorb the grease, and the paper on the wall will be free from spots.

Scraps of meat "leftovers" may be utilized by chopping fine and adding enough water to cover, then cooking a few minutes with a little salt, butter and pepper. Thicken as you would gravy. Line muffin or gem tins with pie crust and bake, then fill with mixture and serve hot.

When cleaning pantry shelves fold together at least three sheets of newspaper the longest way of the full sheet. Place the fold to the front of the shelf, fit carefully and when next clean papers are needed slip a silver knife in the fold of the outer sheet cut along the entire length and remove the soiled paper. In this way your shelves may be cleaned often and with little labor.

If one has a bedroom wall on which butterflies or certain varieties of flowers predominate as a decorative figure, then rugs, following this same idea, are easily made to order at any of the places where this work is done. A genuinely effective and unusual rug rug had butterflies of pale yellowish and brown across the border of a yellowish and brown rug. The butterflies looked as though they had been worked in afterward, for they were a closer weave than the body of the rug. The same idea was carried out in a bird design for a border on a studio rug. For dens and studies these quaint floor mats are most attractive.

## Don't Get a Divorce.

A western judge granted a divorce on account of ill temper and bad breath. Dr. King's New Life Pills would have prevented it. They cure Constipation, causing bad breath and Liver Trouble, the ill-temper, dispel colds, banish headaches, conquer chills. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

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MYERS BROS., Surgeon Dentists,  
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DR. J. W. HELM  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
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Crown and Bridge Work, Plate Work, Filling Teeth, and Teeth extracted without pain. I will be in TANESBORO, 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. Balt. 5-1-4  
C. & P. Phone.

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TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK  
Does a General Banking Business.  
Loans Money on Real or Personal security.  
Discounts Notes.  
Collections and Remittances promptly made.

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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—First Quarter, For Jan. 24, 1909.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts iii, 1-26. Memory Verses 9, 10—Golden Text, Acts iii, 16—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.)

In this chapter we have another testimony from Peter to the power of the risen, living Christ in the presence of a large congregation in the temple, who were gathered to see the man who had been lame from his birth now perfectly healed. In this discourse Peter looks back not only to the death and resurrection of Christ, but away farther back to the prophecies concerning Him and to the covenant made with Abraham and then onward to the time of His coming again to restore all things of which the prophets have spoken. Thus we have another example of the contents of the Scriptures and how to use them—the humiliation and suffering of Christ, the center of all, and the kingdom of the church, the center of the church.

See in I Pet. i, 11; II, 13; v, 1, his repeated references to the sufferings of Christ and the glory that shall follow. It is written in Isa. xxxv, 6, among other samples of kingdom life, that "the lame shall leap as an hart," and in this man of our lesson walking and leaping and praising God we have a fulfillment of that prophecy, for, as I understand it, the kingdom was not irrevocably postponed till the martyrdom of Stephen when they rejected the Holy Spirit, as they had the Father and the Son.

As the apostles preached the good news there were not thousands saved every day or every week, but daily some saved ones were added to the church (II, 47). There is quite a contrast between helping a poor blind beggar and winning thousands of souls, and yet the former may as truly glorify God as the latter. Not many lives are filled with startling events, but every redeemed life may be filled with so-called commonplaces to the glory of God. I find much help and comfort in meditating upon the life that was lived in the humble home and the carpenter shop of Nazareth, with which the Father testified that He was well pleased.

In the opening verses of our lesson the temple is very prominent, but neither tabernacle nor temple was anything apart from Him who said, "Let them make Me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them" (Ex. xxv, 8), one greater than the temple, who when He cleansed it said, "Make not My Father's house a house of merchandise" (Matt. xii, 6; John ii, 16). While, as a rule, there is at this time no real worship of God in the temple, we must remember such as Zacharias and Simeon and Anna and that our Lord Jesus Himself often taught the people there. The gate Beautiful is at least suggestive of Him who is "altogether lovely" (S. of Sol. v, 16) and then onward to the time of the kingdom when the walls of the city shall be called Salvation and her gates Praise (Isa. lvi, 18). The inhabitant shall not say, I am sick, and there shall be no more death nor sorrow nor crying nor pain on the whole earth (Isa. xxxiii, 24; Rev. xxi, 4). The needy, the poor and him that hath no helper shall find a true helper in the King who shall then reign in righteousness (Ps. lxxii; Isa. xxxiii, 1, 17). If any would inquire why this man was born lame, see John ix, 3, and lay to heart verse 4 and God work His works in us. This poor man asked, "expecting to receive" (verse 5), which is more than can be said of many who profess to pray to God. May Ps. lxxi, 5, become truly our own experience.

We see in the days in which we live an unprecedented grasping for silver and gold because of that which people think it will do for them, because they know not the Scriptures, that "neither silver nor gold shall deliver them in the day of the Lord's wrath," and that no rich man can by any means redeem a soul nor give to God a ransom (Zeph. i, 18; Ps. xlix, 6, 7). In Jesus Christ, the Creator of all things, who alone can truly say, "The silver is mine and the gold is mine" (Hag. ii, 8), are durable riches and righteousness and health for body and soul. To know Him as Peter and John did is better than all earth's riches or wisdom or might (Jer. ix, 23, 24). Peter washed, sanctified, justified and Spirit-filled in such conscious fellowship with the risen Christ that he can be such a channel of health from Christ to the man that all the people can see it. All believers should be in such fellowship with Christ that something of His life and power might be seen in each of us, to the glory of God (Phil. i, 20; II Cor. iv, 11).

Talking to Israelites, Peter magnified the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, whose son Jesus, the Holy One, the Just, the Prince of Life, had been killed by them, but by God had been raised from the dead, and insists that in His name alone had this lame man been healed. He therefore urges them to change their minds about Jesus and receive Him as their Saviour and Messiah and thus obtain the forgiveness of sins. The gospel that does not proclaim the forgiveness of sins through Jesus Christ is not the gospel of God, but some other which does not proceed from God, but from the devil. Moses and all the prophets foretold a Messiah who should suffer before He should reign, and Peter urges them as children of the prophets and of the covenant not to miss the inheritance within their reach.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 24, 1909. By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Life lessons from the book of Genesis.—Gen. i, 1-8, 26-31.

Twelve books of the Bible, one for each month, have been selected for our study in the present year. In a note on the United Society's topic card it is explained that these books were "selected by a large company of leading clergymen and laymen on the way to the Seattle convention, who chose the books of the Bible most helpful to them." It is also added that "in each case the entire book is open for comment." This gives to all Christian Endeavorers an excellent opportunity to study twelve of the most important books of the Bible, not in parts, but as a whole. This opportunity should be improved. Each month the entire book should not only be read, but also studied. Such study will prove most interesting and do away with much ignorance that exists concerning the Bible because of the tendency to study but short passages of each book. (1) Get a good general outline of each book. (2) Then familiarize yourself with the details under each head of the outline. The results will amply pay for the time and study given in following such a plan.

The book of Genesis, as its name implies, is a book of beginnings. In it we have recorded the beginning of the heavens and earth, the beginning of the Sabbath, of the human race, of sin, of God's punishment of sin and of the life of the chosen people of God from Abraham down to the death of Joseph. Its contents may be divided into four parts:

1. The creation, including man and his fall—i, 1-3.
2. The antediluvian history of mankind—iv, 5.
3. The deluge and subsequent events—vi, 11.
4. The patriarchal age, including the lives of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and his twelve sons to the death of Joseph—xii, 50.

Under some such outline the contents of the entire book stand out clearly before us and may help us greatly in the more detailed study of the book itself.

But Genesis is more than a simple statement of the early facts in human history. It reveals God as the Creator of the universe and all that is within it and thus lays the foundation of our faith in our God as the Creator and Preserver of all things. It tells the sad story of the corruption of the entire human race through the disobedience and sin of the first Adam. It tells how sin entered into the world, but not why it entered. Then with these things and what follows up to Abraham as a background its chief design is revealed in that it is to show how God revealed Himself to the first fathers of the Jewish nation in order that He might make to Himself a people who should be His witnesses on the earth and through whom the second Adam, or the Saviour of the world, was to come.

Genesis, above all, should speak to us of God—God in creation, God in us, having been created in His own image; God in the human race and God in a people especially chosen to witness to the world of Him and to lead a lost world back to Him. "In the beginning—God."

### BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. i, 1-3; ii, 1-3; iii, 1-7; vi, 1-8; vii, 1-7, 17-24; xi, 1-9; xii, 1-9; xiii, 1-17; xviii, 1-22; xli, 1-7.

### A Miracle of History.

The latest book by the popular pastor of Broadway tabernacle, New York city, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., is entitled "The New Crusade." One of the chapters is on "Young People of the Church," and in the chapter is the following cheering and inspiring word about Christian Endeavor:

The century was more than three-quarters gone before the third great movement of our age was born. It was in 1881 that the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor started upon its phenomenal career. At the end of eighteen years it has 56,000 societies, with a membership of 3,400,000. But these figures do not tell the full story of its conquests. Like the river of God, it overflows its banks, and in all parts of Christendom new societies, with new names spring into existence, begotten by the spirit which the Endeavor movement has created and strengthened and instructed by its examples and its methods. A million and a half of young men and women, although marching under other banners, belong to the great Endeavor army. Five millions of the young people of the world organized into a training school for Christian service in less than two decades! It is one of the miracles of Christian history. The future historian of the Christian church will say that Christendom entered upon a new era that February night when in the city of Portland the first Endeavor society was formed.

### Spirituality and Success.

The globe that we sometimes hear that a man who is eminent for his spiritual life is a weakling in human affairs is as untrue as it is silly. The road to true success here on earth, the road that leads to well balanced, sound, unerring judgment in earthly matters, is the road that leads to God. True spiritual mindedness does not unfit a man for this world, while it is fitting him for another. To be saintly toward the heavens is not to be sickly toward the earth.—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.

### In Old Glasgow.

The Glasgow Christian Endeavor union is about seventeen years old and numbers 180 societies, of which sixty-three are Juniors. The total membership is more than 6,000.

### Growth in India.

India in two years had added 10,000 members to the Endeavor societies.

## Won on a Chance.

By JENNIE LUDLUM LEE.

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"Tom, I want you to give me a list of your rich bachelor friends," announced Bonnie Brewster at the breakfast table.

"I don't know any rich bachelors, Sis," was the discouraging response. "Every man I know is cutting down expenses, living in a furnished room instead of an apartment, and all that sort of thing. Anyway, what do you want of a list of rich bachelors? Personally I think it a most unmanly demand."

"Don't be silly, Tom," suggested Bonnie. "It's too early in the morning. I am going to ask all of them to give me a donation toward my fair for the crippled children, and that reminds me that you can write me a nice fat check before you go to the office this morning. Never mind the list. I can get it myself out of your address book."

"I'll give you the check," agreed Tom, "but if you don't mind I'd rather you'd keep out of my desk. Honestly, Sis, the only man I know that has a cent is Charlie Warren. You'll make a record if you get anything out of him, but you can try your charms on him if you like. His office are in the Bullard building. I'll leave the



"BUT A CHECK WOULD DO," SUGGESTED BONNIE.

check on the library table. So long!" And, picking up his morning paper, he was off.

As soon as the front door closed Bonnie slipped into the library to see if the promised check was in sight. She picked up the little blue slip of paper and found that Tom had done nobly by giving her \$50 toward the cause of her crippled children.

"I wonder if this mean Charlie Warren will do as well," mused Bonnie as she was dressing her hair preparatory to making a round of appeals for her charity.

An hour later she stood face to face with a small but very officious office boy.

"Mr. Warren don't see no ladies in office hours 'cept by appointment," he informed her.

"Well, suppose you announce me," suggested Bonnie, with dignity.

"Ain't you got no card?" persisted the boy.

Bonnie gave him the small white card bearing her name, and reluctantly the boy disappeared into the inner office. He returned in a moment, his face wreathed in a broad grin.

"He says he'll see you, miss. Come right in."

Bonnie meekly followed her escort and immediately found herself in the presence of a very tall, gaunt man. His frame was powerful and his features strong in the extreme, yet his graciousness of manner at once made her feel at ease.

"You know my brother, Tom Brewster," she began.

"Well, I should say I did know him! Sit down, won't you, and tell me what I can do for you? Tom isn't in trouble, is he?" he added, with some concern.

"Oh, dear, no," assured Bonnie, "and neither am I, but—"

"Somehow it was not so easy as she had thought it would be, this begging money. Charlie Warren, the most promising of young lawyers, looked his companion over very closely. He decided that the picture was good to look upon and he could wait for the explanation without finding time hanging heavily, either.

"You see, I am begging money for some poor children, and Tom—that is, I"—stammered Bonnie.

"Oh, I see perfectly," Warren helped out. "You want me to give you a subscription. But you've struck me just the wrong way," he continued. "I haven't any money about me to speak of at all."

"But a check would do," suggested Bonnie.

Warren wheeled about in his revolving chair and for an instant looked out of the window. Involuntarily his hand reached out toward his check book, but he did not pick it up.

"Well, you see—yes, well, I suppose I might as well be frank with you—my account is a little low at present,

but if you could come in again, why, I'll give it to you gladly."

Bonnie rose to go, and Warren rose with her. "I was just going out to luncheon when you came in," he said as he helped her adjust her furs. "Let's telephone to Tom, and all three of us can go for a bite."

And when Bonnie did not remonstrate Tom was called up and immediately accepted. At the end of a very elaborate luncheon Warren paid the bill from a very large roll of greenbacks. Bonnie gasped.

"Why, Mr. Warren, you told me that you had no money about you, and look at that roll," she said as she pointed an incriminating finger at the money.

"Oh, this money belongs to a friend of mine. I'm just carrying it about for him, you see," he explained rather lamely. "But, honestly, if you come in this day week I'll give you my donation."

Just one week later Bonnie again went to the office, making her call in the afternoon, and Warren handed her a check for a hundred dollars.

"Oh, thank you so much, Mr. Warren," cried Bonnie. "And I'm going to run right along, because I know you're so busy."

"But I was just going your way," said Warren as he began to put on his overcoat.

"Why, how did you know which way I was going?" demanded Bonnie.

"It doesn't matter which way—that's the way I'm going," laughed Warren. "Tom has asked me up to dinner tonight, so I am going to cut the office early and tag along after you for the rest of the afternoon," he announced.

Which he did all that afternoon. Immediately after dinner Tom remembered that he had an engagement and began his apologies to Warren.

"So glad, Tom, that you have got a date, and for love of heaven get out," said Warren. "The sooner the better," he added.

At the end of a long yet to him short and happy evening Warren said good night to Bonnie.

"Can't I do something else for your fair?" he asked as he opened the door to leave.

"Yes, indeed," replied Bonnie, with enthusiasm. "You can come to it and spend a heap more money if you will. The fair is Tuesday night."

But the very next evening Warren remembered that he had left his cane at the Brewster home, and it took him just three hours to recover it. And on Sunday morning he decided that it was high time he went to church again, and when church was out he waited for Bonnie and drove her home in his motor. On Monday he suggested going to the theater as a slight diversion from the fair.

Tuesday evening was almost past, and Bonnie's eyes were tired from straining around the room trying to locate Charlie Warren. A great deal of money had been taken in, yet to Bonnie the affair seemed to lack something. It was nearly 10 o'clock when Warren appeared.

"I'm late, Miss Bonnie, I know, but I've always been told to come late to these affairs and get the bargains."

About fifteen girls pounced on him to buy chances on sofa pillows, pipe racks and the forty other things that no man ever uses. He scattered bills until his pocketbook was literally empty, and he showed Bonnie the flapping purse.

"There's nothing to do now but to put myself up at auction," he suggested.

"Oh, what fun!" cried Bonnie immediately. "Just think how handy it would be to have a lawyer that you didn't have to pay, and you're such a big, strong man. You could hang pictures and do a lot of things about the house. Here, Tom," she called as her brother passed them. "Mr. Warren is offered at auction. How much do you bid?"

"Not a plugged copper," answered Tom. "I wouldn't take him as a gift."

"That's rather discouraging, isn't it?" asked Warren. "But the fair seems to be practically over, and couldn't I take you home, Miss Bonnie? Tom seems pretty well occupied with Miss Elliston."

He put her in the tonneau of his big touring car, and the chauffeur drove slowly toward home in the crisp moonlight.

"Miss Brewster—Bonnie," Warren began in a low tone, "I didn't seem to go very well as a chance proposition at the fair tonight, but I wonder if you would accept me as a gift?"

"You mean—"

"That I love you," he interrupted. "I've loved you ever since that morning that you came to see me and I lied to you and said I had no money about me just to make you come again. And now I want you with me always. Could you give yourself to me? Would you be willing to take that chance on happiness?"

"Yes, I'll take that chance on happiness," she almost whispered, "because—"

"Because why?"

"Because I love you, too," she answered quite close to the sleeve of his fur coat.

### Just Theory.

"He is an enthusiastic advocate of home rule."

"Is he a married man?"

"No."

"That accounts for it."

### Stealing Time.

"Time steals by like a thief in the night."

"Yes, like one that steals our watches."

### Careless Woman.

"Got any cut glass at your place?"

"We may have a few pieces my wife scratched with her diamond."

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## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Our ice men are beginning to get anxious for a good hard freeze. As yet, but little ice has been harvested.

Mrs. Williams and daughter, Miss Sue, of York, Pa., are visiting at M. H. Rein-dollar's and expect to remain several weeks.

Mr. John E. Buffington is improving his recently purchased home on Middle St., and expects to occupy it about March 1.

Miss Kissinger, of Reading, Pa., who had been visiting Miss Clara Rein-dollar, for several weeks, returned home, on Tuesday.

Mr. Charles E. Clark and family have returned to Taneytown from Washington, D. C., where they have been living for several months.

Mr. Chas. A. Elliot and daughter, Miss Josephine, attended the funeral of Mr. Elliot's aunt, Mrs. Carrie Riddle-moser, which occurred on Tuesday, in Baltimore.

There are three recent cases of paralysis, in town; Mrs. Samuel A. Brown, who had a slight stroke, is much better, while Mr. Jacob Fleagle and Mrs. Wm. Reif-ender do not make much improvement.

The P. O. S. of A., will hold its annual Installation and Banquet, next Thursday night, an event which every member is expected to attend. The installation will precede the banquet at 7 o'clock, sharp.

We have a few calendar pads for 1909, about 4x7 inches, which can be used for attaching to old backs. Those who can use them are welcome to them. A very few smaller ones are also left, suitable for small cards or pictures.

We have been asked a number of times, what effect, if any, the introduction of a central acetylene plant will have on insurance rates (Stock Co.) in Taneytown. The rates will not be affected, except on such buildings as may be exposed to the plant itself.

Just why nothing is being done with the brick plant property, is beginning to be a mystery. There is certainly a fine chance for a large business, here, if the property is well managed, especially as the material is both excellent in quality, and abundant. The plant should be in active operation, this Spring, by some-body.

The following items were sent in for local mention; "Mr. John Stambaugh is on his homeward trip, accompanied by his niece, Miss Abbie Baumgardner. They will be in Baltimore and vicinity for a few days." "Mr. John Albough, of New Midway, returned home, last Saturday, after spending a week among friends in Pennsylvania and New York."

There are just two things that our citizens want, in the way of street lighting; plenty of lights—not a stingy stretched-out-plan—and doing away with the present "moon-light" schedule. There should be lights, nearly every night in the month, and without regard to whether stores help to light the streets or not. In the closely built up sections the lights should be a regular distance apart; but, we have every reason to believe that the authorities are going to do the job, just right. They will not want unfavorable criticism after it is done.

#### The Pennies in the Box.

When the air is crisp and frosty, and the mercury stands low, Right down about the zero point, and the air is full of it, And the wind just keeps blowing the snow up into drifts, 'Tis then the carrier thinks he'll send the sub out on a trip. It makes a fellow feel about ready to resign. When the storm is raging hardest, getting worse just as you think it can't get any worse. For he knows its pretty certain that when he makes a stop He'll find a lot of pennies in the bottom of the box.

But then he gets to thinking, if his sub goes out to-day When he makes his monthly voucher, he'll be out just one day's pay. So he hies him to the office at a pretty rapid gait. There to get the information that the train is four hours late. He gets to work and hustles his mail into the sack. For he doesn't want to be until dark a getting back. And he has a hundred boxes, so it's as like as not That at just seventy-five of them he'll find pennies in the box. He passes all his boxes, from one to twenty-five, And then he comes to twenty-six. "My goodness! Sakes alive! This is no penny business, not by a whole big lot! But a cup of steaming coffee and a mince pie piping hot. And a cheery 'Hello!' here's some letters ready stamped for you to-day. We always have them ready so there'll be no delay. For we know it's aggravating when the carrier has to stop. And with the frost bitten fingers pick pennies from the box."

"Tis thus the carrier jogs along his route From day to day, And he couldn't help but wonder if he'd ever get more pay. When a message straight from Congress said, one eighty more per year. Is added to your salary, and then he gave three cheers, Sing glory! hallelujah! It will help to pull me through. I'll go on once and pay that note that's long been overdue. There's only one thing lacking, and that's an awful blot; The habit of the patrons putting pennies in the box.

At last, the carrier goes to heaven, with its streets shining gold. Its walls purest Jasper, and other joys untold. St. Peter meets him at the gate, extends to him his hand. And bids him enter quickly and join the heavenly band. He pauses for a moment before he enters in. To cast his eyes one more upon this world of strife and sin; And as he takes this final look toward this earthly spot, He sees a rural patron, dropping pennies in the box.

Leslie H. Pearson.

#### The Doctor "Jawed" Back.

Once a thrifty Scotch physician was called to a case where a woman had dislocated her jaw. He very soon put her right. The woman asked how much she was to pay. The doctor named his fee. The patient thought it too much. He, however, would not take less, and as the woman refused to give him the fee, he began to yawn. Yawning, as every one knows, is infectious. The young woman, in turn, yawned. Her jaw again went out of joint, and the doctor triumphantly said: "Now until you hand me over my fee, your jaw can remain as it is." Needless to say, the money was promptly paid.—Cleveland Leader.

#### 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.

#### AN UP TO DATE AD.

Miss Margaret Brown, a Resourceful Stenographer of Chicago.

A Chicago stenographer, Miss Margaret Brown, needed a position. To live she had to work, and nowhere in the great city could she find employment. On the "liner" pages of the Chicago dailies she saw the advertisements of hundreds of girls who, like herself, could find no work to do. Their ads, as a rule, ran like this:

Situation Wanted.—Young woman, twenty-two, five years' experience, desires position as stenographer; trustworthy and efficient; references furnished. Box X. Y. Z.

Said Margaret Brown to herself, for she has learned the great life principle of reasoning: "How can I compete with all the other jobless girls in Chicago and make myself heard? If I advertise in the newspapers, who will single me out from all the rest? Doubtless scores of those girls are as good if not better stenographers than I am. I have no way except by advertising to call attention to my condition. I must invent a way."

She did, and here is the ad. she published in one newspaper:

Situation Wanted.—A brown haired girl by the name of Brown would like a position with a firm named Brown, although others would be considered. Address X 537.

Scores of letters addressed to "X 537" arrived at the newspaper office the following day, and Miss Margaret Brown had no difficulty in selecting the best offer, and it was a good one.

She has her job, and she is happy. Hundreds of others are still advertising.

Miss Margaret Brown is a smart young woman and deserves success. She will surely have success. She knows that nothing is accomplished which is worth while doing that does not come from hard thinking.

Does this mean anything to you?

#### The Franz Hals Museum in Holland.

Old Haarlem calls up the shadow of Franz Hals. The museum is verily a sanctuary to his memory. There the famous corporation pictures hang. One sees the members of the various guilds in the fullness of careless life, eating, drinking and merrymaking. Here Hals is seen at the height of his power. The splendid color and directness of work are a revelation. Every figure seems alive, and one is convinced they were all in the flesh once. This great master with one bold stroke of his brush made these men immortal. At eighty years he still painted, and his last picture hangs beside his masterpiece, Haarlem and Hals will be associated as long as the place lasts. One marvels at the execution of the Dutch painters, whether it be in the broad work of Hals or in the miniature finish of the genre masters. All of them had a splendid sense of values, atmosphere and human life; a perfect harmony of relation fills their canvases.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

#### Unconquerable.

It was a veteran soldierly that re-peopled the plantations and the homesteads of the south, writes Thomas Nelson Page in the Old Dominion, and withstood the forces thrown against them during the period of reconstruction. In addition to personal pride, self reliance and physical courage, they possessed also race pride, which is inestimable in a great popular struggle.

However beaten and broken they were, the people came out of the war with their spirit unquenched and a belief that they were unconquerable.

A story used to be told of an old Confederate soldier who was trudging home after the war, broken and ragged and worn. He was asked what he would do if the Yankees got after him when he reached home.

"Oh, they ain't goin' to trouble me," he said. "If they do I'll just whip 'em again."

#### A Rule of Auto Etiquette.

No gentleman will take another man's automobile out in the country and blow it into such small pieces that it cannot be removed to a repair shop.—Chicago Record-Herald.

#### Quite Obvious.

A needle has only one eye, but it looks sharp just the same.—London Family Herald.

#### 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-tf

#### Power of Habit Strong.

"The habit of looking under the bed for burglars," the young woman said, "is something that folks laugh at, but I have never been able to get myself out of it. I never feel perfectly comfortable unless I look, no matter where I happen to be. To my mind there isn't any place except a safe deposit vault burglars are unlikely to be. In fact, the habit is so strongly ingrained in me that one night when I was staying in a small country hotel, where there was nothing but a folding bed in the room, I took it down and then looked under it before I got into bed. That's a fact. I laughed at myself the minute after."—Detroit Free Press.

#### London In White.

After a few visits to the White City one feels rather desirous of white-washing the whole of London. Why not? White is an admirable background for color. Our blue sky becomes bluer and our gray sky looks more beautiful behind it, while a golden sky makes white buildings delightful. If we could only make the whole city white, to begin with, and then gradually and sparingly color, what a beautiful city London would be!—British Architect.

#### Accents.

In the midst of a rambling speech the political orator declared, "The situation is grave; the crisis is acute." "And the gentleman's speech," added the newspaper reporter, "was circum-flex."—Youth's Companion.

## Organs and Pianos

We will display, for one week only, from January 18th to 23rd, inclusive, in the Central Hotel, Taneytown, in the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Benner, a large assortment of Organs and Pianos, both new and slightly used, at

#### EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

Organs, \$15.00 up; Pianos, usually sold by dealers from \$300.00 to \$350.00, as low as \$225.00.

This is a special opportunity for one week only, to save big money by dealing direct with the manufacturers. Those who come first will secure the greatest bargains. This sale will be conducted by the—

**WEAVER ORGAN & PIANO CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS,  
YORK, PA.

#### GRAND EXHIBITION OF LIFE MOTION PICTURES

by the Emmitsburg Motion Picture Company in the

**OPERA HOUSE, Taneytown, Md.**  
Every Saturday night, rain or shine. Over 5,000 feet of Moving Pictures.

Admission, Adults 15c;  
Children under 10 years, 10c.  
Change Program Each Week.

Program for Saturday, January 16th, will include the

Jesse James Boys and why they became outlaws, and 11 other good subjects.

#### Don't Miss It!

#### 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, 18c to 20c a pair; large young and old Chickens, 10c; small chickens, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs., 12c. Before delivering Calves call for information. 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. SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

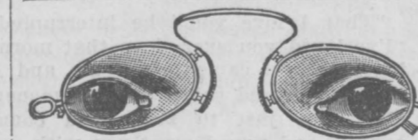
**HIGHEST CASH** Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50c for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER, 6-10-5

**FOR COUGHS, Colds and Hoarseness,** try Compound Syrup White Pine and Tar. Get at MCKELLIP'S. 1-2-3mo

**HOUSE AND 4 ACRES** of land, for rent, near Kump. Apply to H. T. SPANGLER. 1-16-2t

**NOTICE.**—Anyone wishing to drive to my place, will please use the Hagerstown lane, instead of tearing down fences, which will not be allowed any more.—Geo. W. ROOP, V. S. 1-16-4t

**FOR RENT.** My house and ground, with all other privileges. Apply to MOSES SEABROOK, Middleburg. 1-15-3t



Dr. E. H. Walter, the optician will be at the Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1909, for the purpose of examining eyes and fitting glasses. All diseases of the eye treated. No charge for examination. Now is the time to select a useful present for all that have eye trouble.

**GOOD SORREL MARE**, for sale. Apply to—WM. L. CREBS, JR., Taneytown.

**PUBLIC SALE** of Blankets and Robes, this Saturday, at D. W. GARNER'S, Taneytown, Md.

**CORD WOOD** for sale. Apply to L. W. MEHRING, Taneytown.

**SHOOTING MATCH** at Harney, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 23, for ducks, geese and chickens. 12 gauge guns, factory shells.

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

**FOR SALE**, on ground, 15 cords first class Hickory and Oak wood.—JAS. H. REAVER, 1 mile from Harney.

## PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of George A. Mehrling, late of Carroll County, Md., deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises of the deceased, situate in Taneytown district, about 1/2 mile south of Kump's P. O., on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1909

at 12 o'clock, m. sharp, the following personal property, to-wit:

**SIX HEAD OF HORSES,** consisting of 1 bay horse, work anywhere hitched; 1 bay family mare, related to Hambleton No. 10; 1 bay mare with foal, Kentucky stock; 2 bay colts, the Wilkes stock, sired by Ticonia 6882; 1 good mule, work anywhere; 6 head of cattle, consisting of four milch cows, 1 will be fresh by day of sale; and 3 the 1st of March; 2 bulls; 2 brood sows, 2 male hogs, 7 shoats; 1 double set of carriage harness, set of single harness, 4 sets of front gears, set of breechbands, lot of bridles and collars, 4 halters, double set of dynets; one 4-horse wagon, with bed; spring wagon, road cart, top buggy, double-seated extension top buggy, sleigh, hay carriage, hay rake, threshing and power land roller, corn planter, spring-tooth harrow, plow, wheat binder, corn binder, sulkey corn worker, mower, wind mill, corn chopper, wheelbarrow, Missouri grain drill, clover seed sower, 1 single corn workers, hay forks, hay rope and pulleys, lime shovels, heavy sticks, ropes, chains, single and double trees, straw cutter, stable book, hand saw, cross-cut saw, lot of bee hives, sled, barrels, 1000 lbs. of coal.

**HOUSEHOLD GOODS:** 2 separating cream cans, churn, tubs, jars, crocks, buckets, chairs and rocker, table, sink, cellar cupboard, 3 bedsteads, bed spring, 3 stoves, copper kettle, lot of queensware, good watch dog, and a variety of articles not mentioned.

**TERMS:**—Sums under \$500 cash. On sums of \$500 and upward a credit of 6 months will be given, with interest.

VILLIANN B. MEHRING,  
J. N. O. Smith, Auct. Administratrix.  
1-16-3t

#### NO. 442 EQUITY.

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

Joshua T. Reinamon, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Anna L. Dayhoff and others, Defendants.  
SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate situated in Carroll County in the State of Maryland, of which a certain Melinda Reinamon late of Carroll County in the State of Maryland died seized and possessed and which has descended to the parties to the cause as next of kin as tenants in common.

The bill states that Melinda Reinamon departed this life in Carroll County, Maryland, about four or five years ago, intestate, and possessed of certain real estate fully described in Exhibit "A" filed with the bill leaving surviving her as her only heirs at-law and next of kin, to-wit: Joshua T. Reinamon, a son, who is now deceased, and Margaret Reinamon, children of Samuel J. Reinamon a deceased son of intestate who pre-deceased his mother, and Melinda Nau, or Noel, John Reinamon and Jesse Reinamon, children of Abraham M. Reinamon a deceased son of intestate who pre-deceased his said mother.

That all of the parties to said cause are adults above the age of twenty-one years save and except Joshua and Margaret Reinamon, children of Samuel J. Reinamon, deceased, who are infants under the age of twenty-one years and who are non-residents of the State of Maryland and now reside with their mother in the State of Pennsylvania.

That all of the parties to said cause are non-residents of the State of Maryland save and except the said Joshua T. Reinamon and Birnie A. Reinamon.

That the aforesaid real estate consists of one and three-quarter acres of land with improvements and is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein, and that, in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their respective interests.

The bill then prays for a decree for a sale of the real estate and the division of the net proceeds amongst the parties entitled thereto according to their several interests, and also for further and other relief.

It is thereupon this 13th day of January, A. D. 1909, ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Carroll County, Maryland, once a week for four successive weeks before the 15th day of February, 1909, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of March, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

DAVID P. SMELSER,  
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

True Copy, Test: DAVID P. SMELSER,  
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County. 1-16-3t

## Don't Wait

as the extremely low prices on our

## Clothing and Overcoats

certainly will make them go. The style and quality are right and they must go

**AT COST AND LESS.**

Cut prices on Cord Pants, Horse Blankets and Lap Robes; also our line of Dress Goods. Bargains in all lines at—

**M. R. Snider's**

Bargain Store,

2t HARNEY, MARYLAND.

## MUST BE SOLD

## ALL WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

No matter what others advertise you can get Bigger Genuine

Reductions and better bargains here in splendid

## Suits for Men & Boys

If you really want to save

money, don't think of buying

until you see

**SHARRER & GORSUCH,**

WESTMINSTER, MD.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store"

**GRANULATED SUGAR, 5c lb.**

**Koons Bros.**

**DEPARTMENT STORE.**

TANEYTOWN, MD.

## Take Advantage OF THESE Great Bargains

These bargains should be taken advantage of by every person who can plan to get here, for such bargains have not been known heretofore in Taneytown's retail history. See the values and you'll not wonder why this is the busiest Store.

**Men's Long Overcoats.**  
\$6.50 Coats, now \$5.19  
\$9.25 Coats, now \$7.49  
\$6.50 Coats, now \$5.19  
\$5.00 Coats, now \$3.19

**Boys' Overcoats.**  
9 year old \$3.75 Coats, now \$2.89  
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

**Bed Blankets and Comforts.**  
.50 Blankets, .39  
.75 Blankets, .60  
\$2.40 Wool Blankets, \$2.19  
\$1.35 Comforts, \$1.20  
\$2.00 Comforts, \$1.75  
\$1.25 Comforts, .98

**Petticoats, 98c.**  
\$1.25 Petticoats of Moreen and Sateen. The Moreen Petticoats have accordion pleated and sectional flounces.

**Men's Wool Mitts, 21c.**  
Heavy domestic dark mixtures, close fitting knit roll wrist, tufted wool lining.

**Tam-o-shanters, 19c.**  
Black, Blue, Red, White and Dark Mixed. Regular 25c and 50c value. What we have left you get at 19c.

**Men's Golf Caps, 19c.**  
Men's and Boys' Golf Caps, in plain and mixed colors, plaids and stripes; regular 39c and 25c value. While they last at 19c.

**Ladies' Black Mittens, 13c.**  
Ladies' and Children's Black Mittens, that sold regular at 15c and 18c, at this sale for 13c.

**Standard Sewing Machine, \$12.95.**  
High grade, drop-head, 5-drawer; regular \$25.00 machine; fully guaranteed. Ask about them. \$12.95.

DAVID P. SMELSER,  
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

True Copy, Test: DAVID P. SMELSER,  
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County. 1-16-3t

## LOOK TO YOUR EYES!

Sight is the most inestimable of all blessings; blindness, the most woeful of all afflictions. This being so, you will readily concede the great importance of your eyes as a part of your animal organism. A momentary realization of your helplessness without them will aid you to a more just appreciation of their worth. As an essential, then, of a happy existence, do you give your eyes attention in proportion to their importance? Do you care for them as their delicacy demands? The fact is that optical defects occur in such varying degree and in so many combinations that only the competent eye specialist, with a complete eye testing equipment, such as our representative possesses, is qualified to discover the exact nature and degree of the trouble and properly correct it.

**DR. O. W. HINES** will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, Md.

**JANUARY 19, 1909.**

**CAPITAL OPTICAL CO.,**

614 NINTH ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

## 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.**

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected weekly, on day of publication.

Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat, dry milling new 1.01@1.01

Corn, new and dry 60@60

Rye, 70@70

Oats 45@45

Timothy Hay, prime old, 14.00@14.00

Mixed Hay, 12.00@12.00

Hay, Clover 12.00@12.00

Straw, Rye bales, 17.00@17.00

Potatoes 7.00@7.00

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly.

Wheat,