

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Cutting her third set of teeth at the age of 78 years and complications produced by it, are assigned as the cause of the death of Mrs. Therese Suckfield, at McKeesport, Pa., on Tuesday.

Governor Crothers has issued a proclamation setting apart Lincoln Day, Friday, Feb. 12, as a legal holiday. As it will be the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, it will likely be more generally observed than heretofore.

Next Friday, February 12, will be generally observed, north and south, as the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. All large cities and many of the smaller places will hold appropriate public programs, while "Lincoln" will be the theme, in a less demonstrative way, in many churches, schools, societies and clubs.

The visit of Judge Taft and a company of skilled engineers, to Panama, is likely to result in no changes being made in the plans for constructing the canal, as all seem satisfied that the lock plan, and the Gatun dam which has been severely criticised, is perfectly safe. It is now thought that the report of the investigation trip will allay all public apprehension.

There is said to be a movement on foot, in New York, to form the largest bank in the world, by combining the National City Bank and the National Bank of Commerce, making a combined capital of \$100,000,000, and deposits of \$500,000,000. The former is known as the Standard Oil bank, while the latter is controlled by the Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., interests.

The historic "Lincoln coach," in which President Lincoln is said to have ridden to Washington for his inauguration, was destroyed Tuesday night in a fire at Sharpsville, Pa. It was the sole passenger equipment of the little Sharpsville railroad, running between town and Wilmington Junction. It was covered with sheet iron, put on before Lincoln made his famous ride, and was supposed to be bullet-proof.

The West Virginia House of Representatives passed a local option bill, on Monday, after a bitter contest, there being a great deal of oratory and pleading on both sides. The measure now goes to the Senate, where the liquor interests hope to defeat it. If passed there, the measure does not become effective until ratified by popular vote, but there is little doubt that as two-thirds of the counties are already dry.

There will be no temperance legislation at the present session of Congress. It is probable that the Knox bill, regulating the shipment of liquor into dry territory, will be included in the revision of the penal code, which is pending in the House. The code, however, will not be adopted at this session. The Anti-saloon League will urge in the next Congress the passage of a stringent law to keep liquor out of prohibition states.

There is reported to be a growing coolness between President Roosevelt and Judge Taft, due to the unwillingness of the latter to carry out the wishes of the former, with reference to a few appointments, but the friends of both vigorously deny the rumors, and say they have no existence except in the imagination of newspaper reporters. It is also again most positively declared that Mr. Roosevelt will enter politics vigorously, on his return from Africa, as a candidate for the seat of Senator Depew, of New York.

Secretary Wilson's order against the bleaching of flour by the millers went into effect on Monday. Hereafter all flour will be of a creamy, golden color. The bleaching process entails the use of sodium nitrate. The millers contend that the small quantity used can have no deleterious effect. It is pointed out, however, that after bleaching flour of inferior grade cannot be distinguished from higher classes. The sale of bleached flour will continue until June next in order to let the millers dispose of the stock now on hand. The process was in use chiefly by the big Minnesota mills.

The Grand Master of Ohio Masons, Charles S. Hoskinson, of Zanesville, has tendered to William Howard Taft the rare and high honor of being made a Mason at sight. Judge Taft has accepted and will return to Cincinnati on February 18, when the Grand Master will convene a distinguished company of Masons in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, and exercise the high prerogative which belongs only to a Grand Master of Masons. The honor of being a "made" Mason is very rarely conferred, and means that the one on whom it is conferred is a full Mason without taking the initiatory ceremonies.

Ambrose Dittenhafer plead guilty in the Gettysburg courts to the larceny of three chickens. Before sentence was passed upon him he made a mute but earnest plea for a mild sentence. He presented a touching scene by bringing into the court his wife and three small children. The wife and two, one on each side, formed a trio, with their eyes bathed in tears, whilst the baby rested upon his knee. The plea did not affect Judge Swope, but from it he drew a lesson and gave him a severe reprimand, declaring in these words: "The child should be able to look up to you for guidance, protection and instruction, instead of to a father who has brought disgrace upon his family." Dittenhafer was given a year in the Eastern Penitentiary.

How we Would Not Advertise.

In the first place, not as though we had to, but as though we wanted to. We would consider the newspaper as our friend and assistant, and not as a necessary evil. When one can look at advertising in this light, he has made a very long step in the direction of finding out just how not to do it, and when the bill comes in at the end of the quarter he will pay it promptly and cheerfully, not as a tax, but as a privilege for the use of a business help.

We would never advertise that a dry grocery store sells "dry goods," nor that a grocery store sells "groceries," nor would we indulge in such respectable but antediluvian expressions as "thanking our friends for their past patronage, and hoping for a continuance of the same, we are, yours truly, etc." There are a good many things reasonably to be taken for granted, and these are among them. Tell people something they don't know, but ought to know—something you selfishly want them to know—but don't waste money on generalities. An advertisement is a business talk.

We would not word an advertisement in such a way as to make our competitors "buffy," therefore, we would not brag, and make sweeping statements that we undersell every other store in town. Give your customers facts, in print, just as honestly and conscientiously as you would make a face to face statement to them, and try to make them your boasters. You are not responsible for the talking they do, when it happens to be against the other fellow. The truth is, a proper merchant has not time to do all about what his competitors are doing, but when he does know, he profits best by taking advantage of the knowledge quietly.

We would never, never acknowledge that we "had not time" to write a new advertisement. A man who is as busy as that can afford to leave his business run a while and go away for a badly needed rest. Another thing; if there is a salesman in the store who is better at ad-writing than the "boss," the latter would very profitably acknowledge his deficiency by letting the salesman do it—and pay him for it. A business man may as easily be a fine buyer and salesman, but a poor writer-up of his stock; indeed, all the essentials of a first-class business man are rarely found in the same person. We are rarely found continually on the look out for "pointers" from successful advertisers. It is much more profitable to be a copyist, at times, than to refuse to adopt a new idea simply because it came from somebody else. We are all copyists, more or less, when we are learning anything at all, and should look at our refusals to change our ways as expensive luxuries—or habits, just as we like the words.

This one thing we would never fail to do. We would make it a point to question our customers, occasionally, about our advertisements—whether they read them? and encourage them to do every week. Getting a habit is a great thing, and a habitual reader of the news of a store is likely to be a habitual customer of that store. It is not always enough to say a good thing once—sometimes it must be "rabbed in" there is such a thing as advertising an advertisement. And finally—if there is a "finally" to the subject—we would never advertise by jerks. The "jerks" is a very dangerous affliction, and always too dangerous to fool with. If one goes out of business for a time, it is all right not to advertise, but it is usually supposed that as long as the store is open there is something in itself worth selling, consequently worth telling about. No storekeeper has a proper right to let his customers lose interest in buying at his store. It is like the loss of appetite—something is needed to tickle the taste. It does not pay to overload a customer, any more than it pays to overload a stomach, but if neither gets indigestion, it's all right—much better than the "jerks."

More Districts Free From Quarantine

The quarantine has been raised against the shipment of cattle from certain districts in Carroll county, to all points in Maryland and to other states, but in districts 3, 6, 7 and 8 (Myers, Manchester, Westminster and Hampstead) an inspection of shipments must first be made by a representative of the Department of Agriculture, and all cattle so shipped must be slaughtered immediately on arrival at destination.

In all other districts in the county, all restrictions on the shipment of cattle, live or dressed, hides, hay and straw, etc., have been removed. The order was issued last week, but the railroad companies did not receive copies of the same until the first of this week.

On Wednesday, Secretary Wilson refused to raise the quarantine against the state so that cattle might be shipped abroad. This decision was made known to a delegation of Maryland business men, headed by Representative J. F. C. Talbot, when an appeal was made to lift the restriction, it being asserted that the cattle export trade is being seriously affected. Secretary Wilson promised, however, to raise the quarantine when it safely could be lifted.

The Secretary explained that it was not of any use to raise the quarantine until the English government had raised the quarantine against Maryland. So long as this existed no cattle would be received abroad, hence it would be necessary to convince the English government that there was no longer any danger. He promised Mr. Talbot that he would at once advise the English authorities direct and also through the Embassy at Washington, and he was confident the shippers here would soon be relieved.

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

The winter communion will be observed at Ladiesburg, Reformed church, Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. Preparatory services Saturday previous, at 2:30 p. m. Illustrated lecture at St. Paul's, Union Bridge, Sunday, at 7 p. m.

STATE ROADS NOT SELECTED.

The Road Commission spends a Day in Talk. Will select at Meeting in Two Weeks.

The Road Commission met, on Thursday, apparently for the purpose of selecting the roads to be improved in Baltimore, Carroll, Howard, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, but the whole day was spent in discussion. The selection of these routes, as well as the determination of the turnpike question, will now be made at the next meeting of the Commission, two weeks hence.

No vote on any question was taken at the meeting. The stand of the commission on the important question whether turnpikes are to be bought and toll roads abolished is still, therefore, an enigma, though the majority of the commission is said to be adverse to purchase, except at most reasonable figures.

It was admitted, however, that the purchase of some of the turnpikes leading into the city is absolutely essential in order to provide links to connect the city with Baltimore and adjacent counties.

Two delegations of Baltimore countians appeared before the commission previous to that body going into executive session as to the tentative routes in Baltimore and adjacent counties, and urged conflicting policies as to the work to be done by the state in that county.

One side wanted the Belair road adopted as the route for the system and all the money available for that section applied on it, while the other side wanted the Baltimore county money expended generally throughout the county, using all the roads to some extent.

The newspaper reports do not indicate that there was a Carroll county delegation present, nor was there any advance discussion of routes in the county. The difficulty seemed to be to get the start from Baltimore decided on, and as the routes in the six counties are said to be largely interdependent, it was impossible to do anything until the Baltimore question is settled. We think it of the utmost importance for Carroll county to be ably represented at the next meeting.

We have all along been of the opinion that the northern section of this county will be cut out from all benefit of the appropriation. While politics is supposed to cut no figure in the work, it is too much to expect that it will not be very much in evidence when the final decision is made, and we make the prediction that it will be. This way of looking at the county situation will eliminate Uniontown and Taneytown districts, and when too late, those who have been taking it for granted that the "Plank Road" will be a state road, will realize their mistake.

Miller—Lindaman.

An impressive wedding ceremony was performed at the home of Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Lindaman, at Littlestown, at high noon Feb. 3, when their only daughter, Miss Florence Elizabeth Lindaman, was united in marriage to Charles Edgar Miller, of Loye, Md.

The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. W. Meninger, of Lancaster, and Rev. S. M. Hench, of Frederick, Md., cousins of the bride. The ring service of the Reformed Church was used.

The young couple were attended by Miss Verna S. Diller, of Detour, Md., as bridesmaid, and J. Howard Miller, of Westminster, brother of the groom.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held and an elaborate dinner served to about sixty guests, relatives and friends of the contracting parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller left over the Northern Central Railway, on a wedding trip to Baltimore, Washington and Wakefield, Virginia. The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents, consisting of cut glass, silverware, old linens, etc.

Death of N. Addison Englar.

Mr. Nathan Addison Englar, of Johns-ville, one of the best known men in Frederick county, died at his home, last Saturday, at the age of 60 years. Mr. Englar was a son of the late Nathan Englar and in early life followed farming; later, he was active in democratic politics in the county, held numerous private interests, and recently, due to ill health, had lived retired.

He leaves a widow but no children. Funeral services were conducted at his home, on Wednesday, by Rev. Snyder, of the Union Bridge M. E. church, interment taking place in Mountain View cemetery.

Moving School of Agriculture.

The success or failure of our new venture, using a car as a moving school of Agriculture, depends on what the farmers do themselves to aid the department to help them—if they do nothing very little will be accomplished. As we have equipped and are moving the first car as a miniature Agricultural College, our work is being observed by superintendents and workers in all the states. Naturally we are anxious to have the experiment succeed from the beginning.

We respectfully call our patrons' attention to this season's folder. It contains, from the beginning to the end, suggestions, some of which will apply to the needs of every neighborhood.

The women who live on the farm need our work. We desire to have their attention called to Miss Anna Barrows and her Friday and Saturday visits for them and us, and also to who Miss Barrows is. There is no woman in our broad land better trained to do the work before her. She comes, not only to help our women, but also to advise our department what it can do in the future for Maryland women. We solicit advice, correspondence and support from each and all of our friends and those of our work. Now, the opportunity is before you, do not let it pass—do something with the doing.

WILLIAM L. AMOS, Director.

Anti-saloon Campaign Opens.

The temperance campaign, to be conducted by the Anti-saloon League and the church people of Maryland, was inaugurated Sunday afternoon, in Baltimore, with a rousing meeting at the Lyric, which was attended by nearly 5,000 men. Addresses were made by the Hon. Seaborn Wright, the leader of the prohibition fight in Georgia and the foremost temperance orator of the country, and by Mr. Wm. H. Anderson, the superintendent of the Maryland Anti-saloon League.

The feature of the meeting of most interest to the general public was the statement of the plans of the league and the way it proposes to make its fight at the next election and before the legislature of 1910. Just how the League proposes to make the politicians of both parties get into line for the Local Option Bill was fully and carefully explained, and the threat was made that if any candidate was found to be opposed to the passage of the bill all the influence of the League would be brought to bear to bring about his defeat.

The meeting served the purpose of formally announcing that the temperance people of the city and the counties will make a fight this year to elect to the General Assembly men who will pledge themselves to vote for the passage of a statewide Local Option Bill, and that they will fight to the bitter end any candidate who will not give assurances before the election that he will make such a pledge.

Mr. Anderson, in his address, outlined the plans of the League, as follows:

"We are going to make this fight on the fair, simple, sensible basis of the League's program, generally. If anywhere both Republican and Democratic parties nominate men who are satisfactory on the Local Option question, the League will remain absolutely neutral, leaving its constituency free to vote according to their preference. Everybody must admit that is fair.

In the second place, if anywhere either party, and it makes no difference which, nominates satisfactory men and the other party nominates men who are unsatisfactory, we shall support the satisfactory men. The most sensitive partisan cannot object to that as a general principle, for he doesn't know which way it is going to hit.

In the third place, if both parties nominate some men who are right and some who are wrong, the League will support the most satisfactory men from both tickets. Finally, if anywhere none of the regular candidates, or not enough of them, are satisfactory, the League will support enough satisfactory independents to make up the requisite number and thus give the people a chance to vote for somebody who reflects their sentiments upon this question."

Liquor Dealers Aroused.

The retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association is sending out a circular letter to the trade in this city in which attention is directed to the activity of the temperance forces in politics. Dealers are advised to interest themselves in the nominations and also the election of candidates for the legislature, who are not inimical to the liquor interests. It says this must be an aggressive campaign and that only such members should be elected who are for personal liberty and a fair license law.

The letter then goes on to say: "The enemy is up and doing and it behooves the liquor dealer to wake up and take an interest in his organization. You all know that the temperance people are well organized and that the liquor dealers are not as well organized as they should be. Do you lack that self-interest, that loyalty and that patriotism to your own cause, to shirk your duty and leave the few loyal men to fight your battles—and you not even willing to furnish the ammunition? If this is the material you are made of you will pull good and earnest men down, or they will necessarily have to possess superhuman strength to hold you up, and with their own already heavy burden, be obliged to carry yours.

We hope there is none such in our ranks and that all may take a pride in proving their loyalty to our just and honorable cause, for their individual and the general benefit and perpetuation of our business.

The letter is signed by Mr. George J. Walter, secretary of the association.—*Balto. American.*

All Tennessee Goes Dry.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 4.—Famous Tennessee distilleries that have operated continuously for from fifty to one hundred years, together with scores of lesser stills, will take out the last mash on June 30 next. The legislature passed the non-manufacturing bill over Governor Patterson's veto, this being the third veto by the Governor that the state-wide Prohibitionists have turned down by heavy majorities. This bars the open manufacture or sale of any alcoholic beverage in the State of Tennessee, including breweries and beer.

The liquor men awoke to the danger too late to save themselves, and the wholesalers, distillers and brewers must leave the state or quit business. So far as the retail business is concerned, already many saloonists are forming private clubs with their present customers as future members, while from the mountains of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and the Red Clay Hills, come reports that illicit stills are preparing to give the revenue officers the time of their lives. The saloon clubs will pay revenue to the government only, while the wildcatters will pay it to nobody.

Read our sale advertisements, which will appear through the season! It will save you the trouble of hunting up sale bills, and give you a chance to read, at home, where articles you will need may be had.

LINCOLN ROAD "MAY" BE BUILT.

The Project Side-tracked for the Present. Friends Discouraged Over Outlook.

Without amendment, the Senate on Monday, passed the House bill making February 12, 1909, the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a legal holiday and recommended its celebration throughout the United States, for which purpose the President is authorized to issue a special proclamation. The bill also declares that as a part of a national memorial to Lincoln there may be built a highway from Washington city to the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., to be known as "the Lincoln Way." An appropriation of \$50,000 is made for a survey of plans and estimates for such a highway.

This action, which is likely final for the present, is in line with the predictions made in the RECORD two weeks ago. What Congress may do, later, has scarcely been sufficiently forecasted, as debate on the measure has been largely non-committal. The action taken is in the nature of a postponement of the whole matter.

Many are disposed to take the view that the project is practically dead, due largely to the opposition of Speaker Cannon and Congressman Tawney, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, as these two have practical control of legislation involving large expenditures, and as immense sums will be required for other objects for several years, it would appear that the construction of such an expensive memorial to Lincoln is practically impossible at present.

A 40-Cent Silver Dollar.

By way of emphasizing the extraordinary manner in which the intrinsic value of the United States silver dollar has been reduced, Thomas L. Elder, a Twenty-third street coin man, has had struck a number of silver pieces the size of an ordinary dollar, bearing the inscription: "A government dollar contains 412 grains coin silver, 900-1000 fine. Market value, November 3, 1908, 40 cents."

This the numismatist terms a "Taft dollar," in contrast to the half dozen coins of a similar character that were struck during the political campaigns of 1896 and 1900, called "Bryan dollars." Several jewelry firms of this city made coins to illustrate the size of a silver dollar would be if it contained a full dollar's worth of coin silver, which is nine tenths fine. Some of these coins were more than twice the size of the regular silver dollar.

The intrinsic value of the silver dollar has fallen lower during the last few weeks than ever in its history since the coin of this denomination first was issued at the government mint in 1794. In 1804 the coinage of these pieces was discontinued because they were being rapidly exported on account of their value. This old-time dollar weighed 416 grains, which in 1837 was reduced 412 grains, 900 fine, containing 374 grains of pure silver, which law has never been changed.

It is supposed that the chief reason that caused the coinage of dollars to be discontinued in 1904 was that they could be counterfeited with such great profit, at the same time containing as much silver as the genuine dollar. Ever since the issue in 1878 of the new standard silver dollar, its intrinsic value has steadily decreased. It is said the 1878 dollar contained 934 cents worth of silver, at the market rate then prevailing. In 1896 the intrinsic value was about 56 cents.—*N. Y. Times.*

Fingers Insured Against Accident.

New York, February 3.—In the midst of the "passionate storm and stress" of his rendition of a Beethoven sonata, yesterday afternoon, at Carnegie Hall, Ignace Paderewski suffered a serious accident.—To an ordinary man the accident—splitting to a slight extent, of the nail on the first finger of the right hand—would have meant scarcely a passing thought. But to Paderewski, every one of whose fingers is safeguarded by accident insurance policies aggregating a large amount, the mishap had a serious financial aspect.

Today his American manager, Charles A. Ellis, is said to be arranging to collect from the insurance companies a round sum in solid cash in recompense for a scheduled concert which Paderewski cannot give in Philadelphia, because his forefinger is somewhat sore and needs a rest.

Great musicians cannot afford to risk the money loss which a trivial hurt may occasion, and it is the custom of many of them to guard against it. In 1905 Paderewski carried \$5,000 accident insurance on each and every one of his eight fingers and two thumbs. Kubelik the violinist, was carrying at that time \$160,000 insurance on his eyes, fingers and toes.

Of the great throng at Carnegie Hall, not one in the audience knew that the celebrated pianist had met with an accident. He played with his accustomed force and dash, managed all his soft expressions with his usual skill, and though he gave an involuntary start when his quick eye lit on the splitting nail in the midst of an attack on the Beethoven sonata, he did not let his applauding listeners get an inkling of the mishap.

He not only went all through the long program, but valorously responded to nine encores in all, and finally bowed himself off with characteristic aplomb. But scarcely was the concert over when Paderewski's agents were telegraphing to Philadelphia canceling today's recital there, and a skilled surgeon was hurrying in an auto with all possible dispatch to anoint and rub and patch and pare and bandage that precious forefinger.

In 1905 Paderewski collected \$7,000 insurance for a job he had gotten in a railroad accident near Syracuse, N. Y. His first accident to his fingers was in 1902, when an enthusiastic admirer shook hands so hard he squeezed the business end of a lighted cigarette against the little finger of the left hand.

Brown Tail Moth in Maryland

During the past week the State Entomologist, Prof. T. B. Symons, and Assistant, Mr. L. M. Pears have found this dreaded insect pest in shipments of nursery stock, imported from France. Many nurserymen and other growers in Maryland import a great deal of nursery from France, and the State Entomologist desires that he be notified at once of any such importations, in order that they may be thoroughly inspected for this notorious pest. No means must be spared in stamping out this pest from our State, as, if it should be freed, it will require any amount of money to eradicate it, or even hold it in check.

This has been conclusively demonstrated in the New England States, especially Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine, where the State authorities are now engaged in fighting the pest. Massachusetts now has a standing yearly appropriation of \$225,000.00. New Hampshire, \$25,000.00 for two years; Maine, \$25,000.00 for three years; Rhode Island, \$10,000.00 yearly, and Connecticut special fund for fighting the gypsy and brown tail moths, also the Senate passed an item in the Agricultural Department Bill this week carrying an appropriation of \$300,000.00, for combating these two insect pests alone. This goes to show the enormous expense that these two insects are to State and Federal government.

The larva and worm of the brown tail moth feed upon white and other oaks and wild cherry, is abundant on maple and elm, displays a marked partiality for pear, plum and apple, and is capable of subsisting on the foliage of a number of other trees and shrubs; in fact the forests in the localities of infestation in the New England States appear as swept over by fire. The insect practically attacks all kinds of foliage with the possible exception of evergreens.

The insect winters in the larva stage in large silken cases, in which condition they were found in this State. All such nests found must be burned at once as well as the packing in which the stock was shipped. It is urged that all persons co-operate with the State authorities in their efforts to prevent this insect being established in the State.

Goody-by, "Merry Widows"

Chicago, Ill., February 2.—The "Merry Widow" hat, beloved by rhymsters and jokersmiths, has been dethroned. The National Association of Retail Milliners has said the word that banishes the monarch of millinery connections to the limbo of last year's hats. What the jests and the sneers and the pleadings of benighted mankind failed to do the milliners have accomplished.

Mme. Maerte, head of the reception committee for the National Association of Retail Milliners, which met tonight in the Palmer House, sounds the death knell of the broad-brimmed hat. "It is not the mode correct," says Madame. And femininity, sub-servient ever to the edict of the milliner, humbly bows to the decree.

The newest models in spring hats look like inverted flower pots. They are said to be copies of the fez-shaped hats of Servian officers. From Hungary to Serbia is not as long a jump as it is that from the 18-inch brims to the brimless shapes that will be in favor.

Another W. M. R. R. Rumor.

New York, February 3.—Sharp advances in the stock, as well as in the bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad, which is in the hands of receivers, were accompanied to-day by a report that the plan of reorganization had been decided on and would be announced within the next few days.

The story in circulation to-day was that the Reading had arranged to take over the Western Maryland. In quarters where knowledge of such a move would be had all knowledge of it was, of course, denied, it was learned, however, that negotiations have been had with the Reading regarding an adjustment of a question involving the Washington and Franklin Railway, which was built and is owned by the Reading, but is leased to the Western Maryland for 995 years. This line is 19 miles long and forms an important link of the Western Maryland from Hagerstown, Md., to Shippensburg, Pa., with the Reading.

While steps are being taken in reference to a possible foreclosure of the Western Maryland mortgage, it is still an open question, it was said in authoritative quarters, if foreclosure will be resorted to or not to consummate the reported negotiations by the Reading.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Feb. 1st, 1909.—Harvey C. Freeman, administrator of Matilda Caltrider, deceased, returned inventory of money, and settled his first and final account.

Harvey C. Freeman, administrator of Daniel Caltrider, deceased, returned inventory of money, and settled his first and final account.

George R. Gehr, executor of Sarah A. Gehr, deceased, received order to sell stocks.

The last will and testament of Helen Waltman, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters of administration, with the will annexed thereon granted unto O. Edward Dodder, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Alvretta E. Hunt and A. Thomas Hunt, administrators of Thomas J. Hunt, deceased, returned inventories of debts and money, and report of sale of personal property, and settled his first and final account.

George R. Gehr, executor of Sarah A. Gehr, deceased, filed report of sale of real estate and received order nisi thereon.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2nd., 1909.—The sale of real estate of Franzina Barnes, deceased, finally ratified by the Court.

The sale of real estate of Elias Barnes, deceased, finally ratified by the Court.

John P. Fuhrman, administrator of Sarah J. Fuhrman, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell same.

George R. Gehr, executor of Sarah A. Gehr, deceased, filed report of sale of real estate and received order nisi thereon.

THE CARROLL RECORD

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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, FEBRUARY 6th., 1909.

THE WINDY Mr. Gompers says he respects the courts, but not some of the judges, and that no court injunction can prevent him from talking. What is a court without a judge? Perhaps he means a "court" in a jail, or a court presided over by a judge who always decides according to Mr. Gompers' views?

ALREADY, A LEAF has been torn from the 1909 calendar, which we hung up only a few days ago. It's a rather serious thing—this monthly act with the calendar—isn't it? Almanacs are less disagreeable reminders that we are pulling off the leaves of time in monthly instalments; but, almanacs, like many of our world-be friends, are but deceivers, after all, when they fail to impress us with the importance of "improving each shining hour."

IF IMITATION is the sincerest flattery, a good many persons and things ought to feel highly honored, providing "flattery" can be held synonymous with honor. There are a good many more copyists than originators in this country—a fact which even a "wayside" editor frequently observes, notwithstanding the fact that many do not credit him with being noted as an observer—but somehow this thing of finding out, almost alone, carries with it very little satisfaction, and strongly tempts one to "toot his horn," when so doing would appear very impolite.

The Cardinal's Opinion.

As was to have been expected, Cardinal Gibbons has been criticised for expressing himself so forcefully against the disfranchising amendment, but not so strongly as the importance of the subject and the eminence of the man might suggest, which seems to prove that it is rather hard to give such criticism a strong foundation. There is a point beyond which we think clerical influence should not go in politics; but, on the other hand, the church is derelict in its duty to mankind when it does not go as far as that point, and go clearly and unmistakably.

There are moral issues, which men who are in politics for business, purposely obscure and minimize. It is to their interest that certain views remain forgotten and unused in the background, and somebody must bring them forward if politics is to remain even approximately pure and honest. It would be a very strange philosophy indeed should it be argued that a certain code of goodness is proper in the pulpit, but not on the stump; that a minister can preach the truth to the people in his church, but must never step aside to condemn improper preaching to his people by political demagogues, who argue that the church has nothing to do with such questions.

There is a vast difference between the influence of denominationalism, as such, in politics, and the influence of a leader of a religious denomination. The former may, and often does, seek to secure some favor through politics, and uses the influence of the church, directly or indirectly, to that end; in other words, there is an effort manifest to connect church and state—to use the latter to strengthen the former—to secure denominational advantage to the disadvantage of others—and this unquestionably, is un-American and wrong.

But, the individual interest in politics, of a cleric, can not be properly held as wrong. It is rather the privilege of the man, as an American citizen, manifesting itself outside of his special interest; it is an evidence of a higher interest, rather than a selfish one, in matters which relate to the whole people, and is at the same time a means of serving notice on laymen who arrogate to themselves the sole direction of public affairs, that there are other men, equally great, who are taking notice of what they are trying to do, and have the courage to step to the front and cry "stop," when necessary.

All leaders of public thought are apt to resent unexpected adverse comment. They do not relish the "butting in" of those who wield great influence with the public, for it is like the spoiling of carefully laid plans. Politicians have so

long preempted to themselves the sole charge of public matters, that they try to discount and belittle everybody who encroaches on their self-given rights; therefore, the Cardinal is not a welcome intruder, but at the same time is not one who can be treated rudely. His remarks have been mildly criticised as coming from one who does not understand fully the ins and outs of the disfranchisement scheme, and who is somewhat naturally, but nevertheless innocently, taking the part of the "under dog"—a case of misplaced sympathy, growing out of kindness for humanity in general—a good man who has left his goodness lead him astray; but the majority thinks otherwise.

Prohibition vs Anti-Saloon.

The apparently irreconcilable differences, over methods of procedure, between the Prohibition party and the Anti-saloon forces present a rather unusual situation, but not unlike that held by various religious organizations, which, while working for the same general end, are partly antagonistic in ceremonies and details of life, many of which differences, we are led to believe, are non-essential, and are kept in existence largely by personal officiousness, if not by actual personal selfish interests.

Both organizations favor the elimination of the liquor traffic, through state-wide prohibition, but one favors it through the election of candidates nominated by the Prohibition party, while the other favors it through not committing itself to either of the old parties, or to a separate party, but is willing to take chances in supporting those who give satisfactory proof that they will favor the interests of the League, if elected. It is easy to see how antagonistic to success is such a division of opinion and force.

If there is a difference between state-wide prohibition and state-wide local option, we do not know what it is. If there is a real benefit to be derived from holding to a party or organization, when by so doing the possible accomplishment of greater results through the channels of other organizations is endangered, we do not know what that benefit is. In other words, we think the chance for accomplishing anti-liquor legislation, through an anti-liquor party, is immeasurably less than through the newer Anti-saloon League method which does not interfere with the politics of the individual, and which at the same time appeals to the fairness of all individuals as a means of settling such questions.

It looks very much as though the liquor interests in Maryland have not much to fear, as long as these two clashing agencies fail to agree. It is true that a political power must be wielded by the people, and be distinctly in evidence, before a power as strong as that possessed by the liquor dealers can be overcome in the legislature, but it does not seem to us that the Prohibition party will ever wield it, simply because it starts in with overwhelming odds against it. The Anti-saloon movement, on the other hand, has the advantage of candidates already half elected, on account of their being on regular party tickets, with the chance of winning enough voters from the opposite party to elect them.

Why it cannot be possible for both forces to select good men from those nominated by both the great parties, and then turn to and elect them, is a condition for which Prohibition must be held responsible, for it is a sure conclusion that no third-party movement—whether right or wrong—will ever succeed in this state, on the liquor or any other question.

One Phase of Unionism.

Almost every time there is a "strike" or "lockout," or some great difference of opinion between a labor union and an employer which causes arbitration, or enforced settlement, there is likely to appear the union demand for the reinstatement of all employees, no matter how generally objectionable they may be, or how rebellious they may have acted against the employer's interests, before or during the trouble. Even when there is no strike, and no special trouble to be settled, the employer is hardly free to pick his help, and is often prevented from discharging certain ones for fear of precipitating trouble with the whole union force.

This particular feature of unionism is so un-American and so at variance with the "square deal" principle, that until it is eliminated from labor organizations they will not meet with the measure of popular approval, which, for many reasons, they should receive. As a people, we are unalterably bound to the idea of union—that, "In union, there is strength." From our central government down to local social organizations, we practice, and believe in, unionism; but, with our belief we always connect fairness, and observe the rights of "the other fellow." Unions, not of this character, exist, but not as genuine, and characteristically American, organizations.

We believe it to be unfortunately true that the spirit which dominates many of our labor unions is not American, but literally and truly foreign. There are hundreds of labor unions in this country, covering the entire field of industrial life, and it is perhaps strictly true to say that nine-tenths of them are fair and legitimate. As a result, we rarely hear of them; not because they are not doing

business—not caring for their proper interests—but because their methods are honorable, fair, and reach proper adjustment without greatly straining their relations with their employers. The higher the class of men unionized, the higher the class of leadership, consequently the minimum of harsh conflict follows.

The unions which make the most trouble are those made up largely of men who do not stand high socially, morally or intellectually. They are composed of men not mentally, or because of superior mechanical skill, competent to do the most important work. It is no doubt true that employers are apt to take advantage of just this fact; they are apt to consider such men partly defenseless, lacking in influence, friends and power; they are just part of the "common herd," easily done without, because there are so many to take their places. Believing these things to be true, we naturally see the proper desire—in fact, the whole propriety of it—for this great class to unionize, along with the rest.

But, the pity of it is, and the most unfortunate fact of all, that it is among this class that the most worthless, vicious and criminal, of our population, naturally exists. It is here that we find the discontented, the anarchistic, the ignorant, and the "smart ones" among the lot always ready to act as leaders in schemes as likely to be unfair as fair, and who make it pay themselves to act so. It is here that we find unreasonable demands coupled with reasonable ones, and proper claims attached to improper interference with employer's rights.

It would not be true, however, to insinuate that whenever there is a strike, or a serious conflict between capital and labor, that this is an evidence that the demands of the union are wholly wrong; perhaps in most cases, in their inception, they are not, but we do believe that in the settlements there are very likely to be conditions demanded so unfair and objectionable, that the whole cause of unionism suffers, and innocent people and interests along with it. If this be true, then the union leaders are largely responsible.

Every person, whether in business or social life, desires, above all else, to escape doing those things which he especially dislikes doing—a most human characteristic—but if there is one thing above all others which he dislikes having forced on him, it is un congenial companionship, and personally objectionable workmen. No man will knowingly, and of choice, harbor an enemy, and this is practically what unionism often attempts to compel employers to do, and with the very natural result—strenuous resistance. Unionism must discontinue such practices, or continue to receive the just indignation of majority popular sentiment.

Many Sleepless Nights, Owing to a Persistent Cough. Relief Found at Last.

"For several winters past my wife has been troubled with a most persistent and disagreeable cough, which invariably extended over a period of several weeks and caused her many sleepless nights," writes Will J. Hayner, editor of the *Burley, Colo., Bulletin*. "Various remedies were tried each year, with no beneficial results. In November last the cough again put in an appearance and my wife, acting on the suggestion of a friend, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The result was, indeed, marvelous. After three doses the cough entirely disappeared and has not manifested itself since." This remedy is for sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Advertising Charges.

Many newspapers throughout the country—even the smaller ones—have adopted the plan of charging a fixed rate per inch for commercial advertising space, making no extra charge for weekly changes. When this plan is pursued, of course, old monthly change rates are increased to a figure to justify the cost of weekly composition. In support of this plan it is argued that there is no more justification in reprinting an advertisement, week after week, than there is in reprinting the same news items each week; that the merchant must be educated up to the point of regarding his advertisement as late news, and that if he does not take advantage of his liberty to "change" each week, it is his own fault.

Naturally, the plan usually results in less space being taken, but at the same time in increased revenue to the paper, and in increased benefit to the advertiser as well as to the reader. This plan is being rapidly adopted throughout the west, and has long been in force in many of the larger places, east and west.

The RECORD cannot agree that the plan is wholly fair, considering everything. Advertising rates are invariably too low, which is the best sort of a reason for their increase, but this should be based on actual service performed, rather than through taking advantage of those who desire to run unchanged announcements. The advertiser should pay for what he gets, and get what he wants.

It is undeniably true, however, that this very plan should be adopted, not by the publisher, as a rule to enforce, but by the advertiser, voluntarily. Advice, accompanied by force, is usually resented, even when the end to be accomplished is beneficial all around, therefore we rather hold to our plan of a scale of charges according to space used and forcing made; giving options rather than forcing them.

Pay Your Bills Promptly.

It is the custom of most merchants to send out their bills at the beginning of each month. It is the habit of some persons to delay the payment of bills even when they have the money in hand with which to make payment. Nothing will promote more surely business activity than the prompt payment of bills. In order to make trade active money must be put into circulation. The way to put money in circulation is to pay bills. The man who receives the money, perhaps, owes someone else and is thus enabled to pay his debts, and the man to whom he pays them pays his debts, and so on in an endless chain.

More than this, the man who collects money due him, if he has no debts to pay, is perhaps waiting for the money due him to buy goods or to employ labor, and thus he puts money into circulation. The man who pays an account of \$100 at the beginning of next week may be the instrument for extinguishing five times that amount of indebtedness before the week's end. A man may owe a small debt, and thinking the payment at the time is unimportant, delays its settlement. Perhaps this one debt is unimportant, but if all who owe money should delay for any considerable time to make payment, business stagnation would result.

For these reasons every person who pays his bills promptly will be doing a public service and making a contribution to business activity and prosperity. Prompt payment is also a benefit to the man who makes it, because it strengthens his credit and increases the desire for his patronage. Pay your bills and keep things moving.—*Democratic Advocate*.

Soldier Balks Death Plot.

It seemed to J. A. Stone, a civil war veteran, of Kemp, Tex., that a plot existed between a desperate lung trouble and the grave to cause his death. "I contracted a stubborn cold," he writes, "that developed a cough that stuck to me, in spite of all remedies, for years. My weight ran down to 130 pounds. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery, which restored my health completely. I now weigh 178 pounds." For severe Colds, obstinate Coughs, Hemorrhages, Asthma, and to prevent Pneumonia its unrivaled. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Atrabillious Disquisition.

Atrabillious disquisition is a bad thing for an editor to have. It is almost as serious as a neglected and hoary subscription list. When an editor has this disease his gall is out of order and he is ready to fight "the drooling idiot down the street" at the first sound of the tocsin. When an editor has atrabillious disquisition it is a foregone conclusion that he not only has dyspepsia as a complication, but that he will make a donkey of himself so plainly that every reader can diagnose his case.

There was a time when to be an editor and a gentleman was an exceedingly remarkable combination. Physicians can recall, also, the time when the old-style surgeon was a rough, whisky-soaked, blood-covered terror, who held his knife in his teeth and didn't know an antiseptic from a furniture varnish. He has faded on the landscape, this old-time bluffer, and in his stead is the gentleman of unostentatious mien.

The same situation is evolving in the newspaper business. The abusive, vulgar, stentorian wind-bag, the quarrelsome, degrading, filth-producing editor is passing with the changing of the years, and yet there remain many who cannot progress without an occasional illness, a touch now and then of atrabillious disquisition!

This malady's effects are far reaching, undermining a publisher's good name and respect, not only because of the utterances of the rival patient, but because of the expressions of his own disordered brain.

Broad and liberal is the successful newspaper man of to-day, one who is above petty snarling and has greater purpose than conducting a disgraceful quarrel in the public print.—*Western Publisher*.

INDIGESTION ENDS.

Misery From Your Disordered Stomach Goes In Five Minutes.

You can eat anything your stomach craves without fear of a case of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, or that your food will ferment or sour on your stomach if you will occasionally take a little Diapepsin after eating.

Your meals will taste good, and anything you eat will be digested; nothing can ferment or turn into acid or poison or stomach gas, which causes Belching, Dizziness, a feeling of fullness after eating, Nausea, Indigestion (like a lump of lead in stomach), Bilioussness, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain in stomach and intestines or other symptoms.

Headaches from the stomach are absolutely unknown where this effective remedy is used. Diapepsin really does all the work of a healthy stomach. It digests your meals when your stomach can't. Each triangle will digest all the food you can eat and leave nothing to ferment or sour.

Get a large 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from your druggist and start taking today and by tomorrow you will actually brag about your healthy, strong Stomach, for you then can eat anything and everything you want without the slightest discomfort or misery, and every particle of impurity and Gas that is in your stomach and intestines is going to be carried away without the use of laxatives or any other assistance.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

We are Now Showing the Largest and Most Up-to-date Line of Mercerized Waistings in the History of our Business.

Prices at 10c yard and upwards.

SPECIALS.

4-4 Unbleached Muslin, at 5c.

9-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting, at 20c.

Good Gingham, at 5c.

Good Dress Gingham, 8, 10 and 12c.

Nice White Bat Cotton, 10c.

Ladies' 25c Underwear, at 15c.

Bed Blankets at a Big Discount.

If you are in need of a Ladies' or Misses' Coat, it will pay you to get our prices on same, before buying elsewhere. Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats, are now going at a sacrifice. Come quick before your size is gone.

Just received a new line of Ladies' Dress Goods, in Stripes, in all the Latest Shades of the season. Ask to see them.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

LADIES SHOULD KEEP A BANK ACCOUNT

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

12-5-6t

The 1900 Water Motor Washing Machine

Is the Latest Washer out.



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

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

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

L. K. BIRELY, General Agent,
C. & P. Telephone, Middleburg, Md. 9-15-11

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

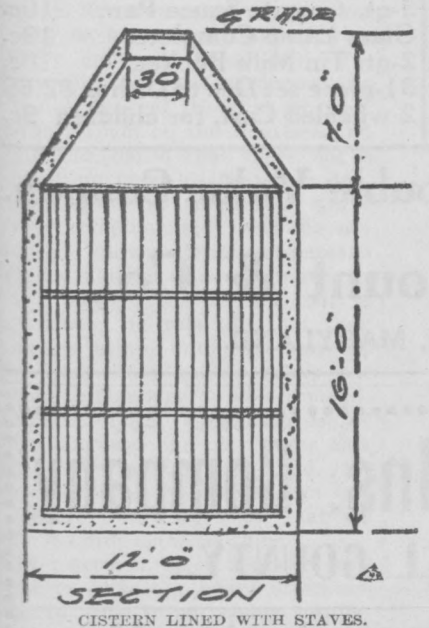
CEMENT LINED CISTERN.

Impurities in Rainwater May Be Easily Extracted.

To provide against a water famine during a dry time an extra cistern or two is a good investment. The purest water we get is rainwater, a fact that has been brought to the attention of different states by the boards of health.

Disease germs follow rainwater down into the soil to percolate through to the well. Persons using the water continually become immune, so they may not contract a serious disease for years, but a severe cold may weaken their vitality and disease resisting power, so they may become infected at any time.

Strangers drinking the water are especially liable, because their systems are not fortified against the peculiar



gangers lurking in that vicinity. Every fall city papers contain accounts of typhoid that has been brought home from country places by people while away on their annual vacation trips.

With cistern water it is different, as the principal contamination of rainwater comes from dirt on the roof. The water itself is pure enough until it strikes the roof. Some farmers have two cisterns. They let the first water from a rain shower run into one cistern, then switch the leader to the other one, which is used for house purposes.

Good, durable cisterns in clay or loamy ground may be made by plastering cement mortar directly on the earth surface of the excavation. In some sections of the country a great many cisterns are made this way and covered by putting timbers across and building a floor of double thick inch stuff, laid to break joints. The spaces over the wall and between the timbers are filled in with cement, and a drain is cut in one side while the cement is soft. A cistern built in this way may last for ten or twelve years without any trouble, but there is no certainty about it.

A great deal better way is to make a round form of beveled staves tightly hooped to hold them in place. Then dig the excavation four or six inches larger all around than the outside of the wooden form. Then mix concrete made of one part best portland cement, two parts clean, sharp sand and four parts broken stone.

If the cistern is small have the form all ready to lower by erecting a tripod with pulley and tackle to lift it gently down. Then put in a floor of concrete the full size of the excavation. Tamp it thoroughly to pound the air out and make it set solid. Before this has time to harden lower the wooden form and fill in the sides so the bottom and sides will unite, making one solid stone.

An easy way to make the neck of the cistern is to put a floor of boards on top of the circular wooden form and pile earth on this floor, packing it down cone shaped, high enough to reach the grade level. To form the circular opening at the top make either a



circular form of wood about twenty inches in diameter or a hoop of iron the same diameter and about four inches in height. Place the round form in position on top of the cone of earth, then cement around on the cone with the concrete up to the top of the hoop. About six inches in thickness is sufficient for the neck.

The Manure Spreader.
The manure spreader is a comparatively recent device, which is not only a considerable labor saver, but a conservator of fertility. The practice of dumping manure in piles in the field and then spreading with the fork is uneconomical and, moreover, causes loss in fertility unless the manure is spread immediately, which is not always possible.

FORAGE CROPS FOR PIGS.

Favorable Results From Experiments Made From Green Crops.

The question of forage crops for pigs is one which is of decided importance, as it is well known that the use of such feed is valuable and profitable.

Cowpeas without grain have so far given better results at the Mississippi station, it is stated, than any other of the crops tested. In one season the cowpeas were grown on thin hill land and produced 350 pounds of pork per acre when pigs were grazed upon them. The next season the crop was grown on good valley land and produced 483 pounds of pork per acre. The pigs were turned on the pasture when the cowpeas were ripe. Alfalfa without grain was found "to be little more than a maintenance ration for hogs." The pigs used in the test, which covered two years, ranged from three to twenty-four months in age.

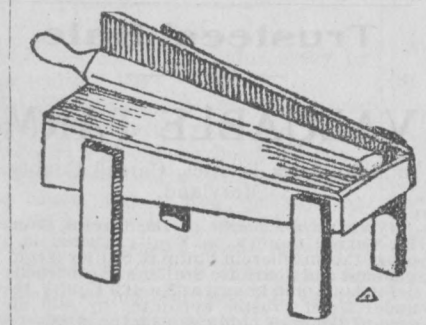
Alfalfa, clover, rape and blue grass supplementing corn were compared with rations of corn and ship stuff and corn and skim milk at the Missouri station. The cornmeal, which was of medium fineness, was mixed with water to the consistency of a thick dough and was fed twice daily in such quantities as would be eaten without waste. In the skim milk ration the meal was wet with milk instead of with water. The green crops were fed twice daily immediately after cutting and were supplied ad libitum. The rape was rather large and coarse, and only the fresh green leaves were used. Some of the alfalfa was rather too mature and coarse to be eaten with relish, but the remainder was considered of fairly satisfactory quality. The red clover and blue grass were for the most part young and tender.

The feeding was continued for 102 days except with the rape fed lot, which was fed for forty days only, the supply of rape being then exhausted. Considering the first forty days, the gains on green feed ranged from 0.58 pound per pig per day on the rape ration to 0.74 pound on cornmeal and alfalfa, the gain on cornmeal and middlings being 0.61 pound and on cornmeal and skim milk 1.53 pounds. Considering the whole test, the average daily gain per pig on the rations containing green feed was as follows: Cornmeal and blue grass, 0.63 pound; cornmeal and clover, 0.77 pound; cornmeal and alfalfa, 0.83 pound; cornmeal and middlings, 0.68 pound; and on cornmeal and skim milk 1.61 pounds. The smallest amount of grain per pound of gain, 2.83 pounds, was noted with the corn and skim milk ration and the largest amount, 5.21 pounds, with the cornmeal and blue grass. The gain was most cheaply made on cornmeal and skim milk, costing 2.83 cents per pound, and was most expensive on cornmeal and middlings, costing 4.07 cents. On the green feeds it ranged from 3 cents on cornmeal and alfalfa to 3.96 cents on cornmeal and blue grass.

In the opinion of Professor Cottrell of the Colorado station, farmers living in the plains region of Colorado will find raising and fattening pigs advantageous, and barley, wheat, milo maize and Kaffir corn are regarded as the surest grain crops for the dry land farming conditions which there prevail. The importance of supplementing grain is insisted upon.

Homemade Butter Worker.

The butter worker here described has been in practical use for some time and is said to be superior to the high priced factory butter workers now on the market. The top, or bed, should be of hard wood if possible.



Make the bed about thirty inches long, twenty inches at the wide end and eight at the narrow end. These dimensions are for a small worker, for ten to twenty-five pounds of butter. If you have a larger quantity of butter make the worker correspondingly larger. Make the lever or roller of a three inch square stick at least ten inches longer than the bed of the worker. It is made with six sides, hexagon shape, one end shaped for a hand hold, and the opposite end has a half inch pin placed in it. This pin is inserted in the hole bored in the narrow end, as shown, and the roller, or lever, moved over the butter with a rolling motion, the water and buttermilk escaping at the narrow end through the hole below the end of the roller. A bucket should be placed below the narrow end to catch this drip. Make the small end one or two inches lower than the opposite end to insure the water draining away.

Highest Degree of Fertility.

Some of the best farms in Pennsylvania have been brought to the highest degree of fertility by the use of clover, lime and manure. The farmers who have accomplished such results have aimed to save every pound of manure and also to preserve it in the best manner. Lime is used extensively by those who know that lime is an essential ingredient of plants and also because it is excellent for increasing the clover crop. Clover enriches the land by promoting the supply of nitrogen in the soil; hence lime and clover make an excellent combination.

DRAFT HORSE BREEDING.

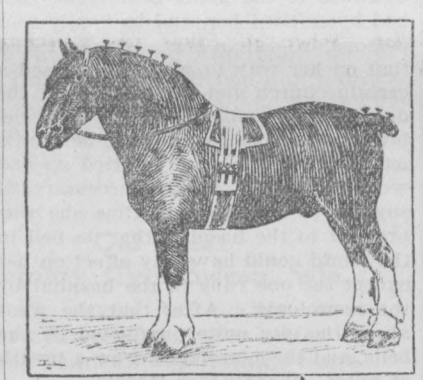
There is no locus in point about the breeding and raising of draft horses. There are many who would have us believe that the average farmer cannot succeed in raising this class of horses. This is a great mistake and without any foundation in fact. By the exercise of ordinary intelligence draft horses are as easy to raise as any other stock on the farm, writes H. G. McMillan in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

First of all, a good brood mare should be sound and free from all hereditary defects. A sound mare of a fairly good, wide, drafty type, even though she may not be so very large, if mated with the right kind of stallion, may produce drafters of a high order. Such a mare, however, should not be bred to a stallion of extreme weight. Better results will follow if she is bred to the rugged, heavy boned stallion of medium draft size and the fillies from this cross bred to the heavier stallion.

In breeding draft horses the stallion is of even greater importance than the mare. On account of there being so many mares that are undersized it is especially important that the stallion should be of good size and heavy boned. Soundness in a stallion should be the first consideration. It is a matter of surprise that farmers do not pay more attention to this all important point both when buying a stallion and when breeding their mares. They are apt to select a stallion much as they would buy a steer, being influenced almost entirely by the size and appearance of the body.

Ordinarily too little attention is given to the feet and legs. It is impossible to have a good draft horse without good feet and the legs sound and well placed. Special attention should be given to the hocks and pasterns. The pasterns should be springy and the hocks clean and strong. Next to soundness, size and bone are important. There never was a time when a light boned undersized draft stallion was so poor an investment as now. The big, strong boned, shapely fellows are those that will pay the big dividends.

With the right kind of breeding stock, the battle is half won, but much depends upon care and feeding. In my experience I have been much surprised at what can be accomplished in the development of bone and muscle by judicious feeding and plenty of outdoor exercise. If colts are kept outdoors both summer and winter, with good sheds to run under in time of storm or severe weather, with plenty



CHAMPION SHIRE STALLION.

of grass and a liberal allowance of grain with good clover, alfalfa or timothy hay, corn fodder or even bright oat straw or rugginess in the winter time and all the pure water they want to drink, it is all they need. If they can have the run of a winter pasture it will be very helpful in keeping them in good healthy condition. With this bill of fare they will make rapid growth, will develop all the bone and muscle required, will be active and vigorous with good wind, and their digestive organs will be kept in first class working order.

If colts are put in the barn every night care should be given to proper ventilation, and they should be turned out in the morning and allowed to run in the fields during the day. Constant exercise is essential in growing strong, healthy draft colts, and only when kept outdoors most of the time can muscle be developed. Draft colts raised under such conditions will have the necessary strength of bone, vitality and vigor to stand the liberal feeding required to produce the weight demanded in the heavy drafter. Many farmers make the mistake of keeping their draft colts tied in the barn most of the time and often feed too much grain, particularly corn, when the colts are young. With heavy feeding and lack of exercise they get too heavy, the bones and muscles become soft, joints weak, serious blemishes result, and the colt is injured or ruined outright.

Careless and indiscriminate breeding is one of the greatest drawbacks to the improvement of our draft horses. Too many farmers breed their mares without any definite purpose in view. One year they will breed to a Clydesdale stallion, the next possibly to a coach horse, and follow this cross with a Belgian or Percheron. Satisfactory results can never be obtained so long as this indiscriminate crossing prevails. Once a sire of a particular breed has been selected, others of the same breed should be used thereafter, if possible, unless for some good reason it should be desirable to begin all over again with entirely new foundation stock. To breed to a Percheron one year, to a Clydesdale or Shire the next, continuing such a policy from year to year, results in a hopeless mixture of blood lines. In a neighborhood where such breeding has been followed no sire, of whatever breed or however good an individual, can produce satisfactory results in years to come.

SUCCESS WITH SWINE.

Methods of Various Breeders in Feeding and Handling Hogs.

At a meeting of swine breeders a speaker said: "The hog is a natural grazer, and grass is the cheapest food element involved in his growth. Every lot on which hogs are kept should grow a crop of some kind every year and for a double purpose.

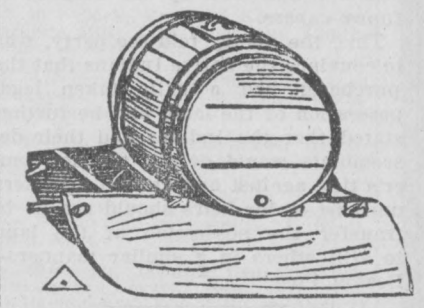
"The cultivation and growth of the crop freshens the soil and tends to destroy disease germs. Fresh soil has certain disinfectant properties that cost nothing except the effort expended in stirring it up. Rye is good for early pasturage, and rape may be sown for late use on the same lot. Oats may be grown, and corn will be found an excellent thing. But anything is better than bare and filthy lots.

"About buildings and adjacent grounds a free use of air slaked lime is advisable at all times. Good sleeping quarters and good dry bedding go a long way toward promoting health and thrift. I do not permit my hogs to occupy their sleeping quarters during the day. I water early in the morning and provide plenty of it."

Handy For the Hog Breeder.

Hauling feed to hogs is usually a difficult task in winter. A handy arrangement for this purpose has been built by a breeder, who says of it: "I have five acres of alfalfa a quarter mile from the house fenced to hog pasture. There is nothing finer for hogs, and three times a week I take a barrel of milk to them. The illustration gives an idea of my transportation scheme.

"The runners and 2 by 4's on each side of the barrel are notched to



FOR HAULING MILK TO HOGS.

keep the barrel from rolling. Four pieces of strap iron twisted half are also fastened to ends of runners and then to the barrel with tire bolts to steady it. This is better than setting a barrel upright, and it can't upset."

Squashes For Winter Feeding.

"I have handled several breeds and have finally settled on the black hog as my choice," says a successful Michigan breeder. "He is not subject to skin diseases and is less active than the white hog and will fatten quicker. Of the black breeds I prefer the Poland-China, for with good care the sows will last eight or nine years and drop good litters right along.

"For winter feeding I have a pasture of Hubbard squashes and never used anything that has given as good results as squashes cooked for fattening hogs. One acre of squashes is easily equal to two acres of corn. They are a fine substitute for grass. At fattening time, if the weather is cold, I give sows a warm pen with lots of cut straw in it. In the spring I give them pasturage on grasses and clovers until sweet corn is ready to feed.

"The results from my herd have been very good, as I have had litters ranging from ten to fourteen in number for the last three years. I have sold at current market prices \$387 worth of pork from two sows."

Cattle For the Show Ring.

Grooming is a most necessary part of the care of animals intended for the show ring. It is just as essential during the last weeks as careful feeding. Cattle which have been well bedded and kept clean can usually be got into good form by about three months' grooming. It is half their battle in showing cattle to have their coats in good condition, and stock owners who fail to have their cattle in the very best possible form need not expect to win in strong competition. In grooming use a good soft brush and a piece of thick flannel or chambray, and the skin will soon become soft under this treatment. The currycomb, if employed at all, must be used very lightly, as it is quite likely to scratch and thus irritate the skin. A skillful user of the cloth rubs in a quick manner, as then it is much more effective. Constant use of a good flannel cloth is the only sure and safe way of securing a soft and shining coat of hair. In putting on the final touch nothing is more effective than the use of the bare hand in rubbing. A good coat of hair and a soft mellow touch cannot be secured in a week. It will require at least two or three months.

Training the Colt.

The task of training any colt, if properly managed, is a lengthy one. Lessons must be repeated time after time in order to make sure that the colt is learning and after having been taught to make sure that the colt has not forgotten. It is a wise precaution to always hitch the colt with a good old traveling horse. The colt is thus apt to acquire the same gait. After the colt has been driven a few times, so that it seems to know what is required of it, then it should be driven every day.

Weight of Dairy Products.

Milk weighs about eight and a half pounds to the gallon. Cream will weigh about a half pound less, varying a little according to the per cent of butter fat. The richer the cream the less it weighs. Pure butter fat weighs a little less than seven and three-quarters pounds to the gallon.

THE GRANGE

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

A \$16,000 GRANGE HALL.

A Model of Its Kind—Modern and Up to Date in Every Particular.

Palmyra grange of New York state has recently dedicated a new grange home which has been pronounced the handsomest building of its sort in the state. The building, for which ground was broken June 8, is built on the clubhouse style, at a total cost expense of \$16,000. It is a two story structure of pressed brick and tile, with a large basement of concrete and tile. In the basement and other parts of the building girders are used for supports, thus doing away with posts and eliminating all obstructions.

In the basement is the dining room, which is 57 by 33 feet, without post or obstruction, and is thoroughly modern in its furnishings and very pleasing in decorative design. The kitchen and serving room is equipped with sinks, draining boards and every convenience for serving lunches or banquets. In the basement are a wide entrance hall and the furnace and coal rooms.

The second floor contains the assembly room, 58 by 33 feet. In this room is a stage, 25 by 12 feet, which is admirably adapted to grange purposes or entertainments. Bay windows, 14 by 8 feet, supply plenty of light. The ceiling in this hall is of steel. At each side of the reception hall are ante-rooms with modern equipment. At the main entrance the vestibule is floored with mosaic tile work. In addition to this reception hall, there is a porte cochere entrance on the north. Two fire escapes leading from the main assembly room afford ample means of exit in case of emergency.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE.

Vermont State Grange Elects C. F. Smith of Morrisville Master.

The thirty-seventh annual session of the Vermont state grange was held at Burlington. There were about 800 present, representing a total membership of 16,200 in 180 granges. The state master reported sixty granges organized during his term of office. He approved the holding of grange fairs if they be started on not too large a scale. He thought that many of the agricultural societies had lost

prestige and failed to become educational or even entertaining by trying to do too much, and they had to resort to cheap midway and vaudeville shows in order to make the fair a financial success.

There was a warm contest over the election of a new state master. The present master, G. W. Pierce of Brattleboro, was re-elected, but declined to serve because of illness in his family. C. F. Smith of Morrisville was then chosen. The sixth degree was conferred on 200 candidates.

Resolutions were passed in favor of giving the state cattle commission power to compel owners to have their cattle tested with tuberculin where marked cases occur; also one in favor of the bill now before the legislature placing a tax of 5 cents on all evergreen trees shipped out of the state.

Clement F. Smith, the new master of the Vermont state grange, is a prominent citizen of Morrisville and one of the most progressive farmers in the state. Mr. Smith has not missed a meeting since he became a member of the Order. He was president of the State Dairyman's association for two terms. To him the agricultural interests of the state are largely indebted for Merrill hall. This is one of the buildings at the college at Burlington, and it was erected in memory of Senator Merrill, "father of the land grant college act." Mr. Smith represented his town in the legislature in 1894, served on the committee on agriculture and on a special committee on tuberculosis, on which committee he performed valuable service.

The New York Plan.

In New York the delegates to the state grange are elected on the basis of one delegate at large for each county without regard to any numerical basis of membership. Then there may be elected one delegate for every 400 members whose dues are paid to the state grange, and after all such allotments there may be elected one delegate for a fraction beyond exceeding 200, and if there be but 200 members in said county after the election of the delegate for the county that number shall be entitled to a delegate, provided that each alternate delegate shall be a matron and further provided that all fourth degree members in good standing will be entitled to attendance at the state grange to receive the fifth degree. It is further provided, however, that Pomona granges may elect each one delegate to the state grange, but no county in which a Pomona grange may be situated shall be entitled to a delegate at large for such county. Fourth degree members in good standing are eligible as delegates.

Lectures of subordinate granges will find the articles on grange work which appear in this paper helpful to them if carefully perused.

CONCERNING CRIMINALS.

Environment Rather Than Heredity Creates Lawbreakers.

Contrary to a popular fallacy, says a writer in Van Norden's, there are few born criminals. Our so called criminal population is largely the result of environment, which includes not only material surroundings, the physical and mental effects of poverty and disease, but it also reflects the idea of a peremptory chastisement which runs through all criminal codes. Seeing that the law, which he is taught represents civic morality, resorts to immediate vengeance and application of brutal punishment, the person whose mind has been warped by a sense of real or fancied injustice often accepts the law's standard as his own and proceeds to execute it on his own hook.

Henry M. Boies in his "Science of Penology" estimates that in the United States there are ten times as many criminals at large as are confined in prisons. As the average number of prisoners is about 80,000, this would superficially mean that not less than 800,000 criminals constantly manage to keep out of prison.

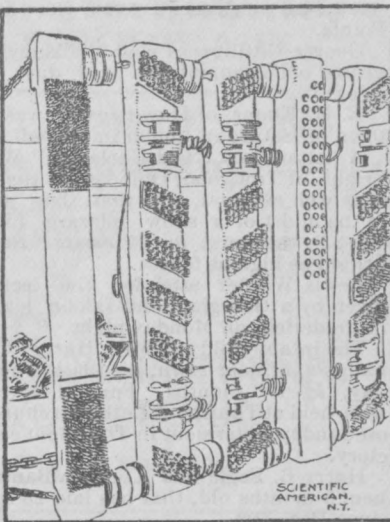
Dr. S. A. Knopf, one of the delegates of the United States to the international prison conference and one of the most eminent authorities in this country on tuberculosis, says:

"In some of our prisons in the United States 50 per cent of the prisoners die of tuberculosis. The chief cause of this large number of deaths is the lack of air and light, of sufficient ventilation in the cells and shops, poor diet, overwork, mental depression and, finally, that which is of not least importance, living with those who have a predisposition to tuberculosis without any measure being taken to prevent the spread of the bacillus of tuberculosis from expectation upon the walls, the floors and the corridors of the prison."—Chicago Tribune.

ELECTRIC SCRUBBERS.

Device For Cleaning Ships' Bottoms Without Drydocking.

The electric scrubbing mat is a device invented to clean a ship's fouled bottom without the necessity of docking. The principle of the appliance is very simple. It is in effect a flexible hogging brush, which is dragged up and down under the hull of the ship by ropes. By the use of electricity the brush is made to cling to the ship's side like a magnet. The "mat," as the group of brushes is called, comprises a series of battens carrying the brushes and magnets. Only half of the mat is shown in the accompanying illustration. These battens are threaded at either end on chains and separated from one another by cork disks, also threaded on the chains, to assist in giving the nec-



ELECTRIC SCRUBBING MAT.

essary buoyancy to the apparatus and to avoid injury to the battens from short circuiting, which would result if two battens came into contact. At each end of these threading chains is a chain bridge, to which the hauling hawser is shackled. The hawser at each end passes through a fair leader block, which is shackled to a position chain and so is taken to a steam winch. One position chain passes right round the ship near the bow and the other near the stern, while the hauling hawsers are fore and aft on the ship's side.

The mat itself has a leading batten without a magnet at either end and six ordinary battens, each fitted with two magnets and a set of brushes between. In the mat there are also two dumb battens, which are incorporated to adjust the buoyancy. It will be observed that the leading battens have each two large brushes set square and in way of the magnets upon the other battens. These brushes clean those parts of the ship which would otherwise be untouched by the brushes of the central battens and also clear a path for the magnets. On the central battens the brushes are set diagonally, one half being skewed to the right and the other half to the left. In this manner any tendency on the part of the mat to run crooked is counteracted.

The scrubber requires the attention of only two or three men to work it, and it carries out its task quickly and thoroughly. An 18,000 ton battleship can be completely scrubbed in twelve hours, and vessels drydocked after being cleaned by this method have been found to be entirely free from any marine growth.

Beech Lumber Cheapest.

Beech lumber has the lowest market value of any American wood. Lumbermen pay \$4 a thousand feet as against \$35 for oak. It is useful in the mines for ties, posts, stringers and rails and in buildings for studding, rafters, joists, etc., and should be used at home, reserving more valuable trees for important use and for sale.—Arboriculture.

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.

The Record office is connected with the C. & P. and United Telephones, from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Use telephone, at our expense, for important items on Friday morning.

Regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

Frizzellburg.

The K. of P. Lodge will hold an up-to-date entertainment in the hall, here, on Saturday night, Feb. 13th. The program will be interesting and attractive, and merits the support of the entire community.

John Sell is spending this week with her niece, in Hanover. Mrs. Foster Warehime is indisposed and scarcely able to do any work.

Miss Virginia Marker, of near Westminster, is visiting her uncle, Jacob Westminister, this week.

There remains yet a few empty ice houses in this place; but if the ground-hog theory holds good, the owners can feel easy.

Samuel Banst, who has been confined to the hospital for several weeks, with injuries from a fall on the ice, is much improved.

Washington Dickensheets accidentally fell from a load of wood, one day last week, and sustained severe bruises about the body and face.

Much inquiry is being made about our smith. It is hoped that he is mending and will soon return.

Harry Cashman will resume butchering in the Spring.

Detour.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Diller and daughter, Miss Verna, attended the Miller-Lindaman wedding, at Littlestown, on Wednesday.

Miss Lulu Eigenbrode, of Waynesboro, and Mrs. Parker Smith, of near Motters, Md., were visitors at Mrs. Guy E. Warren's, one day, this week.

Miss Coral Diller is again able to be up, after spending a week nursing measles.

News reached us, Wednesday, of the marriage of a former young man of this place, Mr. Harry B. Warren, to Miss Sarah Davis, of Baltimore.

Miss Mary Weybright is spending this week with the Misses Troxell, near Four Points.

George Gittings, of near Walkersville, visited old acquaintances one day this week.

E. H. Koons, of Hagerstown, was in town on Saturday, much improved.

A letter from "Old Uncle Joe" Weybright, of Trotwood, Ohio, states that he is as well as usual, and that they were in the midst of a snow blizzard (Jan. 30-31), the worst in 20 years. Snow drifted as high as fences.

Lewis Warner attended the lecture given by a Georgian anti-saloon leader in Frederick, on Monday night.

The infant child of Mr. Harry Claubaugh's, of near town, died last Thursday, aged 3 months. Funeral services were held at Thurmont Lutheran church, on Sunday; interment in Thurmont cemetery.

Harry B. Fogle has a little Bantam hen, 5 months old, that has laid 25 eggs since Dec. 31st.

E. L. Warner is spending a week visiting friends in York, Hanover and Littlestown.

Master Edgar Welty, who was on the sick list, is well at this writing.

Linwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Englar entertained a number of their friends to dinner on the 31st. Covers were laid for 26, and the menu would have tempted the most fastidious appetite. There were guests from Baltimore, Medford, New Windsor, Union Bridge and the state of Ohio.

Miss Carrie Kooztz is visiting relatives at Sandyville.

Walter Sollenberger is confined to the house with chicken pox.

E. Mac. Rouzer and Mrs. Mollie Bufington, of Baltimore, are visiting the home folks a few days.

John A. Englar had a fine upright piano, put in his home, last week.

Brad Stately and family, spent the day at Will Messler's, on Tuesday.

Thomas Fuss who has been ill with pneumonia, is something better at this writing.

The many friends of E. Mac. Rouzer, will be pleased to hear of his successful competition, for a fine position in the custom house, of which he received notice a few days ago.

Clear Ridge.

Mrs. R. I. Garber and son Robert, returned to their home in Washington, D. C., after visiting Mrs. Garber's mother and sisters, at Clear Ridge and Sam's Creek.

Mrs. Geo. Goodwin and son, Willie, were called to the home of Mrs. G's mother, Mrs. Ogle, on Beaver Dam, who is quite ill.

Mrs. Chas. Reindollar, is spending the week in Harney, with her mother, Mrs. Shriver.

Mrs. Clara Englar, of Linwood Shade, visited friends on the Ridge, Wednesday.

Our correspondent wishes to correct a mistake which appeared in last week's items, namely that which announced the death of Mrs. Geo. Englar's father. The message was given to me thus, but it was one of Rev. Englar's parishioners, who called them to Pittsburgh, Pa., to attend the funeral of a father. It is plain to see how easily one can be misinformed and circulate that which we do not mean to.

Uniontown.

E. G. Cover, of Easton, Md., spent several days this week with his mother, Mrs. Mary Cover.

Mrs. J. Wesley Rodkey has gone to the hospital, in Baltimore. Mr. Rodkey and Ruby accompanied her to the city, where they will remain for some time.

Dr. J. J. Weaver, Jr., of Washington, D. C., was in town, on Wednesday.

The Mite Society of the M. P. church was entertained, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eckenrode.

Miss Bessie J. Mering was in Baltimore, over Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Ellis, of Baltimore, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Lucy Hiteshew.

G. T. Mering has returned to Baltimore.

Roscoe Nusbaum and sister, Bessie, of Avondale, were guests of Johnson Hollenberry's family, on Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of New Windsor, recently home from an extended trip to Ohio, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Routson.

Miss Effie Wagoner is spending a fortnight in Baltimore.

Mr. Geo. W. Slonaker and daughter, Carrie, spent several days this week in Baltimore, attending the funeral of a relative.

Quite a number of persons from town and vicinity attended a party, on Wednesday evening, at Jesse Nusbaum's, near Avondale.

Miss Maggie Harman is making her home, for the present, at David Young's.

Sykesville.

The Springfield State Hospital has upwards of 800 inmates. One of the notable features, and possibly one of the most effective measures in the management of the Institution is the "freedom" allowed the patients. We think we voice the public sentiment when we say that Dr. J. C. Clark, Superintendent, is highly commended.

Frank L. Mellor, who was dangerously ill from the loss of blood, resulting from a slight surgical operation, is able to be out again.

R. A. Lishear has purchased a large farm adjoining Sykesville, and known as the Louis Horpel farm. Mr. Lishear expects to occupy his new possessions in the early Spring.

We are glad to report that Edgar Brown is improving.

The Sykesville Local Option League now holds their monthly meeting on the first Tuesday of each month, at 8 p. m.

Jas. W. Day, of Howard Co., and near Sykesville, is at a Baltimore Hospital, where he will undergo an operation for what is reported to be a cancerous growth in the breast.

Hurrah for "direct primaries." Let the people rule.

M. C. I. Notes.

Mr. R. A. Nusbaum is ill with the measles.

Mr. Elza Biser returned to his home Monday evening, after spending about a week with us.

Eld. J. D. Ruthrauff, of Waynesboro, Pa., will be here over Sunday and preach to us.

Misses Lydia Foltz, Rose Miller, Selina Anthony, of Hagerstown, and Margie Lantz, of Thurmont, visited Mr. Martin D. Anthony, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Murray Spicher, who is studying telegraphy, purchased a telegraphic instrument and is making good headway, judging from the racket he makes.

Don't forget the lecture to be given here Saturday evening, February 6th, by Montaville Flowers. Mr. Flowers is unexcelled as an impersonator, and the productions he gives. Ben Hur and a Christmas Carol, etc., are too well known to comment on. Come and hear him. It is the chance of a lifetime.

Harney.

Harry Shriver had a very narrow escape from drowning while skating on the Monocacy; he, with several ladies ventured on the ice before it was sufficiently strong, the consequence was that he went down in about five feet of water and it was only with great difficulty that he succeeded in getting out. This should certainly be a warning to all of our young folks not to venture.

Mrs. Maggie Reindollar, of Uniontown, is here helping to wait on her mother during the illness of Mrs. J. W. Reck.

Revival services are still in progress at the U. B. church.

Quite a number of our people are suffering from heavy colds, some would perhaps call it grip, and if we had a doctor in this place, he would doubtless have plenty of practice. If we should succeed in getting a doctor to locate here, we hope that all of our people will give him their earnest support.

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. 7-47

The Elusive Chuckwalla. The chuckwalla is one of the most interesting of the creatures to be found in southern California's great desert. The chuckwalla seeks to escape his adversary by crawling into a crevice of a rock so narrow that it seems impossible to get him out. But the Indians have learned all his tricks and how to circumvent them. To the desert aborigine the chuckwalla is alluring. He feasts on the chuckwalla; hence he grows wise as to its habits. He takes a piece of strong wire or a bent twig, and, poking it into the crevice, he taps the chuckwalla on the end of the nose. In a moment the angered reptile exhales a kind of hiss, the noise being made by a rapid expulsion of the breath. As he thus exhales he loses his hold on the rocks, and in a moment the Indian pulls on his tail. As speedily as a flash of lightning the chuckwalla inhales again and tightens himself in his recess. Another tap on his nose and then exhalation; another pull, another exhalation—so it goes until at last the Indian has him in hand. Then he cooks him.—Suburban Life.

SIMPLE, harmless, effective! Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Indigestion, etc.—Get them at McKELLIP'S. 1-23mo

A LAND SALE IN BOLIVIA.

Survival of a Curious Old Ceremony Called "Foeffment."

Our remote ancestors did not sell land as it is sold nowadays, the seller merely giving to the buyer an acknowledged deed of the premises. According to their customs, no land title could pass except by "transmutation of possession," and this they accomplished by a solemn ceremony, called by an old term a "foeffment."

The seller and the buyer went on the land together in the presence of witnesses, usually most of the village folks. The seller took a tuft of grass or a clod of earth and handed it to the buyer, declaring with a loud voice his intention to transfer to him the possession of the land in question.

Centuries have elapsed since the English race has sold land in this way, and it has been supposed that the practice had become extinct. A few years ago, however, a New England lawyer, returned from Bolivia, gave the following account of a land sale within 100 miles of La Paz, the Bolivian capital:

The American had climbed the Andes to a height of 1,400 feet, accompanied by a native Bolivian who had agreed to sell some mining property.

The subprefect of the province and a notary went with them. The Indians living on the route were called out as the party passed along, until finally the complete company numbered about 300.

When the party reached its destination the prefect called the assembly to order, declared what was to be done, and the notary wrote it down. The seller then tore up dirt and grass with his hands and handed it to the buyer, who at once began to run wildly about the land, turn somersaults and cut up all manner of funny capers.

This, the notary told the party, was to convince the native Indians that the purchaser had actually taken legal possession of the land, and he further stated that the Indians and their descendants would defend the newcomer's title against any and all intruders until he or his heirs should see fit to transfer the possession of the land to still others in a similar manner.—Boston Post.

THREATENED THE DEITY.

An Impious Relic of Arizona While Under Spanish Rule.

Among primitive peoples gifts are made to the gods in the hope of securing their favor. Quite logically, also, when a god does not respond his worshippers cut off their gifts to him and sometimes even desecrate his image. But it is odd to find a survival of this notion among Christians, however simple minded they may be.

A very curious instance is contained in a report filed in the Smithsonian institution at Washington. It tells of what happened in Arizona while under Spanish rule and is amusingly naive in its story of how the people of one department tried to threaten the Deity and thereby make him give them rain. The report says:

Considering that the Supreme Creator has not behaved well in this province, as in the whole of last year only one shower of rain fell; that in this summer, notwithstanding all the processions, prayers and praises, it has not rained at all, and consequently the crops of Castanas, on which depend the prosperity of the whole department, are entirely ruined, it is decreed—

Article I. If within the peremptory period of eight days from the date of this decree rain does not fall abundantly no one will go to mass or say prayers.

Article II. If the drought continues eight days more, the churches and chapels shall be burned, and missals, rosaries and other objects of devotion will be destroyed.

Article III. If, finally, in a third period of eight days it shall not rain, all the priests, friars, nuns and saints, male and female, shall be beheaded. And for the present permission is given for the commission of all sorts of sin in order that the Supreme Creator may understand with whom he has to deal.

—Scrap Book.

Economy. Always admirable. A Cheyenne hatter, though, was disgusted the other day with the economical spirit of a visitor to his shop. The visitor, a tall man with gray hair, entered with a soft felt hat, wrapped in paper, in his hand.

"How much will it cost," he said. "To dye this hat gray to match my hair?"

"About a dollar," the latter answered.

The tall man wrapped the hat up again.

"I won't pay it," he said. "I can get my hair dyed to match the hat for a quarter."—Household Journal.

No Burglary. Judge—You are charged with burglary. How do you plead?

Prisoner—Not guilty, boss, an' I'll tell yo' why. In de first place, de chicken coop doah wasn't eben locked; in de second place, dar wuz no burglar alarm; in de third place, dar wuz no bulldog, an' in de fourth place, dar was no steel traps. Now, dat ain't burglary at all, boss; dat's jes' simply findin' chickens, an' I leabe it to yo'self."—Exchange.

Not So Here. Every London man should remember that in the ordinary way, if he has reached 3 p. m. without getting married, he is, by a merciful dispensation of ecclesiastical law, safe for that day at any rate.—London Punch.

Driven to Drink. Artist—My next picture at the academy will be entitled "Driven to Drink." His Friend—Ah, some powerful portrayal of baffled passion, I suppose? Artist—Oh, no; it's a cab approaching a watering trough.

SEED OF THE VIOLET.

The Flower Is Aggressive In Spite of Its Boasted Modesty.

The common wild violet affords one of the most remarkable illustrations of the care and apparent forethought of nature in preserving a species. As everybody knows, the violet grows in the shade, in pastures, woods and fields where the grass is abundant and long. It comes up early in the spring and flowers at a time when the grass is most abundant and succulent. Of course it is liable to be cut down by the scythe, but much more likely is it to be bitten off by grazing animals.

The violets that come in the spring either do not seed at all or very sparingly, so that if the plant relied on its spring flowers for seed it would probably perish off the earth in a very few years.

But in the late fall the plant bears another crop of blossoms that are never seen save by the professional botanist. They are very small, utterly insignificant in appearance, and grow either just at or below the surface of the ground. These are the flowers which produce the seeds for the next season. The flowers on long stems blooming in spring are only for show; the hidden flowers are for use, and the number of seeds they bear may be judged from the ease with which a wild violet bed spreads.

When the seeds are ripe the pod explodes, scattering them to a considerable distance, often to ten or twelve feet from the parent plant, so that in spite of its boasted modesty the violet not only takes care of itself, but becomes a troublesome aggressor.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SWOONED AT THE BELL.

Odd Effect of One Cure Through the Subliminal Consciousness.

A very well known oculist tells of one case where healing through the subliminal consciousness was really a source of embarrassment to the physician who was responsible for it. Several years ago when the eye specialist—he knows about ears and throats, too—was studying in Vienna a young girl was brought to the hospital to be treated for some nervous disorder. Hypnotism—or suggestion, as one is asked to call it these days—was used, and she was brought under his influence by the ringing of a bell. After a few treatments she went to sleep, or into the unconscious and receptive state, as soon as she heard the bell. She was speedily cured and left the hospital. Next day she was brought unconscious, roused and sent away. The day after that she was brought in again. Indeed, for some time scarcely a day passed when she wasn't carried in limp and unconscious. She became a positive nuisance to the great neurologist that had hypnotized her, and he finally sent persons to watch her. It was found that on her way to work she passed a certain church and usually was at the door at the moment during the celebration of the mass when the bell rang. At its tinkle she calmly curled up and went to sleep. It was necessary to suggest to her the next time she was brought to the hospital that no bell in the world could have any effect on her except the one rung in the hospital by the neurologist. After that she went about the city quite unaffected by the bells, and the neurologist drew a breath of relief.—Washington Herald.

Just a Way They Have.

Inhabitants of the Isle of Wight speak of "going to England" when they leave their own fragment of the kingdom. A patriotic Cornishman also "goes to England" when he crosses the Tamar. Similarly inhabitants of the Balkan peninsula talk of "going to Europe" when they leave their own corner of the continent, in curious contrast with the people of Great Britain, who regard themselves as both of and in "Europe," and it is only "the continent" that they visit. There is an old story of a Scottish minister who prayed for a blessing upon "the inhabitants of Great and Little Cumbrae (islands in the Firth of Clyde) and the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland." Massachusetts people speak of going "down east" when they start for the Maine coast.—Chicago News.

Parcel Wrappers.

"The hardest thing to wrap up," said a shipping clerk, "is a violin. A department store will often test a new wrapper by giving him a violin to do up. If he passes that test he is all right.

"Abroad bags and string, being expensive, are rarely used, and the young groceryman must be able to wrap potatoes, flour and all sorts of things in sheets of paper alone. He gets a kind of knack. He lays his flour or beans in a square of paper, doubles the paper over and, with an end in each hand, swings the parcel round and round. Like magic, then, it is done up, and you can carry it safely quite a hundred yards or so, provided you are careful."

Overstocked.

Hubby was evidently worried, and wifey was trying to cheer him up. "Cheer up, John, and don't worry," she said. "It doesn't do any good to borrow trouble."

"Borrow trouble," echoed her husband. "Great Caesar's ghost! I ain't borrowing trouble; I've got it to lend!"—Chicago News.

Criminal.

Young Mother—I'm sorry, Mr. Topfloor, if baby's crying annoyed you. He's been cutting his teeth. Topfloor (a crusty bachelor)—That's it! The idea of letting a young child have a knife to play with!—Boston Transcript.

Solitude can be delightful only to the innocent.—Leszczynski.

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.

Table listing various items for sale such as Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Shell Tumblers, Ladies' 25c Back Combs, etc., with their respective prices.

Ask for Colonial Double Value Coupon.

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

Mutual Fire Ins. Company OF CARROLL COUNTY.

Home Office, Westminster, Md.

Table showing Property Insured (\$4,358,785.00), Premium Notes (399,692.00), and SURPLUS (47,000.00).

Was chartered in 1869—one of the strongest Mutual Companies in Maryland. Special attention is called to our low rates on Farm Property. We collect annually instead of the 3 year term, thereby leaving 2/3 of the premium as collected by Stock Companies in the hands of the insured.

Officers of the Company.

DR. J. W. HERING, President. C. GLOYD LYNCH, Sec. and Treas. E. OLIVER GRIMES, JR., Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

DR. J. W. HERING, FRANK L. HERING, E. E. REINDOLLAR, DR. J. J. WEAVER, JR., LOUIS E. SHRIVER, J. OLIVER WADLOW, SAMUEL ROOP, ELIAS O. GRIMES, DR. CHARLES BILLINGSLEA, JOHN N. WEAVER.

AGENTS.

J. Oliver Wadlow, Freedom, Carroll Co. Milton A. Zollkofer, Uniontown, Carroll Co. E. E. Reindollar, Taneytown, Carroll Co. Wm. H. Shower, Manchester, Carroll Co. Fenby L. Hering, Flinburg, Carroll Co. W. T. Marker, Tyrone, Carroll Co. Wm. A. Abbott, Hampstead, Carroll Co. L. W. Armacost, Thurmont, Frederick Co. E. L. Annan, Emmitsburg, Frederick Co. George P. B. Englar, New Windsor, Carroll Co. Louis E. Shriver, Union Mills, Carroll Co. T. J. Kolb, Detour, Carroll Co. Dr. M. M. Norris, Union Bridge, Carroll Co.

Trustees' Sale Notice!

The Taneytown Grain and Supply Company will wholesale and retail Naylor's "WHITE DOVE" FLOUR.

They will give 1 bbl of "White Dove" Flour, in 2-bbl sacks, for 5 bushels of good wheat. Use "White Dove" Flour every sack guaranteed.

For sale by all Leading Stores. GEO. C. NAYLOR, York Road, Md.

Now Is the Time to Have Your Chickens in Good Condition.

Nothing better for this purpose than—

Dr. Hess' Pan-a-ce-a. Makes healthy Fowls and increases Egg Production. 25c, 60c, and \$1.25 Packages.

FOR SALE BY-- Robert S. McKinney, DRUGGIST, Taneytown, Md.

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

SOME QUEER PRAYERS

Curious Mistakes That Have Been Made by Preachers.

A CAUTIOUS SCOTCH ELDER.

The Way He Qualified in His Petition His Praise of the Pastor's Wife. The Blunt Appeal of Father Taylor, the Boston Preacher.

The most frequent cause of inappropriate petitions is no doubt the persistence of habit. Certain phrases are used again and again until they come to be repeated without any thought of their immediate application, says the Christian World. We may similarly explain the stories of the workhouse chaplain who prayed that those present might not trust in uncertain riches and the prison chaplain who besought the Lord that he conduct the worshippers in safety to their respective places of abode.

The sense of humor must surely have been lacking in the old man of eighty, supported by crutches, who regularly included among his petitions at the weekly prayer meeting the request that he might be kept from running with the giddy multitude to do evil. Familiarity with conventional phraseology was the undoing of the minister who, after the sermon on the Pharisee and the publican, asked that there might be poured out upon his hearers a double portion of the publican's spirit. Not very complimentary was the use of a well known Scripture passage made by a minister at a wedding:

"May these persons live together in such harmony in this life that they may finally attain unto that state of felicity where they neither marry nor are given in marriage." As a concluding example of the thoughtless use of familiar language one may quote this remarkable amalgam: "O Lord, we praise thee that we are thine; we feel that we are thine; we know that we are thine; Lord, make us thine."

As in a sermon, so in a prayer, the attempt to correct a hasty utterance sometimes leads to surprising results. A cautious Scotch elder, it is said, had taken supper at his pastor's house and in returning thanks after the meal entered upon a detailed exposition of various causes of gratitude. He concluded by invoking the divine blessing upon the pastor's wife as his godly helpmeet, who had always upheld his hands in every good work—"at least," he added in a saving clause, "as far as we know." It is related of a comarior that in a moment of forgetfulness he once thanked God for "the salvation of all men," but immediately redeemed himself from heterodoxy by the qualification, "which, O Lord, as thou knowest, is true in one sense, but not in another."

There are some men who seem to think that an indirect manner of expression is especially suited to sacred things, as the Scotchman quoted by Dr. Boyd as saying, "For, as thou knowest, men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of the national emblem," and the Englishman who thus pledged himself, "And, O Lord, if thou wilt move the heart of any young man to enter thy service, we will show our approval in a way which thou wilt appreciate."

Father Taylor, the Boston sailor-preacher, was one of the most direct of men and on the one recorded occasion when he essayed a roundabout style nature triumphed over artifice. It was the Sunday before the state elections, and he was praying fervently that a man might be chosen for governor who would rule in the fear of God, who would never be afraid of the face of clay, who would defeat the ringleaders of corruption, who would defy his own party if it yielded to wire pullers, who—suddenly Father Taylor paused and then exclaimed: "O Lord, what's the use of boxing the compass in this way? Give us George N. Briggs for governor. Amen!"

The temptation to use public prayer as a vehicle for the conveying of information has sometimes been too strong to resist. In his lively reminiscences published some years ago in the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine the late Dr. Benjamin Gregory recalled how a certain Methodist minister of an earlier generation was accustomed "to convey all necessary directions to his younger colleagues through the medium of the throne of grace." Here is an example: "O Lord, bless thy dear young servant. Thou knowest his appointment for tomorrow is at —, and he will have to stop at Brother —'s, who keeps a little shop opposite the church. Oh, grant that thy dear young servant may not forget to let the people have the magazines and to bring home the moneys."

The famous Dr. McCosh of Princeton was accustomed to meet the students in the college chapel every morning, when he would make any necessary announcements as well as conduct devotions. One morning in the prayer with which the service concluded he prayed for the president of the United States, the cabinet, the members of both houses of congress, the governor of New Jersey, the mayor and other officials of Princeton, and he then came to the professors and instructors in the college. At this point there flashed into his mind a notice which had been communicated to him orally and which he had omitted to include in the announcements made just before. To the surprise of the assembled students President McCosh continued, "And, O Lord, bless Professor Karge, whose French class will be held this morning at 9 o'clock instead of 9:30, as usual."

He who hesitates much will accomplish little.—Von Moltke.

For Sprains



Sloan's Liniment is the best remedy for sprains and bruises.

It quiets the pain at once, and can be applied to the tenderest part without hurting because it doesn't need to be rubbed—all you have to do is to lay it on lightly. It is a powerful preparation and penetrates instantly—relieves any inflammation and congestion, and reduces the swelling.

Sloan's Liniment

is an excellent antiseptic and germ killer—heals cuts, burns, wounds and contusions, and will draw the poison from sting of poisonous insects.

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

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

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



Crowding Him.
Mr. Pogson's three sons had married and gone to settle down in different parts of the country. One day he received this telegram from the eldest:
You have a grandson. Fine boy. Ten pounds.
GEORGE.

Mr. Pogson answered it at once:
Good! Buy finest baby carriage you can find and send bill to me.
FATHER.

In due time the bill came. It called for \$35, and he sent his check for the amount.
A few weeks later his second son sent him this dispatch:
You are the grandparent of a fine boy. Not weighed yet, but a bouncer.
HENRY.

To this he responded:
Glad to hear it. Buy good, serviceable baby carriage and forward bill to me.
FATHER.

Promptly came the bill. It was for \$25, and he paid it.
Ten days elapsed, and then came a dispatch from the third son to this effect:
You have another grandson. Large, fine boy. Named for you.
ALBERT.

Mr. Pogson's response to this was as follows:
All right, but looks like crowding me. Am sending \$12.50. Buy baby carriage with it.
FATHER.

—Youth's Companion.

Very Lucky.
The following is a genuine essay by a ten-year-old boy:

"My life has been a very lucky one. When I was three years old I fell downstairs and cut my head. When I was five years old I was looking at some hens, and a dog bit my leg. When I was eight I went with my brother in the trap, and the horse fell and threw us out of the trap; my brother lit on his feet, and I lit on the horse's back. Last year I was playing, and I ran into a surrey and cut my eyebrow, and it has left a mark. One day I went into the slaughter house, and a big sheep ran after me and knocked me down. I have had a happy life."

This cheerful acceptance of what are usually regarded as the ills of life reminds the writer of an old school-fellow who took part in the fight at Elandslaagte at the beginning of the South African war. After the engagement he was taken to the hospital at Pietermaritzburg. As soon as he was able he wrote home and sent his people the tunic he had worn in the battle.

"You will see," he wrote, "that there are eleven bullet holes in it, but I was awfully lucky. Only six of them hit me."—Cleveland Leader.

Smoke Preventive.
Kerosene lamps sometimes will smoke in spite of great care given them. Placing a small piece of rock salt close to the flames, inside the cup, will prevent smoke as well as seem to brighten the flame somewhat.

To Remove Odors.
An unpleasant odor in a room may often be removed if an onion is finely cut and placed on a saucer in the corner of the room. The onion will absorb many unpleasant odors, such as paint.

The Talking Cheese.
A grocer's shop window in a London suburb displays the following notice:
"Our Gorgonzola Speaks For Itself."

10 BIG CHANCES For the Men and Boys of Carroll County to Save Money.

Read about them in the Democratic Advocate and American Sentinel this week, and if you don't do that, don't fail to get some of the big bargains we are offering in Suits, Overcoats and Clothing, and Furnishing Goods of all kinds for Men and Boys, at

Our Great February Clean-Sweep Sale.
Don't forget, no matter what others offer, you can do better at Carroll County's Big Clothing Store.

SHARRER & GORSUCH.
WESTMINSTER, MD.

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 PUBLIC SALE.
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, seized and possessed of certain real estate fully described in certain real estate fully described in surviving her as her only heirs-at-law and next of kin, to whom said real estate descended as tenants in common, the following named children and grand-children, to-wit: Joshua T. Reinamon, Anna E. Dayhoff, Rebecca C. McNulty, Elmie A. Reinamon and Elmer W. Reinamon, children, and Carrie Dutterer, Samuel Reinamon, Mary Reinamon, John Reinamon, Joshua Reinamon and Margaret Reinamon, children of Samuel J. Reinamon a deceased son of intestate who predeceased his mother, and Melinda Nau, or Noel, John Reinamon and Jesse Reinamon, children of Abraham M. Reinamon a deceased son of intestate who predeceased 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 Elmie 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 the sale of the real estate and the division of the 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.

SALE REGISTER

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

FEBRUARY.
Feb. 6—12 o'clock, near Bruceville. Personal property of Jas. W. White, J. F. White and E. H. Sharetts, Admsrs. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Feb. 10—12 o'clock, E. A. Snader, near Taneytown. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Feb. 21—12 o'clock, Mrs. John Stuller, near Keyville. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. 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—12 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. Household Goods 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, Jacob T. Bentz, on Emmitsburg and Keyville road. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct. 11

March 9—12 o'clock, Walter A. Snyder, near Harney. Live Stock and Implements. J. A. Collins, 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, nr Bridgeport. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 16—10 o'clock, J. T. Myers, near Union Mills. 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 Keefe, 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—10 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—10 o'clock, Archie C. Miller, near Hange's church. Live Stock and Implements. T. J. Kolb, 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 Kumps. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 24—12 o'clock, Isaiah Lambert, Taneytown. Household Furniture. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 25—10 o'clock, Wm. Erb, Copperville. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 26—12 o'clock, John Aulthouse, near Palmer's Mill. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 27—12 o'clock, A. J. Graham, near Kump. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 29—1 o'clock, Mrs. Annie Wivil, near Otter Dale. Household Goods, Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 30—10 o'clock, Mrs. John T. Reek, George St., Taneytown. Household goods.—J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Painting and Paper-hanging

I wish to inform the public that I am in the Painting and Paper-hanging Business for myself.

House Painting and Coach Painting at Moderate Prices.

Paper-hanging A Specialty!

Any person intending to have Papering done this season will save money by buying Wall Paper from me.

All orders attended to promptly. Thanking you in advance for all orders.

Luther O. Eckard, TYRONE, MD.
Address, Westminster R. F. D. No. 11.
1-23-3m

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.

How He Gets An EXTRA CAN A Day

Mr. J. H. Dillenbeck, Verpon, N. J., started feeding 3/4 Badger Dairy Feed, 1/4 Gluten. Read his exact words in a letter to us: "In ten days my dairy gained one can of milk. I then cut down on gluten and fed more Badger and my cows gained more milk."

The Reason Why

Badger Dairy Feed

is so much better than any other feed is because it gives so much better results. And it gives so much better results, because Badger Dairy Feed furnishes all the necessary Protein, Fat and Carbohydrates in exactly the correct proportion for milk-making and conditioning. That's why cows fed on Badger gain in their milk flow so nicely. Try it on yours—you'll be surprised.

Our Free Book is mighty interesting and shows clearly the profits to be gained by feeding Badger Dairy and Stock Feeds. Badger Dairy Feed for sale by Taneytown Grain and Supply Company.

1-30-2m

SHIP US YOUR PORK!

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

Make Us A Trial Shipment.

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

J. Frank Weant & Son,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. FRANK WEANT.)
General Commission Merchants,
1006 Hillen St., BALTIMORE, MD.
11-14-3m

J. J. ELLIS, President. J. L. McMASTER, Sec'y-Treas.
The McMaster & Ellis Company,
17 W. Camden Street,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BEST LOCATION. BEST RESULTS. QUICK RETURNS.

BUTTER. POULTRY. PORK.

Capons a Specialty.

1-9-9

10 AND 15 NONE HIGHER

50% YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

Trade Mark

There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity.

McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has more subscribers than any other Ladies' Magazine. One year's subscription (12 numbers) costs 50 cents. Latest number, 5 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Pattern Free. Subscribe today.

Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums or liberal cash commission. Pattern Catalogue of 500 designs and Premium Catalogue (showing 500 premiums) sent free. Address THE McCALL CO., New York

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery
FOR COUGHS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Carload of Horses!

I will receive a car load of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Saturday, Feb. 6, 1909. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR,
HANOVER, PA.

1-23-3m

VIGOROUS FRUIT TREES

Berries, Plants, etc., etc.
A complete line. Highest Quality. Stock guaranteed. **Sprayers and Spraying Solution.** Prices Invariant. Local Agent—JACOB B. FROCK, Harney, Md.

Westminster Nurseries,
1-2-3m Westminster, Md.

Wanted At Once

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

HOWARD J. SPALDING,
LITTLESTOWN, PA

HORSES AND MULES!

500 Wanted [at Once, For Southern Market! Highest Cash Prices paid. Also want Fat Stock of all kinds. Those who have any of the above for sale, please call or write, and I will promptly call and try to buy the same.

W. H. POOLE,
Taneytown, Md.

1-23-3m

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.

SOME MIRTH-PROVOKING VERSE.

(For the Record.) "O rippling river of laughter, thou art the blessed boundary line betwixt the beast and man, and every wayward wave of thine doth drown some fitful friend of care!

There is implanted in most of us a sense of the humorous—the ridiculous—the incongruous. Few people can resist what is really funny, or withstand what is merely amusing.

And yet, there are people who turn away from all lighter thoughts and themes as though they were sinful. They consider fun dangerous, humor frivolous, and wit a waste of time.

That wit and humor are sensible and moral in a high degree, when rightly used, cannot be gainsaid. But more, they are recreative and stimulating as well.

The human mind, normally, tends to go round one way; wit and humor turn it round the other. The very process is refreshing.

We all need to unwind ourselves, and wit and humor are most efficient agencies to assist us in the "unwinding."

Without attempting to enter into an elaborate and tiresome explanation of the difference between these two forces, we may say that they stand related as the electric fluid and the lightning. "Humor," so to speak, "is the electric atmosphere; wit is the flash."

Here is a bit of genuine humor that needs but to be read to be appreciated. That the author of this bit of vagrant verse is unknown to us detracts no whit from its merit. Long live

Larrie O'Dee. Now the Widow McGee And Larrie O'Dee Had two little cottages out on the green, With just enough room for two pig pens between.

With the brightest of eyes and the brownest of hair, And it frequently chanced when she came in the morn With the swill for the pig, Larrie came with the corn,

And some of the ears that he tossed from his hand In the pen of the widow was sure to land. One morning said he, "Och! Mistress McGee, It's a waste of good lumber this runnint' two rigs.

With a fancy partition betwene our two pigs!" "Indade, sure it is!" answered widow McGee, "With the sweetest of smiles upon Larrie O'Dee: "And thin it looks kind o' hard-hearted and mane Kapin' two friendly pigs so exadinly near That whiniver one grunts thin the other can hear.

And yet kape a cruel partition betwene!" "Swaite Widow McGee, Answered Larrie O'Dee, "If ye fale in yer heart we are mane to the pigs. Ain't we mane to ourselves to be runnin' two rigs? Och! it made me heart ache when I paped through the cracks Oh me shanty, last March, at her shawingin' yer ax, An' a-bobin' yer head, an' a shrompin' yer fate, Wid yer purty white hands jist as red as a bate, A splittin' yer kindlin' wood out in the sthorn, Whin one little stove—it would keep us both warm!"

"Now piggy," said she, "Larrie's courtin' of me, Wid his dilicate, tunder allusions to you, So now you must tell me jist what to do, For if I'm to say yes, sthr the shwill wid yer shout; But if I'm to say no, you must kape yer nose out. Now Larrie, for shame! to be bribbin' a pig By a tossin' a handful of corn in his shwig." "Me darlint, piggy says yes," answered he, "And that was the courtship of Larrie O'Dee.

And knew the bliss he ne'er had known before. He scarce had entered in the garden fair. When another Hindoo sought admission there. The self-same question Brahma asked again: "Hast been through Purgatory?" "No, what then?"

"Thou canst not enter," did the god reply. "He who went in was there no more than I." "All that is true, but he has married been, And so on earth has suffered for his sin." "Married? This well, for I've been married twice." "Begone! We'll have no fools in Paradise."

Yankee wit is said to be "the sharpest in the world." Generally it deserves its pre-eminence. Not often does it belie its reputation. The following "skit" of R. W. McAlpine is an amusing and masterly bit of repartee in the genuine Yankee vein. It will do you good to know

Windmiller Grimes. A sultry day in the month of July, Down at Easthampton, where sea gulls fly, And never a breath of cooling breeze Came from the hills or the waveless seas. Windmiller Grimes at the door of his mill Glanced up at the sails and limp and still, And softly whistled a rollicking air, Softly, for Grimes had no breath to spare. "Why do you whistle?" said Neighbor Lind. Said the jolly old miller, "To raise the wind! It's for lack of wind my pipe I try."

The neighbor smiled at the odd reply. "That's a paradox, Grimes. I'd like to know How without wind your pipes you blow. You're short—?" Here Grimes, with a cunning grin, As he drew himself up to his height, broke in: "I'm six foot five in my stocking feet; For a short man, neighbor, that's hard to beat." "Oh, Grimes, you're ever a sharp old blade." "No; that as a flounder," the miller said; "As flat as a bladder that's empty of air, And for the same reason, I do declare." "But not when your sails go spinning round Swift as the horse on the racing ground." "A bad comparison you must own, For the sails move not unless they are blown; And that's just when the horse can't trot, Whether he's king of the turf or not." Said Lind, "A donkey I meant, you know; That goes all the better for a blow."

"Hereafter," said Grimes, "when a donkey I view, I cannot help thinking, good Lind, of you. Going? Well, come again, Neighbor Lind, And learn how I whistle to raise the wind." Have you ever run across the man who through sheer brazenness and audacity makes out to take care of himself in a practical way? If not, you ought to meet him. For he's a sharper, with a keen eye ever to the main chance. That you may know him, and the lengths to which he will go, permit us now to introduce to you his counterpart of the "Georgia cracker" type as humorously pictured by an unknown hand in

A Tough Customer. Let me tell you a tale that was once told to me, And although it was told me in prose at the time I will give it a metrical dressing, and see If the story will lose any reason by rhyme. There came to a store in a village one day A long and lank stranger in homespun arrayed; And "Good mornin'," said he, in a different way, "I've jist come to town for a bit of a trade."

The proprietor nodded and cheerily spoke, "Well, what can I do for you, neighbor, and how?" "Wal, one of my wife's knittin' needles ez broke, An' she wants me to rit one—how much be they now?" "They're two cents apiece." "Wal, say, Mister, look 'ers. I've got a fresh egg, an' my wife sez to me, 'Swap the egg for the needle.'—It seems a bit queer, But the thing's about even—it's a big 'un yer see."

Said the storekeeper presently, "Well, I don't mind." He laid down the needle and put the egg by—When the countryman blurted out, Ain't yer inclined To treat a new customer?—fact is, I'm dry." Though staggered a little, it must be confessed, By the "customer" coming it rather too free, Yet, smilingly granting the modest request, The dealer responded, "Well, what shall it be?"

"Wal, a drop of Madary I reckon 'll pass; I've bin used ter that, see, ever since I was born." The storekeeper handed a bottle and glass, And his customer poured out a generous horn. For a moment he eyed the gratuitous dram With the eye of a man who must something resign, Then blandly remarked, "Do you know that I am Very partial to mixing an egg in my wine?" "Oh, well, let us finish this matter I beg; You're very particular, though, I must say!"—The storekeeper muttered, and handed an egg—The identical one he had taken in pay.

On the rim of the tumbler the man broke the shell— "It's certainly handsome the way you treat folk!" He opened it deftly, and plumply it fell With a splash, and no wonder—it held double yolk! The customer saw and a long breath he drew; "Look, Mister, that egg had two yolks, I declare! Instead of one needle, I've paid you for two—So hand me another an' then we'll be square!" THE COMMON-SENSE PHILOSOPHER.

CARAMELS. (For Little Folks.) Mother made some caramels, To give her little sonny, 'Cause the ones that sister made, Turned out so very funny. Brother Bill laughed and laughed, For he's so dreadful teasy, 'Cause I said that "Ma's got hard, And sister's all got, easy." AUNT REBECCA.

Washington Once Gave Up to three doctors; was kept in bed for five weeks. Blood poison from a spider's bite caused large, deep sores to cover his leg. The doctors failed, then "Buckley's" writes John Washington, of Cosqueville, Tex. For eczema, boils, burns and piles it's supreme. 25c at R. S. McKinney's, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Alphabetical Curiosity.

Many attempts have been made by ingenious writers to put the whole alphabet in a single sentence without duplication of letters, but their success has been dubious, says "The Housekeeper." Professor DeMorgan, the famous mathematician, was fond of relaxing his mind over puzzles of this sort. He tried to juggle the alphabet into one sentence, each letter being used but once. After many fruitless attempts, he decided to compromise exactness by using i for j, and further by regarding u and v as the same letter. Then his final accomplishment read as follows:

"I, quartz pyx, who fling muck beds." At first, the professor says he did not appreciate the full significance of his accomplishment. "At last (he says) I happened to be reading a religious writer, as he thought himself, who threw aspersions on his opponents thick and threefold. Heyday! came into my head, this fellow flings muck beds, he must be a quartz pyx. And then I remembered that a px is a sacred vessel and quartz is a hard stone, as hard as the heart of a religious focuser. So that the line is the motto of a ferocious sectarian, who turns his religious vessels into muck-holders, for the benefit of those who will not see what he sees."

Then the professor published his sentence in "Notes and Queries," and called upon all the readers thereof to outdo him, if they could. Many took up the challenge, and some of the sentences the magazine published. The following are samples of the best: "Quiz, my whigs, export fund back." "Dumpy quiz, whirl back fogs next." "Get nymph; quiz said brows; fix luck." The professor awarded the palm of the competition to this last sentence. "It is good advice," he explains, "to a young man, very well expressed under the circumstances. In more sober English it would be, 'Marry, be cheerful, watch your business.'"

Even when the duplication of letters is permitted, the crowding of the entire alphabet into a single coherent sentence is not an easy task, and such examples as "John T. Brady gave me a black walnut box of quite small size," which is perhaps the one best known, are neither numerous nor important. There is one verse in the Bible which contains all the letters of the alphabet except J; this is the 21st. verse of the 7th. chapter of Ezra, and as the verse contains some forty words the collocation is only noteworthy because it occurred without design.

When Young Men Call.

How often a girl says, "I don't ask my friends to the house because my mother is in the parlor and talks the whole evening. I go over to my girl friend's house and we have jolly good times. Her mother lets us go ahead and have fun just so we don't keep the house awake with our racket." The girl's mother can't understand why it is that her daughter won't stay at home. She reasons to herself that it is her duty to see her daughter's friends, to approve or disapprove them; or else she thinks her daughter must be ashamed of her for not wanting her around.

One feels like saying to all such mothers: give your girls the right to entertain their friends in their own way. Rest assured, if the company they seek would not be such as you approve, they would not invite them to the house. If your daughter calls you into the parlor to introduce her friends, which she should always do, stay and talk a few minutes; make your mental opinion of the callers which you can tell to her afterward.

If you give your opinion in the right way it will probably be regarded, but do not monopolize the evening. Her friends may respect and like you, but they are not calling on you.

Do not force her to have "jolly times" in other houses. Do not keep all the men from calling by your continual and watchful presence. No one will regret it more than you when she is left without callers and invitations, while the girls she goes with are up to their ears in good times.

Save Money by buying Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

You will pay just as much for a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as for any of the other cough medicines, but you save money in buying it. The saving is in what you get, not what you pay. The sure-to-cure you quality is in every bottle of this remedy, and you get good results when you take it. Neglected colds often develop serious conditions, and when you buy a cough medicine you want to be sure you are getting one that will cure your cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always cures. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Rules Adopted by a Wise Girl.

As she was passing the other afternoon, in getting something out of her pocket, a young woman dropped a slip of paper on the ground. One saw it and picked it up, intending perhaps to return it, but a glance at the clean-cut angular hand writing induced him to read it through, for publication, and here it is:

1. I don't let a man smoke when he walks or drives with me. If he knows no better than to do it, I promptly tell him what I think about it. 2. I don't give my photograph to men. I used to occasionally, but I am wise now. I should hate bye and bye to know

that my face might be hanging in Tom, Dick or Harry's room.

3. I don't let a man take my arm when he walks with me. If he does I tell him I prefer him to give me his arm.

4. I don't go out with a man just because he asks me to. I like it better if he asks another to go, too—his sister for instance.

5. I don't let any man "see me home" from church. If he hasn't got gumption enough to take me there and sit through the service with me, he can stay away altogether.

6. I don't let any man give me a present, unless it is of a trifling cost—like fruit or flowers.

7. I don't encourage a man who is not perfectly polite and agreeable to my mother. Whoever calls on me sees a good deal of her.

I don't allow a caller to stay later than ten o'clock. If he does not go at that time I tell him politely that this is my custom.

Lincoln Was National.

Lincoln was fifty-two years old when he was inaugurated as President, in March, 1861, and he was fifty-six when assassinated in April, 1865. There are hundreds of people still living who knew him, thousands who at some time heard him speak, and scores of thousands who remember having seen him. Yet so momentous was his period and so great were his qualities that he already stands forth as one of the great figures of history, as certain of immortal fame as any other man who has ever lived. What he might have been able to accomplish if he had lived to complete his second term is beyond any one's power to conjecture. He would probably have become involved in a serious controversy with Congress.

His point of view was very different from that of the harsh and implacable leaders who were responsible for the reconstruction policy and who undertook to convict President Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors. His death was a great calamity, but doubtless it has helped to give that touch of peculiar dignity, pathos, and heroism to the accepted historical figure of Abraham Lincoln that so tragic an ending of a great career at its moment of climax must have bestowed. If he had fought Congress through four bitter years on its reconstruction policy, and then lived long afterward as an ex-President, the historical portrait would have lacked something of the bold, statuesque outlines that it now possesses.

This frontiersman of Illinois, who was familiar with the natural resources of Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and the new West at large, had only to use his mind and his imagination to see that slavery was in a hopeless position, and that the worst thing that could befall the South would be a successful secession. For it was obvious on a little thought that the future of every country must depend upon the quality of its population. Meanwhile, the great West was becoming rich and powerful through the opportunities it gave to hundreds of young men and women from New England and the Eastern States and to countless thousands from the British Isles, Germany, and other European lands.

The slavery system, on the other hand, was not only keeping white immigrants from the South, but was also keeping the great majority of the Southern white people ignorant and poor, massing them in the uplands and mountain districts. With the success of secession there would have been a practical if not a legal reopening of the foreign slave trade and the growth of population in the Southern States would have been a growth of the labor class,—that is to say, of negro slaves. Thus in the case of a future war with the North and West, the fighting strength of the South would have been fatally impaired through its relative loss of white population, while the West would have been rich, populous and dominant. The growth of negro population would have brought increasing danger of race conflict, and a possible repetition in parts of the South of the history of San Domingo. The War was better than that.

Thus, all the scientific facts in the situation were against disunion, and Lincoln had a keener instinct for their practical appreciation than any other public man of his time. Jefferson and others of the early Southern statesmen had grasped the same ideas; but the cotton raisers and the technical constitutional lawyers of a generation later than Jefferson lost the power to see facts in their large bearings. Lincoln was not Northern; he was not Southern; he was not Western; he was simply national, and he happened to be wholly and entirely right. So much for Lincoln's statesmanship. It was broad and strong, and its principles were for the welfare of all parts of the nation.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for February.

The Secret of Long Life.

A French scientist has discovered one secret of long life. His method deals with the blood. But long ago millions of Americans had proved Electric Bitters prolongs life and makes it worth living. It purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, rebuilds wasted nerve cells, imparts life and tone to the entire system. Its a godsend to weak, sick and debilitated people. "Kidney trouble had blighted my life for months," writes W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Me., "but Electric Bitters cured me entirely." Only 50c at R. S. McKinney's, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

It May Be Pneumonia

"A hard chill, pain through the chest, difficult breathing, Then fever, with great prostration." If this should be your experience, send for your doctor. You may have pneumonia! If your doctor cannot come at once, give Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. When he comes, tell him exactly what you have done. Then do as he says. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Keep the bowels in good condition. One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will cause an increased flow of bile, and produce a gentle laxative effect the day following.

THE MORNING TUB.

Wonders Wrought Daily Both For Nerves and Complexion.

Nothing could be more beneficial to nerves and complexion than a daily tub, and, indeed, the best bred women consider it an essential to good grooming. But others—and they number astoundingly high—declare they cannot stand either a warm or cold bath daily. They claim it weakens them and makes them catch cold easily. Now, the whole trouble is probably that they do not regulate the temperature of the water to suit their individual systems. Hot baths are weakening, 'tis true, in the long run, and cold baths many women cannot stand. But there are many degrees of tepidity and warmth for those who are not very robust.

It is impossible to lay down any rule as to the precise point of heat to which the tub may be brought, because what would be warm to one person would be chilly to another, the degree of heat depending upon the individual's general physical condition. The nearest one can come to specific instruction is to state that the bath should impart a gentle feeling of warmth as soon as the water touches the body, but that it must not be hot.

This getting into water that is languorously hot is to be commended only when trying to break up a cold or to throw the body into a state of perspiration. There is no reaction from it—indeed, such water is debilitating in effect—and immediately after taking such a tub a person must go to bed. Even resting will not be sufficient, and one would probably awaken from a nap feeling weak and languid after a very hot tub.

Under no circumstances should a person remain longer than fifteen minutes in a tub, and ten minutes is enough. This, of course, is in warm water. In cold one would not stay longer than two or three minutes. When in the water use a bath brush. It has excellent cleansing qualities, as it gives surface stimulation if gently rubbed on the skin. A woman who has once used a bath brush will not enjoy her tub without using one.

The tub is best indulged in late in the afternoon, lying down for ten minutes or longer afterward. This is not a good hour for a busy woman, however, and so she will get the most benefit by taking her bath at night just before going to bed. At times when a bath is impossible a dry rub is excellent. To give it the whole body should be briskly frictioned with a coarse bath towel, stimulating the circulation and preventing the accumulation of dried skin.

A daily morning cold sponge, while it should be taken in addition to rather than instead of the tepid tub, is very stimulating to those who can stand it, and more women could stand it if they tried it in a warm room.

TOWEL BAR'S CAPACITY.

Has Been Increased by a Trifling Change in Its Design.

The metal towel bar, which is to be seen in every properly furnished bathroom, is a popular piece of furnishing, as attested by its general use. Up to very recently it has consisted of a straight bar of metal or glass held at



THE NEW TOWEL BAR.

a convenient height above the tub by supports secured in the wall. The storage capacity of this article has been greatly increased by a slight change in its design, as shown by the accompanying cut. This feature is particularly desirable from the fact that it permits of fresh towels being placed on the rear, while the towels in use may hang from the front.

Successful Woman, Successful Wife.

The popular idea is that any woman is good enough to be a wife. "She'll soon settle down once she's married," is commonly said of the most unsatisfactory sort of girl. But, as a matter of fact, the only way to be a success as a wife is to be a success as a woman first. The talents and virtues which constitute a good wife do not grow in a miraculous Jack and the Beanstalk manner as a mere result of getting married.

Talk not of a good life, but let thy good life talk.—Schiller.

Found a Better Place.

Mark Twain said: Once when I was going out to visit some friends I took George, my negro servant, to lock the house and put the key under a certain stone near the steps. He agreed to do so. It was late at night when I returned. I went to the stone under which the key was supposed to have been hidden. It was gone. I hunted around for about fifteen minutes, but still no key. Finally I went to George's house—he roomed outside—and rapped vigorously upon the door. A black head, which I had no difficulty in recognizing as George's, popped out of an upstairs window. "Where did you put that key, you black rascal?" I roared. "Oh, massa," answered George, "I found a better place for it!"

It Ignited.

Little Rollis, four years old, came to the table, where we had tomato soup, of which he is very fond. Being very hungry, he could not wait for it to cool, but hastily ate two or three spoonfuls; then, laying down his spoon, he exclaimed, "My goodness, that soup is so hot it makes sparks all down me."—Delineator.

Why He Was Mad.

Stubb—What's the trouble with the writer's husband? He looks angry enough to chew tacks. Penn—And he is. She dedicated her latest book to him. Stubb—Gracious! I should consider that a compliment. Penn—Not if you knew the title of the book. It is "Wild Animals I Have Met."—Chicago News.

Proved It.

"What started the riot at the performance of 'Hamlet' last night?" "Why, Hamlet held the skull and said: 'Alas, poor Yorick! You are not the only deadhead in the house.'"

Classified Advertisements.

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

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Does a General Banking Business. Loans Money on Real or Personal Security. Discounts Notes. Collections and Remittances promptly made. Interest Paid on Time Deposits. WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer. JAS. C. GALT, President. DIRECTORS. LEONARD ZILE. H. O. STONESIFER. JOSHUA KOUTZ. JOHN S. BOWER. JAMES C. GALT. JOHN J. CRAPSTER. HENRY GALT. CALVIN T. FRINGER. DANIEL J. HESCO.

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These blanks always on hand at the Record office, for the use of Magistrates and others:

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—First Quarter, For Feb. 14, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts v, 17-42. Memory Verses, 19, 20—Golden Text, Matt. v, 10—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stennary.

(Copyright, 1905, by American Press Association.)

Verses 12 to 14 of our lesson chapter, which tell of the healing of all the sick people who were brought to the apostles, are a manifest fulfillment of the last words in Matthew and Mark. "Lo, I am with you always," "The Lord working with you and confirming the word with signs following." Such manifestations of the power of the risen Christ are too much for the devil, who is still the spiritual adviser of all who are not controlled by the Holy Spirit, and so the religious rulers are filled with indignation by the evil one, and the apostles are cast into prison that they may thus do no more harm to the enemy's property by robbing him of people whom he had hitherto controlled. But, as usual, the enemies of the Lord imagine a vain thing, and the Lord has them in derision (Ps. li, 1-4). Storm and tempest, fiery furnace or lions' den, prison gates and walls, are no hindrance to the Lord nor to His angels, who excel in strength and who delight to do His bidding (Ps. ciii, 20). The apostles, being still in mortal bodies, need to have doors opened for them, but even that proves no hindrance to an angel. So He who never slumbers nor sleeps sent His messenger by night to liberate His servants that they might go to the temple and speak to the people the words of life, and this they did. The next morning, when the high priest and his council and senate were assembled, they sent to the prison to bring the apostles, but while the prison was secure, as usual, and the keepers on duty there were no apostles within.

How it makes one's heart laugh to see God laughing at his enemies! There is nothing too wonderful for the Creator of heaven and earth (Jer. xxxii, 17). We do not wonder that they doubted "wherunto this would grow." We know that it will grow, in spite of all that the adversary can do, until every proud and haughty thing shall be laid low and "the Lord alone shall be exalted" (Isa. li, 17). Having learned that the prisoners were free men and teaching in the temple, they sent for them, brought them without violence and set them before the council, accusing them of bringing the blood of Jesus on the rulers and demanding of them why they continued teaching in this name after being forbidden to do so. They seemed to forget that they had cried, "His blood be on us and on our children" (Matt. xxvii, 25). Peter boldly replied that God must be obeyed rather than men and then once more to their face accused them of slaying Jesus, asserting that God had raised Him from the dead and exalted Him to His own right hand as a Prince and a Saviour to give repentance and forgiveness even to them and that they, the apostles, were His witnesses by the power of the Holy Ghost. That settled the fate of the apostles in the minds of the council, and so they took counsel to kill them. The great murderer would fain accomplish some more of his devilish work and dispose of them as he had of their Master. They were quite ready for such a result, for they had been told to expect it (John xvi, 1-4). They were the same generation of vipers, or seed of the serpent (these Jews), as those to whom Jesus had said that they would do these very things. They were, as He said, of their father the devil (Matt. xxiii, 33, 34; John viii, 44). There are in this world only two classes, the righteous and the unrighteous, the children of God and the children of the future Jesus, and there are in the wide world two destinations, the kingdom and the glory and the place of torment. God is not willing that any should perish and has provided in His Son a redemption sufficient for all, but if people prefer the blindness and darkness of the god of this world (II Cor. iv, 4); if they still say, "Not this man, but Barabbas; we will not have this man to reign over us; we have no king but Caesar," then it must be understood that they declare themselves enemies of God, for "the friendship of this world is enmity with God" (Jas. iv, 4). "The free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord" (Rom. vi, 23, R. V.), but if men deliberately choose the wages of sin in preference who is to blame?

The counsel of God in verses 28, 29, was in accord with Isa. viii, 9, 10; xiv, 24; xli, 12; xliii, 13; liv, 17, and other good words of the prophets, and to him they agreed, but they deemed it necessary to give the apostles a beating and to forbid them to make further mention of the name of Jesus (verse 40). Thus they declared themselves decidedly against Jesus Christ and that they would blot out His name if possible. They would not believe that God had highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come, and that all shall yet bow to Him either in glad submission or to hear Him say, "Depart from me, ye cursed" (Phil. ii, 9, 10; Eph. i, 21).

In contrast to these proud religious children of the evil one see these two rejoicing men, happy because they had been counted worthy to suffer.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 14, 1909.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.
Topic.—Life lessons from the book of Job—xlii, 1-6, 10-17. (Consecration meeting.)

The book of Job is undoubtedly a philosophical discussion of the problem of human suffering. Dealing with such a subject, one that touches the life of every human being, it has been greatly read and has brought comfort and consolation to millions of those who suffer trial and affliction. To many this book seems to be a solution of the question discussed, and it is, but not in the way that many suppose. The keynote of the solution of the question can only be found in the words of Elihu, "who by searching can find out God." In other words, it is inferred that no man by searching can find out God, the purpose of His providence, and therefore the practical conclusion is that in our sufferings we are really not to search for the reason of God's purposes, but to trust Him in spite of our inability to understand Him. Cowper beautifully puts it:

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust Him for His grace;
Behind a frowning Providence
He hides a smiling face.

This is a great life lesson from the book of Job, which if well learned will save us many a pang and sorrow. "God's ways are not our ways," but they are all for our good, though we cannot see the good now. Instead of asking, "Why does God do this?" let us say, with the Master, "Nevertheless Thy will, not mine, be done," and complete submission to God's will bring peace and comfort of mind and soul.

The arrangement and development of the plan of this book are most admirable and increase interest in it. It is largely in the form of a dialogue, which is always interesting. It has been divided as to its contents as follows:

Introductory historical section, chapters i, ii.

Dialogues between Job and his three friends, chapters iii-xxxi.

Address of Elihu, chapters xxxii to xxxvii.

Discourse of Jehovah, chapters xxxviii-xli.

Short speech of Job, xlii, 1-6.

Concluding historical section, xlii, 7-16.

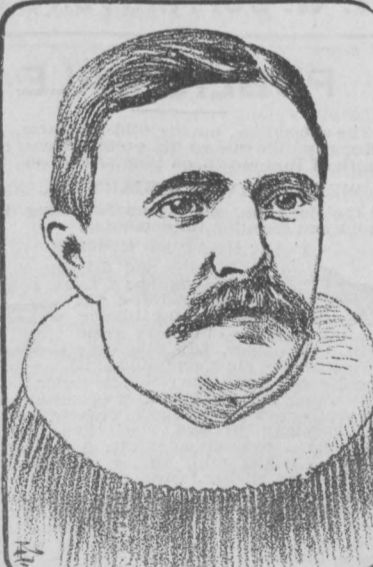
The story as thus developed is a remarkable one and places the book of Job simply as literature among the greatest books ever written. Job is greatly afflicted of God. Three friends come to comfort him, but they are poor comforters. Instead of administering comfort they add to his sorrow by charging him with having sinned against God, else He would not have afflicted him. This was according to the old Jewish doctrine that God's displeasure was a sign of wrongdoing. But Job protested that he was righteous before God. The charges were general at first, then more specific and finally direct that he sinned in that he upheld his own righteousness and in so doing charged God with injustice toward him. Then Elihu broke into the controversy and was indignant at Job "because he justified himself rather than God" and at the three friends because they could not answer Job. The Lord then spoke, and Job at last saw that he had made a mistake in so persistently upholding his own righteousness, which did injustice to God. He repented and humbled himself, crying out, "I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes." Then God's mercy was exercised: Job was forgiven and more restored to him than he had lost, and "after this lived Job a hundred and forty years and saw his sons and his sons' sons, even four generations. And so Job died, being old and full of days." And what a great lesson we have in this closing scene! Not through boasting or pride are God's blessing and mercy received, but through repentance and humility. "He that exalteth himself shall be abased, but who so humbleth himself shall be exalted."

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. xl, 1-7; xxlii, 1-6; xxxii, 1-5; xxxvii, 1-5; Isa. lv, 1-9; Matt. xl, 28-30; Ex. xxi, 26; Luke xv, 11-24; Rom. viii, 18; Rev. ii, 10.

King Haakon and Christian Endeavor.

Dr. Clark, the father of Christian Endeavor, cabled from Christiania, Norway, that he has been granted an audience by his majesty King Haakon at the royal palace. The king expressed



ed his sincere interest in the Christian Endeavor movement, and he has given Rev. H. B. Klæboe, one of the leading ministers of the state church and a long time friend of Endeavor, three months' leave of absence from his charge to spread the Christian Endeavor society throughout Norway.

The Fence And After

By Barry Preston.

Copyrighted, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.

Across the fields, through the golden sunshine of the Indian summer morning, strode Arthur Gray, a look of absorbed abstraction upon his intellectual brow and three heavy tomes of German philosophy beneath his arms.

Behind him on the terrace Mrs. Renwick and her husband watched his retreat. Mrs. Renwick's face was clouded by an impatient frown. Tom Renwick was grinning sardonically.

"I can't understand it," Mrs. Renwick complained. "I invited all these young people solely on his account. I picked out only the deep ones of our acquaintance, the Taylor girls and Miss Frayne and Charlotte Brand.

"They know all about the ego and the subconscious self and all that sort of thing. They could talk it to him by the hour. And what does he do? Goes off every morning with his musty books and stays all day by himself. I call it downright rudeness in him."

Her big, easy going, happy-go-lucky husband laughed. "My dear Agatha," said he, "this comes of harboring a genius in our midst, a genius we can never hope to understand. Now, if he could talk horse or shoot or get a bit more speed out of a road car than it was ever intended to show we could give him the time of his life. But a philosopher, dropped here among our intellectual selves—dear heavens!"

He threw out his hands in a gesture of deprecation and made a wry face.

"But he is a coming man," Mrs. Renwick began.

Tom Renwick's grin broadened.

"He seems to be a going man just at present," he remarked, with a bob of his head in the direction of the stoop shouldered figure trudging across the



ARRIVED AT THE FENCE, THE HORSE REFUSED TO JUMP.

fields. "It's desertion, pure and simple. Your intellectual maidens corralled here must evidently inspire them with your lion to philosophize."

"Come on! Let's round 'em up and give 'em a whirl in the road cars up to the top of Bald hill and back. That will take their minds up for the time being at least."

"It's the last time I'll ever try to entertain a genius," Mrs. Renwick declared flatly, "even if the said genius is my cousin and has done the family proud."

"Amen! I'm with you there," said Tom heartily as he turned from the terrace and strode off toward the garage.

In the meantime Arthur Gray, quite oblivious to this criticism of his actions, tramped down the field, climbed a stone wall into an orchard, where the trees were deep laden with their wealth of fruit, and, selecting a corner where the mottled shadows were most inviting, settled himself comfortably on the ground, opened one of the ponderous volumes and was soon lost in the abstruse speculations of its author.

He read on in absorbed fashion, now pausing to thoroughly digest some choice morsel, now frowningly noting upon the margin his own opinion of the text at that point. It was an ideally quiet place in which to pursue his research.

But suddenly the quiet was rudely shattered. Just beyond the orchard came the pounding of rapid hoof beats. A girl's voice urging forward her mount rang through the still air. There was the swish of a hunting crop, a loud command, "Up, Rajah!" Then the sound of hoofs suddenly ceased.

A masculine voice said, "He'll never take it, ma'am!" And the girl's voice replied, with a note of obstinacy in it, "He'll stay here until he does."

Gray arose and looked to the edge of the orchard and walked to the front of the smooth turf of the adjoining field a girl—a wonderfully pretty girl—sat on a horse, which she had evidently fence just before her.

A little distance to the rear a trim, silent groom upon another horse impassively watched the proceedings.

Even as Gray watched them the girl wheeled her horse and galloped away from the fence. Then she turned him, touching him lightly with the crop

and rode full tilt for the fence again. But, arrived at the fence, the horse refused to jump. The girl gave a little cry of annoyance.

"Silly Rajah!" she said. "You should be ashamed of yourself. You could take it easily. I know you could. Now, then, once more!"

Again she wheeled the horse and cantered away, only to turn him and ride for the fence once more.

Gray in his interest quite forgot himself. He vaulted the low wall that separated the orchard from the field and ran forward.

"Don't try it!" he cried warningly. "It's too high! He'll never do it in the world!"

The girl turned to look at him coldly. Then she smiled.

"Oh, yes he will," said she. "All he needs is a little confidence."

"Don't try again," said he.

She raised her eyebrows. "I can't stop now," said she. "He must go over that fence now that he knows it is what I expect of him."

"Then let me put him to it," said he.

The girl looked surprised. "Aren't you the philosopher friend of the Renwicks?" she asked.

"I am," he confessed. Involuntarily he straightened his stooping shoulders. "But even philosophers sometimes ride," said he. "I'd like to put him to the fence if you don't mind."

Instantly the girl slid from the saddle. "Do so by all means," she suggested. "I've been trying it all the morning, and I confess I'm beginning to doubt my ultimate success with him."

Gray looked at her pretty flushed face and her sparkling eyes.

"And if I succeed what reward do I get?" he inquired boldly.

The girl laughed. "You may have a canter with me up to Bald hill and back," said she.

Gray sprang into the saddle. A man in a sidesaddle is not a particularly graceful figure. But there was a light in his eyes and a general determination in his whole bearing that went far toward making up for his lack of grace.

Three times he put the horse to the fence, each time with no success. The fourth time he piled the crop freely.

They reached the fence, and the big horse rose lightly, cleared the top bar by a good two feet and landed easily on the other side.

"Bravo!" cried the girl. "Splendid! Splendid! Splendid!" And even the groom ventured an involuntary "Well done, sir!"

"And now," said Gray, his eyes glowing with eager light, "I shall claim that canter with you. Shall we go now?"

He slipped from the saddle and helped her to mount.

"You will take Peter's horse," she said, turning to the groom. "Come on!"

Up the field they galloped gayly together, swung into the road and headed for Bald hill. Back in the orchard a woodpecker chased a nimble grasshopper over the pages of a work of German philosophy.

Just as they reached the bend near the summit of the hill they encountered Renwick and his party in the two road cars coming down the road.

Mrs. Renwick stared in wonder. Her husband chuckled openly. Gray lifted his hat, utterly without embarrassment, and, with the girl at his side, went on up the hill.

"To think of it!" exclaimed Mrs. Renwick some two weeks later. "Arthur engaged to that Carlton girl! Why, she can't draw a breath without talking horse, and that's all she can talk!"

Renwick looked out the French window to the drive beyond, where Gray was helping a decidedly pretty young woman to her horse.

"For my part, Agatha," said he, with deep conviction, "I am mightily rejoiced. It shows that for all his intellect he has a decidedly human streak in him."

A Washington anecdote. Rev. Mason L. Weems, who first published and is believed by many persons to have invented the story of George Washington and the cherry tree, used many anecdotes in his life of Washington to illustrate his exalted view of the show's Washington as a talker of politics. At the age of twenty-two he was colonel of the Virginia military organization stationed at Alexandria. A local political campaign was on. Washington was a great friend of one of the candidates. A Mr. Payn was strongly in favor of the other man. Argument waxed warm. Young Washington made a heated remark, to which Mr. Payn took offense. Mr. Payn carried a cane—one of those heavy sticks so popular in colonial days. He raised his cane, brought it down upon the head of the future Father of His Country and laid the young colonel along the floor.

Some of Washington's soldiers wanted to fight, but he restrained them. He went to his room, pondered all night over the affair and next morning sent for Mr. Payn. The latter, of course, expected that Washington was going to challenge him to mortal combat. He had visions of a pair of pistols. Arriving at Washington's room, he was amazed to find wine and cheese on the table, of which the young man invited him to partake. Then Washington apologized to the man who had knocked him down. He admitted that he had been in the wrong. Such is Parson Weems' account, who goes on to moralize at length over the story.

An Inference. "I have lost my best friend," sighed the poet.

"Cheer up. I will loan you my rhyming dictionary."

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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mr. Bernard J. Fowler, of Elk Garden, W. Va., spent a portion of last week with N. B. Hagan and family.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Company, this Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. Important business.

The annual banquet and installation of officers of Carroll Conclave No. 333, I. O. H., will be held on Monday evening, February 8th. All members are requested to be present.

The operetta, "Pauline," is being practiced by local talent, for production in the near future. It will be the musical event of the season, and perhaps the most difficult program ever attempted here.

The ground-hog superstition is favorable to the desires of the "ice man," and we hope that there will yet be at least enough freezing weather to fill his barns with a full crop of cold comfort.

Mrs. Martha Fringer is preparing to remodel her Emmitsburg St. dwelling, rather extensively, and when finished it will be practically a new and modern home, quite an improvement to that section of the town.

On Tuesday, Mr. Albert Clabaugh was thrown to the ground by the stumbling of a horse on which he was riding, and severely cut and bruised about the head. His lower lip was cut through, necessitating several stitches; his nose was also badly cut.

At the Masonic luncheon, held after the meeting of the lodge, on Monday night, at Hotel Bankard, four members of Plymouth Lodge, Union Bridge, were present—Messrs. White, Englar, Hess and Eichelberger—accompanied by O. J. Stonesifer, of the local lodge.

Our Harney correspondent keeps urging the need of a Doctor, at Harney, and he is right. The location is a good one for a modest practice, and without waiting for it, especially for a steady and competent man. No doubt there are Doctors who would be glad for the opening, if they knew of it.

Preparations are being made to remove the exchange and pay station of the United Telephone Co., from Chas. E. H. Shriner's room, to a room in the Central Hotel. It is said that the Company intends giving a night, as well as day service. Miss Nettie Harman will continue to have charge of the day work.

A petition has been circulated and extensively signed by those interested, for a county road to run from the Bruceville road to the Keysville road, or from C. W. Winemiller's to Edward Shorb's farm. This is apparently a greatly needed road, as the present arrangement is very unhandy for a great many people.

On Thursday, while Mrs. Koons, wife of Mr. Koons, tenant on Mr. Benton Brining's farm, near Crapster's station, was helping to butcher, by some means her clothing caught fire; with the assistance of those around her, the fire was extinguished, but not before she was severely burned about the body and hands.

Mr. Charles E. Miller, of Loys, Frederick county, well known in Taneytown, was married on Wednesday, in Littlestown, Pa., to Miss Florence Lindaman. Mr. W. R. Motter, of Taneytown, was one of the ushers. A reception will be held at the home of the groom, Thursday, Feb. 11. The many friends of both wish them all possible happiness.

Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Bateman celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding, on Monday night. A large portion of the congregation was present at the Manse, and after congratulations, one of the Elders made a speech appropriate to the occasion, which was responded to by Dr. Bateman. They received many presents of beautiful cut glass, besides a purse of money, all in gold, given to Mrs. B., "to get what she needed with it." The East Mauch Chunk orchestra was present and enjoyed the occasion.

Taneytown Grange, No. 184, will observe the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, on Friday afternoon, February 12, in the Granger's hall. A program, consisting of patriotic songs, recitations by Miss Marguerite Garner, and addresses by Rev. W. E. Wheeler and P. B. Englar, on the life and character of Lincoln, will be rendered. Mr. E. O. Garner, Master of the Grange, will make the opening address and have charge of the program. Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech will be reproduced on the graphophone, and there may be other special features. The program is open to the public—everybody cordially invited. On Friday and Saturday evenings, 12th, and 13th, a chicken and oyster supper will be held, and refreshments of various kinds be served at moderate prices.

Revolts at Cold Steel.
"Your only hope," said three doctors to Mrs. M. E. Fisher, Detroit, Mich., suffering from severe rectal trouble, lies in an operation." "When I used Dr. King's New Life Pills," she writes, "I felt wholly cured." They prevent Appendicitis, cure Constipation, Headache, 25c at K. S. McKinney's, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Sweeping.
"That is a sweeping argument," remarked a husband whose wife used a broom to convince him that he ought to have been home several hours previously.

The weeping at a wedding is never as real as that which sometimes comes afterward.—Atchison Globe.

Son e Surprise Parties.

(For the Record.)
A birthday surprise was given Mrs. Agnes Carbaugh, near Fairview school house. She is the widow of the late Louis Carbaugh, and consequently of a right good age; her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Carbaugh, conceived the idea of giving her a birthday surprise on her 79th birthday, and the consequence was the elder Mrs. Carbaugh received 100 birthday cards, expressing best wishes from the givers; some from Hanover, Philadelphia, York and other places in Pennsylvania, also from Baltimore, Hagerstown, New Windsor and other places in Maryland. And other presents of different kinds of a more substantial nature.

We would only add that the recipient was so agreeably surprised that she went to think that she was not forgotten, though far from some of her friends, and if the donors could have been present, when she received the various gifts, they certainly would have realized that it is "more blessed to give than to receive."

A pleasant surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Fuss, near Bridgeport, on Jan. 28th, by fifty or more of their good neighbors and friends, and not knowing anything of the event were greatly surprised. Refreshments were served in abundance, and the evening was spent pleasantly in games and music. The following were present:

Emanuel Fuss and wife, Jacob Ohler, and wife, Aaron Veant and wife, Harry Baker and wife, Wm. Hockensmith and wife, Ernest Smith and wife, Russel Eckard and wife, Gordon Stonesifer and wife, Alfred Stonesifer, Frank Watz, Mrs. M. O. Fuss, Misses Grace Hockensmith, Pauline Baker, Pansy, Estella and Rosa Hainer; Bertha and Bertie Stonesifer, Carrie and Vesta Hockensmith; Mary, Ruth and Lillian Fuss; Messrs. Edgar Miller, Charlie Baker, Jones and Guy Baker, Charlie Watz, John Harner, Wm. Fuss, Elmer Stonesifer, Clarence Munshower, Baxter Frock, Clarence Stonesifer, Allen Bollinger; Masters Norval and Merl Eckard.

(A second account of the above was also received.—Ed. RECORD.)

A very enjoyable birthday surprise party was held, at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Brown, near Taneytown, on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, in honor of their little daughter, Miss Edith, when music, games and other diversions served to make the evening pass very pleasantly, and at a late hour all were invited to the dining room, where a table was spread with all the delicacies and substantial of the season. At a late hour all left for their homes, expressing themselves as having spent a pleasant evening together.

Those present were: David H. Brown and wife, Jos. Spangler and wife, James Rogers and wife, John H. Staley and wife, Chas. Young and wife, Calvin Fringer and wife, George Hiltterbrick and wife, Bernie Ohler and wife, Mrs. Martha Fringer; Misses Zona Staub, Emma Harner, Maud Hollinger, Ruth Spangler, Edna Slagle, Mollie Fringer, Emma Bowersox, Verna Knox, Millie Brown, Mabel Lambert, Jessie Brown, Dorothy Stonesifer, Mary Case, Irene Fringer, Lizzie Study, Grace Currens, Alma N. Melinda Dayhoff, Lizzie Case, Edith Brown, Grace Young, Ivy Hiltterbrick, Odella Staley, Ruth Young and Elva Ohler; Messrs. Paul Harner, Frank Hollinger, Cletus Pitzer, Samuel Dayhoff, Harry Crouse, Ray Staley, Omer Brown, Oliver Lambert, Allen Brown, Samuel Harner, William Brown, Willis Moore, Edward Currens, John Staub, Roy Spangler, of York; Samuel Case, Lloyd Study, Guy Brown, Walter Fringer, Howard Brown and Raymond Hiltterbrick.

There was a very enjoyable surprise party given at the home of Mr. Clayton Shanebrook and wife, Tuesday evening, Feb. 2. They were all very pleasantly entertained by various games, vocal and instrumental music, etc., until about 11 o'clock, when they were invited to the dining room to partake of refreshments. Among those present were, Charles Shanebrook and wife, Jacob Sentz and wife; Franklin Study and wife; Mrs. Washington Lemmon, Mrs. Samuel Eckert, Mrs. Mary Keefer; Misses Mamie Mayers, Verna Knox, Stella Brown, Jennie and Edith Weishaar, Lula Brower, Nettie Flickinger, Jessie Brown, May Lippy, Emma Bowersox, Hattie Sentz, Mamie Harnish, Mary Currens, Gertie Lemmon, Anna Erb, Lizzie Study, and about fifty others.

Ask Yourself the Question.
Why not use Chamberlain's Liniment when you have rheumatism? We feel sure that the result will be prompt and satisfactory. It has cured others, why not you? Try it. It costs but a trifle. Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Trusts Cannot Collect Bills.
The U. S. Supreme Court, on Monday, in a case between a firm and a wall paper Company, decided that a trust, or other illegal combination organized for the restraint of trade, cannot collect a bill due it for merchandise sold. The Wall Paper Company was declared to be a trust, within the meaning of the Sherman Antitrust law. The amount involved was \$57,000. The decision will likely be far-reaching in its effect, as it may lead to many other cases of refusal to pay, and failure to collect through courts and law.

If the courts should aid the plaintiff in collecting the debt in question, said the Court, it would be tantamount to countenancing an illegal association, which, of course, was not to be thought of. It would, in fact, be encouraging violation of the law.

Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Day, McKenna and Moody concurred in this opinion. The dissenting opinion was read by Justice Holmes. In this opinion the position was taken that even though the Continental Wall Paper Company was an illegal concern, it was not right for the court to encourage anyone to get the property of another without paying for it. In this opinion Associate Justices Brewer, White and Beckham concurred.

Published February 6, 1909.
Isaiah Reifsneider, C. W. Winemiller, Edward Shorb, Daniel Harman, Harvey Shorb, Wilson L. Crouse, I. Lewis Reifsneider, E. H. Sharetts, and about sixty others

ROAD NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the County Commissioners of Carroll County at their first regular meeting after the expiration of Thirty days from the date hereof, to open a public road in Carroll County and to locate and cause the same to be located as follows: Beginning at a point on the public road known as the Bruceville and Reifsneider, and on the bed of a road running through the land of Isaac Reifsneider, along the line between him and Charles Wesley Winemiller to the land of the heirs of James W. White, deceased, thence continuing through the land of said Reifsneider along the line between him and Charles Wesley Winemiller to the land of said I. Lewis Reifsneider, thence in a northerly direction still through the land of said I. Lewis Reifsneider, on the bed of a road now in use to a point near the dwelling of said I. Lewis Reifsneider, thence still through the land of Edward Shorb, thence still through the land of said I. Lewis Reifsneider and along the line between him and Edward Shorb, to and thence on the old bed of a road running through the lands of said Shorb, to the Keysville and Taneytown Road.

Notice!
An election for Directors will be held at the Taneytown Savings Bank, on February 16, 1909, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m., to serve for the ensuing year.

WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer.

A. M. KALBACH.

Food and Emotion.

The following really happened on board a pleasure steamer in the Kyles of Bute. A young honeymoon couple were sitting side by side gazing on the lovely scenery around them.

"Isn't it heavenly, George?" she murmured. "I feel thrilled all over me."

Then without a pause, as if still carried away by the inspiration of the moment, "Dearest, if there are any left I think I would like a chocolate."

No good reason exists why spiritual emotions should not make one hungry. The bride who demanded sweets was wiser than a girl who once remained starving and inconsolable in her room after the departure of her lover for India. At last an amateur Hebe ventured upstairs with a cup of coffee and a plate of toast. Yielding to persuasion, the afflicted maiden was induced to eat and drink and began to look somewhat less dejected.

"I believe I was dying for something all the time," she finally confessed, "but I was afraid to ask lest people would believe me to be less unhappy than I really am."—London Black and White.

A Tribute to Sauerkraut.

Those Americans who have visited Munich know well the noble statue at the head of the Kartoffelsaladstrasse, raised by grateful Bavaria to the memory of St. Hermann of Pilsen, inventor and protagonist of sauerkraut. The genial old saint, a smile upon his face, is seen stirring a large kettle of kraut with an oar of gilt bronze, and so life-like is the carving that the traveler, standing by, can well nigh scent the perfumed steam and hear the flutter of angelic wings. In these unromantic United States we have no public monuments to Hermann, and his very name indeed is unknown to all save a few cognoscenti. But nevertheless and notwithstanding this neglect the delicious vegetable he gave to the world is firmly enshrined in the hearts of the American people. Stewed gently in Rhine wine, it tickles the esophagus of the opulent; boiled in plain hydrant water, it nourishes the son of toil. It is at once a viand, a passion and a public institution.—Baltimore Sun.

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

All Depends.
Tourist—It looks like pretty good soil around here. What crops do the farmers grow in this section? Native—That all depends, stranger. Tourist—Depends on what? Native—On what sort of seed they puts in.

Just So.
"I wish you would use your influence to get Jinx to attend our poker party this evening."

"Jinx! Why, he's the poorest poker player you ever saw!"
"I know it."—Houston Post.

Command large fields, but cultivate small ones.—Virgil.

Music! Music! Music!

Something New for Lovers of Music in Taneytown.

The Lutheran Choir, with the assistance of some musical friends, making a Chorus of over 30 voices, are working on the popular Operetta "PAULINE,"

TO BE GIVEN IN THE OPERA HOUSE FEBRUARY 23rd., 1909.

We want you to ask about it, think about it, and come to hear it. It will be the best entertainment ever given in this place by home talent.

See Notice Next Week. BEST YET!
E. E. REINDOLLAR, Director.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the County Commissioners of Carroll County at their first regular meeting after the expiration of Thirty days from the date hereof, to open a public road in Carroll County and to locate and cause the same to be located as follows: Beginning at a point on the public road known as the Bruceville and Reifsneider, and on the bed of a road running through the land of Isaac Reifsneider, along the line between him and Charles Wesley Winemiller to the land of the heirs of James W. White, deceased, thence continuing through the land of said Reifsneider along the line between him and Charles Wesley Winemiller to the land of said I. Lewis Reifsneider, thence in a northerly direction still through the land of said I. Lewis Reifsneider, on the bed of a road now in use to a point near the dwelling of said I. Lewis Reifsneider, thence still through the land of Edward Shorb, thence still through the land of said I. Lewis Reifsneider and along the line between him and Edward Shorb, to and thence on the old bed of a road running through the lands of said Shorb, to the Keysville and Taneytown Road.

Published February 6, 1909.
Isaiah Reifsneider, C. W. Winemiller, Edward Shorb, Daniel Harman, Harvey Shorb, Wilson L. Crouse, I. Lewis Reifsneider, E. H. Sharetts, and about sixty others

Notice!
An election for Directors will be held at the Taneytown Savings Bank, on February 16, 1909, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m., to serve for the ensuing year.

WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer.

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 to 15c; **Calves, 6c.** Ducks, Capons, Guinea and Turkeys wanted, not received later than Thursday morning. Headquarters for all kinds of furs. —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

WANTED.—A man to work by the month, on small farm.—WM. F. BRICKER, Taneytown.

CHESTNUT POSTS for sale. Apply to JOSEPH MYERS, Taneytown. 2-6-4t

WHEN YOU WANT good Coal Oil, try the White "C". Sold by J. W. FREEMAN, Harney. 1-23-3t-cw.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Jersey Cow.—F. P. PALMER, Palmer's Mill. 2-6-2t

FOR SALE.—Horse, rising 9 years, work anywhere.—GEO. H. HILTERRICK, 2-6-2t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—My property on George St.—O. J. STONESIFER, Taneytown. 2-6-2t

FOR RENT.—Dwelling House, with patch and garden, on Smouse lot, near Keysville.—Apply to C. H. VALENTINE. 2-6-2t

HOUSE AND LOT, for Rent, cheap. Plenty of work.—O. EDW. DODDER, Mayberry, Md. 2-6-2t

GO TO S. WEANT, Bruceville, for Fish and Oysters. If you want to build, I have 20,000 perches of stone, for any wall; 5,000 tons of fine sand, cheap.—S. WEANT.

STOCK INVESTMENT.—The Montross Metal Casket Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., works at Hagerstown, Md., offers to the public a limited amount of their stock, par value \$10.00. This is an attractive investment for those who wish to secure stock at ground-floor prices, which are certain to pay large dividends. Literature and further information will be furnished by—J. OLIVER SNYDER, Hampstead, Md. Phone or write. 2-6-3t

NOTICE.—I have opened a shoe and harness repairing shop. Will take shoes from town each Monday and Wednesday morning. Will not make new work, nor do repairing while you wait.—H. E. RECK.

EGGS for Hatching.—S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Extra heavy winter laying strains; 3 fine pens, headed by winners at Carlisle, 1908. Also Splendid pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks. 75c for 15, \$4.00 per 100, at yard; \$1.00 for 15, \$5.00 per 100, packed. Satisfaction guaranteed.—J. JO. J. REID, Taneytown, Md.

HOUSE AND LOT in Greenville, for Sale or Rent. Apply to MICHAEL FRINGER, Taneytown. 1-23-2t

HOUSE and Lot for sale or rent, in Greenville.—Apply to CLARA V. REAVER. 1-30-2t

PROPERTY for sale in Uniontown, 9 room Dwelling House, large Barn, all necessary outbuildings; 9 acres of land. Apply to or address for terms.—MARY E. COVER, Ex., Uniontown Md. 1-30-3t

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Thoroughbred S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns 75c per setting; \$1.00 if packed.—HEMLER BROS., Taneytown. 1-30-4t

PUBLIC SALE.—I will have public sale, in Taneytown, on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1909, at 1 o'clock, of my Household Goods.—MRS. WM. CLASSON. 1-23-5t

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

Special Bargains

— AT —
Snider's Department Store,
FOR TWO WEEKS.

Men's Heavy Underwear, were 40c and 50c; now, 19c.
Men's 75c Rubbers, sizes 9 to 11, at 37c.

Ladies' 45c Rubbers, sizes 3 1/2 to 4, at 17c a pair.
Horse Blankets and Lap Robes at cost.

Every Overcoat, both Men's and Youths', less than cost.
Every Suit in our Clothing Department at cost and less.

Our Line of Dress Goods at reduced prices.
A large assortment of Muslin, Calico, Gingham, and Creton.

Men's Dress Pants and Cord Pants, at reduced prices.
Men's and Boys' 50c Caps, reduced to 15c.

M. R. Snider,
HARNEY, MARYLAND.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

All persons wishing to build will do well to present their bills, for prices, at my saw-mill located on the Birnie farm, near Taneytown.

All Building Sizes
cut to order, at short notice, at most reasonable prices.

A. M. KALBACH.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store." **GOOD MUSLIN, 5c YARD.**
Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Extra Specials.

Only a few days left before taking inventory, and these will be the biggest selling days this store has ever had. We mean a

Genuine Clean Up

of every winter article in the house. We have made preparations to make this sale the most remarkable for

Unparalleled Bargains

in every Department of this Store.

Women's Collars.
Ladies' Fancy colored Embroidered Collars nicely laundered, 10c.

Embroidery.
Embroideries and Insertions. Bargain table full of Swiss, Nain-sook and Cambric, Embroideries and Insertions; pretty work, newest patterns, at Half Price.

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

Bed Blankets.
Large size White Blankets, with Red and Blue borders, that sold at \$1.00 and \$1.25. 89c. Others at 65c.

Men's Leather Boots.
Regular price was \$3.19. Men's Calf Boot, sold at \$4.50. \$3.48.

Canton Flannel.
Good Canton Flannel 24-in. wide, others sell at 6c; this sale, 5c yd.

Blue Satine.
Navy Blue ground with white dot, mercerized finish; 20c value, 15c.

Men's Shoes.
Got all the Men Guessing this year on our Men's Shoes. Never put out such stylish footwear, for so little money—especially Patent Leather, Gun Metal and Box Calf.

\$2.00 Men's Gun Metal Bluchers, \$2.50 Men's Gun Metal Bluchers, \$1.38 Men's Heavy Veal Creedmore, \$2.25 Men's Russet Grain Bluchers, \$2.50 Men's Gun Metal Bluchers, \$1.95 Boys' Heavy Russet Grain Plow, \$1.48

Shoes for Young Feet
We believe we can take better care of Children's feet, than others can. Better shoes than ours for Boys' and Girls can't be bought.

Women's Shoes.
By handling only the product of well known makers, and only those possessing quality; we have built up a substantial shoe trade. \$1.50 Ladies' Heavy Kangaroo, extra wide, plain toe or tip. \$3.00 Ladies' Gun Metal, but-ton or lace. Common sense shoe for old lady's or tender feet; extra wide. Sells at all stores, for \$1.50; but our price is \$1.25

Men's Hats.
A Fine One for You. The men who are careful of their appearance are anxious to have hats that fit the head, and the whole expression. That's what we provide. Stiff or Soft. Black or in Shades. All you have to do is to tell us your preference, and we provide the hat to suit you.

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.

PUBLIC SALE

The subscriber, having sold his farm, will offer at public sale, at his premises one mile south of Taneytown, on Plank Road, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th., 1909, at 12 o'clock, m. sharp, the following Live Stock and Farming Implements:

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES, 2 good workers and drivers; 2 pair of yearling mules; 2 fresh cows, 2 springing heifers; six shoats, Deringer binder, Whiteley mower, Buckeye grain drill, hay tedder, hay rake, one Oliver 8-horse plow, one Roland 2-horse plow, one 18-tooth spring harrow, land roller, 2 corn plows, single shovel plow, 2 seed sowers, one a wheelbarrow sower; one 2-horse wagon and bed; 16-ft hay carriage, 1 old-time thrasher with power and rods complete, in good condition; chaffing mill, double corn sheller, single corn sheller, corn planter, circular wood-saw, stone burr grinding mill, 28-inch diameter; truck wagon; 4 interest in Cyclone feed cutter, with drag; wheelbarrow, large sled, set of 3-in breechbands, set of lead gears, bridles, collars, nets, halters, riding saddle and bridle, lead and check lines, log cow and trace chains, triple tree, double tree and single trees, 2 jockey sticks, 2-horse spreader, 1-horse spreader, cycle grinder, mattock, digging iron, shovels, forks, hay knife, bag truck, lot of sacks, buggy pole, sand screen, stone hammer, pointing axe, broad axe, hay fork, pulleys, car, and 120 ft of rope, etc.

TERMS: Sums under \$50, cash. On sums of \$50 and upward a credit of 12 months will be given, on notes with approved security, with interest.

ED. A. SNADER, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. Geo. E. Koutz, Clerk. 1-30-2t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected weekly, on day of publication—Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.
Wheat, dry milling new 1.06@1.09
Corn, new and dry 62@63
Rye, 70@70
Oats 50@50
Timothy Hay, prime old 8.00@8.00
Mixed Hay 6.00@7.00
Bundle Rye Straw, new 14.00@14.00

Baltimore Markets.
Corrected Weekly.
Wheat, 1.10@1.12
Corn 67@68
Oats 55@55
Rye 75@80
Hay, Timothy, 14.00@15.00
Hay, Mixed, 11.50@12.50
Hay, Clover, 12.00@12.50
Straw, Rye bales, 20.00@21.00
Potatoes 75@80

USE OUR Special Notice Column FOR SHORT ADS.