

THE CARROLL RECORD.

VOL. 15. Chesapeake & Potomac and United Telephones.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1909.

NO. 44

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

The Linwood Union Sabbath School will hold their annual Spring festival, on the afternoon and evening of May 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Clemm, of Frederick, have removed to Woodboro where Mr. Clemm will assume management of the *Banner of Liberty*.

President Taft will not dedicate the soldiers' monument, in Gettysburg, on Sunday, May 30, but on Monday, 31st., in the afternoon.

Washington Camp No. 10, P. O. S. of A., of Tyrone, will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival, on May 29, or, if the weather is unfavorable, on June 3.

William H. Fuss, aged 60 years, a well known citizen and farmer of near Four Points, Frederick county, died on last Saturday, of general debility. He is survived by a widow and five children.

Judge Thomas refused to grant liquor licenses to John H. Six, of Westminster, and Henry Thirle, of Sykesville, in response to remonstrances. Several other cases were heard, but the licenses were granted after some hesitation.

The Florida legislature has passed a constitutional amendment, which will be submitted to the voters in 1910, to decide whether they desire to have prohibited, forever, the manufacture and sale of liquors in the state. Those who opposed the action, pleaded for local option instead.

The Woman's H. & F. Missionary Society of the Maryland Lutheran Synod will hold its annual meeting at Middletown, next Wednesday, May 5, afternoon and evening. A very interesting program has been prepared, with numerous questions for discussion bearing on the work.

A Virginia girl, 18 years of age, had a rib broken, last Sunday night, while bidding her sweetheart "good-night." The embrace of the young Romeo was a little too energetic. He heard a snap, and thought he had broken the crystal of his watch, but the girl realized that it was her frame that had been fractured, and sent for a physician. There will be no suit for damages.

Sultan Abdul Hamid, of Turkey, who has long been regarded an unfit ruler, has been deposed through a revolution led by young Turks, and has been succeeded by his brother, Richard Effendi. The old Sultan is in prison, as an enemy of the Empire. The new Sultan is regarded as weak, and likely to be a tool of the new military power. He cannot be a worse ruler than his predecessor.

To carry a revolver in West Virginia, under the recent law enacted by the legislature, requires that the party carrying same must first give a bond of \$2,500, and in addition take out a license, which will cost the sum of \$25 per annum. The penalty for a violation of this law is not only a severe fine, but it carries imprisonment with it. A lack of knowledge of the law is not an excuse for its violation.

Col. Roosevelt was "dee-lighted" to ride on the cow-catcher of an engine into the midst of the game country of Africa. Plenty of game was seen, including about twenty giraffes, wild-beesties, hartebeesties, zebras, ostriches and one rhinoceros. The camp established is quite elaborate; there are thirteen tents for the Europeans, and their horses, and sixty for the employees. Game is plentiful and the hunters will lose no time in starting on their trips.

The Boston *Herald* announces the inception of a movement to commemorate the 300th. anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims and the founding of New England, in Boston, in 1920. Why not? There are many reasons why a World's Fair, in Boston, would be a great success. The East has not had a great exposition since the Centennial, in Philadelphia, in 1876, and historic old Boston should equal, if not eclipse, as it is exceptionally well situated to secure foreign exhibits, and would be a most interesting place for our own people to visit. The movement looks like a winner to us.

Prohibition has made such progress during the last year or two as to cause a decided slump in the glass and tumbler manufacturing business. A. Zihlman, head of the Huntington (West Virginia) Tumbler Company, says that the plant of his Company will have to shut down for lack of orders. Mr. Zihlman said the temperance wave and the establishment of prohibition in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Kansas, Oklahoma and other of the States has so diminished the demands for glassware of the tumbler variety that many factories have already shut down. The change of condition in Ohio has cut down the demand for tumbler ware to Ohio dealers.

No Coal Miners' Strike.

A mine agreement was signed, on Thursday, by representatives of the operators and workers, which provides for the renewal of the old agreement, and certain other provisions, but no "recognition" of the Mine Worker's Union. This will likely mean that the immense quantity of coal in storage will now be sold to dealers all over the country, as the operators had fortified themselves with a supply nearly sufficient for the coming winter, in the event of the workers refusing to renew the agreement, and "strike."

Death of Mr. Henry Galt.

Mr. Henry Galt died at his home on Emmitsburg St., Taneytown, on Wednesday evening, the 28th., the result of an attack of paralysis received on Wednesday morning of last week. Mr. Galt was one of the best known men in this end of Carroll county, the last surviving son of the late Sterling Galt and Margaret Grayson, and since boyhood actively engaged in farming and business in Taneytown district.

Mr. Galt was at one time active in Democratic politics, having served a term in the legislature (1881) as well as tax-collector and magistrate. On his removal to Taneytown he was elected cashier of the Taneytown Savings Bank, and served in this capacity until a year or more ago, when he retired. He was a man of wide experience, sterling integrity and general intelligence, and was much sought after as an adviser on many questions.

He leaves one sister, Mrs. Dr. M. M. Valentine, of Gettysburg, Pa.; two daughters, Mrs. Margaret Stott and Miss Anna Galt, of Taneytown, and Mr. Matthew H. Galt, an attorney, of Springfield, Mo.; also two grand-children, Robert Annan Stott, and Margaret Grayson Galt.

Funeral services will be held at the house, this Saturday morning, at 10.30, followed by interment in the Piney Creek cemetery. Mr. Galt was for many years a member of Piney Creek Presbyterian church, and ably discharged the duties of Trustee and Treasurer.

Jurors for May Term of Court.

Following are the names of persons drawn by Judge Thomas to serve as jurors at the term of court beginning Monday, May 10th.

Taneytown district—Elmer S. Hess, Daniel J. Hesson, Geo. K. Dutterer, Harry Senft.

Uniontown district—John D. F. Stoner, Charles W. Myers, Joseph Formwalt, Samuel D. Helibridge.

Myers' district—Joseph Cookson, Ephraim J. Yingling, Geo. U. Sullivan, Wooley's district—Eli T. Bennett, William E. Yingling, Obadiah Buckingham, James A. Gosnell.

Freedom district—William T. Boone, William A. Fleming, Geo. W. Slack, William I. Gehrhart, Walter Sellman.

Manchester district—Oliver F. Wentz, Elijah F. Hoffacker, Henry S. Bucher, John H. Leister, David H. Lesse.

Westminster district—Meade Ohler, Harry P. Gorsuch, Noah Brown, Henry C. Helwig, Theodore Zimmerman, Theodore Crawford, Henry Himler, Joshua Ditman, Arthur C. Bell.

Hampstead district—John W. Ruby, Dory T. Stricklin, Miles L. Long.

Franklin district—George E. Wright, David Bloom.

Middleburg district—Jesse P. Weybright, Thomas G. Otto.

New Windsor district—Harry F. Mitten, John W. Lambert, Preston J. Davall.

Union Bridge district—Nathan Englar, George M. Crumacker.

Mr. Atry district—Job M. C. Bennett, John H. Klees.

DIED.

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

FUSS.—On April 24, 1909, at Four Points, Mr. William H. Fuss, aged 60 years.

GALT.—On April 28, 1909, in Taneytown, Mr. Henry Galt, aged 69 years, 3 months and 15 days.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE

Of our husband and father, Dewitt C. Foreman, who departed this life one year ago, April 20.

Oh, the memory of that morning, As we stood with aching hearts, Sighing the one we loved so dearly, Closing his eyes in death.

Father is gone, but not forgotten; Never shall his memory fade; Sweetest thoughts shall ever linger, Around the grave where he is laid.

Gone in the best of his days; Left in manhood's bloom; Torn from the hearts that loved him, To sleep in the silent tomb.

Oh, could I open wide thy grave, And see thy face once more, And hear thy voice—thy loving voice— As in the days of yore.

Just one year ago we laid him to rest, And folded his cold hands upon his breast; In silence he suffered in patience he bore, Until God called him home to suffer no more.

By his wife and children.

IN REMEMBRANCE

Of my dear sister Clara B. Bowers, who died April 22.

Farewell! farewell! my sister dear, Farewell! farewell! my sister dear, Oh! may we meet in Heaven above, Where all is joy and peace and love.

Through all pain, at times, she smiled, A smile of heavenly birth; And when the angel called her home, She smiled farewell to earth.

By her sister, Mrs. Henry Hawk.

Church Notices.

There will be preaching in the Church of God, in Uniontown, Sunday, at 10.15 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday School, at 9 a. m.

The Holy Communion will be celebrated in St. Mary's Reformed church, Silver Run, Md., on Sunday morning, May 2, at 10 a. m. Preparatory service and reception of new members Saturday afternoon, at 2.30.

Resolutions of Respect.

Resolved, By Carroll Conclave No. 33, I. O. H., that, while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Supreme Ruler of all things, and accept what His wisdom decrees, we do hereby record our sorrow for what to us seems the untimely end of our Brother, FRANCIS A. GARDNER, who departed this life March 16th, 1909, in what appears to us the most useful and important period, and when he was best prepared to be useful to us as a brotherhood, most useful to the community in which he lived, and most useful to and needed by his parents.

Resolved, That in the death of FRANCIS A. GARDNER, Carroll Conclave No. 33, I. O. H., has lost a worthy and respected Brother, the community a useful and valued citizen, and his friends a sympathetic friend and loving protector.

Resolved, That we extend the fraternal sympathy of the Conclave to the bereft family and friends of our deceased Brother, and that we commend them to the allwise and loving care of that Father in Heaven, whose wisdom saw that his affliction was for their good.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the Conclave, that a copy be sent to the family, and that they be published in the CARROLL RECORD.

W. M. E. BURKE,
J. S. GALT,
W. M. H. ERE,
Committee.

THE C. E. CONVENTION.

County Endeavorers Meet at Hampstead. A very Interesting Program.

The Carroll County C. E. Union met in annual convention in the Firemen's building, Hampstead, on Tuesday, the 27th. The convention theme being "Ethical Revival." The convention sermon was delivered in the morning by Rev. Thomas Land, of Manchester Reformed church and Mrs. E. P. Fenby, of Finksburg, spoke on "Purity."

The afternoon session began with a devotional service, led by Mrs. C. V. Hyson, of Hampstead. Reports of officers and delegates were made, and at 3 o'clock, Rev. J. Wynne Jones, of Memorial Presbyterian church, Baltimore, gave a talk on "Christian Endeavor as a Working Force." At 4 o'clock the meeting was in charge of the juniors. About 75 children from Hampstead and 35 juniors from Westminster took part in the program, which consisted in singing, recitations and drills. The afternoon session closed with an address to the juniors by Rev. John Sommerlatte, of Baltimore.

The evening session was presided over by Rev. G. W. Baughman. At 8 o'clock Rev. C. H. Rauck, of Third Reformed church, Baltimore, addressed the convention on "The Relation of Sabbath Observance to Upright Living." One of the most interesting features of the session was an address by Hobun Yokoyama, a student at the Western Maryland College, Westminster, on "How Missionary Work is Helping Morals in Japan."

On Wednesday, at 9.30 a. m. the devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. H. W. Zuse, of Greenmont. A debate, "Resolved, That the Lookout Committee is of Greater Importance to a Christian Endeavor Society Than the Missionary Committee," was discussed by A. S. Day for the affirmative and Richard A. Harris for the negative, and was decided in favor of the negative. G. H. Birnie, of Taneytown, made an address on "Personal Work." A conference on "Winning the Child for Christ" was conducted by William Shaw, of Boston, national secretary of Christian Endeavor.

The afternoon session was in charge of F. Kerschur, of Lineboro. An earnest talk was given by State President Spencer E. Sisco, of Baltimore, on "Why We Should Attend Conventions." "What God Expects of Endeavorers" was discussed in three parts: "In the Silent Hour," by Miss Bessie Ford; "At Home," by Rev. V. K. Betz, and "On the Wayside," by T. F. Shearer. Wm. Shaw gave a short talk on "The Memorial Building." An address on temperance was made by Rev. A. B. Wood, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

The evening exercises were in charge of Rev. W. D. Nicoll, of Hampstead. Rev. C. E. Fultz, of Memorial Union Brethren Church, Washington, D. C., made an address on "The Relation of Prayer to Upright Living." The convention closed with an address by Wm. Shaw, of Boston, on "Business Righteousness."

The Union Bridge Farmer's Club.

(For the Record.) The Club met at the home of D. Wolfe and wife, April 17, 1909. Members present, D. Wolfe and family; P. Wood and wife, R. Saylor and wife, W. J. Ebbert and wife, M. T. Haines and wife, Wm. Flickinger and wife, J. Smith and wife, Misses Sarah, Anna and Bessie Wolfe, H. Fuss, wife and son, Paul; Visitors, F. J. Englar and wife, Dr. M. M. Norris and wife, S. A. Endors, wife and children, Danton, Dorothy and Anna Belle; Mrs. Rebecca Rinehart, Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead, Mrs. C. Anders, Mrs. W. Cora Stouffer, Miss Mabel Kaufman, Mrs. James Seabrooks, C. R. Metcalfe, Mrs. Burr, Adaline, Charles and Grace Wolfe.

After the usual good dinner and a walk to the M. C. I., and the new National Bank, we returned to the house. President Wolfe called the meeting to order; minutes of last meeting read and approved. Committee A was called on to report. Mrs. Wolfe and Mrs. Saylor, were excused till next meeting. R. Saylor read from *Forest Journal*, the farm wood lot. The farmer should use his influence to preserve them. Protect all young trees and only cut trees that show signs of decay. If a forest is left alone it will soon restore itself with oak, elm, maple, hickory, ash and beech. Locust and catalpa make the best timber for fence posts.

P. Wood said four years ago he took locust seed with him west, the seed were planted but the trees did not live long owing to the borer in that locality at that time. There are two kinds of catalpa. R. Saylor wrote to the state forester in regard to this and he recommended planting Aspicosa.

D. Wolfe read a paper on good roads, to enlist aid from the Federal government. The demand for good roads seems to be universal. Resolutions were adopted and forwarded to our U. S. Senators.

The duty on sugar was next brought up for discussion; most of our members having a sweet tooth, we were unanimously in favor of free sugar, and resolutions were adopted and forwarded to our U. S. Senators. Then adjourned to meet at Wm. Flickinger's, May 29th., 1909, Committee B, P. Wood and wife, M. T. Haines and wife, to report at next meeting.

H. Fuss, Sec'y.

Announcements of Candidacy.

The RECORD is non-partisan, but has no objection to publishing Candidates' cards at regular advertising rates. We will not publish such items, as news, without charge, as we think that those most interested are the candidates themselves, and that they should pay for their publicity. We make this statement, now, for the reason that we have already had a request to publish such an announcement as "news."

About Potato Culture.

The Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 132, entitled "Irish Potato Investigations," which contains much valuable information.

As to cultivation, experiments seemed to demonstrate that deep, but infrequent, cultivation was the best; that very little cultivation was needed, aside from keeping down weeds.

There is shown a slight advantage in Maine grown seed, but the results from Maryland and Virginia seed were almost equally as good. Cold storage seed produced about the same results as the ordinary storage.

A decided benefit is shown through the use of seed with strong sprouts, over that of weak sprouts, and there is also gain in the planting of large seed over small (or marble size) seed.

In experimenting with varieties, all results depend very largely on variations in the weather and soil. Results show the early varieties to stand as follows: Irish Cobbler, Norton Beauty, Clark's Pride, Early Ohio, and Early Six-weeks. The medium maturing varieties stand, Green Mountain, Rural New Yorker, Planet, Sir Walter Raleigh, Early Thoroughbred, Early Reliance, Pat's Choice, Montana Prizetaker and White Elephant. The late varieties stand, Blue Peerless, Blush, Clinton, Canada, Pride of America, McCormick, etc.

A sandy loam, well enriched, is the best soil. The largest yields of potatoes are grown upon soils that have been annually manured for some years previous, and that have not been planted to exhausting crops like field corn.

Any vegetable matter in a state of decomposition, seems to foster the increase of the potato scab fungus. It is best, therefore, to use ground liberally supplied with manure the year before, and no manure in the year of planting—only a good commercial fertilizer with 7 to 9 percent phosphoric acid, 3 to 4 percent of nitrogen, and 4 to 5 percent of potash.

The soil should also be thoroughly prepared mechanically. The plowing should be well and carefully done to the depth of eight inches. As a general thing not enough attention is paid to this matter of plowing. If the subsoil is clay, the drainage can be improved very much by plowing to a uniform depth with a large two horse plow in the direction the land slopes. The bottom of the landside of a large plow makes a runlet for the water. A wheel should be used to secure uniform depth. After plowing, the soil should be thoroughly pulverized by disc harrow or otherwise, to the depth of five inches.

Plant in furrows three to four inches deep made with a plow. Cover by throwing two furrows on top of the seed. If a planting machine is used, set it to plant the same depth. This method of covering allows for two harrowings which mellow and level the soil before the growth appears.

If the seed is covered with a plow the land will be left in a ridged condition. A week or two after planting, these ridges should be leveled down with a board or clod crusher. Just as the plants appear a smoothing harrow should be used to level the ground and kill the weeds. Very often, especially in late crops, it is not necessary to do any hand hoeing if this harrowing is thorough. Cultivation can be done with an ordinary five shovelled Iron Age or similar cultivator. Small shovels can be used the first time, stirring the soil deeply. At the last cultivation a broad shovel behind will work about the right amount of earth up to the hills.

As a general rule potatoes should not be dug until the vines mature and die, as the tubers will increase rapidly in size after the vines begin to turn yellow. After the vines are dead there is nothing gained by leaving the crop in the ground. Potatoes should be placed in the dark as soon as possible after digging. Light will turn the skins green and bitterness will extend into the flesh, making them very unpalatable. A temperature at or a few degrees below 40° F., will keep potatoes in good condition. Cellars under barns or dwellings or specially constructed vaults or caves, are often used. The storage place should be easy to ventilate, but need not be extremely dry.

Inter-Collegiate Debate at M. C. I.

What promises to be a very interesting, as well as instructive, event, is a debate to be held at Maryland Collegiate Institute, Union Bridge, on Friday night, May 8, between teams representing M. C. I., and Bridgewater College, the question being, "Resolved; That a system of Domestic Parcels Post should be established by our Federal Government." M. C. I. will be represented by E. F. Long, P. E. King, G. E. Roop and H. H. R. Brechbill, and Bridgewater by W. L. Houchins, W. S. Thomas, S. S. W. Anthony and H. A. Shaver.

The question is a very interesting one, and very important, as well. It is particularly a good subject for debate, as there is much strong argument on both sides, covering a very wide range, involving postal and express rates, the mail order business, governmental revenue, and the general effect a Parcels Post system would have on the various business interests of the country.

Admission will be 25¢, and reserved seats will be on sale at J. W. Little's store, after Monday evening.

Preachers War on Big Hats.

Connellsville, Pa., April 26.—The pastors of Connellsville have begun an active crusade against the wearing of tent-like hats in church. There are many angry women in Connellsville to-day and a few triumphant pastors.

The ministers used what in football would be termed a "mass play" yesterday. In all the churches of note the request came from the pulpit that women would "please remove their hats," and they all did, but not without adverse comment on the request and the forming of indignant resolutions in whispers. When the women got out of church and began to tell of their troubles they found that the move had been general all over town.

TAFT NOT INTERFERING.

Leaves Congress Wrestle with the Tariff Question. No "Big Stick."

Although persistently urged to "message" Congress, the President as persistently declines to interfere, and shows no disposition to direct legislation. In direct contrast to his predecessor, he seems to prefer to let Congress be responsible, and in case the tariff bill is decidedly bad, he will likely veto it when it comes to him. The President does not intend to lay himself open to the charge of dictating to Congress.

Mr. Taft makes no secret of his desire that the revision shall be appreciably downward. He would think very well of a bill carrying all the reductions of the Payne bill and all the reductions of the Senate Finance Committee bill and no increases above the rates of the Dingley bill. But when the President talks with members of the Senate and the House he finds that the foremost interest of each Congressman is in some particular protected product.

If the bill as finally passed by both houses should contain some provision which Mr. Taft does not fancy, he will hesitate to apply the veto, as that would also kill the provisions he does approve. It would be difficult to force Congress to reverse its action, and many interests would be highly pleased to see the bill vetoed, because it would leave the Dingley law wholly in effect as now.

There are many who have from the beginning predicted that there will be no new bill. That the time is here when the whole question must be taken out of politics, and outside of mere local interests, and settled on a wholly non-partisan and non-sectional basis, as near as it is possible to do so. It will be next to impossible to revise the tariff downward, and at the same time raise more needed revenue.

Beggs—Haines.

(For the Record.)

A very quiet but pretty wedding took place at "Rock Hall," near Union Bridge, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Haines, Thursday, April 22, at 8.30 a. m., when their daughter, Lulu, became the bride of Mr. R. Jervis Beggs, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Beggs, of Cumberland.

Rev. Snyder pastor of Union Bridge M. E. Church, performed the ceremony. Owing to the recent death in the bride's family, there were no attendants. The bride and groom entered the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March rendered by Miss Mae Stoner.

The bride wore a handsome traveling suit of London Smoke Poplin and carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas, her only ornament being a brooch with a cluster of pearls, the gift of the groom.

Immediately after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Beggs left on the 10.20 train for Cumberland, and from there on their wedding tour which will embrace Chicago, Denver, Omaha and Colorado Springs, and upon their return they will reside in Cumberland.

They received many handsome and useful presents, consisting of money, cut-glass, silver, linen, bric-a-brac and many other things.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Milton Haines, Mr. and Mrs. John Stoner, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Little, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stoner, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ebbert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Fuss, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fuss, of Union Bridge; Mr. and Mrs. Morton McMahon, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. L. U. Messier, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Englar, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Messier, of Linwood; Mrs. John Beggs, of Cumberland; Mrs. Margaret Cover, of New Windsor; Mrs. Thomas Haines, Mrs. E. L. Shriver, Mrs. Clara Englar, of Linwood; Mrs. Dewitt Haines, of Union Bridge; Mrs. Howard Taylor, of Havre de Grace; Mrs. Marietta Trayer, of Uniontown; Misses Anna Haines, Ruth Haines, Bessie Haines, Pauline Fuss, of Union Bridge; Effie Beggs, of Baltimore; Mae Stoner, of Warfieldsburg; Fay Stoner, of Westminster; Grace Royer, of Medford; Lulu Eitzler, Margaret Eitzler, Helen Englar, Carrie Koons, of Linwood; Messrs. James McCarney, of Waynesboro; Wilbur Royer, of Medford; Earnest Stoner, of Thurmont; Stoner Beggs, Nelson Gates, of Baltimore; and Master Lindemore Taylor, of Havre de Grace.

A Flattering Testimonial.

The following is a portion of a business letter, not for publication, received by the RECORD, last week. It goes without saying that such commendation is greatly appreciated by us.

"My acquaintance with your paper is comparatively brief, but in the few months it has come into my home I have learned to admire it. It comes nearer my ideal for a community news paper, than any I have ever seen. I could write at considerable length upon its merits, but there is one characteristic that particularly pleases me, and that is, the absence from its columns of graphic details of that which is basest in our community, or national life. Many people seem to demand picturesque stories of murders, suicides, abductions, divorce cases, etc., but, to my mind, it is poisonous food.

I congratulate you upon the attractiveness, cleanness and newness of your paper and wish it continued success. I write this, not because I feel called upon to return a bouquet, or because I expect any favor from you whatever, but simply because it has been in my mind for some time to enter my testimonial along with many others which you doubtless receive. I believe in commendation, but not in flattery.

Very sincerely yours,
REV. S. C. HOOVER,
Silver Run, Md.

Governor Dismisses Employees.

Pursuant to his policy of retrenchment in the management of the State departments, Governor Crothers ordered, on Tuesday, the dismissal of nine employees in the State buildings at Annapolis. There were no complaints against those dropped, but after a thorough investigation the Governor came to the conclusion that their services could be dispensed with and their duties combined with those of other officials in the same departments.

For several months the Governor has been investigating the workings of every State department and also the duties assigned to each official, with the view of ascertaining if any of the officials could be dropped without impairing the service and efficiency of the department. Lists of the employees, with their duties and their daily hours of work, were furnished the Governor, and after familiarizing himself with this information the Governor made personal investigations. As a result nearly a score of officials in the different departments have already been dropped, and it is estimated that from this retrenchment and other economies established in the departments the Governor has already saved the taxpayers about \$90,000. His work along this line, however, is not yet completed, and by the end of the year the Governor expects to bring the saving up to \$100,000. Politicians say it is the first time in their recollection that a Governor of Maryland has aimed to materially reduce the employees in the departments. As a rule there has been a tendency to increase the number, so as to provide places for party workers and their friends. The Governor's action has caused unrest to some employees, but the heads of the departments do not believe the efficiency of their work will be impaired.

In speaking of his work along this line, the Governor said:

"While it is true that a number of employees have been dropped from the different departments, I know that the efficiency of those departments has not been injured in the least. After a thorough investigation I found that their services could be dispensed with, and I believe that it was due the taxpayers of the State to drop them.—Sun.

A Handkerchief Shower.

(For the Record.)

Mr. D. P. Shorb, near Emmitsburg, was the recipient of a complete surprise, on Saturday, April 24, his 54th. birthday. The other members of the household being busy at mail time, Daniel was sent to the mail box and in surprise called for a basket, but had to come without one. He returned with his arms so full of packages that he needed his chin for a prop. Upon opening the parcels he found 65 handkerchiefs, 17 cards and 6 photos.

There were handkerchiefs of all descriptions and sizes, from beautiful silk ones to Mother Goose patterns. The gifts came from Dayton, Greenville and Arcanum, Ohio; Harrisburg, Steelton, Waynesboro, Virginia Mills and Gettysburg, Pa.; Taneytown, York Road, Harney, Emmitsburg, Keysville, Baltimore and Irishtown, Md., and near neighbors.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, April 26th., 1909.—Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick L. Bankert, deceased, granted unto George E. Bankert, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

J. Oliver Wadlow, executor of Franzina Barnes, deceased, returned inventories of money and debts.

Joseph A. Leppo, executor of Elizabeth Leppo, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

William H. A. Ridinger and John H. Ridinger, administrators of Mary J. Ridinger, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money and received order to sell personal property.

Winfield Scott Leister and Denton Hall Leister, executors of Zephaniah Leister, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, money and debts and received order to sell personal property.

Charles J. Flater, administrator of William Flater, deceased, returned inventory of money and settled his first and final account.

TUESDAY, April 27th., 1909.—Alfred J. Bankert, administrator of Elizabeth M. Bankert, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts.

Annie R. Schaeffer and Theodore F. Englar, executors of Charles Schaeffer, deceased, settled their second account and filed a new bond.

The sale of real estate of Tobias H. Eckenrode, deceased, finally ratified by the court.

John A. Buchman, executor of George Buchman, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Savilla C. Sellman, administratrix of Maria T. Hartsock, deceased, settled her first and final account, and returned inventory of debts.

Letters of administration on the estate of Ann Elizabeth Yingling, deceased, granted unto U. Grant Yingling, who returned inventories of money and debts.

Nathan H. Baile, executor of Margaret Erhard, deceased, received order to sell stocks.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)
Published every Saturday at Taneytown,
Md., by The Carroll Record Printing
and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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contains date to which the subscription has
been paid.

All subscriptions will be discontinued on
their expiration, when requested to do so;
and no credit subscription will be continued
longer than one year after the time to which
it has been paid. This provision is to be con-
sidered merely as an extension of credit, or a
favor, to subscribers, and is not a fixed rule
for all cases.

ADVERTISING rates will be given on ap-
plication, after the character of the business
has been definitely stated, together with in-
formation as to space, position, and length of
contract. The publisher reserves the privi-
lege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements must be paid for in ad-
vance. Advertisements on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th
pages must be in our office by Tuesday morn-
ing, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot
be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 1st., 1909.

COLONEL BRYAN has just finished
"reading out" of the Democratic party,
Secretary Dickinson. Whether his crime
is that he accepted a position in Mr.
Taft's cabinet, or whether it is because
he did not vote for Col. Bryan, the
deponent sayeth not. In any case, he
has been "read out," and there is no
higher authority to protest against the
act. The chief point of interest in the
fact, is, whether the present authority
for what constitutes pure Democracy,
will be unchanged three years hence.

GOOD NEWS often comes when least
expected! Senator Aldrich, of Rhode
Island, has stated that he will not suc-
ceed himself when his present term ex-
pires. This may seem to be an unkind
expression, and an injustice to the
"boss" of the Senate, but sometimes it
is best for the peace of mind of the
multitude that a man make a martyr of
himself, and quit his job. Senator
Aldrich is unquestionably a very able
legislator, but somehow the country is
impressed with the fact that he is too
personally able to be Nationally repre-
sentative.

A DOUBLE VIEW is to be drawn from
the tariff discussions in Congress. The
signs are distinctly visible that some of
the Republicans of the West are decid-
edly revolutionary against the "organi-
zation," and that exactly the same is
true of some Southern and Tammany
Democrats, against their party organiza-
tion. Of course, it is confidently claimed
that the splits are "only over the tariff,"
but, on the side, it is not difficult to see
that this is not strictly true, and that
even some of the tariff discussions
showed side-lights which betray a deeper
disagreement than merely tariff interests.

Must "Get Used to Them."

We are told that automobiles are "here
to stay," and that everybody might as
well make up their minds "to get used
to them." We are also told as emphati-
cally that they are much harder on roads
—especially highly surfaced roads—than
wagons and horse vehicles, and the in-
ference is natural that we might as well
"get used to" building and keeping in
repair, roads suitable for the "here to
stay" machines.

Making roads seems to be a great deal
like making armor plate, and building
fortifications. The old kind will no longer
do, for the reason that more powerful
projectiles have been invented. As the
old armor is worthless, so are the old
roads. It is a sort of game between in-
ventors—the one works to resist, the
other to destroy, and the people pay for
the game. In war, it may be all right,
to strengthen the armor to keep out the
other fellow's shells—that is a self-preservation
reason—but it is questionable
whether the same philosophy extends to
such a peaceful matter as our public
roads, and we are not settled in our own
minds that because somebody has in-
vented, and somebody wants to use, a
road destroying machine, that we have
no other recourse than to build a road to
withstand the machine.

It seems to us a vastly more sensible
conclusion that roads should be built
sufficiently good for the use of the ma-
jority, and when the minority injures
such roads, they ought either be com-
pelled to pay the cost, or stay off. We
don't believe that the many should be
compelled "to get used to," and pay for,
the pleasures of the few, and run the
risk of being smashed up in the bargain
when we attempt to travel the roads by
the use of the old-fashioned horse power.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun,
in writing of the road problem in Massa-
chusetts, says:

"The big problem which highways
commissions, engineers, park boards
and all others interested, directly or in-
directly, in the cause of good roads have
set as a task for themselves is the finding
of a remedy to counteract the effect on
improved roads of automobile travel.
The old-style road is a success when
used as a highway for horse drawn ve-
hicles. The action of wagon wheels is
entirely different from the action of a
vehicle propelled by the friction of its
rear wheels on the road. In one case it
is that of a roller packing the roadway;
in the other it is an excavator scraping
and digging it up. To develop at a rea-
sonable cost a type of road that will
withstand this scraping and digging is
the task to which all States, with Mas-
sachusetts leading in experimentation,
have applied themselves.

The ordinary repair of Massachusetts
roads, such as cleaning gutters and

catch basins, filling in ruts and holes,
sanding the roads occasionally, caring
for the roadbeds and little or no re-
surfacing, has cost in the past about
\$100 a mile a year, which has grown to
be inadequate, largely on account of the
damage done by automobiles. In 1908
the cost was about \$120 a mile, which,
the highways commission points out,
will have to be considerably increased
next year. The average age of the State
highways is about seven years and many
of them need resurfacing.

The division engineers have estimated
that it will require \$684,000 to resurface
the State highways and put them in rea-
sonably good condition. They declare
that \$366,400 of the wear is due to au-
tomobile travel."

We think the problem should be on the
other side. Let automobile manufac-
turers learn to build machines which will
not injure the roads, as well as those
which cannot be run at a speed higher
than ought to be used on roads which
men, women and children, have a per-
fect right to use in safety, with horses
and carriages. If this does not suit them,
let them build their own roads, and pay
for them, and run five miles a minute
over them if they want to.

Cost Of Our Elections.

The Democrats are hoping for the dis-
franchising amendment to pass, in order
that they may have a political excuse
for repealing our present election law
and returning to an honest ballot. Just
now, the Governor is complaining of the
expense attached to the law, but says
nothing about the objectionable features
of the law itself, which are at least partly
responsible for the expense. The one
cannot be consistently condemned with-
out the other.

Even the Democrats are tired of the
law and ballot, and would like to be rid
of them without a plain acknowl-
edgment of their failure to accomplish their
purpose, or to satisfy the voters.

Should disfranchisement pass, of
course the election law will pass; but,
suppose the former does not pass? Will
any attempt be made by the legislature
to give us a simple Australian ballot?
We guess not. There may be changes
made in the laws in order to try to make
them work better (?) as was at first con-
templated, or perhaps partisan election
boards may be returned to—in order to
save (?) expense—but there need be no
relief looked for, such as the people de-
sire.

The increased number of voting pre-
cincts required, the increased number
of officials, and certain expenses of ad-
ministration, are all due to the com-
plicated ballot—which was intended to
disfranchise negroes, chiefly, but which
really disfranchises more whites than
negroes—and cannot be separated from it.

While it is true that the Governor is
right in thinking that considerable ex-
pense of our elections can be saved, he
must not forget that he and his party
justify the greater expense—the puzzle
ballot—which has not benefited the
party, or the state; therefore, if he be
entirely honest in desiring more economi-
cal elections, he ought to try to have
the present law repealed.

Who are our "Best" Men for the Legis- lature.

It is probable that neither party will
permit the Anti-saloon League to in-
fluence, openly and above-board, nomi-
nations for the legislature, as neither
party is ready to openly affront those
who stand for opposition to local option;
but it is equally probable that the merits
of candidates for such nominations will
be pretty closely scrutinized, for certainly
it would be very bad policy for out
and out liquor champions to be nomi-
nated, and these considerations may be
at the bottom of the almost universal
demand for "good nominations" and
"best" men.

In some counties, where the minority
party has little or no show to win under
normal conditions, known anti-saloon
men may be nominated, as a chance to
win and nothing to lose; but, where
parties are nip and tuck, yet where the
anti-saloon forces are no less determined
to elect "their men," the situation, from
the partisan stand-point, is one which
must give great concern, and it is in
these counties where the "best" men
will be hunted for the most assiduously,
in order that it will be difficult for the
Anti-saloon League to either openly in-
duce some, and black list others; and,
if they do, that their action may not
greatly influence voters.

True, it is now, and always should
have been, the proper thing to send our
"best" men to the legislature, and parties
have always held that they did do the
best they could in this direction; at least,
we have never heard of excuses being
made for nominations, and certainly
none of our past nominees have admitted
that they did not belong in the "best"
class. Therefore, we must conclude that
there is now present some new and special
reason for the concern for exceptionally
good nominations, as we are not aware
that the legislative situation in general
is more critical, or important, than in
years past.

The local option question is easily the
one of first importance, in the way of
new legislation, to come up in Annapolis
this winter. There is no disputing this,
however strongly parties may deny it.
The rapid spread of local option, in
nearly all states, proves beyond dispute
that the infection is due to reach Mary-
land this coming winter, and indications
are not wanting that the fear is strong
that, should the legislature grant the

people the right to vote on the question,
it will carry, as it has in the other states.
May not this situation represent the
special reason for this anxiety for the
nomination of our "best" men?

We shall perhaps see, later, what the
definition of "best" stands for. No
doubt, in the judgment and wishes of
many who are backing the demand, it
will be held to stand for men so promi-
nent, intelligent and responsible, that
voters must not dare to ask them to de-
clare themselves beforehand on any pub-
lic question; that they are men fully
competent to lead and legislate, without
advice or direction from voters; that,
being superior to the masses, their con-
sent to accept nominations represents
condescension, placing themselves out-
side the line of hearing the voice of the
people.

This is all very nice, but it is not
representative of the true American idea
of government. In exceptional cases,
perhaps, the people do not know what
is best for them, and must be prescribed
for, professionally and scientifically; but,
in the great majority of cases affecting
the matter of legislation, the people must
be left rule, through their chosen rep-
resentatives, with the full responsibility
resting on them and not on the rep-
resentatives. We have too much inde-
pendent personal representation, at pres-
ent, in Congress, and we do not want to
extend this character of legislation to
Maryland in any greater measure than
we have heretofore been having it.

Chance for the Governor.

The State Road Commission is being
both commended and condemned for
making a trip of investigation, through
Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in or-
der to get pointers on road-making.
Their idea is that money can be wisely
spent, at this time, in securing infor-
mation which will avoid the making of
costly mistakes hereafter, while others
view the trip in the light of an unneces-
sary "junket." We incline to the
opinion that the Commission is acting
wisely; and yet, it certainly does seem
queer that our State Geological Survey
does not know all about how to make
good roads.

Aside from the question of this visit,
we think the case shows that the people
are going to watch pretty closely—if
they can—the cost of running the Road
Commission. Evidently, this is a ques-
tion of economy in which the Governor
is personally concerned, and as he ap-
pears so anxious for cutting down pub-
lic expenses, he will no doubt, first of
all see that this particular Commission is
run with a clean bill of health, as an
object lesson to all others.

The statement, several weeks ago,
that already about \$125,000 had been spent,
made many wonder, where and how?
Perhaps the greater expense of our road-
making administration will be in the be-
ginning; in any event it is to be hoped
that the expense of official management
will not be \$125,000 each year, or any-
thing near it. Governor, the people will
expect you to see that as much as pos-
sible of the state road money is actually
spent in building good roads!

Won't Slight a Good Friend

"If ever I need a cough medicine
again I know what to get," declares Mrs.
A. L. Alley, of Beals, Md., "for after
using ten bottles of Dr. King's New Dis-
covey, and seeing its excellent results
in my own family and others, I am con-
vinced it is the best medicine made for
Coughs, Colds and lung trouble." Every
one who tries it feels just that way. Re-
lief is felt at once and its quick cure sur-
prises you. For Bronchitis, Asthma,
Hemorrhage, Croup, LaGrippe, Sore
Throat, pain in chest or lungs its supreme.
50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guar-
anteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown.

Carroll County Local Option Law.

Superintendent Anderson, of the Anti-
saloon League, has again published, in
detail, the objections to the Local Option
Law passed by the last legislature for
Carroll County. There are fifteen de-
fects named, some of which are vital,
and would apparently nullify the law, if
passed. Mr. Anderson, preliminary to
the statement of objections and the law
itself, says:

"We have previously referred to the
defects in the so-called Carroll County
local option law passed by the last legis-
lature. The reason for referring to it
again is the fact that there is an attempt
being made to get the Christian En-
deavor Society and other organizations
behind the effort to secure a vote next
fall. We therefore reprint a list of ob-
jections to this measure; and, in order
that our readers may verify the objec-
tions for themselves, we print the entire
Carroll County local option law so that
it may be compared with the proposed
state-wide measure of which it is a mere
mutilated imitation.

We are not denying that some of the
persons who favored the passage of this
Carroll County law did so in good faith,
believing that it was the best that could
be done for the temperance cause, but
we repeat again that we are thoroughly
satisfied, from facts in our possession,
that most, if not all, of the real motive
power behind this measure grows out of
the realization on the part of certain
politicians that the defeat of the state-
wide bill through the aid of the votes
from Carroll County put them in a
tight place and jeopardized their politi-
cal fortunes.

Further, while we are not so foolish as
to make such statement concerning
every advocate of this measure it is un-
questionably true that one purpose in
the passage of this measure and pro-
vision for a vote in 1909 was the hope
that under cover of the excitement
growing out of the vote, the real local
option issue might be obscured and the
people lose sight of the importance of

the legislative election with its bearing
on the state-wide local option bill. It
was a smooth trick, but of the sort
whose success depends upon the people
not being informed.

We call attention to the fact that an
examination of the detailed objections
urged against this bill will show that all
the law enforcement features have been
thoroughly eliminated. If the senator
and delegates from Carroll county and
the men who control their action had
honestly wanted to give the people the
best possible local option law, they
would have done like the senator and
delegates in Washington county who
took the state-wide bill and secured its
passage, as a local measure for that
county, which will vote this fall under a
perfect measure.

If the christian people of Carroll
county attempt to vote under this mu-
tilated fragment of a law, they thereby
approve it sufficiently to enable the men
who are responsible for it to defend
themselves on the charge of killing the
state-wide bill by saying, "If this measure
is good enough for you to vote
under, we certainly are not so bad for
giving it to you."

We consider that it will be a useless
expenditure of effort and money for the
people of Carroll county to vote this
fall, because, assuming that they vote
and win, it will still be necessary to
pass the state measure and then vote
again under it in order to get a measure
which can be enforced. So the shortest
answer to those advocating a vote is
"What's the use?"

The all important issue before the
people of Carroll county is the election
of members of the legislature who are
right on the state-wide bill. The senator
and all the members of the lower house,
except Mr. Snader, voted wrong on this
question. The senator holds over, but
the members of the house of delegates
must be elected. We urge that the peo-
ple of Carroll county allow nothing to
obscure this main issue.

The Carroll county politicians know
that the Anti-Saloon League considers
the Carroll county bill in its mutilated
form practically worthless. It is just
possible that back of the support of the
proposal for the vote this fall is the hope
that the Anti-Saloon League may be put
into a position of antagonism to the
temperance people of Carroll county.
We serve notice here and now that we
shall not be caught by any such trans-
parent trick. It is our deliberate judg-
ment that it is useless to attempt to vote
under this bill, but if the christian peo-
ple of Carroll county see fit to vote, we
shall help them carry it and thus regis-
ter the demand for something better.
And, furthermore, if the campaign is
entered into, the Anti-Saloon League
will utilize the "License or No-License"
campaign as a means of stirring up
sentiment for the legislative campaign.

Incidentally we can't help chuckling
over the fact that in this bill the very
men who are now clamoring for a vote
have over-reached themselves, for in-
stead of requiring only 25 per cent of the
voters to sign the petition for a vote, the
Carroll county measure requires 40 per
cent, and we don't believe that 40 per
cent can be gotten unless the churches
generally take the matter up."

Success with fowl of any kind is as-
sured when Fairfield's Blood Tonic and
Egg Producer for Poultry Only is used
regularly. It prevents and cures Roup,
Cholera and all contagious poultry dis-
eases and makes hens lay. Sold under
written guarantee by S. C. Weaver, Taneytown,
and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

Boston Exposition—1920.

Boston in 1920 will be the scene of the
world's greatest exposition to fittingly
commemorate the most momentous and
important event in American history
since the foot of Columbus first trod
American soil—the landing of the Pil-
grims at Plymouth, and the consequent
establishment of Republican government
with its principles of civil and religious
liberty in the western world. For while
the exposition will be created by New
England enterprise and energy, and fit-
tingly so since it will be the celebration
of the three hundredth anniversary of
the settlement of New England, it will,
in its broader significance, be national
in its scope as the whole people's com-
memoration of the actual founding and
beginning of the American nation.

And it will be national in another way,
for in every state and territory of the
Union the men who are in the forefront
of affairs, the men who have developed
the mighty West, and the men and wo-
men who are prominent in the higher
activities in all parts of the country are
the descendants of that heroic band who
coming in the Mayflower, the Fortune
and the Anne, peopled the wilderness
and sent their children to conquer the
lands that are the heritage of the Ameri-
can people to-day. In its grandest as-
pect of whatever race or color, creed or climate,
for all alike are beneficiaries in the legacy
of the lessons and examples of faith and
fortitude and suffering and triumph left
by the Forefathers to posterity for all
time.—Boston Herald.

Bad Attack of Dysentery Cured.

"An honored citizen of this town was
suffering from a severe attack of dysen-
tery. He told a friend if he could ob-
tain a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, he felt
confident of being cured, he having used
this remedy in the West. He was told
that I kept it in stock and lost no time
in obtaining it, and was promptly cured,"
says M. J. Leach, druggist, of Wolcott,
Vt. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Drug-
gist, Taneytown.

Keep Money Moving.

Every man who owes another five
dollars and has the money in hand owes
it to the community to pay his bill
promptly. Five dollars paid out by one
to-day may make it possible for a half
dozen other men to settle similar obli-
gations before the day passes. Five dollars
can be made to settle debts aggregating
one hundred dollars in a short time if
the money is kept moving.

That is the way to stimulate trade and
make money "easy." Those who have
money and owe bills are doing injury to
their fellows by holding back payment.
Keep the money moving and business
will move faster. Many men owe money
simply because others who have money
fail to pay their bills. Those who are
responsible for making collections diffi-
cult are often those who can really afford
to settle. By paying bills promptly every-
body is benefited.—Exchange.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

We Are Now Right in the Midst of the Spring Season.

And Our Store is Filled to Overflowing, from Top to
Bottom in Every Department, with Goods of the
Latest Styles and Patterns that can
be found in the Market.

Ready-made Clothing.

Never before have we shown such a large variety of styles and
patterns in Men's and Boys' Suits. All of which are of the latest
styles and shades, at prices to suit all comes.

Shoes and Oxfords.

In this Department our Stock is so large, the assortment so
great, that we have neither time or space to at least try to describe
same. Come and see our assortment and be convinced that what
we say is correct. Our prices in this Department, as in all others,
will suit you.

Carpets. Carpets.

If you are in the market for anything in this Department, such
as Carpets, Mattings, Linoleum and Oilcloth, you will make a
mistake if you do not come and examine our immense stock, and
get prices on same, before making your purchase.

Dress Goods and Waistings.

This Department has again been replenished with all the
Newest Fabrics, both in Waistings and Dress Goods.

A beautiful line of Waistings, at 10c per yard and up. Ask
to see them.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

The Birnie Trust Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

This Bank has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent,
payable on and after March 10, 1909.

Total Assets, \$569,573.43.

Note the Progress of this Bank in the last 8 Years.

| TOTAL DEPOSITS. | | TOTAL LOANS. | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Feb. 9, 1901..... | \$242,330.46 | Feb. 9, 1901..... | \$225,996.58 |
| Feb. 9, 1903..... | 321,304.03 | Feb. 9, 1903..... | 323,439.56 |
| Feb. 9, 1905..... | 356,266.52 | Feb. 9, 1905..... | 363,190.84 |
| Feb. 9, 1907..... | 473,300.04 | Feb. 9, 1907..... | 479,167.13 |
| February 9, 1909..... | 505,164.09 | February 9, 1909..... | 512,463.54 |

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receives Deposits Subject to Check. Pays Interest on Time Deposits.
Discounts Business Notes. Makes Loans on Approved Security.
Gives Special Rates to Weekly and Monthly Depositors.
Legal Depository for Trust Funds. Authorized to Accept TRUSTS of
Every Description—as Receiver, Trustee, Administrator, Executor,
Assignee or Guardian. Collections promptly attended to.
We have Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, inside a Fire and Burglar Proof
Vault, at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per year, according to size.
You have Valuable Papers, such as Insurance Policies, Deeds, Mortgages,
Bonds, Stocks, Certificates, etc., which should be kept in a safe
place—you cannot afford to be without a box at this price.

DIRECTORS:

EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, President. J. J. WEAVER, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE H. BIRNIE, Cashier. EDWIN H. SHARETT.
G. WALTER WILT, Ass't Cashier. MARTIN D. HESS.
MILTON A. KOONS.

Littlestown Carriage Works.



S. D. MEHRING,

—Manufacturer of—

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
PHAETONS, TRAPS,
CARTS, CUTTERS, ETC.

DAYTON, McCALL AND
JAGGER WAGONS.

Repairing Promptly Done.

Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed.

LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Opposite Depot.

Now

Is the Time to Have
Your Chickens in
Good Condition.

Nothing better for this purpose
than—



Dr. Hess'
Pan-a-cea.

Makes healthy
Fowls and in-
creases 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 sur-
plus property, as well as for "Wants,"
articles "Lost" and "Found," and im-
portant 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.

FOR LIQUOR AND DRUG ADDICTIONS.

THE Keeley Cure

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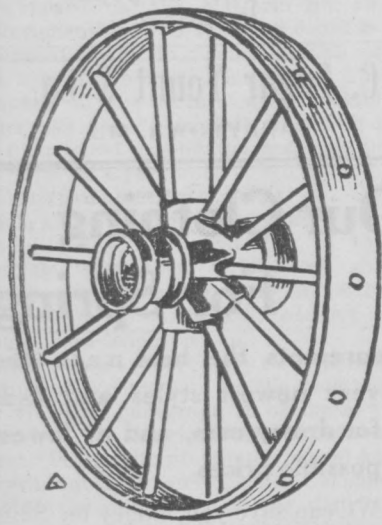
Farm and Garden

WIDE TIRED WAGONS.

Result of Experiments on Different Roads and Soil.

Some years ago, when the low wheel, wide tired handy wagons first began to attract serious attention, the Missouri agricultural experiment station at Columbia, Mo., became interested in wide tires and made a number of experiments. A report has been made on the experiments, with the following results:

Tests were made on macadam, gravel and dirt roads in all conditions and

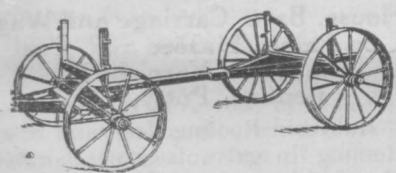


TYPE OF WIDE TIRED WHEEL.

on meadows, pastures and plowed fields, both wet and dry. The draft was determined by means of a self recording dynamometer. The net load was in every trial the same—viz, 2,000 pounds. Contrary to public expectation, in a large majority of cases the draft was materially less when tires six inches in width were used than when the tests were made with tires of standard width, one and one-half inches.

In all conditions of the gravel road, except wet and sloppy on top, the draft of the broad tired wagon was very much less than that of the narrow tired wagon. Averaging the six trials, a load of 2,482 pounds could be hauled on the broad tires with the same draft required for a load of 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires.

On dirt roads when dry, hard and free from ruts 2,530 pounds could have



LOW WIDE TIRED WAGON.

been hauled on the broad tires with the same draft required for 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires. On clay roads, with mud deep and drying on top and spongy underneath, a large number of tests showed uniformly favorable to the broad tire. The difference amounted to from 52 to 61 per cent, or about 3,200 pounds could have been hauled on the broad tires with the same draft required to draw 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires. In this condition of road the broad tires show to their greatest advantage. As the road dries and becomes firmer the difference between the draft of the broad and narrow tires gradually diminishes until it reaches about 25 to 30 per cent on dry, hard, smooth dirt, gravel or macadam road in favor of the broad tire.

The report concludes: "A large number of tests on meadows, pastures, stubble land, corn ground and plowed ground in every condition, from dry, hard and firm to very wet and soft, show without a single exception a large difference in draft in favor of the broad tires. This difference ranged from 17 to 120 per cent."

"These statistics throw a strong light upon the question of draft and make distinctly in favor of the employment of wide tires. There is little reason to doubt that the opinion of practical teamsters would support the same proposition. Perhaps it would be better to provide for a gradual adoption of wide tires, but that they are certain to come cannot well be doubted."

Corn Breeding.

The Illinois experiment station has just published the results of its efforts to breed corn for high and low protein content and for high and low oil content. Ten generations of corn have been bred for these different purposes by selection of seed having the desired qualities. In the effort to increase the protein content the average has been changed from 10.92 per cent to 14.26 per cent in the effort to decrease it from 10.92 per cent to 8.64 per cent. Individual ears have been found which contain as high as 17.79 per cent of protein and as low as 6.13 per cent, as high as 8.59 per cent of oil and as low as 1.60 per cent. But the high protein corn has been in every case less productive than any of the other three and in some cases decidedly so. It has also been less productive as a rule than corn grown for no particular purpose—just corn. The conclusion is reached from some plots that, while this continued selection for a single purpose to the neglect of all other considerations has resulted in lower yields, yet this is not a necessary result. In some cases high protein corn has yielded well as compared with standard varieties bred for no particular purpose.

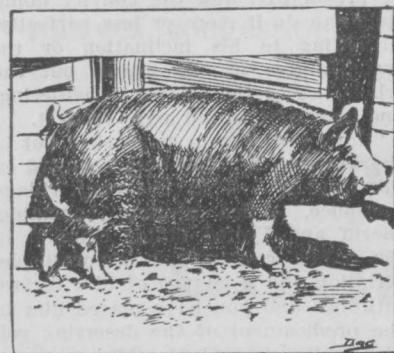
THE BERKSHIRES.

Considered by Professor Hoffman the Most Profitable of All Breeds.

There are hogs, big, little, red, black, white and mixed, a large field to select from, says Professor R. C. Hoffman of the Iowa Agricultural college, but to the thinking farmer it is often a question as to which breed is the best. First one kind is tried, then another, then perhaps an outcross, with the result that correct impressions regarding the final results are impossible. The only correct way is to try the different breeds and crosses under like conditions and for two or three years in succession. This is absolutely the only way to determine the best hog.

My own experience of seven years with hogs has led me to breed the Berkshire hog as the most profitable of all breeds. Six years ago it was my pleasure as well as profit to have in charge the six different breeds of hogs at the Iowa Agricultural college. Here the hogs were given the same care and feed. In my observations of the different breeds I found that the Berkshire hog was always ready for the feed, good at taking care of himself with cattle and made the most of the pastures. They always looked the sleekest, and the scales showed that they were doing the best.

From the college I went to Illinois and took charge of one of the largest



A YOUNG BERKSHIRE BOAR.

and best herds of Poland-Chinas in the world. This herd contained some of the finest and highest priced Poland-Chinas in the country, but six months of actual contact, day and night, with this herd only fixed more firmly in my mind that the Berkshire hog was the best of them all.

Since farming for myself I have had in the feed lot Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites, Duroc Jerseys and the Yorkshires alongside of the Berkshire hog of my own breeding. I never had a Berk that went down on his back, trampled by the steers or run over by the wagon, and when it came to marketing I found that the Berkshire hog was the first that was ready for the market.

Counting Farm Animals.

The number of animals on the farms of the United States on Jan. 1, according to a report issued by the department of agriculture, shows an increase compared with the previous year, with two exceptions—swine and cattle other than milk cows. The average price of milk cows shows an increased value of \$1.70 per head, and sheep show a decreased value of 45 cents per 100 pounds and swine an increase of 50 cents. Comparisons of this year with last year show the following changes: Horses increased 648,000 head, mules increased 184,000, milk cows 526,000, other cattle decreased 694,000, sheep increased 1,493,000, and swine decreased 1,937,000.

Clean Hogsens.

One of the surest signs of improved agriculture is a dry, clean hogpen. The up to date farmer has discovered that a pig wallows in mire only when he cannot help himself.

THE VETERINARY.

An abundance of sunlight in the cow stables so arranged that it may reach every part of the stable is one of the best preventives of disease. When possible the cow stables should be separated from the barn in order to secure proper ventilation and the necessary sunlight which it is impossible to obtain in any other way.

Cure For Mange.

Mange is a distressing affection that should never be permitted to retain a place on any farm, as it is easily cured. Rub on oil of tar, one ounce, and whale oil, two ounces, or one-half pound each of tar and sulphur and one pound each of soap and alcohol. In all cases boil all blankets and treat with a strong solution of caustic potash all woodwork, harness, brushes, combs and whatever is possibly infested with the germs of mange.

Blood Purifier For Horses.

A good blood purifier for a horse that is run down is an ounce of hypophosphite of soda twice a day. Feed the horse well. Another remedy is two ounces each of powdered copperas, ginger, saltpeter and fenugreek and half a pound of ground gentian. Mix and give a teaspoonful in each feed.

Scours In Calves.

There is no surer cause of scours than dirty feed pails. Be scrupulously clean as to pails, troughs and the food used in feeding young calves. It will save a lot of the trouble that comes with carrying calves through the scours.

Removal of Warts.

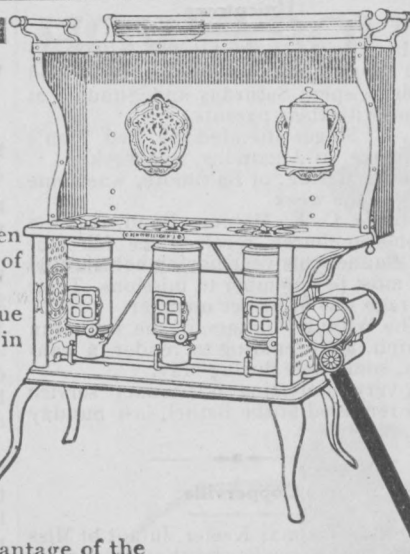
Warts on calves and other young stock are nothing more or less than skin tumors, often due to overstimulation of the parts, says a veterinarian. You can twist them off with your thumb and fingers, after which you may apply tincture iodine to the parts for two or three days in succession. Then keep the parts pliable by rubbing with sweet hog's lard occasionally.

Plan for Summer Comfort

Don't add the heat of a kitchen fire to the sufficient discomfort of hot weather.

Use a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove and cook in comfort.

With a "New Perfection" Oil Stove the preparation of daily meals, or the big weekly "baking," is done without raising the temperature perceptibly above that of any other room in the house. Another great advantage of the



NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is its handsome CABINET TOP, which gives it every convenience of the modern steel range. Has an ample top shelf for warming plates and keeping cooked food hot, drop shelves for holding small cooking utensils, and is even fitted with racks for towels. Made in three sizes, and can be had with or without Cabinet Top. If not at your dealer's address our nearest agency.



The **Rayo Lamp** gives perfect combustion whether high or low—is therefore free from disagreeable odor and cannot smoke. Safe, convenient, ornamental—the ideal light. If not at your dealer's address our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

D. M. MEHRING SUCCESSOR TO MEHRING & BASEHOAR

Why not deposit at Mehring's General Store, FOR SPECIALS, in all its departments. We give one hundred cents worth of merchandise for every dollar you let with us. Our values are great and our prices low. We handle the BEST in every department. Stand and Up-to-date Goods is our soul's desire. Our

SHOE AND SLIPPER LINE

is full and complete, in all the latest styles for Summer. Our CLOTHING is arriving and beautiful. Hats are novelties this season. Our Straw Hats are arriving and better than ever. In fact, we can give more and better goods for the money than ever before.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS

exceed all other in beauty and price. LINOLEUMS, 10c per yard cheaper than last year. 10c a yard lower on Axminsters than ever before. See our samples of RUGGERS, and learn prices. MATTINGS, very new.

Ladies' Black Silk Underskirts on Hand.

Twin Lace Curtains, at a Special Price; 2 Yards Wide.

In fact, everything in all the departments are Specials, compared to prices of one year ago.

Linons and Suitings

are especially good and at a price to which there can be no objection.

Notice Our Trunks, Suit Cases and Hand Bags.

Then decide further for yourself. The Goods must be right, and the Price must be right.

D. M. Mehring,
Eckenrode Building. TANEYTOWN, MD.

BUTTER EGGS SHIP POULTRY GAME

All Country Produce

WOOL — TO — WOOL

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BALTIMORE, MD.

HOGS CALVES Wool a Specialty. POTATOES ONIONS

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BEST LOCATION. BEST RESULTS. QUICK RETURNS.

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Capons a Specialty.

1-23-9-17

A Corsican Vendetta.

Lecturing on "The Land of the Vendetta" at the Royal Geographical society's headquarters, the Rev. T. T. Norgate said he had discovered instances of a vendetta being started in Corsica through a pig getting into another man's field, and this had caused the loss of perhaps hundreds of lives and had made two families deadly enemies for upward of 800 years. The men who carried on such a vendetta would scorn to rob any one of a six-penny piece.—London Globe.

Why She Opened the Letter.

Willis—I'm sorry your wife opened that business letter I sent you, Harris. You told me that she never opened your letters.

Harris—She doesn't, as a rule, Willis, but, you see, you marked it "private."

Tongue Twisters.

Among brief tongue twisters the following are hard to beat: "The sun shines on the top signs;" "She says she shall sew a sheet;" "The sixth sick sheik's sixth sheep's sick." Some of Shakespeare's lines offer pitfalls to the rapid speaker. In "Midsummer Night's Dream" we find, "When lion rough in wildest rage doth roar," and in the same play

Oh, Fates, come, come!
Cut thread and thrum;
Quail, crush, conclude and quell.

—London Chronicle.

A Little Too Young.

New Boarder—How's the fare here?
Old Boarder—Well, we have chicken every morning. New Boarder—That's first rate! How is it served?
Old Boarder—In the eggs.—Brooklyn Life.

THE GRANGE

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

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Free Public Lectures by New Hampshire Granges Are Popular.

[Special Correspondence.]

The New Hampshire state grange in 1905 appropriated \$1,000 for "furnishing lecturers to subordinate granges and in the preparation and distribution of appropriate literature by the state lecturer with the approval of the executive committee." This lecture fund has since been increased, and at the last annual meeting of this state grange \$800 was added.

The expense of the course of three lectures is about \$30, one-half of which is paid by the subordinate, if able, and the balance is furnished by the state grange. The conditions required of the subordinate granges are that they must furnish a hall, do the advertising and entertain the lecturer. The lectures must be free and open to the public, but lectures will be provided for those granges that desire to charge admission and will meet the expense. About one-eighth part of the lectures are wholly supported by the state grange.

Ninety-five applications have been made by subordinate and Pomona granges this year, and the preliminary arrangements have been made. The following speakers are delivering lectures in every part of the state: Rev. J. Franklin Babb, Laconia, on "The Call of the Soil;" Dr. George M. Twitchell, Auburn, Me., past lecturer of the Maine state grange, on "A Live Message For Every Man;" the Rev. E. C. E. Dorion, Plymouth, on "The New Whirlwind;" and Judge F. M. Beckford, Laconia, on "Farm Law." Several other lecturers have made a few engagements, and others will be added as the work progresses. The courses were popular at the start, and when weather and roads are favorable the second lecture draws a larger audience than the first.

GEORGE H. DRAKE,

Secretary of New Hampshire State Grange.

LARGE CHARTER MEMBERSHIP

Some Notably Large Organizations, Massachusetts Taking the Lead.

There seems to be new interest in grange work all along the line. The number of new granges, with large charter memberships, seems to be unusual. At East Liberty, O., a grange was organized recently, with 100 charter members. It is called the Century grange, and its number is 1,700, which signifies that 1,700 granges have been organized in that state since the Order was established. At Shawnee, O., a grange was recently organized, with eighty-four charter members, another at Warren, with fifty-three, and another at Bridgewater, with seventy-six. It seems that the large memberships are not confined to Ohio alone, as in Oregon at Scio grange 204 names were placed on the charter roll. This is the banner grange for the largest initial membership. It speaks well for the hustling Oregonians. There is another interesting feature connected with this grange. We are informed that the grange was organized by Cyrus H. Walker, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest white man born west of the Rocky mountains.

Before the ink had fairly dried on the above paragraph we discovered that Oregon was not entitled to the honor of having the largest charter membership, for a grange was organized in February in Massachusetts with 249 members, if reports are true. In other words, there are in this grange at the outset enough members for nineteen new granges, with the minimum legal number of thirteen. While there are some advantages in a large charter membership, it also has its disadvantages, and we consider the latter to outweigh the former in a proper adjustment of the balances.

Some Parliamentary Queries.

First.—To whom may the courtesy of the chair be shown?

Second.—What is the difference between a special committee and a standing committee?

Third.—Of how many members does a committee consist and how appointed?

Fourth.—Report of committee, how and by whom made and by whom submitted to the grange?

Fifth.—What action may be taken upon the report of a committee and when?

Sixth.—Manner of voting in elections for officers; for candidates? Result, how determined?

Seventh.—How done in all other voting?

Eighth.—Should the "voting sign" be required?

Ninth.—When has the master the right to vote?

Sixty-five New Granges In February.

National Secretary Freeman reports that in the United States sixty-five new granges were organized during the month of February. This is the largest number for a single month in thirty-five years. This is owing no doubt to many reasons, first, perhaps, that last December many new men were placed in the master's chair in the various states and by thus infusing new blood into the organization caused many new granges to be organized. But we believe that there is an increasing recognition of the grange throughout the country as being one of the chief factors of real helpfulness to the farmer.

CLEANING THE HARNESS.

Method of a Horseman For Making the Leather Look Like New.

Nearly all farmers, liverymen and other persons that use harness have as many ways of cleaning the same, but in my experience of thirty years and trying various ways the following is the best and will keep the leather free from gummy, writes a horseman in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

Harness should be thoroughly cleaned once a year and oiled, preferably in the spring. Take the harness all apart and soak the parts in a washtub of lukewarm water, with a handful of washing soda in it. Let the harness soak for fifteen or twenty minutes, then scrub the parts with an ordinary scrubbing brush on a board.

When the leather is nearly dry use edge blacking. Get half a gallon from any harness maker. If you cannot get it, then take half a gallon of vinegar and put pieces of iron in it for three or four days until the fluid is a deep golden color.

Give the leather a good coat of the fluid. When it dries blue take a cotton cloth and rub the harness thoroughly, after which take a quart of neatfoot oil and half a pint of kerosene. Mix and warm and then give the leather two coats, using the oil freely. When the oil has dried in thoroughly sponge with white castile soap. Use the imported soap, as the domestic has not the right kind of oil in it.

Harness treated in this way can be made to look like new by running a harness maker's pricking wheel over the stitching. Harness can then be kept looking well by going over it frequently with the castile soap and sponge.

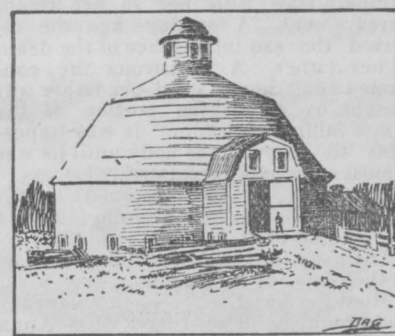
ROUND BARN.

Some of the Advantages Claimed For These Structures.

While round barns are not numerous in this country, those who own them claim they have many advantages over the square ones. The illustration, from the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, shows a round barn on a successful Vermont dairy farm. The barn is ninety feet in diameter, having stanchions on the ground floor for about seventy-five head.

A round silo holding nearly 400 tons extends from the ground to the roof under the cupola. There are no cross-beams except those supporting the floor above the cows, so nothing is in the way when storing hay.

The separator and power room is located behind the inclined road leading to the upper doors. Economy of lum-



A ROUND BARN.

ber and convenience in feeding are claimed for this style of barn.

A Washington dairyman who has erected a round barn says of it: "The advantages I find in a round barn are many. The main ones are, first, economy of labor in getting feed to the cows; second, 40 per cent more space for material required; third, a more equal division of light, and, fourth, a more uniform temperature and purity of atmosphere, and last, but not least, a round barn is the only one that is tornado proof."

"Any one who contemplates building a round barn should secure the service of a good builder who has built a round barn before or one who is familiar with higher mathematics as applied to building."

Tubercular Cows.

The presence of tuberculosis is generally considered as something that will only impair the value and healthfulness of milk and cream. Dairymen seem not to have recognized the fact that tuberculosis shortens the life of the cow and reduces the profits in proportion to standing of disease. A tubercular cow cannot be made an economical or an abundant producer. This is a point upon which dairymen may well give attention. To protect himself against tuberculosis the dairyman must protect others. The obligation of one man to another will not justify the maintenance of tubercular cows.

When Inbreeding Is Practiced.

If inbreeding is to be practiced it would be better to use only a part of the herd. When the results are not what are looked for the rest of the herd remains to carry on the former line of breeding. The breeding herd is a swift moving tide of life, and the character of the entire herd will change in five years, although individuals live for years. If one entire season is a failure it leaves a gap which is hard to fill.—P. A. Campbell, University of Maine.

Care of the Colt.

It is just as important to water the colts regularly every day as to feed regularly in order to keep them in thrifty condition.

Have the feet of unshod colts leveled at least once a month with a rasp, unless the animals get exercise on bare ground; also see that the feet are kept well rounded and the toes are not too long.

A lump of rock salt should be kept in the manger of every animal of the horse kind.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1909.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

Detour.

Rev. T. J. Kolb is assisting in a series of meetings held in Church of Brethren, at Thurmont, this week.

Mr. C. Roy Egle, of Annapolis, Md., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Fogle, over Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Vallie Shorb spent last week in Washington, D. C., visiting her classmate, Mrs. William Fraser.

Mrs. James Warren and Mrs. Guy Warren spent Sunday with Mrs. Howard Martin, at Four Points.

Mr. William Welty, Sr., visited his son, James, near Stony Branch.

Miss Beulah Wilhide and friend, of York, Pa., spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. A. C. Miller and Mrs. Ed. Essick.

Miss Verna Diller visited her brother and aunt in Washington, D. C., last week.

Mrs. Jacob Hare and Mrs. Addison McKinney, of Middleburg, spent Tuesday, with Mrs. M. L. Fogle and Mrs. Margaret Fogle.

Miss Lulu Norris spent Tuesday evening, with Miss Coral Diller.

Mrs. Margaret Fogle and son, spent Sunday, with Mrs. F's sister, Mrs. Philip Stansbury, near Stony Branch.

On April 19, Mrs. Harriet Barton died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emma Tracey, at Charman, Pa., in her 87th year. Funeral services were held on Wednesday, 21st. Rev. Mr. Keely, her pastor, officiating. Interment was made in Fountain Dale cemetery.

Mrs. Barton is survived by five daughters, Mrs. Margaret Fogle, of Detour; Mrs. Philip Stansbury and Mrs. Elizabeth Moser, of Emmitsburg; Mrs. George Hennings, of Stephen City, Va.; Mrs. Emma Tracey, of Charman; three sons, Messrs. John T. Barton, of Fountain Dale, Pa.; S. I. Barton, of Chicago; W. H. Barton, of Spring Valley, Wisc.

Four brothers, Messrs. Joseph Fogle, of York, Pa.; Martin L. and James M. Fogle, of Dayton, Ohio, and Elias Fogle, of Ladiesburg. Besides there are living, 24 grandchildren and 24 great-grandchildren.

M. C. I. Notes.

The friends of Miss Emma Alger are sympathizing with her in her recent bereavement. A few days ago she received the sad intelligence of the death of her father. A disastrous fire consumed her home, and her father was caught by a burning portion of the house falling upon him. It was impossible to recover his body until he was almost completely cremated.

Mr. F. A. Rahter returned to his home in Baltimore, Tuesday, after a week's visit at M. C. I.

The copy for the new catalog is now in the hands of the printers.

Miss Bertha Keeny spent Saturday and Sunday with her friend, Miss Anna Snader, of New Windsor, Md.

President Wine and Prof. Keltner made a business trip to Baltimore, last Friday.

While at play on the campus, Mr. Harry Holsinger had the misfortune to have his nose broken.

Miss Pauline Epley has again resumed her work, after and absence of two weeks on account of illness.

Prof. Blair filled the appointment of the Church of the Brethren in Edge Wood, Sunday evening.

Mr. John Bowls, a former student, will preach in the College Chapel, next Sunday evening.

On Friday evening, May 7, will occur the much expected Inter-Collegiate Debate. The teams of M. C. I. and Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va., will discuss the question: "Resolved that our Federal Government should establish a System of Parcel Post. There is no question, excepting the tariff question, up before Congress today which is of so much interest to the American people as this. All the debaters have given it a thorough investigation, and the public now has an opportunity to hear both sides. Reserved seats are being sold for 25 cents.

Union Bridge.

Harry Yinger and wife, formerly of this place, but now of Frederick, spent part of last week in this place.

Miss Fannie Repp is visiting friends in Baltimore, and Norristown, Pa.

On Thursday evening, April 22nd., the R. R. shop men here received orders to suspend work in all departments until May 3.

Postmaster M. C. Keefer, of this place, handled one million pieces of mail matter in the past year.

Ernest Stephens has sold out his livery business to Walter Long.

The new pastor of the M. P. church, Rev. J. McLain Brown, arrived here with his family, last Thursday evening.

Messrs. Preston Rinehart and Howard Gray have leased the T. W. Russell machine shop and will engage in the manufacture of the Russell & Sayler mail carrier, in the near future.

The musical at the M. P. church, will be held on Tuesday, May 4.

Mayberry.

Miss Delia Stonesifer, of Harrisburg, is visiting her brother, Edmund, Yingling, but expects to return Saturday, accompanied by her granddaughter, Kathleen Davis.

Mother Clingan and family entertained, on Sunday, Mrs. Sophia Clingan, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Bair, Samuel Clingan, all of Taneytown; Mrs. Delia Stonesifer, of Harrisburg; Annie, Charles and Walter Clingan.

Miss Ethel Clingan is spending some time with relatives at Taneytown.

Preaching this Sunday at 7:30; S. S. at 10 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. John Halter are on the sick list.

Middleburg.

Mrs. Wm. Stansbury, who has been dangerously ill the past week, is slowly improving.

Savilla, the little daughter, of Mr. Ed. Ritter, who was critically ill with pneumonia, is, we are glad to report, out of danger and very much improved.

Mrs. E. A. Seabrooks, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, is able to be up again, but gains strength very slowly.

Walter Johnson met with a painful accident, last Saturday, while assisting at the raising of J. A. Koontz's barn. A large timber was being placed in position, and it fell. To save the lives of several men, Walter caught it with such a grip that two fingers on the left hand were split open and a bone in one splintered. He is doing as well as could be expected.

John E. Humbert raised his new barn, last week, and now has it under roof. He has also erected a neat iron and wire fence, the entire length of the property, which adds much to the appearance of his property.

Two of Mrs. R. W. Walden's horses, were among the lucky winners at the Pinlicko races, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Smith and three children, of Hagerstown, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Six, this week.

The M. E. Sunday School will be re-organized this Sabbath morning, at 9:30. All who wish to unite with the school are cordially invited to be present.

On Sunday morning, May 9th., at 10:30, Rev. Andrew B. Wood, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, will deliver an address in the M. E. Church, to which the public is cordially invited.

Linwood.

The wedding of Miss Lula Haines and Mr. Jervis Beggs was solemnized at the home of the bride, on April 22nd., by Rev. Snider, of the M. E. church, Union Bridge. About 50 guests partook of a most excellent wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Beggs left amid showers of rice, on the 10:30 train for Cumberland, where they took the B. & O. for Omaha, Colorado Springs, and other points of interest. Among the presents were silverware, cut glass, linen, and several checks.

The tenant house owned by Mr. Alfred Englar, at Pipe Creek Station and occupied by A. Fritz, caught fire, Tuesday morning, it is supposed from a spark from the 9 o'clock train, and burned to the ground. Furniture on the first floor was saved. They now occupy the house of Jack Fritz, nearby, which fortunately was without a tenant.

Mr. Jesse Garner and bride returned from their wedding tour, last Friday evening, and were given a serenade by the calatumpian band of Linwood and vicinity.

Miss Olive Engle, accompanied by Mrs. Cover, with her school, made a visit to Miss Jennette Engle's school, at Priestland, last Monday. Both schools have been well attended during the winter.

Emmitsburg.

After a lingering illness Mr. William Fuss died at his late home, on Saturday evening. The funeral took place Tuesday morning from the Methodist church. Rev. R. Koontz officiating. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Louisa Overholzer, one daughter, Mrs. Stonesifer, and one son, Ivy. Interment in Mountain View cemetery.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Hoke, and Miss Effie Eyler, were married by Rev. J. O. Hayden. The bride was gowned in a traveling suit of blue, and carried white carnations. Mr. Hoke is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoke. On their return a reception will be held at the home of the bride. Miss Fannie Hoke and Mr. Robert Kerrigan, were the attendants.

On Tuesday, a very exciting game of baseball was played on Mt. St. Mary's grounds, with the Maryland Medical College. Score 13 to 1 favor of Mt. St. Mary's.

On Tuesday, Mt. St. Mary's played Villanova College. Score 6 to 3 favor of Mt. St. Mary's. Quite a large crowd of visitors attended the games.

Frizzellburg.

The weatherman is slow in sending warm days. Very little corn is being planted, so far, as the ground is thought to be too cold.

Walter Myers and Harry Horner represented the Baust's Lutheran C. E. Society at the County Convention, held in Hampstead, this week.

Mrs. Henry Eckard, who was critically ill the first part of this week, has improved very much, with prospects of her recovery.

People are busy and have no time for writing, making news scarce.

Harvey Dickenseeds moved to Meadow Branch, on Thursday, and will occupy the Sexton's house formerly used by Noah Stonesifer, now deceased.

George Helwig has been kept close to the house for a few weeks, suffering with a carbuncle on his neck. He is on the mend now.

New Windsor.

Rev. Martin Schweitzer, of Union Bridge, preached the annual sermon to Sulphur Spring Lodge, I. O. F., on Sunday evening last. A delegation from Sulphur Spring Lodge went to Westminster, on Monday evening last, to see Taney Lodge confer the degrees on a class of candidates.

Mrs. W. A. Bower, of Taneytown, is spending the week with her parents, John H. Roop and wife.

Mrs. Jesse Myers and daughter, of Westminster, visited her sister, Mrs. J. E. Myers, on Thursday.

Quite a number of people have had "Sink Spring" water put in their houses, the past few weeks.

Ed. West put down a very nice concrete walk in his alley, this week.

It is rumored that scarlet fever is in this vicinity.

York Road.

Mrs. John Funk and two children, of Hagerstown, are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Koons.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kump, of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sharretts, last week.

Mr. Chas. Albaugh and wife, of York, Pa., are visiting William Zent and family, near Bruceville.

Uniontown.

Miss Belle Hill, Alfred Zollickoff and Gervis Hill, of Western Maryland College, spent Saturday and Sunday at home with their parents.

J. H. Singer attended the Red Men's Conclave, at Annapolis, this week.

G. T. Mering, of Baltimore, was home part of the week.

The Jr. C. E. Mission Band, of the Lutheran church, received the Missionary Banner this year, having contributed the most per member to missions. Their average was \$1.54 per member.

The Willing Workers, of the Lutheran church, are preparing to render a cantata, some time during May.

A very interesting missionary service was rendered at the Bethel, last Sunday evening.

Copperville.

Vernon Thomas Keefer, infant of Miss Virgie Stultz, swallowed the contents of a bottle containing barbitone, on Tuesday of last week, and suffered intensely until Friday night, when the angel of death relieved him. His funeral took place at the home, on Sunday afternoon; services were conducted by the Rev. Christman, interment in the United Brethren cemetery. The pall bearers were Claude and Harry Nusbaum, Willie Hess, Garland Bollinger.

Miss Bertha Fickinger has returned from an extended trip to Baltimore.

The fertilizer inspector has about completed his spring service, and reports never seeing Carroll county's growing crops looking so well, in his seven years work.

The Magic Powder that turns a Chicken into Gold is Fairfield's Blood Tonic and Egg Producer for Poultry Only. It increases egg production, keeps all fowl in the pink of Condition and fattens them for market rapidly. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

Origin of the Club Sandwich.

Alan Johnstone is said to have originated the famous club sandwich, and the story runs that on going to the club one night between midnight and daybreak he found the cafe closed, the cooks gone, and, being nearly famished, he invaded the larder, toasted himself some thick slices of bread, sliced them through, buttered them while hot and laid thereon everything he found in the refrigerator—cold chicken, ham and lettuce, with a spoonful of mayonnaise. The result was such an epicurean discovery as is not often made, but the story was too good to keep. He confided the recipe to his cronies, and it straightway became one of the popular dishes of the club menu, and so the father of the club sandwich, so deservedly popular, is the present British minister to Copenhagen.—Washington Herald.

Circus Daring Due to Heredity.

Alfred T. Ringling says that nine-tenths of the leading performers before the public can be included in thirty families. As sharply defined as any old English lineage, they can be traced backward in some instances more than two centuries, each generation accepting without question the heritage of spangles and tights. The circus daring and the circus muscles and the circus restlessness have descended from father to children and thence to children again. The thrill of the sawdust ring has got into the blood. From the parent trunk branches have crossed and crisscrossed until, as in the case of the Clarksons and the Demotts and the Siegrists Florenzes, great circus lines have been built up and guarded with the zealous care of a royal genealogy.—Bohemian Magazine.

Doctors Thick in New York.

The proportion of physicians to the general population is probably greater in New York city than anywhere else in the country. In the United States, for example, taking the estimated population of the census bureau for 1908 as a basis, there is one licensed physician to every 709 persons; in New York state there is one to 672 and in New York city one to only 658. It has been estimated that the physician in general practice must have a clientele of 750 persons, or 150 families, to support himself and his family in comfort, so if this estimate is accurate the New York doctor is short an average of a hundred patients, and many, of course, are further behind than that.—Medical Record.

Sardou's Way.

In the magnificent palace, near Paris, where lived the late Victorien Sardou, playwright, was a huge chest that contained numberless little boxes duly labeled. In these cardboard receptacles were notes jotted down at any time in any place, newspaper cuttings, epigrams and aphorisms of his own—a chest of ideas and plots. Sardou saw life and all events as plots and thought that the richest and wildest imagination could invent nothing so thrilling as the incidents daily recorded in the newspapers.

German Humor.

New Year's cakes in various grotesque forms were added to the regulation kind with which bakeshops and New Year's tables in Germany are decorated every year. Among those which attracted the most attention and sold best were the kaiserkuchen, which represented the German emperor with his mouth closely banded; Chancellor Bulow, as a jack in the box; President Roosevelt, rifle in hand, with a slain elephant on his back, and a Zeppelin airship carrying the British Islands away into space.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

Thoroughly cleanses the teeth and gives a refreshing sensation to the mouth, imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.—Get at McKELLIP'S. 4-13mo

WIRELESS MESSAGES.

Washington to Have the Greatest Tower Ever Erected.

The navy department at Washington has devised a system by means of which it will be possible to transmit messages by wireless telegraphy half-way across the globe without relaying.

It is its intention to build at Washington the greatest tower ever erected for the transmission of messages by wireless. This is to be 400 feet high and capable of sending messages by day or night, in summer weather and in the worst of storms, for a distance of 3,000 miles.

Those who bid on the tower are free to make it out of paper or steel, as they choose, but of whatever material is used it must be guaranteed to flash messages those 3,000 miles at all times without interruption over a test period of a full year. There have been many experiments along this line, and its success demonstrated. The Germans have built a long distance wireless tower at Nauzen, just outside of Berlin. Another is being built at Milan. The celebrated Eiffel tower in Paris is being put to this use.

The navy department is very particular about its equipment, and, while there are three towers on the Atlantic coast which are able at times to send messages 2,000 miles to Colon, still they are not satisfactory in all kinds of weather. It is a peculiar fact that bright sunlight interferes with the transmission of messages, as may a storm, and these are conditions that must be completely overcome in the new wireless tower.

It is planned as soon as the first great wireless tower at Washington has shown itself able to handle long distance messages to abandon all the small stations along the Atlantic coast, and the tower at Washington will be duplicated at Colon, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and wherever similar erections may be found necessary.

While wireless messages do not travel well over land at present—and scientists are very much in the dark as to why they don't—it is known that the radius may be increased by higher towers, more powerful electrical machines and perfect, rapid spark breakers. Results are the object of the navy department, and it is willing to ask the "whys" and "wherefores" afterward.

An effort was recently made to utilize the Washington monument for long distance wireless messages, but President Roosevelt did not approve of the plan, and the high tower which is to be built at the Washington navy yard is the outcome.

It will not be long, therefore, before the department will be able to communicate with any of the ships of either the Atlantic or Pacific fleet and hold speech with them just as though they were only a few miles apart instead of thousands.—Harper's.

Maud Muller Scoops the Snow.

Maud Muller on a winter's day went out to scoop the snow away. She cleaned the steps and sidewalk too. Her fingers and her nose were blue.

The judge came walking down the street. On Maudie he had long been sweet. He doffed his hat and made a bow. His feet slipped out; he came down—swoon!

Maud used all diplomatic craft, but spite of all that she laughed. She simply doubled up and shrieked until away the old judge creaked.

You see, the judge's wig came loose and left him looking like the deuce; also his false teeth were jarred out and scattered here and there about.

Maud Muller daily shovels snow and sometimes murmurs soft and low: "Just think! He tried my hand to win, but for that slip it might have been."—Chicago Post.

New Artificial Stone.

According to the Denver Post, a marble-like material, declared to be a great advance over other artificial stone, is now made from the waste slag of blast furnaces mixed with a little lime. The slag is crushed and powdered, one-seventh part of quicklime is added, and the mass, made into a paste with water, is pressed into molds of metal. The blocks so formed on drying have the consistency of chalk. They are placed in iron cylinders from which the air is pumped out and then replaced with carbonic acid, and after a few days in this gas the hydrate of lime becomes carbonated, binding the mass into a rock of great hardness. The finished stone takes a high polish.

Russia's Naval Reform.

St. Petersburg papers, following the recent retirement of thirteen Russian admirals, express the hope that this will be only the beginning of a clean sweep of all those naval officials who more than General Kuropatkin and the army officials are regarded as responsible for the terrible defeats in the Japanese war. The Novoe Vremya hears that, in addition to the thirteen admirals already cashiered from the Russian navy, eight more will shortly be dismissed from the service. In all, says that paper, 117 higher officers in the naval service will be dismissed.

A Prince's I O U.

An I O U for 200,000 marks was put up at public auction a few days ago at Wiesbaden and fetched the handsome sum of 700 marks. The signatory to the interesting document is a well known German prince, and there was an idea, which proved to be ill founded, that his relatives would honor the signature in order to avoid publicity.

Progressive Arizona.

Very soon railroads will be so thick in Cochise county that you can't step out of a night without catching your foot in a frog and getting run over.—Tombstone Epitaph.

THE ARMY DESERTER.

He is a Marked Man, and His Chances of Escape Are Few.

"The most persistently trailed law-breaker in the United States today is the deserter from the army," said a captain of the United States army.

"From the time he is found missing at the post where he is stationed until the inevitable hour when an officer of any of a dozen different federal and civic denominations lands him in custody he is a criminal marked for punishment, and he is shrewd indeed if he escapes.

"Four-fifths of the deserters are foreign born and professional army deserters with bad records left behind them in Europe. These men, as I understand it, deserted from armies in the old countries, came here in search of work, didn't get anything to suit them and joined our forces only to get tired and want to quit again. What they get in the end is a term in the guardhouse or in the national prison for bad soldiers.

"Beside the chances of an escaping soldier to get away from his punishment that of an ordinary jailbreaker, hounded by civil officers, is a bagatelle. In the first place, a soldier in or out of uniform is a soldier in habits and carriage, with the telltale step and mannerisms of the service. The lockstep of the state prison will wear away because it is only an incident of prison life, and the convict doing time can do it more or less perfectly, according to his inclination or the watchfulness of the guard, but the whole life of the soldier is soldiering, and he can never get away from it.

"Now, turn a man so marked out in the world with a fifty dollar reward on his head and send to every village postoffice, police station, constable, sheriff and United States marshal in the whole country his accurate description and a picture of him in two attitudes and you have placed him in the predicament of the deserting soldier and narrowed his chances to an infinitesimal bit of progress within fifty miles from the starting point without arrest."

The captain said that more money was probably spent by the government in advertising a deserter than the reward of \$50 offered for his capture.—Washington Herald.

SIZING UP THE BABY.

Varying Views of the Different Members of the Family.

This is what the Browns had to say of the latest addition to the family:

The Mother—Oh, isn't he the cutest, grandest, handsomest, smartest little fellow in the whole world? Such eyes! Such features! Such shoulders! And hear him talk, will you? Why, he understands perfectly every word I say.

The Father—There's a boy for you! Smith will brag about that kid of his, will he? Well, you just wait until this youngster is a month old, and I'll take the conceit out of Smith!

Little Bobby—So that's what the stork brought, eh? Gee, the stork must have it in for this family!

Little Bella—Oh, ma, he's swallowed all his teeth, and all his hair's blown off!

Bachelor Brother—I don't want to cause you folks any anxiety, but he's the smallest human being I ever saw outside of a dime museum. You want to feed him upon roast beef and port-horse steak right away.

Uncle Jack (a dog fancier)—Is his nose cold? Hold him up by the back of his neck and we'll see if he's got any nerve.

Grandma—There you go, spoiling the child as soon as he has his eyes open! I suppose when he's a month old we shall all have to stand on our heads to amuse him! Give me that infant this instant before he has colic and dies!

The Family Cat—Well, that settles my hash! It's either hunt a new home or become a tailless feline inside of a month. Why, that kid's got a grip on him like a longshoreman's!

The Baby—Goo-goo! Goo-goo! Goo-goo-goo! Or, in other words, I'll make it good and hot for this family about midnight!—St. Louis Republic.

His Name Was Sufficient.

San Malato, the famous Sicilian duelist, seemed to have stepped into our prosaic modern life straight from the pages of Brantome. His fame had done more than penetrate the four corners of Europe. It had reached his own home. Some misguided Sicilian bandits held up a coach one night and summoned its solitary traveler to come out. From the shadowy depths of the vehicle came two short sentences in a cold, staccato voice: "Spread out your cloaks. The mud must not spoil my boots when I descend." The cutthroats fled with the awe striking whisper of "San Malato" upon their quivering lips.—London Telegraph.

The Limit.

"What did the doctor say was the matter with you?"

"He said he didn't know."

"Well, what doctor are you going to next?"

"None. When a doctor dares to make such an admission as that he must be about as high in his profession as he can get."—London Mail.

Following Directions.

Mr. McRooney (slightly indisposed)—'Tis not enough av these pills yez got me, Norah. It says, begorry, "Take from two 't four i'ry night," an', bad cess 't thim, Ol've took thim all, an' 'tis only quarter past 3.—Pack.

Remarkable.

"What was the most remarkable episode you ever witnessed?"

"Well, I once saw a woman close a street car door."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

YOUNT'S Ladies' Idol Oxfords

\$2.50 pair.

Made in Vici Kid and Patent Colt Leathers,

Comfortable and Stylish

sizes 2 to 7.

Ask to see our view patterns of Carpet

Ingrain and Brussels,

Prices reasonable.

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Our Clothing For Spring

Represents the best made—the very newest styles and fads for dressy men, and at lowest possible prices.

We can save you money on Suits for Men and Young Men. A handsome line of Knee Pants Suits for the Boys, at very low prices.

Beautiful new designs in Shirts and Ties, for Spring and Summer.

If you want a genuine Suit to order, you would be very unwise to buy until you see us.

SHARRER & GORSUCH.

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Wall Paper and Paint.

I have an assortment of cheap Wall Papers always on hand, and a full line of samples of all grades, at low prices. Also a stock of

House, Barn, Carriage and Wagon Paints, Linseed and Coal Oil, Glass, Varnish, Turpentine, Putty, etc.

Ruberoid Roofing, Iron and Steel Roofing in galvanized or painted; Metal Shingles galvanized or painted. All orders given careful attention.

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Painting and Paper-hanging

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

Selections

DUMB MEETINGS.

Curious Method by Which Poles in Germany Evade the Law.

The curious method adopted by the oppressed Poles in Germany to evade the provisions of the new law relating to public meetings was revealed in the trial of three Polish residents of Ruhrort, in Westphalia, who had convened a political meeting.

Paragraph 19 of the new law relating to public meetings compels every speaker to use the German language. The Poles circumvent this enactment by holding "dumb" meetings, at which no word whatever is spoken.

At the beginning of this particular meeting the chairman wrote on a large blackboard on the platform an announcement that no speeches could be delivered owing to the prohibition of the use of the Polish language. The contents of the lecture which would otherwise have been delivered would be distributed among the audience in the form of a pamphlet.

This pamphlet was read by the whole audience in perfect silence. The resolutions to be submitted to the meeting were then written on the blackboard and adopted unanimously by a show of hands, still without a single word being spoken.

The public prosecutor took action against the conveners of the meeting for violating paragraph 19 of the new law, but the district court acquitted them. The public prosecutor lodged an appeal, but the higher court at Cologne upheld the judgment of the district court and confirmed the acquittal.

In consequence of this precedent Polish "dumb" meetings, which are already extremely popular in all those parts of Germany where the Poles feel the need of congregating to demonstrate their grievances, can now be held without hindrance.—London Express.

Machine Made Window Glass.

It was long believed to be impossible to make window glass by a mechanical process, but American ingenuity has overcome the obstacles, and this glass is now made in all sizes and thicknesses by the Colburn process. Such glass cannot be made by pressure, because the surfaces thus produced are imperfectly transparent. The method of allowing the molten glass to fall through a narrow slit was also tried without success, for the surfaces became striated. The process of drawing, by lifting the molten glass in sheets, was finally adopted. But this required many ingenious devices to prevent the glass from contracting into columnar or cylindrical forms. All these difficulties have been overcome, so that it is no longer necessary to produce transparent sheets of glass solely by the old blowing methods.—Youth's Companion.

Europe's War Chests.

At the present time and for the future as well there is lying at the Bank of France, in Paris, a reserve gold store of £160,000,000, which is, in fact, writes one correspondent, "looked upon as a war fund, beside which the £20,000,000 of Germany looks very small." But the German kriegsschatz, or emergency war chest fund, amounts only to £6,000,000, and it is lying not in the Reichsbank at Berlin, but in the vaults of the Julius tower, in the fortress of Spandau, near the capital, against the coming of Germany's next evil day. It has been lying there as a dead fund ever since Germany received from France her war indemnity of £250,000,000, from which it was taken.

Bullfighting in Spain.

It was thought that bullfights were gradually losing their popularity in Spain. The reports for the year 1907 seemed indeed to indicate a distinct tendency in that direction. Those for 1908, however, do not confirm this view. In the course of last year 745 bullfights took place in Spain, and 3,838 bulls were killed in the arena. Before dying some of these bulls managed to leave behind something more than the mere record of death, for it is announced that in the contests four of their human opponents were killed and 181 injured.—London Post.

The Hurry Fad.

"Mr. Cleveland," said a Princeton lecturer, "had little sympathy with the rush and hurry that the American business man so complacently affects—no sympathy with train and boat dispatch, with the lunch table telephone, the letter phonograph and other bluffs. 'Don't rush so,' Mr. Cleveland once said to me. 'Lightning might do a great deal more if it wasn't always in such a awful hurry.'"—Washington Star.

China's Early Paper Money.

As in many lines of industry, China led the way among the nations in the use of paper currency in business. Since the fifteenth century, however, no paper money has been issued in the Celestial empire, and it is due only to China's industrial and commercial growth that the government has recently appointed a commission to investigate the matter.—System.

High Priced Fish.

A member of the Aquarium society of Philadelphia, an organization for the breeding of fancy fish, recently received a diploma for a particularly fine goldfish. The glistening, scaly little thing weighed less than two ounces, but an offer of \$100 was promptly made for it. Fish at nearly \$1,000 a pound—think of it!



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

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

Sloan's Liniment

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

Price 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.



A Gale by Another Name.

Doubtless there were many puzzled readers when a deep sea skipper rolled into this harbor a few days ago and reported that his ship had been belated by a gale which had piped up to "force 10." "Force 10," it was explained, meant something like a hurricane. It is a term borrowed from the Beaufort scale, a scheme of wind measurements devised by the British admiral Beaufort before the days of ocean going steam. Force 1 was a calm, force 2 a light breeze, and so on up to the hurricane velocity. Perhaps, too, the Beaufort scale may give a clue to those who have been wondering for some time at the title of a popular German picture. It is just one expanse of frowning cloud and storm tossed billow, and the artist has named it "windstarke 10, 11."—New York Sun.

Digging For Money.

The honest workman was engaged in excavating operations—i. e., he was digging. The stray wayfarer of the inquisitive turn of mind stopped for a moment to look on. "My man," said the S. W. at length, "what are you digging for?" The H. W. looked up. "Money," he replied. "Money?" ejaculated the amazed S. W. "And when do you expect to strike it?" "Saturday," replied the H. W. and resumed operations.

Wasted Effort.

Kind Old Lady (talking to a tramp)—Have you ever made an effort to get work? Tramp—Yes, ma'am. Last month I got work for two members of my family, but neither of them would take it.—London Telegraph.

His Periodical.

"Do you take any periodicals?" asked the new clergyman on his first round of parish visits. "Well, I don't," replied the woman "but my husband takes 'em frequent I do wish you'd try to get him to sign the pledge."

We do not know how cheap the seeds of happiness are or we should scatter them oftener.—Lowell.

Two Straight Streets.

In viewing Manhattan from a point of vantage on the Metropolitan tower, nearly 700 feet from the sidewalk, one is chiefly impressed by the rigid lines which Park and Madison avenues cut through the length of the island. A tapeline drawn through a miniature model city could not be straighter. A twelve inch rifle discharged at Twenty-third street would send its bullet straight into Harlem without touching a building on either side.—New York Post.

A Hard One.

Mrs. Nuvoe Reash—Did you get my letter? Mrs. Bloodgood—The one where you asked me to your holiday house party? Mrs. Nuvoe Reash—Exactly. Mrs. Bloodgood—No, I didn't get it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Bled Him.

He—Yes, the rascals bled me. She—Bled! I'm surprised to hear you using slang. He—Who says it's slang! They took away my circulating medium, didn't they?—Boston Transcript.

HE HATED LONG PRAYERS.

And Well He Might After His Agonizing Experience.

"It happened," said the colonel, "that there were two colored preachers inhabiting cells in the penitentiary at Frankfort at the same time. If I remember aright, both were sentenced for polygamy, but old Sam was a Methodist parson, while old Jake was of the Baptist faith. It seems that Sam had done something to greatly offend the warden, and the punishment decided on was an old fashioned lashing. Some weeks after the affair came off the Rev. Sam, whom I had known from boyhood, was telling me about it.

"I didn't mind de whippin' so much, Mars Jack, ef it hadn't been for de way old Jake acted. You see, de warden he said to me: 'Sam, I's gwine to whip you and 'low de whippin' will do you a whole heap uv good. I's gwine to let old Jake pray for you, and de blows will continue to fall on your black hide while Jake's pra'r is agoin' on. When he comes to a final stop den de punishment will likewise end."

"Land sakes, Mars Jack, I knowed it was all up wid me den, for dat ignorant old nigger never did know when it was time to get up off'n his knees! De fac' dat a po' human bein' was in distress wasn't gwine to make a bit uv difference wid him. Well, sir, it was jes' like I 'spected it'd be. Dey brought me out, and old Jake, de old villun, started in, and as fast as he prayed de warden come down on me wid a whip dat cut like a knife. I never did want to hear a pra'r come to an end so bad in my life, but it weren't any use. Every time I thought he was mos' through old Jake took a fresh hold, and down come de licks harder'n ever. Shorely it seemed to me like he prayed a month, and Mars Jack, I wants to tell you right now dat I am sot against long pra'rs for de rest uv my life."—Washington Post.

The Way of Authors.

James Whitcomb Riley is evidently no believer in the greatness or enduring quality of modern literature. Some time ago a friend was talking to him about the good times that novelists of today have compared with those of the past.

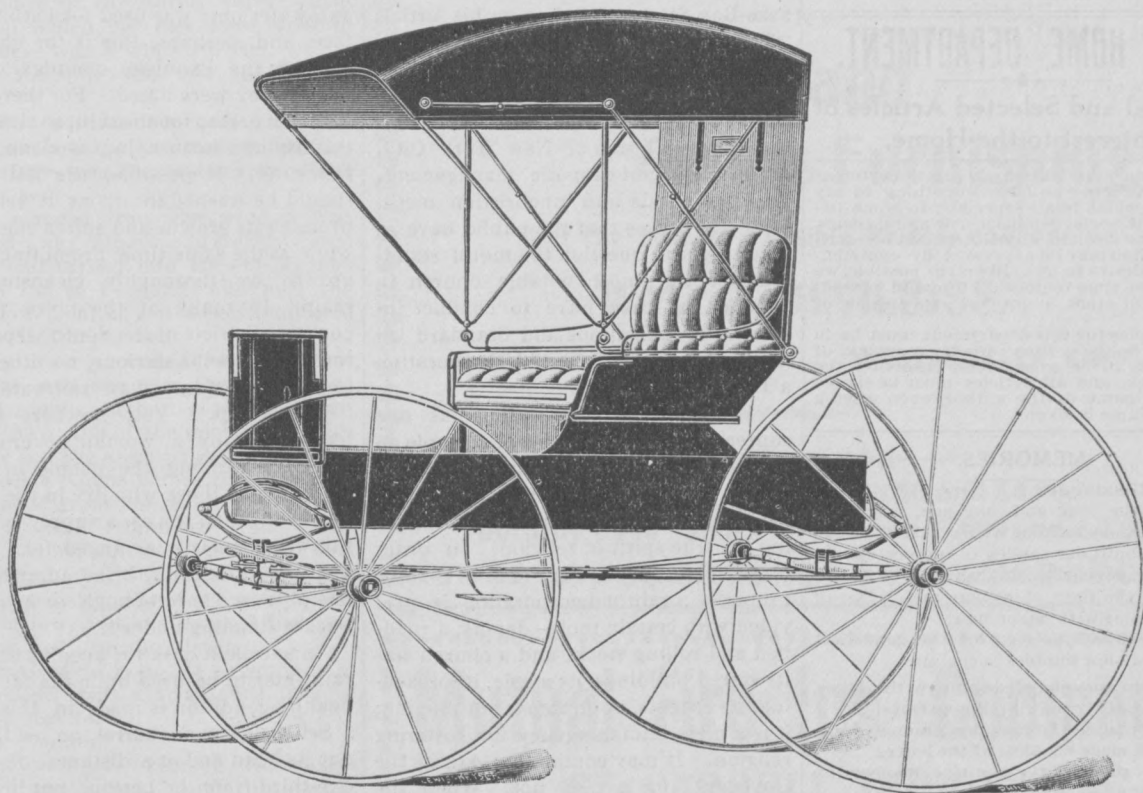
"You modern writers don't work so hard," he said, "and you are paid twenty times as much as you ought to be."

Mr. Riley gently shook his head. "You labor under a misapprehension, my boy," he replied. "The chief difference between the old authors and those of today is simply this: They died and their works live; our works die and we live—as best we can."—Judge.

The Thieves of Canton.

Canton, China, at present is full of robbers. It is said that in some parts the people are really afraid to go to rest at night, inasmuch as it is certain that thieves will enter and rob the place. Accordingly some one sits up, while others sleep. The following is a queer criticism of China's police by a correspondent: "We have a police force whose work consists mostly in sleeping at post or helping the nearest shopkeeper to chop wood or a neighboring blacksmith to blow his fire."

HOW ABOUT THIS BUGGY FOR \$39.50?



It speaks for itself. With each Spring the question of a new Carriage comes up. The above price good for one week only. Watch for our Buggy Ad next week!

Nickel and Brass Mounted Harness, \$7.99 Cash.

CUT PRICES FOR THE FOLLOWING WEEK:

Land Rollers, \$23.00.

Walking Cultivators, "Famous Ohio," \$16.00.

Lever Spring-tooth Harrows—\$13.50 for 15 tooth; \$15.50 for a 17 tooth.

Riding Cultivators, from \$17.50 up.

Deere Corn Planters, \$35.00 Spot Cash.

One 1-Horse Wagon, new; Spot Cash Price, to move it quick, \$31.50.

D. W. GARNER.

ROTTEN COTTON GLOVES.

The Origin of a One Time Popular Slang Phrase.

The origin of "rotten cotton gloves," a phrase which for some years belonged to the slang of England and America, is worth relating. At a time when John le Hay was playing at the Prince of Wales' he was "commanded" to give his ventriloquial performance at a birthday entertainment at Sandringham.

His two figures, the usual squeaky old lady and the usual rude old man, had been newly dressed for the occasion, that their clothes might not suffer too keenly by comparison with the rich surroundings. But when Mr. le Hay had placed them in position and was about to begin his "show" he found to his disgust that his costumer had forgotten to change the old man's dirty cotton gloves for a pair of new kids.

The tone of shabbiness this gave to the male figure was too conspicuous to be ignored by poor Mr. le Hay, and in an eternal half minute his quick wit found a way out of the trouble for him.

"A nice thing," remarked the male doll, looking around at the royal audience with alarm, "bringing me to a swell house like this in these terrible gloves!"

This caused so much amusement that the ventriloquist decided to make more of the "wheeze," and the badly behaved old gentleman's incessant grumble throughout the entertainment, "rotten cotton gloves," proved one of the chief successes of the evening.

The "line" was in all Mr. le Hay's subsequent performances in America as well as in England, and if, say, a man had had a bad deal in Wall street or in Throgmorton avenue it was the usual thing to say that he had a "rotten cotton deal."—London M. A. P.

A Bad Change.

While holding a term of court at Augusta once Judge Walton sentenced a man to seven years in prison for a grave crime. The respondent's counsel asked for a mitigation of the sentence on the ground that the prisoner's health was very poor. "Your honor," said he, "I am satisfied that my client cannot live out half that term, and I beg of you to change the sentence." "Well, under those circumstances," said the judge, "I will change the sentence, I will make it for life instead of seven years." It is almost needless to add that the respondent chose to abide by the original sentence, which the judge permitted him to elect.—Argonaut.

Fine Old Spanish Emeralds.

"Fine old Spanish emeralds" is a phrase which means something quite different from what it seems to imply. There never was an emerald mined in Spain, but after the conquest of Peru the conquerors brought home great quantities of loot, of which emeralds formed an important part. In this way the finest emeralds came into possession of the old Spanish families, and as very few had been seen in Europe previous to that time all the best stones soon became classed as fine old Spanish emeralds. Today the expression still applies to the best emeralds of any source.

Japanese Justice.

When a dog barks at night in Japan the owner is arrested and sentenced to work a year for the neighbors that were disturbed. The dog gets off easier, being simply killed.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Happy are the miseries that end in joy.—German Proverb.

Direct Answers.

The negroes of Africa are simple and direct in speech. It never occurs to them, writes Mr. R. H. Milligan in "The Jungle Folk in Africa," that the purpose of language is to conceal thought, and to commiserate the African for his color is a waste of sympathy. In illustration of this Mr. Milligan gives an amusing conversation with one of his pupils. One day when I was talking to Bojedi something in the course of the conversation prompted me to ask him whether he would like to be a white man. He replied respectfully but emphatically in the negative. I wished to know his reason. He hesitated to tell me, but I was insistent, and at last he replied: "Well, we think that we are better looking."

I gaped when I thought of the vastly ill looking faces I had seen in the jungles, and in apology for myself I said:

"But you have not seen us in our own country, where there is no malaria and where we are not yellow and green."

He quietly asked what color we were in our own country, to which I promptly replied, "Pink and white."

Looking at me steadily for a moment, he remarked:

"Mr. Milligan, if I should see you in your own country I don't believe I should know you."

Long Winded Preachers.

Dean Lefroy, who expressed the opinion that ten minutes is long enough for a sermon, would have met with scant sympathy from some divines of past centuries, says the Westminster Gazette.

Thomas Hooker considered three hours a fair average allowance for a sermon, though, on one occasion, when he was ill, he let his congregation off more lightly. Pausing at the end of fifteen minutes, he rested awhile and then continued his homily for two hours longer. Cranmer's sermons were each a small book when set up in type, and Baxter, Knox, Bunyan and Calvin rarely reached "Lastly, my brethren," under two hours.

George Herbert once said: "The parson exceeds not an hour in preaching, because all ages have thought that a competency," but a certain rector of Bilbury, Gloucestershire, was of another opinion, for he never sat down under two hours. The squire, we learn, usually withdrew after the text was announced, smoked his pipe outside and returned for the blessing.

Revenge in Ceylon.

A system of Cingalese "black magic" peculiar to the island is still practiced in some parts of Ceylon. It is stated that there are 4,440 different methods of causing ill to others. Here is a translation of one of these methods of dealing with your enemy:

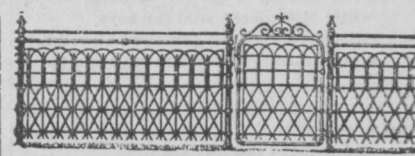
"On Sunday eleven peya"—one peya equals twenty-four English minutes—"after sunrise Yama Devi"—the god of death and judgment—"goes to the west. Start at this hour; take a meal of bluish rice; dress in red colored garments.

"Take a root of ginger at the time of the zodiac of Aries; write on it the name of your rival, charm it 108 times, wrap it in a golden colored cloth and place it in your waist.

"When you meet your rival, look straight into his face and break the root in your hand. Within nine peyas he will be killed by an elephant, and when seven months elapse six other persons of his family will meet their doom."—Ceylon National Review.

The intellect of the wise is like glass; it admits the light of heaven and reflects it.—Hare.

Ornamental and Iron Fences!



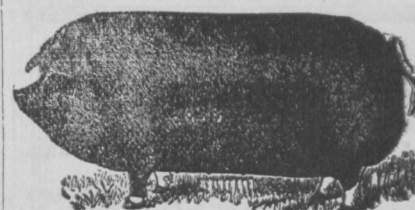
All parties desiring to erect Lawn, Cemetery or Farm Fences, give me a call. I have some of the best fences on the market, and guarantee to give you satisfaction, both in price and workmanship.

LAWN FURNITURE

and everything in the ornamental gate line.

Wm. E. Burke, Agent.

3-13-3m TANETOWN, MD.



Duroc Jersey Reds.

Do you want good hogs? Then buy good breeders from a registered herd. Do not use scrub stock when you can get thoroughbreds reasonable. Write for description and price, or call and select your choice, as I have a nice bunch to select from.

SAMUEL A. ENSOR,

2-20-3m NEW WINDSOR, MD.

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,

6-13M Taneytown, Md.

Wanted At Once



500 Horses & Mules

to ship to Southern Market.

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

HOWARD J. SPALDING,

12-5-1f LITTLESTOWN, PA.

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.

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

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

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

MEMORIES.

(For the Record.)

'Twas in the long and long ago, when our memory buttons we wore;
When we built our castles of empty spoils,
and reveled in childish lore;

'Twas in the days of swings and jacks; of dollys with flaxen hair;
When we curled the stem of the dandelion,
and blew bubbles in the air.

'Twas when we gambled through the lanes,
and along the rippling streams;
When we platted the timothy grass so long,
and made chaplets of the leaves;

When we plucked the red-ripe raspberries
and filled our pails to the brim;
When we had a "make believe" tea party,
and invited all our kin.

'Twas in the days of licorice drops, and taffy
moulded in bars;
When we peered into the crystal case, and
chose our sweets from the jars;

'Twas far back in those other days; I recall
it all so fondly;
There's an ache in my heart to-day, of Honor
and Betsy Donnelly.

'Twas down on ancient Pink street, those
dames kept a little shop;
'Twas there our childish feet fled fast, for
candy, cake and top.

I remember well the wooden steps, and the
bell which hung over the door,
The Windsor chairs, the Hathaway stove, and
the squeaky, creaky floor.

These ancient dames, how they loved their cats
of these there were twenty or more—
They slept on the chairs, on the window-sills,
and behind the little shop-door.

Miss Honor indulged in her favorite book,
while Miss Betsy sold the toys.
What, with cake and candy, pencil and book,
filled our minds with a storehouse of joys.

There were pattering feet, rushing down Pink
street, as we hurried to Honor's store;
There were Tad and Abbie, May and Fannie,
and a host I did not know—

These were the little shaker girls, with their
ribbons and trills so neat—
They had chosen me for their faerie queen,
with my wand for their wandering feet.

This primitive home of these sisters twain,
was neat and unpretentious;
Their walk in life without reproach; in business,
conscientious.

In the early morn, while the town still slept,
these sisters found their way
To the little church below the hill, and again,
at the close of day.

When the shadows of the past come back, I
see two stones of gray
In the little Catholic church-yard where these
sainted sisters lay.

Where the morning rings the angelus, and the
children tell their beads;
The long ago comes back to me, and I think
of their cobble deeds.

In the public square was the old town pump,
which stood like a sentinel tall;
Its floor of plank, its handle of iron, with a
knob like a cannon ball.

When Bolivar shuffled to his morning's task
and threw that handle up,
'Twas a signal that brought the grazing kine
and the boy with his small tin-cup.

You say these land-marks are no more, and
their memory has been stilled;
'Tis like the hush of a singer's voice life's
music has never filled;

Like a troubled dream of a vanished hand,
or a name we long to call;
It is here the eternal strife of life, comes to
us, one and all.

We turn now to the blacksmith shop, on our
way to Eagleton Hall,
Where we lingered to see the furnace of fire,
and to watch the sparks as they'd fall.

A sacred edifice stands on this site; on the
sky is mirrored a spire,
Where the silver-toned orator sends to your
soul the living tongue of fire.

The gravelled path which led to the hall, was
bordered with April flowers;
The jonquils held up their goblets of gold, to
catch the pearls from the showers;

There were tulips of red, of yellow, and green
and crocus of varied hue;
There were hyacinths, carnine and pink and
cream, and more with touches of blue.

Within these walls, were golden rules, and a
patron saint whom we loved;
He carried with him a cultured mien, as
through the hall he moved;

Of mathematics he formed a part, and in
English he had no peer;
This grand old man ruled every heart, with
love, and not with fear.

'Twas in the long and long ago, we left this
hall of learning,
But when the past comes back to us, it sets
our hearts to yearning.

To learn of those in the world's great chant,
Of those who have come and gone,
Like the autumn leaves which strew the
ground on a cold November morn.

On the brow of the hill stood the mulberry
tree, with its purple fruit so ripe;
Beneath its spreading branches, there rested
many a knight.

Upon its trunk, names may be found, inscribed
by friends of mine;
They were carved there in the long ago, to
tell us the flight of time.

This tree has sheltered many a race from the
burning heat of noon;
Its leaves were touched by an artist's brush,
and silvered by the moon.

Beneath its spreading branches, lords and
ladies might be found,
Who belonged to the old patrician stock of
ancient Taneytown.

To the left of the town is a verdant spot, an
ideal resting place;
In this acre of peaceful beauty, are the
mounds of a sturdy race.

Er'e our youthful hearts knew sorrow, when
life was a dream so bright,
'Twas there we hunted strawberries, and blew
the daisies white.

The sickle of Death has reaped our flowers,
And taken our loved ones away;
We watch the shadows which come and go,
and our hearts are lonely and gray.

They lived their lives, and decked the earth
with the beauty of their souls;
Their spirits reflect their loveliness, like the
rose above the mound.

Frederick, Md. HELEN ROOT LILLY.

The Richest Church in America.

"What then is this Trinity Church?" asks Ray Stannard Baker in his article "The Case Against Trinity," which appears in the *American Magazine* for May. Mr. Baker in a scathing arraignment of the vestrymen and the rector of Old Trinity Church of New York City, tells the story of despotic management, mis-used funds and unchristian methods. He claims that the public have as much right to question the moral standards of the most notable church in America as they have to conduct insurance investigations and Standard Oil inquiries. He calls Trinity corporation a Trust and says:

"Every human institution has one supreme function: to serve the people in one way or another. A railroad corporation serves by carrying freight and passengers; a church serves by promoting the true spirit of religion. In order to perform its service to the people properly, a railroad corporation is provided with certain tools—depots, a road-bed and rolling stock; and a church has its spired buildings, its music, its preaching, its schools. A church is not religion; it is a mere human agency for fostering religion. It may contain the Ark of the Covenant, or it may not. When the people, then, arise to criticize the church, they are not attacking religion, but rather the public service of the institution which assumes to promote religion. It is as proper to ask of a church as of a railroad company: Is it doing its work efficiently?"

"Like many of the great trusts and corporations, Trinity has become inordinately wealthy. No church in the world, perhaps, has so much property and such a varied and costly equipment. The value of its property is beyond \$50,000,000. Of this about two-thirds is distinctly church property, untaxed; for Trinity parish not only owns the magnificent church which stands in the midst of the spacious and beautiful (and enormously valuable) old church yard at the head of Wall Street, but it owns and conducts nine other churches, some of them nearly as large as Old Trinity itself. It also owns a number of church houses, school buildings, a hospital, and a cemetery, all of which are included in its list of untaxed church property. This vast machinery of service is controlled by Trinity parish, a corporation similar to other business corporations, except that the directors are known as vestrymen, the general manager as Rector, and the stockholders as communicants. Like many other corporations, Trinity has a large income-producing investment outside of its actual operating plant. About one-third of its property—to the value of over \$16,000,000 (assessed value, as given in the Trinity report, \$13,646,300)—is in rented lands and tenements. In short, it is a big business corporation; calling it a church does not change its character."

A Large Contract.

When Robt. S. McKinney the enterprising druggist, first offered a 50 cent package of Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at half price, and guaranteed to return the money if it did not cure, he thought it probable from his experience with other medicines for these diseases, that he would have a good many packages returned.

Robt. S. McKinney wants every person in Taneytown who has constipation, dyspepsia, headaches, or liver trouble to come to his store or send him 25 cents by mail and get 60 doses of the best medicine ever made at half the regular price, with his personal guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure.

To those suffering with dizziness, headache, poor digestion, constipation and straining. Dr. Howard's specific offers quick relief.

The Proper Position for Sleeping.

The French doctors claim to have discovered that the proper position in which to sleep is to have the head to the north and the feet pointing south. Any other position, such as east and west is contrary to the laws of nature, says the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*. Persons whose heads are placed east and west, therefore, lie in the wrong position at night, and, instead of getting rest and comfort, they only wear themselves out in sleep. It was by measuring what they call the "neuro-psychological currents" in man that the two savants came to this conclusion.

When awake, they further state, another position, namely, east or west, is the best for any prolonged activity. Owners of factories and offices where a large number of persons are regularly employed would, they add, find it to their advantage to have their establishments facing east and west. More work can be got out of a man in this position with much less fatigue. If literary men want to write a good composition they should sit at their desks facing the east. How simple, after all, it will be hereafter to write better than Homer or Shakespeare, or to paint a masterpiece which would fill Michael Angelo with envy!

To build up a "run down" horse quickly, prevent Colic and keep the animal in good appetite, use Fairfield's Blood Tonic for Horses Only. It purifies the blood, regulates the bowels and exterminates worms. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

Rainwater for the Toilet.

Among the belles of the last generation rainwater only was used for bathing the face, and, perhaps, this is the chief secret of the exquisite complexions for which they were noted. For there is no balm on earth, for the skin, so cleansing, healing and beautifying as clean, fresh rainwater. If possible, the hair, too, should be washed in it, as it tends to promote its growth and soften the locks, while at the same time promoting their growth by thoroughly cleansing the scalp. In many of the more remote country districts of the South, especially the mountainous sections, no other hair tonics are known than rainwater and "sheep's dip." Yet, nowhere is the hair so literally a woman's "crowning glory" as among the people of these regions. To those who live in the country, or in small towns, a supply of fresh rainwater is easily arranged for. Many a city roof, too, may be so adapted that one pipe is short enough to permit a bucket standing under it.

An excellent cask for keeping the stale rainwater to be used upon the face in a healthy condition is made in this way: Set the cask or barrel on end, take out its head and at a distance of about one-third from the bottom, put in a false bottom pierced with holes. This shelf is then covered with a layer of clean small pebbles, over which a quantity of charcoal made from wood or bones and fine sand should be laid to the depth of an inch, and this is then covered with another layer of clean pebbles. Over this filtering shelf another must be placed, pierced also with holes to prevent the water above rushing out too fast and disturbing the sand, charcoal and pebble bed below. At the bottom of the barrel a tap is placed to draw off the water as wanted, and except when taking on a new supply of its beautifying fluid the rain water barrel must be kept tightly closed. When using the water upon the face or hands have it only a little over blood warm—never cold or boiling hot—and for cleansing purposes use a pure hygienic, tar or castile soap. Cheap soaps are most harmful to the skin. In fact, it is poor judgment that economizes on a face soap, for a tenth of the price spent on repairing the damage of a bad one will buy a soap guaranteed the world over for purity.

Lived 152 Years.

Wm. Parr—England's oldest man—married the third time at 120, worked in the fields till 132 and lived 20 years longer. People should be youthful at 80. James Wright, of Sparlock, Ky., shows how to remain young. "I feel just like a 16-year-old boy," he writes, "after taking six bottles of Electric Bitters. For thirty years Kidney trouble made life a burden, but the first bottle of this wonderful medicine convinced me I had found the greatest cure on earth. They're a godsend to weak, sickly run-down or old people. Try them. 50c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown."

Woman's Home Companion for May.

The burden of our changing social order falls upon our daughters, claims the *Woman's Home Companion* for May, and this magazine shows by striking examples and figures how topsyturvy is our way of training girls.

In this same issue is a charming article by Margaret Sangster, showing that the millionaire mother is by no means as black as she is painted. Mary Heaton Vorse, in her own inimitable style proves that if we are fat it is our own fault.

In more serious mood is a trip through the Metropolitan Museum of Art with Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke as guide. This valuable article is illustrated by exquisite reproductions of famous paintings. Other articles of interest are "The Art of Economy," by Mrs. John Van Vorst, and "The Commuters of New York," by Albert Bigelow Paine. "An Imperial Wraith," by Clara Morris, contains charming reminiscences of the Empress Eugenie. "Lucy Green," a friendless seventeen-year-old girl, tells how she went to Boston penniless, in search of a job, and how she got one. "Afraid" is a story in Zona Gale's exquisite style, "Hearts and the Highway" has Cyrus Townsend Brady's usual swing and dash, and "The Four Adventures" is another story by Hulbert Footner, whose freshness and humor have established his reputation.

This issue of the *Woman's Home Companion* is distinguished by two features—a poem entitled "The Grandmother," by James Oppenheim, and a full-page drawing by Harrison Fisher, showing Margaret and Gerard, from "The Cloister and the Hearth."

Two Preventives Against Moths.

Take one fourth of an ounce each of ground cloves and caraway seed, one ounce of dried common salt, one half pound of lavender flowers free from the stalk and one half ounce each of dried thyme and mint. Mix well together, and put in cambric or silk bags. These scent bags, if placed among clothes, will preserve them from moths and give a pleasant odor.

If you are troubled with moths in the house, try putting blotting paper well saturated with turpentine in the drawers, among the furs and bedclothes, or wherever there is any danger of the moths working their depredations; it can even be put along the edges of carpets. Turpentine is the best preventive of moths I have discovered.—*Woman's Home Companion* for May.

An Old-Fashioned Farm.

Somebody has to wind the clocks.
And mend the locks,
And tend the flocks.
Somebody has to do the chores
That come by scores.
Somebody has to spade and plough,
And milk the cow,
(Do you know how?)
Somebody has to shear the sheep,
And plant and reap,
With little sleep—
That's father.

Somebody has to mend the socks,
And starch the frocks,
And clean the crocks.
Somebody has to wash the floors,
And dust the doors.
Somebody has to boil and bake,
And fry the steak.
Somebody has to buy things cheap,
And wash and sweep,
With little sleep—
That's mother.

Somebody has to milk and toil
And freeze or broil.
Somebody has to look ahead,
Sometime with dread.
Somebody has to do the work
(No chance to shirk,)
And by and by,
With one more sigh,
Somebody'll just lie down and die—
That's both of them.

The Most Common Cause of Suffering.

Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease, for the reason that it is the most common of all ills, and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that Chamberlain's Liniment will afford relief, and make rest and sleep possible. In many cases the relief from pain, which is at first temporary, has become permanent, while in old people subject to chronic rheumatism, often brought on by dampness or changes in the weather, a permanent cure cannot be expected; the relief from pain which this liniment affords is alone worth many times its cost. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown.

Hero of the Messina Earthquake.

The May *McClure's* contains a letter written by a survivor of the Messina earthquake. She describes the heroic behavior of a fellow sufferer.

"A young man, whom I shall never forget, a cripple, with only one leg, clambering with a crutch among the ruins, saved scores of people. Unfiring, he searched among the wreckage, he brought back to us everything he could find; he took bits of chocolate out of his mouth to put into the mouths, forever open, of the crying children."

"A marvel, in truth, was the forethought of this man. Where did he unearth a crate of apples? He hid them, he defended them from the violence of the greedy; and through the night he went among the huts, distributing quarters of apple to each one of us in his turn, with calculating parsimony, with implacable justice. I shall remember him as long as I live, that fragment of a man among the fragments of a city. He explored the ruined city in every direction, to find a way of escape, to open a road for us. We could see him hanging like a mountain goat over the edge of frightful precipices. At night he never rested unless it were to make a known pillow of himself for those who did not where to lay their heads, amid the mire, the blood, and the ruin. The name of this hero is Salvatore Stellario. What became of him when the anguished fight for the preservation of life had ceased, and we saw the fire close at hand, after a night spent under the rain, dreadful scourge, amid continual earthquakes, the horrors of darkness, cold, fear, the ever fainter moaning of the hurt? They told me he sought safety in the direction of the railway. Perhaps I shall see him again."

Kills to Stop the Fiend.

The worst foe for 12 years of John Deye, of Gladwin, Mich., was a running ulcer. He paid doctors over \$400.00 without benefit. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve killed the ulcer and cured him. Cures Fever-Sores, Boils, Felons, Eczema, Salt Rheum. Infallible for Piles, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Corns. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown.

What's in McClure's.

President Taft, in an article in *McClure's Magazine* for May, answers the critics of the Panama Canal. He declares that the lock type was the best type of canal to build, and he dares hope that it will be finished before 1915, and that the cost will fall below Colonel Goethal's latest estimate of \$297,000,000. Arthur Woods, a Deputy Police Commissioner in New York City, contributes a timely article on the Black Hand Society which was responsible for the murder of Detective Petrosino; Judson C. Welliver describes the latest monopoly.

"The National Water Power Trust," George F. Parker quotes Cleveland's opinions of McKinley, Bryan, Cortelyou and others; Benjamin Brooks describes the work of "The Webfoot Engineer," and makes clear to the layman the mysteries of tunnel-building; Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, writes about the part played by "The Vine in Roman History," and a Tuscan lady, who was in Messina at the time of the earthquake, contributes a human document on that great disaster. There are four good short stories, and another instalment of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "Marriage a la Mode."

Impossible to be Well

It is impossible to be well, simply impossible, if the bowels are constipated. You must pay attention to the laws of nature, or suffer the consequences. Undigested material, waste products, poisonous substances, must be removed from the body at least once each day, or there will be trouble. A sluggish liver is responsible for an immense amount of suffering and serious disease. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills. He knows why they act directly on the liver. Trust him. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Famous Riddle.

Here is the famous riddle by Bishop Wilberforce: I am a singular piece of mechanism, as all allow. I have a chest; two lids; two musical instruments; a number of articles indispensable to a carpenter; two lofty trees; two good fish; a number of shellfish; a fine stag; a number of small animals, swift and shy; two playful animals; a number of weather-cocks; two established measures, two implements of war; whips, without handles; the steps of a hotel; the sides of a vote; fine flowers; a fruit; two scholars; two places of worship; ten Spanish noblemen; a way out of a difficulty; a poor bed; a desert place; a probable remark of Nebuchadnezzar when eating grass. The answer to this strange riddle is the Human Body, which has a chest, two eyelids, two (ear) drums, nails, palms, soles, muscles, hart, hares, calves, vases, feet, hands, arms, lashes, inn-steps, ayes and noses, tulips, Adam's apple, pupils, temples, ten-dons, cheek, pallet, waste, (eye-brows) "I browse."

Pet Animal Cemetery.

Paris has a pet animal cemetery where thousands of dogs, cats, parrots and other animals are buried. Many of the inscriptions on the monuments are affecting in the extreme. "O Sappho!" is recorded above the grave of a toy terrier. "If my soul cannot join yours, dear and noble friend, I do not wish for salvation without thee! I shall wish, like thee, to slumber forever in the sleep that knows no awaking."

Over the resting place of a King Charles spaniel one reads: "I shall regret thee eternally, dear little one! How empty henceforth shall my life be without thee, dear little bowwow!"

An Expert.

She—How can you be so sure that you are in love with me and with no one else? Even I wonder at times whether there is a possibility of absolute certainty in such matters. He—You lack experience and the confidence it begets. I've been in love forty times and know every symptom.—*Trois Free Press.*

Politeness.

"Politeness costs nothing," said the proverbialist. "Which may explain," answered Miss Cayenne, "why some people of ostentatious wealth have so little use for it."—*Washington Star.*

A HARD TASKMASTER.

Agassiz Forced His Pupils to Find Out For Themselves.

When I sat down before my tin pan Agassiz brought me a small fish, placing it before me with the rather stern requirement that I should study it, but should on no account talk to any one concerning it or read anything concerning fishes until I had his permission so to do. To my inquiry, "What shall I do?" he said in effect: "Find out what you can without damaging the specimen. When I think that you have done the work I will question you." In the course of an hour I thought I had compassed that fish. But Agassiz, though always within call, concerned himself no further with me that day nor the next nor for a week. At first this neglect was distressing. But I saw that it was a game, for he was, as I discerned rather than saw, covertly watching me. So I set my wits to work upon the thing and in the course of a hundred hours or so thought I had done much, a hundred times as much as seemed possible at the start. I felt full of the subject and probably expressed it in my bearing. As for words about it then, there were none from my master, except his cheery "Good morning." At length on the seventh day came the question, "Well?" and my disgorge of learning to him as he sat on the edge of my table, puffing his cigar. At the end of the hour's telling he swung off and away, saying, "That is not right."

I went at the task anew, discarded my first notes, and in another week of ten hours a day labor I had results which astonished myself and satisfied him. Still there was no trace of praise in words or manner. He signified that it would do by placing before me about a half a peck of bones, telling me to see what I could make of them, with no further directions to guide me. Two months or more went to this task, with no other help than an occasional looking over my grouping with the stereotyped remark, "That is not right." Finally the task was done, and I was again set upon alcoholic specimens.—"Autobiography of Professor Shaler" in Atlantic.

HE FED THE STAFF.

Fine Dinner For a Hungry Crowd on a Small Capital.

Years ago the late Senator E. W. Carmack was editor of the Nashville Democrat, a paper that had a precarious life and flickered out on Thanksgiving day.

When the staff came around on Thanksgiving afternoon Carmack met them with the announcement that the paper was dead and that they were all without jobs. This was sadder than it seems now, for the paper had not been paying salaries for some time.

"Boys," said Carmack, "it's all over. The sheet is dead. But we shall not want for a Thanksgiving day dinner. How much money have we?" A search of all pockets showed \$4.70.

"Plenty," said Carmack. "Come with me." They went to the best restaurant and sat down, and Carmack ordered a sumptuous dinner, with turkey and everything complete. After the dinner was over and the diners were smoking the best cigars the house had Carmack called the waiter in his grandest manner and said: "Boy, you have served us admirably. We are more than pleased. Here is a small sum to compensate you for your trouble and as a slight token of our gratification."

"Thank yo', boss," grinned the waiter; "thank yo'. But how about this yere check of \$19.70 for that dinner you all just had?"

"Boy," exclaimed Carmack, "what is your status here? Are you a waiter or are you the financial manager of this concern?"

"Deed, boss, I's only a waiter."

"Well, then," said Carmack, "don't trouble yourself about the financial affairs of the place. Leave that to the manager." And he stalked out, followed by the feasted staff.

But he paid when fortune smiled again.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Classified Advertisements.

Dentistry.

J. S. MYERS, D. D. S. J. E. MYERS, D. D. S.
MYERS BROS., Surgeon Dentists,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Dental work. CROWN and BRIDGE work a specialty. PLATE WORK and REPAIRING will be given prompt attention.

GAS ADMINISTERED.
J. E. MYERS will be in New Windsor, every day except the first Friday and Saturday of each month.
I will be in Taneytown, 1st Wednesday of each month.
J. S. MYERS will be in Taneytown the first Friday and Saturday of each month.
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USE OUR

Special Notice Column

FOR SHORT ADS.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI.—Second Quarter, For May 9, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xiii, 13-52. Memory Verses, 38, 39—Golden Text, Acts xiii, 49—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

Crossing from Cyprus to the mainland, they landed at Perga, where they do not seem to have preached the gospel at this time, but they did on their return journey (xiv, 25). For some reason John Mark left them here and returned to Jerusalem, and Paul felt it so much that when they were about to start on their second tour it caused a separation between Paul and Barnabas. But the time came when Paul wrote to Timothy, "Take Mark and bring him with thee, for he is profitable to me for the ministry" (xv, 37-40; I Tim., iv, 11). The story of the appearance of many things, and if we were more slow to condemn and more full of the love that beareth all things, thinketh no evil and is not provoked, how much better it would be! Paul and Barnabas are found next at Antioch, in Pisidia, and, as was evidently their custom, they went to the synagogue on the Sabbath day and sat quietly among the people during the reading of the law and the prophets, but no doubt very prayerfully. Being then invited to speak, Paul gladly gave the address.

In five sentences (verses 17-21) Paul summarizes the books of Exodus, Numbers, Joshua, Judges and Samuel, reaching to David, the second king over all Israel, of whom God said, "I have found David a man after mine own heart, which shall fulfill all my will" (verse 22). Then he passed right on to Jesus, the son of David, as Israel's Saviour, according to II Sam. vii, 12, 13; I Chron. xvi, 11-14; Ps. cxxii, 11; Isa. ix, 6, 7; Jer. xxiii, 5, 6; Luke i, 32, 33. With a word concerning John the Baptist as the herald of Christ (Isa. xl, 3; Mal. iii, 1), he declared that Jesus risen from the dead was a fulfillment of Ps. ii, 7; Isa. lv, 3; Ps. xvi, 10, and that through Him were now proclaimed to all then and there assembled the forgiveness of sins and a justification from all things which the law of Moses could never give (verses 38, 39). With another quotation from Isa. xxix, 13, 14, and Hab. i, 5, he urges them to beware of despising such glad tidings.

How wondrous is this grace which is so fully stated in II Cor. viii, 9, as to the reason and manifestation of it and so simply in Rom. iii, 24; v, 1, as to the benefits we receive, "Being justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus." "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Or, again, in a passage which I love specially to ponder, "To the praise of the glory of His grace, wherein He hath made us accepted in the Beloved, in whom we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of His grace" (Eph. i, 6, 7). The gospel which puts any doubts of ours between us and the redemption which is in Christ Jesus is not the gospel of the grace of God. On the next Sabbath day at Antioch nearly the whole city came to hear the word of God. The Jews were filled with envy when they saw the multitudes and began to contradict and blaspheme and speak against the things which Paul taught, whereupon the Lord's messengers said boldly that since they (the Jews) had judged themselves unworthy of everlasting life they would turn to the gentiles, according to the prophecy in Isa. xlii, 6, a word which primarily refers to the Messiah, but which all true representatives of the Lord can appreciate as His witnesses. The gentiles rejoiced to hear the message. The word of the Lord was published throughout all that region, and many believed and were filled with joy and with the Holy Ghost notwithstanding the persecution by the Jews (including some devout and honorable women and the chief men of the city), which expelled Paul and Barnabas from the city.

Let no one stumble over the saying "as many as were ordained to eternal life" (verse 48). There are to my mind two great truths which we must ever hold fast as foundation truths—"God is love." "The Lord is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance" (I John iv, 8-16; II Pet. iii, 9). With the first put such tests as John iii, 16; Rom. v, 8, and with the last such as I Tim. ii, 2, 4; Tit. ii, 11, margin. Now, being sure on these two points and considering that God has an eternal purpose which He has purposed in Christ Jesus and which He is working out to a glorious consummation, is it difficult to believe that He who decreeth the end from the beginning foresees from all eternity who would form the body of Christ, the church, at the same time making the offer honestly to all with the assurance, "Him that cometh to me I will in nowise cast out?" (John vi, 37). When the Holy Spirit sent these men on this tour He knew just what they were to meet at each place and who would believe the glad tidings and who would reject the message. Success as men count success is not everything. But to know and do and live in the will of God and glorify Him—that is everything. To us as well as to these two it is a privilege to be despised and rejected and spoken against for Jesus' sake.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning May 9, 1909.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic—"Pilgrim's Progress"—IV. The house of the Interpreter.—Ecc. xii, 9-14; Jas. i, 19-22.

When Christian left Goodwill and started again upon his journey he soon came to the house of Interpreter, to which he had been directed. Interpreter welcomed him and took him into a private room, and there by various methods he pointed out to him the things necessary for him to know upon his journey and also interpreted them for him. Knowledge is absolutely necessary to advancement in the Christian life. Peter, the apostle, not only commanded us to "grow in grace," but also "in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." Increased grace often adds to our knowledge, and knowledge assists us in growing in grace.

1. Interpreter showed Christian in another room the picture "of a very grave person hung up against the wall. He had eyes lifted up to heaven, the best books in his hands. * * * He stood as if he pleaded with men, and a crown of gold did hang over his head." This picture represented the Holy Ghost, and Interpreter explained to Christian that his work was to know and guide the Master's people through life and was their only true guide. And we may ask, Is the Holy Spirit in our hearts, and does He lead us, or are we following false teachers?

2. Interpreter led Christian into a very large, dusty parlor. A man swept it, and the dust almost choked Christian. Then Interpreter had water sprinkled on the floor, and the dust was absent. The parlor signified the heart of a sinful man. The dust represented original sin and other defilements. The law swept first and then the gospel. The law made man to see sin, but could not remove sin from him. But the gospel cleanseth from sin and makes the heart sweet and pure. Many hearts are still dusty. Men trust in personal righteousness, and the heart is not cleansed by divine grace. But this is a false way of seeking salvation and sanctification. Only God's Spirit can cleanse and purify the human heart.

3. Interpreter introduced Christian into a little room, where sat two children, named Passion and Patience. Passion could not wait; Patience could. Passion symbolizes the man who ignores eternity and lives only for time. Patience the man who serves God in this life and lays up treasures in heaven. He is able and willing to wait until God crowns him.

4. Interpreter led Christian to a place where a fire burned fiercely against a wall. One stood by pouring water upon it, but the more water the higher the flame became. The fire, explained Interpreter, is the grace of God in the heart. Satan poured on the water, but his efforts to decrease or destroy divine grace only increased it, which is true, as God is superior to Satan.

5. Interpreter showed Christian a man in an iron cage. This man had once been on the road to heaven, had thought that he was a Christian, but had fallen back, proving that he had never been truly converted, and had so frequently repelled the invitations of the Spirit that he had grieved the Spirit away and was hopeless! "Grieve not the Spirit of God," for "the Spirit will not always strive with men."

These are not all of the things which Interpreter explained to Christian, but they are sufficient to teach us the great importance of knowledge in our religious life. Nor has God neglected the possibility of our Christian education. He has given us His own word as our text book. The Holy Spirit will unfold its meaning if we study it faithfully. God has also given us human teachers—ministers, Sabbath school teachers, Christian parents. The supreme place to learn is in the church of Christ. Here are trained men, educated men, whose life business is to study the word. Be faithful in the house of God, "be swift to hear," and you will gain in grace and knowledge.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. vi, 3; Zech. iv, 1-6; John xii, 20-26; xiv, 12-21; xvi, 7-11; Acts xiv, 20-23; Rom. vii, 7-15; I Thess. v, 14-22; I Tim. iv, 6-16; Jas. i, 1-6.

Develop, Don't Dynamite.

Christian Endeavor is not the cause of religious indifference, public or private. These conditions exist among the young people not because of, but in spite of, Christian Endeavor. It has lifted up its standard of loyalty to Christ and His church. It has rallied and is rallying a great host of earnest young hearts to this standard. But it needs for its largest success more enthusiastic public support from the pastors, more sympathetic oversight and leadership from the official boards of the church, more active co-operation with the superintendent and teachers in the Sunday school and more personal interest on the part of parents in the religious training of their children. Let religious training be taken out of the "elective" courses and put into the required list, and we shall soon see a marked improvement in the quantity and quality of our work. If for one year Christian people would pledge themselves to stop "knocking" and give themselves to enthusiastic co-operation in place of destructive criticism, I believe that we should see such results in all departments of Christian work as would make glad the hearts of all who pray and work for the coming of the Kingdom of God upon the earth.

Don't dynamite!

Do develop!—General Secretary William Shaw in Christian Endeavor World.

The Purple Comet.

By CLARISSA MACKIE.

Copyrighted, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.

Mrs. Osmond emerged from the milliner's abstractedly buttoning her glove. She crossed the pavement and entered a small electric brougham which was waiting at the curb.

"Home," she said to the chauffeur as he closed the door.

In an instant they were gliding up the avenue. As they threaded the maze of vehicles crowding its length Alicia Osmond leaned against the cushions and closed her aching eyes.

The glare and bustle of the busy streets had tired her already overstrung nerves. She felt a sense of grateful relief when they entered the quieter uptown district.

The gentle motion of the car lulled her into somnolence. She must have dozed. When she finally roused it was to glance from the window with a little exclamation. They had left the city streets and were in the open country. The car howled along the old post road, with occasional glimpses of the blue waters of the sea between the bare branches of the trees.

A glance at the leather cased clock added to her astonishment. The hands pointed to 1 o'clock. It had been 11 when she entered the brougham!

She signaled to the chauffeur. To her amazement he did not respond. His great square back partially blocked the window. The collar of his coat was turned up about his ears and met the cap, pulled well down on his head. With gauntleted hands grasping the steering wheel and eyes set straight in



THE SOFT CLOSING OF THE DOOR CAUSED HER TO LIFT HER HEAD.

front, the man seemed oblivious to his surroundings.

Alicia Osmond was thoroughly frightened. Could it be possible that her chauffeur had suddenly been bereft of reason and that he was carrying her no one knew whither? She leaned forward and rapped desperately on the plate glass with her silver portemonnaie.

"Stevens!" she called sharply. The only response was the increased speed of the car. She called again and again, but received no reply. At last she sank back on the seat with real alarm.

After awhile she calmed herself and looked eagerly from the window. Help might be obtained in their swift passage through the towns, but their speed was so great that the people they met flashed by like specters, while trees and dwellings were blurred panoramas.

She recognized the country now—they were near Ferncliff. Her lips quivered, and the slow tears rolled down her cheeks. Ferncliff had been her home and Norman's ever since their marriage, but since their serious quarrel and the quiet separation which had followed she had taken the town house, and Norman had disappeared quietly from his accustomed haunts—gone to Europe, said the gossips.

The sight of the familiar country gave her a sharp pang that made her forget her anxiety over her strange predicament of the moment. A hot sense of grief overwhelmed her again, as it had overwhelmed her many, many times in these past sad weeks. As soon as her first unreasonable anger had vanished she had known poignantly that her quarrel with her husband had been a mistake. She felt with bitter woe and passionate self reproach that she loved him—loved him more than all the world.

The brougham whizzed on desperately, but she did not notice it. She was sobbing stormily and calling for him who was far away. How good Norman had always been to her! Everything she had wished for had been hers. The automobile in which she rode had been his last present to her.

"The Purple Comet, darling," he had announced, laughing his great, boyish laugh as he indicated the car with a sweep of his hand. The thought brought her back with a start to her situation.

At the instant it dawned on her that there was something unfamiliar about

the car. There were the fittings of cream leather and purple velvet—but the clock! The gold monogram beneath its enameled face bore the initials "B. C." instead of "A. L. O."

In place of the purple velvet cushions on which her feet were wont to rest there was a white fur rug. The machine was not the Purple Comet!

It was so like her own that she could see how she had made a mistake. But where was the strange chauffeur taking her?

She glanced from the window and uttered an almost hysterical cry. They had turned into the elm avenue which led to Ferncliff, and now the long, low front of the closely shuttered house confronted her.

They drew up under the wide porte cochere, and she saw the grave face of old Angus, the butler, peering down from the gloom of the doorway. With a little sob she alighted and was standing beside Angus before the chauffeur descended from his seat.

Alicia was frightened and bewildered. In her agitation she could think of nothing. The old butler greeted her with a puzzled glance, stepped aside, bowing low, and she entered the door and walked into the library.

"Mr. Osmond is not at home, is he?" she asked, with a frightened look at the old servant.

"No, madam."

"But you are keeping the house open?" she asked, wondering meantime how she could explain her arrival.

"Mr. Osmond," replied the butler, "ordered us to keep the house in readiness. He thought he might be home any time, I suppose."

Alicia's eyes were bright with tears. "That is all. You may go now, Angus," she said kindly.

When she was alone she laid her head on the broad arm of the huge leather covered chair beside her own. It had been Norman's favorite seat, and the very touch of it seemed to bring him nearer to her. She was crying again when the soft closing of the door caused her to lift her head.

She sprang to her feet and confronted the muffled figure of the chauffeur who had so strangely driven her down to Ferncliff.

Before she could dash away her tears the man had removed his cap and goggles and flung aside his coat. She saw before her the haggard face and miserable eyes of her husband.

"Norman!" she whispered faintly. "You?"

"I want you," he said deliberately, standing with tightly folded arms—"I want you, Alicia. I cannot live without you. You belong to me."

"I am so glad," she breathed softly. "I have wanted you. Norman, it has been such a horrible mistake all around, and I have been so unhappy."

"So have I," he said briefly as he took her in his arms. "The next time we disagree over any matter it will be a case for arbitration—eh, darling? Not the bitter punishment of separation."

When Alicia had sobbed herself into peace she asked for an explanation. "Where did you come from, and where is the Purple Comet? And everything is so mixed up today."

"I have been watching and waiting," said Norman, blushing a little. "I felt sure, darling, that you did not hate me. This morning I drove Barbara to town in her new purple car—the one outside, a duplicate of the Purple Comet. When you came out of the shop your own man had gone around the block. You walked deliberately into the Chapin's machine, and I couldn't resist the temptation to run away with you."

"And Barbara Chapin—what will she think about her car?" asked Alicia wondering.

"She is probably still trying on bonnets, or perhaps she has annexed the Purple Comet and gone home."

"Norman Osmond, did you bribe Stevens to drive around the block?" demanded Alicia, looking into her husband's happy eyes.

Osmond laughed happily. "I will confess that the immaculate Stevens is not above corruption," he admitted.

"You will stay with me, Alicia?" he asked again after a long while.

"Dear, I never want to go away. I would rather be with you than anywhere else in the world," she said brokenly.

"Then it will be all right with us after this," he said. "Let us light a hearth fire, Alicia. We must never let it go out again."

What Might Happen.

Lord Blessington, the husband of the celebrated Countess of Blessington, had a horror of a draft. He was able, Count d'Orsay used to declare, to detect a current of air caused by the key being left crossways in the keyhole of the door. He and his wife and a youth were one day walking on the banks of the Thames. The boy, skipping backward and forward, went several times dangerously close to the edge of the bank.

"Take care! Take care!" cried Lord Blessington, exhibiting a degree of solicitude most unusual where another person was concerned. "For heaven's sake, mind what you are about, boy, or you'll certainly fall into the river!"

After two or three repetitions of his alarm in this fashion for the lad Lady Blessington, losing patience, said: "Oh, let the boy alone! If he does fall into the water, he swims like a fish."

"Yes, yes," said his lordship in injured tones, "that's all very well, but what about me? I shall catch my death of cold driving home in the carriage with him!"

Kept Its Promise.

Chaffer—Since I've had my auto I've paid over a thousand dollars in fines.

Scawcher—Well, didn't the agent tell you it was a fine car?—Lippincott's Magazine.

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A Putting Tip From St. Andrews.

A man on his first visit to St. Andrews was much impressed by the high standard of efficiency which he saw displayed on the greens by those with whom he played. He studied the actions of these heroes to see if he could discover any common feature in their methods. At last he saw light. He observed that they all hold the left hand more under the club when putting than they did when driving.

From this he deduced a rule of conduct—"see the finger nails of the left hand when addressed to the ball." For the rest of his stay, and it may be for some time afterward, his own putting improved considerably.—London Post.

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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Miss Eliza R. Birnie is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Miss Gertrude Gardner spent Monday and Tuesday in the city.

Miss Clara Brining returned home, on Thursday, from a visit to Boonsboro, Washington county.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Routson, of Fairview, spent Sunday at Pleasant Heights, as the guests of Samuel Overholtzer and family.

Early gardening has been greatly retarded by the cold and wet days during the week, and corn-planting is also held back for the same cause.

The production of "Pauline," at Emmitzburg, last Friday night, was very favorably received. The house was full, and many could not secure seats.

The following were drawn on the jury, for the May term of Court, from this district; Elmer S. Hess, Daniel J. Hesson, George K. Dutta and Harry Senft.

Mrs. A. H. Zollickoff left for Philadelphia, on Monday morning. It is said that she is yet undecided whether she will make her future home there, or here.

Miss Margaret J. Forney, accompanied by her nephew, Clarence M. Forney, have returned home from a three week's visit to Philadelphia, where they visited Mr. John D. Forney and family.

Mr. A. H. Bankard is preparing to rebuild his hotel stable. The new building will be back from the street about 16 feet, which will be an improvement, so far as the use of the sidewalk is concerned.

The work of planting the lamp posts has been under way, this week. The lamps are closer together than heretofore, and ought to light our streets in a satisfactory manner, barring the interference of shade trees.

The following, from Taneytown, representing the Presbyterian and Lutheran C. E. Societies, attended the Hampstead Convention, this week; Misses Amelia H. Birnie, Mary Reindollar and Edna Mehning, Rev. Dr. H. A. Goff, Mr. Geo. H. Birnie and Master Mervin Fuss.

Mr. George C. Lindauer, of Baltimore, aged 79 years, the father of Mrs. Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler, died last Sunday, after a brief illness. Mr. Lindauer was born in Germany, and came to this country when 22 years of age. For 42 years he was an employee of the Knabe Piano Co., and rose to the rank of foreman in his department, retiring several years ago. He leaves a widow, six sons and three daughters.

Communion services, in which the Taneytown Presbyterian congregation will unite, will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Herman A. Goff, D. D., at the Piney Creek church, on Sunday, May 2, 1909, at 10 o'clock. The preparatory service will be in the same church, on Saturday preceding, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Our local, last week, in reference to building regulations, roofs, etc., has been generally commended by our citizens, and endorsed by a number of our exchanges. The *Clarion*, Thurmout, says: "Included in the ordinance should be a clause demanding the tearing down of any old stable, or outbuilding, with shingle roof and practically unfit for use."

Investigating Roads of Other States.

The State Road Commission has been spending a week in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey, examining new roads in those states, their construction, cost, etc. All of these states have been experimenting to build roads to stand automobile travel.

New Jersey, like Maryland, has been unable to construct a hard stone road for less than \$7,000 a mile. The advent of the automobile has created a new condition, which the State has met with considerable success by building the bituminous macadam type of road at an increased cost of about \$700 a mile.

The cost of road repairs for ordinary macadam in New Jersey rose to \$200 a mile the first years of the automobile. This cost steadily rose until it is now \$800 a mile a year, raising the annual repair bill near the \$1,000,000 mark for the entire system. So the Road Commissioners and the Road Supervisors set out to find a road that would stand the terrific wear of automobile travel and thereby reduce the cost of repairs. The bituminous macadam road is west of Princeton and is a favorite racing course of Princeton students who drive automobiles.

Though it has not yet stood the test of time, not being a year old, it was in almost perfect condition when the Marylanders walked over a great part of it. It is with this type of road that New Jersey expects to cut down her annual repair bill. But the type of road that most delighted the heart of Chairman Tucker was a stretch of the old style of pike, called Melford macadam, which had been rebuilt with quarry screenings at a cost of \$2,500 a mile.

The Dairyman's profits depend upon the Full Milk Pail and the amount of butter-fats the milk contains. Both these important items are assured by the regular use of Fairfield's Blood Tonic and Milk Producer for Cattle Only. It purifies the blood, increases and enriches the milk and removes all garlic taste. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

Taft Answers Attacks on the Panama Canal.

There is a very interesting article in *McClure's*, written by President Taft, which seems so settled beyond all reasonable doubt, that the lock canal now being built across Panama, is not only the best type of canal, but that it will be successfully carried to completion. Speaking of the report of the giving away of the Gatun Dam, he says:

"The report of the newspaper correspondent, like so many other statements made with respect to a matter two thousand miles away, under the influence of a desire to be sensational and startling, was founded purely on imagination. The only foundation for the statement was that in a comparatively small stretch on the site of the dam, perhaps two hundred feet across, some rough material had been piled up on the upward side of the dam and there had been excavated immediately back of this pile or dump a lot of material from an old French diversion channel; that the water accumulated above this dump in the very heavy rains; that the water behind the dump and the material there had been taken out; and that there was a slide down into the cavity that had been made just back of the dump. The slide could not have been more than one hundred feet. The whole mass was not more than two hundred feet across, and on a personal examination, for I was there, it was evidently nothing more than an ordinary slide such as frequently occurs in the construction of railroad banks and other fills when they are not properly balanced, and are without the proper slope."

"Not only has this board determined on the entire safety and practicability of the Gatun Dam, but the army engineers, Colonel Goethals and his assistants, who are in charge of the actual work, are perfectly certain that the Gatun Dam can be and will be made as safe as the adjoining hills in resisting the pressure of the water of the lake against it and in maintaining it there for purposes of navigation. These army engineers are not responsible for the type of the canal. They did not take hold of the work until after the type had been settled by act of Congress, and they had no preconceived notions in respect to the matter when they took charge and assumed that intimate relation to the whole project which makes their judgment of great value."

"The date of completion for the lock type of canal has been fixed as the 1st of January, 1915. I hope that it may be considerably before that. At the rate of excavation now going on in the Culebra cut, it could probably be completed in less than three years, but the difficulty is that as the cut grows deeper, the number of shovels that can be worked must necessarily be decreased. Therefore, the excavation per day, per month, and per year must grow less. Hence it is not safe to base the estimate of time on a division of the total amount to be excavated by the yearly excavation at present. Then, too, the Gatun Dam and locks and the manufacture and adjustment of the gates may take a longer time than the excavation itself, so that it is wiser to count on the date set. The enthusiastic supporters of the sea-level canal, basing their calculation on the amount of material now being excavated, and upon the total amount to be excavated for a sea-level canal, reach the conclusion that the sea-level canal could be constructed in a comparatively short time as compared with the estimate of twelve or fifteen years, made at the time of the decision in favor of the lock type. They have fallen into the error, already pointed out, of assuming that the present rate of excavation could continue as the work of building the sea-level canal went on, which in the case of the sea-level canal is even more erroneous and misleading than in the case of the lock canal, for the reason that the construction, below the forty-foot level above the sea down to the level of forty feet below the sea, is work of the most difficult character, more than half of it always under water, and necessitating either pumping or dredging in rock and working in a narrow space, which greatly reduces the possible rate of excavation."

Whooping Cough.

"In February our daughter had the whooping cough. Mr. Lane, of Hartland, recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and said it gave his customers the best of satisfaction. We found it as he said, and can recommend it to anyone having children troubled with whooping cough," says Mrs. A. Goss, of Durand, Mich. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown.

To Take Water From Milk.

Frederick, April 26.—A meeting of the Business Men's Association of Frederick has been called for next Friday evening to consider a project to establish in this city a plant, at a cost of \$15,000, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the milk business of Frederick county.

It is proposed to buy the milk direct from the farmers, put it through a process which will pasteurize it and reduce it to one-fourth its original volume by the extraction of water and impurities, and in this concentrated form to ship it to Baltimore, Washington and other cities and deliver it to consumers, who, by adding water, can convert it again to milk of standard quality. By the saving in freight charges and delivery expense, it is said, a handsome profit can be made without charging consumers more than they are now paying for milk. A plant using the proposed process has already been established at Cliftondale, N. Y.

A number of producers of milk in the neighborhood of Frederick have been impressed with the project. Col. E. Austin Baughman, who has a large herd of dairy cows at Poplar Terrace, is among them, and he points out that one advantage to farmers in the establishment of the plant here would be that they could dispose of their milk practically at any hour during the day, whereas now they must get it to Frederick in time to catch a train leaving at 6.10 a. m.

The Baltimore and Washington White Cross Milk Company is the concern which proposes the enterprise. Its representative says that the process intended to be used is purely mechanical, and that the product has been pronounced by chemists and physicians to be free from germs. It is also proposed to have a cold-storage plant in connection with the establishment where surplus stock can be stored.—*Balt. Star*.

He that waits to do a great deal at once will never do any.—Johnson.

A Blow on Head Breaks Leg.

Rockville, Md., April 26.—When a man is hit on the head with sufficient force to break his leg and escapes without very serious injury to his top piece, that fellow's cranium is not, to say the least, a very vulnerable point; yet that is exactly what happened to Richard Keys, a young negro resident of the vicinity of Halpine, two miles east of Rockville.

While engaged in digging a well near Montrose, a short distance from here, several days ago, a bucket of earth which Keys sent up, which was estimated to weigh about 50 pounds, fell back into the well, a distance of probably 25 feet. It landed squarely on the top of Keys' head and rendered him unconscious, but he revived shortly afterward.

An examination disclosed that the man's skull was not fractured, and that the injury to his head was not serious. The physician was surprised to find, however, that his right leg, between the knee and ankle, was broken. The only explanation was that it was caused by the tremendous impact on the head. Keys is said to be gradually recovering.

Smashes all Records.

As an all-around laxative tonic and health-builder no other pills can compare with Dr. King's New Life Pills. They tone and regulate stomach, liver and kidney's, purify the blood, strengthen the nerves; cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Chills and Malaria. Try them. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

A Birthday Party.

(For the Record.) A very enjoyable birthday party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Study, on Sunday, April 25th, in honor of Mr. Study's birthday. The day was pleasantly spent and enjoyed by all. Those present were, Franklin Study and wife, Murry Dodder and wife, Sam'l Eckard and wife, Tilden Dodder and wife, Joseph Dodder and wife, Misses Golda Crowl, Pauline, Ruth, Agnes and Ida Dodder; Beniah and Joanna Eckard; and Pauline Study; Messrs. Elmer Wantz, Paul Byers, Oscar Myers, Herbert, Charles and Glenn Dodder.

Hay, oats, corn, etc., lose many of their beneficial properties in the drying process necessary to preserve them, and thus become less easy of digestion. The Fairfield Blood Tonic replaces the missing elements and makes the dried foods more nourishing and appetizing. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

DOES MUSIC PAY?

Modern Earnings Compared With Old Time Prices.

Lewis M. Isaacs has an interesting article in the *Bookman* on the earnings of musicians and publishers. Times have changed. Schubert sold his best songs for 20 cents each, and Mozart got \$100 for each of his two best operas. "Today the tales of royalties paid composers make the profits of a Wall street broker seem small by comparison. And if it is strictly true that George Cohan makes \$5,000 a week or Victor Herbert \$500,000 a year out of his music the actual figures are big enough to give color to the story. It has only just been announced that the Rome, Turin and Milan opera houses have each paid Richard Strauss \$4,000 for the bare right to produce his opera "Elektra," a work not even yet completed and of the success of which there cannot be any present assurance whatsoever. Oscar Hammerstein is reported to have paid the composer \$10,000 to secure the American rights of performance. Strauss is certainly taking revenge for the treatment accorded musicians of the past. Mascagni's one act opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," brought the composer \$90,000, besides winning the Sogno prize. Hansel and Gretel brought Humperdinck \$50,000 in a single twelvemonth, while Puccini's earnings from his operas, while difficult to estimate, accumulating as they do from so many sources, must be conservatively \$50,000 a year." Does music pay?

Getting His Straight.

"I wouldn't make a confidante of May," said the conceited fellow, with a self satisfied smirk. "She told me you said you were crazy to marry me. Of course she's no friend if—" "Of course," interrupted Miss Wise, "and she's not even a good reporter. I didn't say I 'was' but 'would be.'—*Catholic Standard and Times*.

Hitting Back.

"Your nearest rival gave me a gold bracelet," boasted the pretty girl. "And I will send up my present tomorrow," replied her other suitor in caustic tones. "Ah, something gold too?" "No; a bottle of acid to test my rival's present."—*Judge*.

Consultation.

"Does your wife ever take your advice about anything?" asked the impatient relative. "Certainly," answered Mr. Meekton. "She frequently consults me as to whether her hat is on straight."—*Washington Star*.

The Alert Japanese.

Another little illustration of the mental alertness of the Japanese: Every one of the American flags which they displayed in welcoming the United States fleet was provided with the full number of forty-six stars. Every one had been made to order for the occasion. No wonder the Japs use the rising sun as their emblem. They get up early in the morning.—*Youth's Companion*.

SIMPLE, harmless, effective! Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, etc. 10¢ and 25¢.—Get at McKELLIP'S. 4-1-3mo

Secret Society Among Sese Islanders.

The Sese islanders have attained a peculiar notoriety in Uganda because of a secret society called the Bachiichi, which is not a burial society, although its members take a deep and intelligent interest in all deaths and burials in their midst. In the more retired villages, although greatly discouraged by the British authorities, it is said to be still the custom for the sorrowing relatives to bear the body of the deceased wrapped in bark on a rough bier to some forest thicket, desolate ravine or other unfrequented spot, where it is left unburied by the bearers, who never revisit the place again. The Bachiichi, who are denizens of a neighboring village, and distant relatives of the deceased avoid the necessity of burial or cremation and show their respect for the deceased by simply eating him.—*National Magazine*.

A Disappointment.

"Yes," says the lady after an acquaintance of ten or fifteen years before has been renewed, "I remember you perfectly."

"Indeed?" murmurs the gratified man. "I am glad to know that."

"Yes; at one time I thought of marrying you."

"Oh," he replies dejectedly. "I thought for the moment that there might have been something that made me different from all the other men you ever knew."—*Life*.

A Stranger to His Ways.

A distinguished bishop of the Episcopal church, arriving late at a small town one night, found the hotel closed, and, hammering at the door for admission, a neighbor stuck his head out of an adjoining window with, "Say, stranger, knock like the devil!" to which the bishop replied, "I don't know how."

Hit Home.

Tommy—Paw, what is three card monte? Mr. Tucker—It's the most diabolical, infernal swindle that ever anybody—er—er—oh, it's some sort of a gambling game with cards, I believe. Tommy.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Not Too Often.

"They tell me New England is full of old maids," said the Philadelphia girl. "Now, I suppose you Boston girls don't often marry?" "No; only once, as a rule," replied the Boston girl.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Spots Removed While You Sleep. Dill—Has your wife a recipe for removing spots from clothing? Pickle—I should say she had! She removed two five-spots from my trousers pocket with quietness and dispatch last night.—*Judge*.

Economy is Wealth.

Clean your old clothes with Lum Tam Clothes Cleaner. Acts like Magic. Quick, sure, permanent. Leaves no spots or smell, but makes the clothing just like new. Price only 15c. "All the Same."—Get at McKELLIP'S. 4-1-3mo

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, 22 to 24c pair; Spring Chickens, 30c lb., not less than 14 lbs. Chickens, 12c; Good Calves 5c. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning. Tame Rabbits wanted. Duck and Goose Feathers for sale.—*Schwartz's Produce*.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50c for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—*G. W. MOTTER*. 6-10-9

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED in every section of Maryland, to sell the Allen Bath Apparatus. Quick sellers. Liberal commission—only workers wanted. Address, W. W. WISCHMEYER, 1533 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE.—Any person wanting washing done, call on Mrs. JACOB FROCK, living in Mrs. Motter's house.

WE HAVE RETURNED from the City with all the Latest Summer Millinery. A beautiful selection in Hats, Flowers, Infants' Caps, Etc.—*Mrs. M. J. GARDNER*.

CHESTNUT SHINGLES—24 inch, 500,000, at \$5.00 per 1000, for sale by ERVIN L. HESS, Harney. 5-1-2t

FOR SALE—Fine Large Fresh Cow and Calf.—*HICKMAN SNIDER*, Taneytown.

DO YOU HAVE Headaches? If so glasses may relieve them. I refer to hundreds of cases where I have given absolute relief by my careful examination of the eyes and properly adjusted lenses. Will be at Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, Thursday, May 6th, 1909, and at Brown's Hotel, Harney, Md., on Friday, May 7th.—*DR. C. L. KEFAUVER*, Optical Specialist, Frederick, Md. Consultation and Examination free.

300 CHESTNUT fence posts, for sale by OTTO ELDE, Mayberry. 4-24-2

WIND STORM! Are your buildings insured against Storm, or have you neglected it? Storm Insurance costs too little to be without.—*P. B. ENGLAR, AGT.*, Taneytown. 4-17-3t

HERBERT COHEN, Eye Specialist, of Baltimore, will visit Taneytown, at the Central Hotel, every Tuesday. A trial from you would be greatly appreciated. All work guaranteed. 2-13-3m

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store" Men's 75c Negligee Shirts, 49c.

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Boys' Clothes

that are thoroughly Dependable.

The Spring and Summer season of 1909 marks a decided advance in the manufacture of boys wear. Many new styles are shown for the first time, and the demand for something nobby in boy's clothing can now be met. Our line of boys' clothing has been improved. Special care has been taken in the selection of the fabrics and patterns.

\$1.98 to \$4.50.

Men's Clothing.

You can save money by buying clothing here. Our line contains nothing that is not worthy merchandise. Styles are correct. Browns, new shade smoked grey, olive, dark blue, and all the latest summer shades, some have narrow stripes, coats have fancy cuffs, and buttoned flap pockets. Best linings and workmanship.

Prices Less than City Stores.

Look them over and get our prices before you buy elsewhere. You will be surprised at the new stylish suits you can get so cheap.

A Choice Selection of Ladies' Low Cut Shoes

You want a pair of low cuts to go with your new spring suit.

We can suit you in style, quality and price. We have prepared for the spring trade, and our stock and our judgment will help you in making a selection. Don't fail to see our line!

Merry Widow Tan Tie, with ankle strap, - - - \$2.25
Patent Oxfords, plain or tip \$1.60
Black Oxford patent tip, \$1.25
Low Common Sense Shoe, low heel, center seam; the most comfortable shoe for everyday wear, - - - \$1.25

MILLINERY If you want the best your money will buy, come here and select from, choice, becoming and

Beautiful Trimmed Hats.

Its a Millinery Beauty Garden.

Hats to exactly suit every taste and fancy, models for every age and every sort of service can be chosen easily from our justly famous and vastly superior Trimmed Hats. Beautifully made of Pyoxlyn Silk and Fine Straw Braids, and handsomely trimmed with flowers, velvet and satin ribbons, foliage, ornaments, fancy trims, etc. Black and a great range of fashionable colors.

PUBLIC SALE The undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Mary J. Ridinger, late of Carroll county, Md., deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises of the said deceased, situated in Taneytown district, about 1 mile east of Harney, on the road leading from Piney Creek church to Two Taverns, on

SATURDAY, MAY 15th, 1909, at 12 o'clock, sharp, the following valuable personal property, to-wit:

ONE 1-HORSE WAGON, one buggy, one spring wagon, one sleigh, 2 plows, 2 spike harrows, lot of barrels and boxes, lot of wood, some wire fencing, chicken coops, one pair of pruning shears, one bushel basket, half-bushel measure, one side saddle. Also, one-half interest in about 6 acres of growing grain.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS: 2 corner cupboards, 2 sinks, 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 settee, 1 grandfather's clock, 2 mantle clocks, 1 large mirror, 3 mirrors, 1 bureau and mirror, 4 stands, 2 chests, 6 rocking chairs, 6 chairs, 6 bedsteads, pillows and feather beds, bed clothing, lot of carpet and rugs, 1 roll of oil cloth, 2 cook stoves and pipe, 2 ten-plate stoves and pipe, 1 iron kettle and books, 1 copper kettle, 1 brass kettle, 5 sad irons, set of ladies, 2 tubs, jars, crocks, pots, pans, lot of tinware, jarred fruits and jellies, dried fruit, apple butter, lot of soap, wash bowl and pitcher, 5 wasters, 4 lamps, table cloths and napkins, knives, forks and spoons, lot of dishes and glassware, and a variety of articles not mentioned.

TERMS: Sums under \$5.00, cash. On sums of \$5.00 and upward a credit of 30 days will be given on notes of purchaser with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

MARY J. RIDINGER, JOHN H. RIDINGER, Administrators.

Wm. T. Smith, Auct. 5-1-3t

MOVING PICTURES Opera House, Taneytown, every WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 8.30 o'clock.

Admission, - - only 10 cents.

Programme changed weekly.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

MARY J. RIDINGER, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 24th day of October, 1909, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 24th day of April, 1909.

WILLIAM H. A. RIDINGER, JOHN H. RIDINGER, Administrators.

4-24-4t

LIGHTNING RODS!

This is about the time of year to think of Lightning Rods, as the danger to buildings is greatest in Summer. I furnish

Lightning Rods of All Kinds

or repair those already up. Call on me before having work of this kind done.

Prices Reasonable.

ERNEST W. ANGELL, 5-1-4t Taneytown, Md.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat, dry milling new | 1.35@1.35 |
| Corn, new and dry | .75@.75 |
| Oats | .58@.58 |
| Rye | .50@.50 |
| Hay, Timothy, prime old | 8.00@8.00 |
| Mixed Hay | 12.00@12.00 |
| Bundle Rye Straw, new | 15.00@15.00 |

Baltimore Markets. Corrected Weekly.

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Wheat | 1.37@1.40 |
| Corn | .75@.75 |
| Oats | .58@.58 |
| Rye | .50@.50 |
| Hay, Timothy | 14.50@15.50 |
| Hay, Mixed | 12.00@13.00 |
| Hay, Clover | 11.50@12.00 |
| Straw, Rye bales | 24.00@26.00 |
| Potatoes | .85@.95 |

TERMS: Sums under \$5.00 cash. On sums of \$5.00 and upward a credit of 6 months will be given on notes with approved security, with interest.

4-17-5t **HENRY BITTLE.**