

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

An obscure Pennsylvania doctor is said to have discovered a preventive of tuberculosis, and that it can be used as a cure in partly developed cases.

There will be no present strike on the Pennsylvania R. R., as the differences between Company and men have been adjusted, apparently without material.

Greencastle, Pa., which for a number of years enjoyed the distinction of being the only town in the valley without a cent of bonded or floating indebtedness, now holds the distinction, unique in the state, of not levying a single mill of borough tax, the income from the water plant being amply sufficient to carry on the municipal government.

Louis and Frank Michael, head of a large gang of gypsies encamped several miles out from Hagerstown, were arrested by Sheriff Barber and deputies on the charge of camping in Washington county without first having taken out a license.

Mosquitoes have become so abundant in Snyder county, Pa., as even to interfere with farmers in this busy season of toil. While Zack Goodman was cultivating corn along the Susquehanna lowlands in Monroe township, millions of the buzzing insects attacked with unrelenting determination both the farmer and his horses.

Postmaster Charles M. Murray, of Hampstead, died at a Baltimore hospital, last Saturday, aged about 68 years. Mr. Murray both in age and length of service, was the oldest postmaster in Carroll county, having been in office about 40 years, continuously, except during the Cleveland administrations.

Mr. Edward S. Choate, of Randallstown, Baltimore county, believes that his rye crop has broken the record. He states that out of a field of 31 acres he threshed 954 bushels of rye.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of New York holds that the Royal Arcanum, an assessment insurance company, can not raise its rates. This decision is based on the point that in establishing their rate and writing policies they make a contract which cannot be broken except by the consent of both parties.

Louis P. Manning, one of the first three men to enlist in Westminster for service in the Civil War, died at his home in Westminster, Monday afternoon, after an hour's illness of apoplexy. He was 60 years old.

A South Mountain fruit grower says that the crop of peaches in Washington county this year will be a record breaker. He says the trees in all sections of the county are laden with peaches and growers are already concerned about getting sufficient help to pick the fruit.

Last Wednesday as Roy Dugan, of near Biglerville, Pa., was unloading hay the rope that trips the hay fork broke, throwing Mr. Dugan off the load to the floor which he struck with his head and shoulder. He was unconscious for about a quarter of an hour.

The Small Charge Nuisance.

The Dover (Del.) Index has the following to say regarding trifling charges asked to be made in the newspaper business, as well as in other lines: "We want to say a good word for the man who meets his small obligations promptly. They are not as plentiful as they should be, and the man needs encouragement. Most men will pay, but fewer will pay promptly. Almost any firm will testify that, counting the time, postage, booking, and like, it costs all some accounts are worth to collect them, and still the man owing it to them is perfectly responsible in a financial way. It very often happens that the worst sinner in this particular is the man best able to pay."

The RECORD says "amen" to every word of this. Many short advertisements, costing from 10¢ to 50¢, often cost the newspaper man more in time and work than they are worth, especially when it is necessary—and it often is—to "dun" the customer for payment. The telephone, as a promoter of such business, is a nuisance. Patrons of a newspaper office would be greatly more appreciated, if, instead of using the telephone, they will write out their little notices, and send the cash along, especially for very small sums.

Thurmont takes the Plant.

The Thurmont electric plant, built as a private corporation by citizens, has been taken over by the town authorities at a cost of \$20,000.

The service was first supplied about three weeks ago and has proven very satisfactory. The new power plant has a capacity of 150 horsepower, containing two generators of about 60 to 90 horsepower. The water power which operates the plant is supplied from a fall of 115 feet gathered from a stretch of three-fourths of a mile from a large concrete dam. The officers of administration of the town government which has taken over the plant are Mayor William J. Freeze, Councilmen E. E. Black, Dr. E. C. Kelauber, Joseph A. Weddle and W. T. Weller.

B. R. C. at Pen-Mar next Tuesday.

(For the Record.) The annual Blue Ridge College (formerly M. C. I.) reunion will be held at Pen-Mar, Tuesday, July 26th.

All students, former students, friends of the institution and all those who are thinking of attending school, are cordially invited to be present. An interesting program of music, recitations and addresses, at 2 p. m. Low excursion rates. Come. Bring your friends. A jolly good time is in store for all.

Still after Ice Cream Cones.

Washington, July 20.—Prosecutions against manufacturers of ice cream cones containing borax are to be instituted by the Government under the pure food law.

Large seizures of cones were made recently in different parts of the country by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture. Analysis of the cones seized disclosed the presence of borax, a property which has been held to be deleterious to the human stomach. The cones, chemically treated, were found to contain also saccharine and benzoate of soda, but it was said at the Department to-day that the proposed prosecutions would be based solely on the presence of borax, inasmuch as saccharine still was under investigation and benzoate of soda had been held to be harmless when used in small quantities. Inspectors will continue to make seizures whenever cones are found containing borax. Manufacturers using borax contend that this ingredient is necessary to make the cones hold their shape.

The Record Office will be closed all day, this Saturday, July 23, in order to give our whole force an outing at the P. O. S. of A. Pic-nic.

MARRIED.

HILTBARDLE-SLONAKER.—On July 17, 1910, at the church of God Parsonage, Uniontown, Md., by Rev. L. F. Murray, Mr. Gerald Hugh Hiltbardin and Miss Georgia Viola Slonaker, both of Uniontown Md.

CAYLOR-SLONAKER.—On July 21, 1910, by Rev. L. F. Murray, Mr. Wm. Caylor, to Miss Carrie Slonaker, both of Uniontown.

DIED.

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

HILL.—On July 16, 1910, near Silver, Run, Irvin James Hill, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hill, aged 2 years, 9 months, 29 days.

Little Irvin was our darling, Pride of all our hearts at home; But an angel came and whispered: "Darling Irvin do come home."

We knelt beside you, darling dear; Hung over your sad death bed; And gazed upon your loving face, Until your spirit fled.

As the evening Sun is setting, Ofttimes, as we sit alone, In our hearts there comes a feeling, That our loved one must come home. By the family.

Church Notices.

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

Communion services will be held in the Taneytown U. B. church, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. Preaching at Harney in the evening, at 8 o'clock. C. W. CHRISTMAN, Pastor.

ENDEAVORERS AT PEN-MAR.

First Institute on Mountain top Justifies holding one Every Year.

The experiment of holding a Christian Endeavor Institute, at Pen-Mar, has been justified, and the interest manifested during Tuesday and Wednesday, will result on its being an annual feature. The program opened on Tuesday with an early morning Bible study class, which started at 6.45, and was led by Rev. E. T. Read, of Baltimore, his topic being "With Jesus on the Mountains." At 8.45 A. J. Shurtle, general secretary of the Christian Endeavor Union, led the four mission study classes in the consideration of the most efficient methods of Bible study. The class study was followed by an address from the tabernacle platform by Rev. D. B. Low, D. D., of Hanover, Pa., on the "Best Methods of Christian Endeavor."

The afternoon was spent mainly in long walks. At 7.30 a twilight service was held in the tabernacle, led by Rev. Frank Snowden, of Riverdale, Md., and at 8 o'clock Rev. Dr. S. H. Woodrow, of Washington, D. C., delivered an address on "Fellowship."

On Wednesday the sunrise prayer and Bible study service was held at 7 o'clock, in charge of Rev. Edgar T. Read, of Baltimore, who by charts and drawings illustrated the proper study of the Scriptures. At 9 o'clock two mission study classes were held, one on "The Why and How of Foreign Missions," by Miss Marie E. Staib, of Baltimore, and one on "The Challenge of the City," by Rev. Edgar T. Read. The Christian Endeavor institutes followed.

Prayer meeting institute was conducted by Alfred S. Day, of Baltimore, and look-out committee by A. J. Shurtle, general secretary of the Pennsylvania Christian Endeavor Union.

Rev. Eliot Field, of Wiesabickon, Pa., conducted a personal workers' class. The morning session concluded with an inspirational address by Rev. Alfred E. Waldo, of Chambersburg, Pa., on "The Line of Greatest Resistance."

The afternoon was observed as a field day, and the events were very unique. Harry Richmond won a flag race, and A. Shurtle, of Reading, Pa., and Alfred S. Day, of Baltimore, a three-legged race. A girls' flag race with five young ladies running, was won by Miss Jessie Kenley, of Baltimore. A sewing contest for five men was won by Burr Allen, of Washington. The fifth event, a nail driving contest, for eight girls, being won by Miss Edna Hesson, of Baltimore. Not one washed her finger. The sixth event was a mixed handicap race for five girls and five men, the winning couple being Miss Edna Walger, of Washington, and Rev. T. S. Hodges, of Monterey, Pa. A sack race for five men was won by W. E. Braithwaite, of Washington. The judges were Rev. W. A. Meloin, of Washington; George H. Birnie, of Taneytown; Mr. Antoinette Suter, of Fallston, Md.

The services in the evening consisted of a twilight service on the mountain side, conducted by Alfred S. Day, of Baltimore. This was followed by a platform meeting in the tabernacle in charge of Frederick Ohrenschild, of Baltimore. This service presented a new feature in that the Christian Endeavor pledge was the subject and was discussed in sections by eight delegates to the convention.

Thursday was the fourth day of the session, and a big crowd of Baltimore members came up. The early morning prayer service was held in Lookout Pavilion at 7 o'clock. Rev. Edgar T. Read, who conducted this service, used as his subject "Trouble—Rest." With the increased attendance the mission study classes were much enlarged. These classes were held by Marie E. Staib on "The Why and How of Foreign Missions," and Rev. Edgar T. Read, on "The Challenge of the City." The institute classes were conducted by M. A. J. Shurtle, on "Your Local Society," and Rev. Eliot Field, on "Personal Work."

State Buys Turnpikes.

The State Road Commission bought the Jefferson turnpike, leading from Frederick to Jefferson, for about \$85,000 on Tuesday, or at a rate of \$1,000 a mile, and at a future meeting will probably purchase the pike between Frederick and Emmitsburg for about \$21,000. The commission objected to the price asked for the Frederick pike from Ellicott City to Baltimore and negotiations were declared at an end.

By taking in the Jefferson and the Emmitsburg pikes the commission will abolish toll on those roads and they will be put in first-class condition. Both are said to be in fair condition at present.

It is understood that about \$65,000 was asked by the owners of the Frederick pike from Ellicott City to Baltimore. This was considered by the commission as entirely too large and it has been suggested that the Liberty pike, recently purchased, be taken and used for the purpose. The feasibility of this will be considered.

In the meantime Mr. Carville D. Benson, attorney to the commission, was instructed to prepare condemnation proceedings and if this is found reasonable the commission will follow its usual plan.

Must Call for Return Receipt.

An important change in regulations affecting registration of postal matter is noted in an order just issued by the Postmaster-General. Whenever request is made by the sender or registered mail matter, a receipt showing person to whom and time when the matter was delivered will be taken by postmaster at point of delivery and returned to the sender. "Receipt desired" must be inscribed, however, on the registered matter for which the sender wishes such a receipt. For the present the Postmaster-General instructs postmasters to ask if return receipt is desired and, when indicated, to indorse mail for patrons of the office.

Lutherans at Pen-Mar.

With ideal weather and a crowd in attendance variously estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000, the twenty-fourth annual reunion of members of the Lutheran churches in Maryland and adjoining states, held on Thursday, at Pen-Mar Park, was a splendid success.

The big tabernacle, where the exercises were held, was crowded when Rev. Dr. George W. Enders, of York, Pa., President of the Reunion Association, called the large assemblage to order. At the conclusion of a sacred concert by the Pen-Mar Orchestra and the reciting of the Nicene Creed in concert Miss Myra E. Brough, of Hanover, sang a solo, "Rock of My Refuge." Thousands then joined in the singing of Luther's famous battle hymn. Three stirring addresses, all enthusiastically Lutheran, were then delivered as follows: "Our Great Lutheran Harvest Fields," Rev. Dr. A. B. Van Ormer, of Shippensburg, Pa.; "A Bugle Call to Young Lutherans," Rev. Lloyd C. Douglas, A. M., of Washington, and "The Lutheran Men's Movement," Rev. Dr. A. R. Steck, of York, Pa. The addresses were interspersed with selections by the York Chorus Choir and the Bee Hive Orchestra, concluding with "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Officers to arrange for the next annual reunion of Lutherans at Pen-Mar Park next July were chosen as follows:

Chairman, Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Enders, York, Pa.; Rev. Dr. G. W. Miller, Baltimore; Rev. P. H. Miller, Westminster; Rev. C. S. Trapp, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Rev. Dr. J. S. Simon, Hagerstown; Rev. A. M. Heilman, Hanover, Pa.; Rev. W. L. Gardner, Harrisburg; Rev. Dr. Oliver Roth, Chambersburg; Wm. E. Reddig, Shippensburg, Pa.

Orphans' Court Proceeding.

MONDAY, July 18th., 1910.—David H. Zepp, administrator, de bonis non cum testamento annexo of William H. Zepp, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property; also report of sale of real estate on which Court granted an order nisi.

Westminster Deposit & Trust Company, guardian of Mary Matilda Freeman, ward, received order to transfer registered bonds to ward and settled its first and final account.

TUESDAY, July 19th., 1910.—George C. Overholzer, administrator of Emanuel Overholzer, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

David B. Shaeffer and Edgar H. Shaeffer, administrators of Jeremiah Shaeffer, deceased, received order to sell bond and stocks.

Charles C. Sellman, administrator of Savilla C. Sellman, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles M. Murray, deceased, granted unto Susan R. Murray and Charles W. Murray, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Political Effect of Census.

Washington, July 18.—Plans are already being laid here to prevent an increased representation in the House of Representatives from the South under the new census. The census will show many important changes and the politicians are ready to meet and make use of every available advantage. It is expected that the ratio of representation will be about 220,000. Prognosticators figure that the South, not counting Delaware and West Virginia, will show a population of 29,000,000. If this is correct, the ratio of 220,000 that section would have two more representatives in the House than at present.

A Republican leader stated today that if the South's population should exceed 29,000,000 the ratio would be increased, even if some of the strong Republican states in the North would suffer.

The Republicans are worried over Oklahoma. They fear that the population of this new state will have increased enough to give her five or six additional representatives. A big gain is expected in New York city, which is reported to have increased her representation in the House, but in the electoral college this gain may go to the Republicans. If the Republican leaders can carry out their plans, the chief benefits of the census will be gained by New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Minnesota.

The Republican leaders argue that the House, with its present membership of 391, is unwieldy, and that business was transacted much more quickly and efficiently when the membership was 250. To make good their arguments some of them are advocating the reduction of the membership now to 250.

Should the ratio of representation be allowed to remain as it has been during the past decade it is estimated that the South would gain about 25 representatives, while the North and West would gain about 35. With the great rise of insurgency and the constant combination of "progressive" Republicans with the Democrats, the regular leaders fear that such an increase would mean the overthrow of the organization.

22 Tons of Eggs Imported.

Forty-four thousand pounds of Siberian eggs, imported from Russia via Liverpool, arrived in Philadelphia, on the American liner Haverford, on Tuesday. The eggs were opened in Siberia and placed in cans and hermetically sealed. They were sent from Northeast Siberia in winter time, and, on arriving at Liverpool, were placed in cold storage, and from there taken to the refrigerating department in the hold of the Haverford, arriving in Philadelphia in good condition.

As the tariff on eggs is "5c per dozen, 15c per lb. dried, and 25 per cent. on egg yolks," it would be interesting to know what duty applies to opened and canned eggs, and whether this is a duty dodging scheme. In any case, the fact that such a large single importation of eggs can be made, opens up a large question.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

The Election in Maryland is of Exceptional Importance this Year.

As the battle for the control of the next Congress will be a hard fought one, the situation in this close state is interesting and there is every reason to believe that the campaign in the districts here represented by Republicans will be bitterly contested. The returns in the last campaign show how narrow is the margin the Republicans have to go on:

Table with 2 columns: District/Party and Votes. Includes First District (Covington Dem 19,381; Jackson Rep 16,547), Second District (Talbot Dem 21,526; Garrett Rep 19,040), Third District (Kronmiller Rep 14,772; Wolf Dem 14,510), Fourth District (Gill Dem 18,562; Hill Rep 16,626), Fifth District (Mudd Rep 15,057; Smith Dem 14,740), Sixth District (Rearre Rep 18,619; Lewis Dem 18,073).

The Democrats are sure to re-elect, in their three districts, in the event without shadow of doubt, while the Republican prospect is decidedly less rosy. In the Fifth, the Republicans will be weakened by not having Mudd as their candidate, as he has always been stronger than his party; still, the nomination of Parran is an exceptionally strong and popular one, and his chances of election good.

In the Sixth district, Republican success is endangered by the candidacy of Mr. Peare for renomination. The discussion in his district is so alarming that many think that in the event of his nomination he will be defeated, while it has been rumored that in case he is not nominated, his friends will not cordially support the successful one. The situation, therefore, seems to give a good "fighting chance" for the Democrats.

The third district (Baltimore) is always close. With good candidates on both sides, the chances are favorable to the Republicans, but the majority in any event will be short.

The First district, which was once pretty safely Republican, has been made as safely Democratic by the use and misuse of the present ballot laws; while the Second district, notwithstanding the objectionableness of Talbotism to his own party, is pretty sure to again return "perennial Fred."

We are Going Crazy, says Doctor.

Boston, July 15.—If the increase in insanity keeps up at the present rate, we shall all be insane 245 years from now," said Dr. J. H. Kellogg, professor of surgical pathology and superintendent of the Battle Creek (Mich) Sanatorium, addressing the class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

"Physical degeneracy and chronic diseases are increasing," continued Dr. Kellogg. "Heart diseases has increased 157 per cent. in the last 30 years. Kidney disease has increased in Massachusetts almost 167 per cent. We are not making the advance that we ought. Cancer is increasing. One-eighth of the adult women who die today die of cancer.

"Insanity has increased 100 per cent. in the last 50 years. Fifty years ago there were 9000 insane people to every million. To-day there are 18,000. There are 34,000 idiots and lunatics to every million people in the world. It is due largely to the increased physical degeneracy originating from our manner of living.

"Women particularly are showing the results of this degeneracy in the increased birth rate and the thriving of the concerns manufacturing infants' foods. Only three women out of four nurse their infants, owing to the physical degeneracy which makes it impossible.

"Seventy five per cent. of the bottle-fed children die before they are a year old."

Great is King Booze!

One need not take the opinion of a sociologist to draw his conclusions why the resorts which line the river shores in Baltimore county and the adjacent one of Anne Arundel, together with the road houses leading thereto, were crowded last Sunday from sunup until the early hours of Monday morning with teeming thousands.

It is true, some may have gone there with their families to escape the heated walls and pavements and the narrow courts and confines of the city, and to get away for a brief respite, at least, from the vile smells incident to such quarters and breathe the fresh air and the breeze from the water. This in itself was an incentive. But the majority—the vast majority—of those who took the trolley, or were driven there in vehicles, were in search of something to quench their thirst, caused by a sweltering sun which had been beaming all day. It is claimed by those who were present that no pretence was made to observe the law regarding Sunday violations.

Everyone who had the price could get just what he or she called for; sex cut no figure when refreshments were ordered up, and just as long as one could keep his pins he was served. Everybody was served in the open if he so desired, and white-coated waiters, bearing trays laden with drinks from a martini in a paper-shell glass, to the humble stein, were sweltering under their loads. Not a report of a raid was made. A gentleman in discussing the situation from a financial point of view said that the combined receipts taken over the bars at all the resorts and road houses would amount to upward of \$200,000.—Baltimore County Union.

Freak Clause in Auto Law.

If you get permission of the owner or chauffeur you may throw stones and other missiles at an automobile regardless of who is in it, according to Section 140-K of the new automobile law. Attorney Charles E. Siegmund, who is interested in collecting freak legislation, discovered the unusual clause. The section says:

"No person shall, without authority of the owner or person in charge thereof, climb upon or into any automobile, whether the same is in motion or at rest, or hurl stones or missiles at the same or at the occupants thereof," etc. "This means," said Mr. Siegmund, "that if Jones and Smith are riding around town in a taxicab and some one asks the chauffeur for permission to throw stones at Jones and Smith, and if the chauffeur says: 'Go ahead and soak 'em; they ain't got no friends!' then, under the plain provision of this law, the person who wishes may chuck bricks, cobbles and other missiles at Jones and Smith to his heart's content.

He hits Jones and Smith, he is not guilty of disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace or assault and battery, because Section 140-K of the automobile law clearly sets the misdemeanor aside and exempts it, when the permission of the owner or chauffeur of the car has been obtained. In other words, any chauffeur of any car may set aside all ordinary law and give his sovereign approval to an assault, and I doubt very much whether in strict construction any person could be convicted to whom he gave permission to commit the assault.

"Of course, it is not probable that any such construction would go through court, but the attorney for the defense would have the letter of the law in favor of his clients, anyhow—no matter what the spirit might be. The section is very plain, and the provision as to getting permission of the owner or person in charge of the automobile qualifies every offence named in the section."

Governor Anxious About Finances.

At a meeting of Governor Crothers' "cabinet," on Wednesday, the Governor stated his fear that the revenues of the state would not meet the extraordinary expenditures, and urged the vital necessity of economy. As an example of what he would like to do, if possible, the Governor said that where several institutions were doing similar work and all were receiving state aid his idea would be to have them consolidated, lessening the expense to the state.

"This may be the case with some hospitals," explained the Governor, "but I simply use them figuratively. It is probably the same with other charitable as well as educational institutions. The state should not be compelled to distribute its money to various bodies doing the same work when, by consolidation and saving the cost of maintaining so many of them, a central organization could get along with less money.

"The State must look out for its expenses. We have been making many improvements. All of them have been necessary; all have been made only for the good of the state. We have authorized a bond issue for the state care of the insane, but the maintenance will be an annually increasing drain on the state. We have also a model tuberculosis institution which must be maintained.

"Other improvements have added to the cost of the state government. While my new assessment may add something to the taxable basis, we can be sure that our taxes will not increase commensurate with our expenses, and so something must be done.

Big Apple Crop in Adams County.

Notwithstanding the fact that this is what is generally known as the "off year" in the apple business, those who are best acquainted with conditions in the Adams County apple belt state the yield this year will exceed that of last fall by about ten or fifteen per cent. This is caused by a number of different conditions.

The summer and fall apples will bear well and are a full crop. The winter varieties yield will be exceptionally good owing to the fact that a great number of young trees are just coming into bearing and will make up the deficiency caused by many older trees which, taken individually, are in numerous instances not as well set as last year. It is prophesied that this year's total yield will be about 10 or 15 per cent. in excess of 1909 and that more apples will be shipped from Adams County than last fall.

Last year should have been a full crop but there was a cold week when the apples were in full bloom and some orchards were almost stripped because of this. This year these orchards are bearing well, in some cases being a bumper crop. While the yield will be large it is also expected to be of exceptional quality. It is said that the spraying has been particularly well done and that in the orchards of the members of the association there will be less than one per cent. of codling moth infected fruit.—Gettysburg News.

25,000 Immigrants Sent Back.

Nearly 25,000 of the immigrants who arrived at United States ports during the fiscal year ended June 30 last were denied admission by the immigration officials, and were compelled to return to the countries from which they came. Various reasons were assigned for refusing to allow them to remain here, including those of physical defects and the probability of their becoming public charges. The fiscal year 1909 was a "million immigrants year," the total number admitted being 1,041,470. Of the arrivals 786,094 came to New York, 33,617 to Boston, 37,641 to Philadelphia and 30,563 to Baltimore.

THE CARROLL RECORD

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 23rd., 1910.

All articles on this page are either original, or properly credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

AN IMPORTANT feature of the political situation of the near future is the influence the new census will have on Congress and the Electoral vote. It looks as though the Democrats will get the best of it, especially as the South and Southwest is growing more rapidly than the North and West. As the next Congress will fix the basis of representation, the result of this fall's election is one of more than ordinary importance, and it is hoped by the Republicans that the situation will help to bring "insurgency" back into the fold. Both parties in Congress will try to figure the increase to their own advantage, while the question of reducing the number of members by using a higher basis of representation will also have many supporters, as the House is getting to be an unwieldy body, as well as very costly.

Sunday School Libraries.

There was a time, not so long ago, that an effort was always made in the selection of books for Sunday School libraries, to secure books of a more acceptable class than those commonly called "novels" and such books were pretty generally accepted as being permissible for Sunday reading; but, times have changed, and now our Sunday School libraries are filled with popular novels, often irrespective of moral tone, or whether fit for Sunday reading.

This being true, the question arises, has the ban been raised from promiscuous Sunday reading, or does the Sunday School actually circulate books not fit to read on Sunday? Also, if books like "David Harum," "The Man from Brodneys" and Cooper's Indian stories, are good for Sunday reading, why not the Sunday newspapers? We do not raise these questions merely for the sake of criticism, or to find actual fault, but it does seem that there should be a pretty clear line drawn somewhere. Either every class of books and papers are "fit to read" on Sunday, or the Sunday Schools are setting a very bad example.

The Sunday Schools were either wrong, in the days bygone, in censoring library literature, or they are wrong now in not censoring it. Or, can it be that as the "times change," what is right and wrong also changes? This is a question for somebody—perhaps for the Sunday School conventions and assemblies—but to our knowledge it is not being considered. It would seem that a matter so important as the circulation, and indorsement, of reading matter, through an important adjunct of the church, should receive the careful consideration of those who largely control and direct that adjunct.

It is a fact of knowledge to all who know anything about the subject, that the religious, or highly moral, books in a Sunday School library, stay on the shelves for years, practically unused, while those of the distinctly "novel" class are worn out in a short time. Certainly, the demand for books of the latter class, among young people, is very strong; but, the question is, should the church, through its main adjunct, supply, and encourage, the demand? In other words, is it now proper and right for the church to indorse the reading of novels, on Sunday, as well as on week days?

If the decision be in the negative, then, should not high Sunday School authorities prepare, and circulate, a list of permissible books for library use? This would not be an impossible thing to do through the means of a well qualified committee, but it is almost impossible for the average local Sunday School committee, even when so disposed, to select books only of the proper standard. This is a question which seems to merit consideration and action. Our children need guidance, because their own discrimination is not to be trusted in the matter of the selection of reading matter, any more than it is in the choice of companions and habits.

Unfairness of Labor Demands.

Labor disputes, involving the question of the cost of labor, will not stay settled. Although wages have been advanced, time and time again, until all

classes are from two to three and four times as high as in Europe for the same work, still the Unions demand more. So it will always be until a legal wage scale is fixed, backed by law and authority. There will never, in the minds of labor leaders, come a time when wages are just right, for as advances are made, new avenues of spending will open, and the wage earner be as "hard up" and "deserving" as he was before any advances were made.

The question of increased wages does not stop at that, but involves increased charges for the products of labor. High wages, with low cost of living, is an impossibility, as a widespread proposition, and the arbitrary fixing of rates and charges, by law, without at the same time fixing wages by law, is a one-sided and unfair deal.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been paying its conductors \$4.04 per 10-hour day, and brakemen \$2.66, with an advance for a 12-hour day. Of these employees, 12,871 out of 14,194, voted to strike for more. Such situations are occurring all over the country, in all lines of work. How are the companies and firms to know how to fix rates and prices and conduct their business? If advances are refused, then comes a strike and destruction of property involving great loss. No matter how settlement is made, capital and industries are interfered with; then, when increased charges for service are made, everybody raises a howl.

We are not an apologist for the railroads, or for any corporation, because of preference for their policies. The whole question involved is one of fairness—fairness to the companies, as well as to employees and to the "ultimate consumer." Let the government fix carrying rates, and prohibit combines and agreements; but let it also fix rates of wages and prohibit combines and agreements by labor unions. It should be no more a criminal offense for a railroad company to get all it can, by force, than it is for a railroad employee to do the same thing.

The government must either go into public business, on its own account, or see that all private interests are equally protected in their rights. Although it is popular, in some sources, to "put the screws" on the railroads, and at the same time let employees play the very "Old Nick" with railroad property, with little or no legal interference, it is a sort of popularity that is nothing short of a disgrace.

If we could have a term or two of Congress composed of honest men, uninfluenced by selfish interests, many of the present evils and antagonistic arguments could easily be settled, for it is not that our law makers do not know how to legislate honestly and fairly, but because they are either afraid to, or do not want to do it. The tariff question, railroad legislation, and most of the questions which make political issues, are wrapped up in just this single truth.

Dr. Wharton is Wrong.

Every now and then we have some good "intentioned man get up and say, "this is not a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," and whenever he does so he gets a lot of applause—cheap, spur-of-the-moment, applause. This is just the sort of talk that demagogues and socialists get off; the discontented, improvident, and the professional agitator class; therefore, it is a pity that now and then a real good man gives voice to the same sentiments, for he thereby sets going anew the "against the government" cry, with which he in reality has no sympathy.

There are times when one is moved to cry out against the imperfections of man-made regulations, and against the miscarriage of the best laid intentions. But, the cry once made, one is promptly ready to explain and qualify it, because in reality we do not mean to harm, but to help. If Dr. Wharton, of Baltimore, has been correctly quoted as saying that popular government in this country is a failure, the good Doctor must have had a temporary lapse of prudence and wisdom, for no man of real good mind and intentions will say any such thing, in the face of the glorious history of our government itself.

True it is that our system of politics is accompanied by many evils. Along with our immense material progress, and with the accomplishment of our stupendous public undertakings, there must necessarily be many things produced under cover, and concurrently, that is not to our credit as a people; but, admitting this fully does not at all prove that our whole system of government is wrong because a few rascals misuse it. There never has been a good thing produced, since the creation of the world, that has not been misused and abused, so why should we expect our governmental machinery to be exempt?

Dr. Wharton seemed to think, according to the expressions accredited to him, that "Theodore the Lion Hunter" is the only deliverer from the evils confronting us. We think this expression, in itself, weakens his whole conclusion. Not that we do not consider his "deliverer" a patriotic, honest and resourceful man, but, he is only a man, and can no more cure all the evils of government, without the earnest, live, help of the majority of our citizens, than can any one of a hundred others. The trouble with Dr. Wharton's conclusions, is, that he, like so many other public speakers, talks for

quick applause rather than for real constructiveiveness.

There is nothing in this world wrong with our government, that is not at the same time wrong with our people. If there is governmental failure, the people fail; if the "classes," and not the "masses," control, then it is the fault of the masses that such is the case. If our government is not "for the people," why not? Since when has "the people" surrendered their rights to govern themselves? Some of us pretend to be much wiser than those who legislate for us; then, why don't we turn them out, and go in ourselves? Dr. Wharton is simply away off! He complains at the few yellow leaves on the sturdy tree.

Wages and Cost of Living.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, published a report of his observations on the question of the comparative wages and cost of living in Europe and America, which is of much value and interest. As Mr. Gompers is naturally not partial to the corporations which oppose most of his labor views and efforts, his expressions must be taken as at least not overdrawn in favor of American conditions.

He recites the wages paid in England, Germany, Italy and Anstro-Hungary, showing them to be anywhere from one-half to one-fourth as much as paid here, and then summarizes by entering upon the living cost question, and in so doing explodes a theory commonly used here by those who attempt to minimize our high wages by claiming that the low cost of living fully equalizes the difference. Mr. Gompers says:

"Two classes of writers and talkers may be found who assert that 'one may live in Europe on half what it costs in America.' The first of these classes is the employers of Europe as a body; they are interested in keeping their workmen with them, to compete with one another, besides being actuated by anti-American sentiment that calls for no more than mention here. The other class is mostly made up of well-to-do American sojourners abroad. The latter undoubtedly find several items in their own outlay less than in America, among them being personal service, objects of luxury, and their house rents. As relating to themselves and their social classes, their assertions are correct, especially as regards city life. The European working classes, however, neither hire servants nor buy articles of luxury except in rare cases. The struggle for a barely decent living is ever before them. Their necessary annual family 'budget' comprises plain and cheap food, which, on the average, takes 40 to 65 per cent. of the entire outlay, quarters in either an 'industrial or 'slum' district, requiring 20 to 35 per cent., and clothing 10 per cent. or more. These percentages must be indefinite, depending as they do upon the size of the family, on earnings, and on climate, and even the government. Mentally contemplating the many cities I visited, and having in mind the conversations I had with workmen who had lived both in Europe and America, I believe I may assert that whether the cost of living in Europe or America is greater to the workman depends entirely on the standard of living he adopts while in America. If he voluntarily lives the life of self-denial in this country that he compulsorily lived in his native land, his outlay in money will remain about the same. Even then he will be able to escape gaining something from the superior supply of the good things of life in America."

"If I am called on to name one of the good things which is conspicuous, I reply: 'Our common schools for the workers' children,' and as I write the words I hear again the enthusiastic sentiments on this point uttered in my presence by Italians, Bohemians, Austrians, and Irishmen. 'To think,' they say, 'your country gives even the school-boys free!'"

"Living is cheap to the wage worker in Europe only because he does without what in America soon becomes a necessity to him—food in good quantity and quality, presentable clothes among his aspiring fellow-workmen and their families, and a comfortably furnished home in quarters responding to his awaked desires for equality with his American neighbors, and in general a larger and freer life.

"The immigrant, coming to America, finds that if he can buy in quantity (and in cases where he need not) his flour, fuel, potatoes, oil, sugar coffee, salt—the essentials for his plain table—all cost less than they ordinarily do in the land he left. The cheapness and abundance of many varieties of fruits and of our melons and tomatoes is a surprise to him. Closely after the most pressing necessities comes a line of things cheaper than in Europe—cotton clothing, including overalls, jumpers, shoes (the American shoe has a sale all over the Continent); newspapers, the cent buying twice to four times the reading matter contained in a German French, or Italian paper. Access to good water renders expenditure for alcoholic drinks less common. The cheapness of good amusements in America deserves more attention than has been given the subject by the professional investigator; it is a social factor having an enormous influence on the tastes and education of the working-class public. The possibility of regarding outlay for amusements as one of the regular items of family expenses is an indication of the working-class standard of living.

"How the wage-earners and their families attire themselves is not so much a question of the cheapness of clothing as it is of what is left over for this purpose after food, shelter, and other unavoidable family needs have been provided for. The features of climate, national customs, and class standards must also be considered. In southern countries, where the same clothes are worn the year around, people may appear well in public at half the expense required in America in the North, where there are four seasons. In the United Kingdom the poor dress in much the same clothing summer and winter, the large proportion of the people in shabby clothes in the streets of Dublin, Manchester, or London giving an impression to the American observer of a prevalent poverty.

"The housing of the wage-workers of the various European countries as compared with that of the same class in

America would, in order to bring out the full truth, require a long and faithful study. When the facts were ascertained, the real point remaining would be how to present them in order to create an exact impression of the truth. Besides, in making comparisons, a difficulty would be in fixing an American standard. Conditions exist in a few American cities, such as New York, Pittsburg, and Chicago, representing neither European nor American standards, but what are created through the transition of the most helpless of our newly arrived immigrants from a state which they lived in their native countries to a level equal to the financially lowest that is permanent among the American-born citizens. Looking at the housing problem widely, the greatest fact in favor of America is space. The workman in the country towns and in the cities smaller than those in which the foreign population is congested can rent or perhaps buy a separate home. In general, Europe does not give this opportunity. For example, Bremen is the only considerable city in Germany which has small single-family houses adapted to the needs of working people. Only the big tenement house, except in rare cases, is to be found in other cities. The wage-earner in them is regarded as permanently a rent payer, an animal in a stall in a five, six, or seven story stable. No, not one animal in one of the stalls. The doubling up of families of relatives, the keeping of lodgers, the hiring of a small apartment by several young persons, such devices for distribution among many persons the burdens of rent must be general in cities where apartments are made the landlord's investment and few small homes are built to sell the man with a small purse. The barracks-like houses of the German cities are planned so as to accommodate people in comparatively easy circumstances in the desirable apartments of the front, up to the fourth story, while the basement and the small rear and the topmost apartments go to the swarms of folks living on low wages. Berlin has been called 'the city that wears a dickey,' since its imposing streets of big dwelling houses have the best apartments on view to the front, behind which exist shabbiness and the general unattractiveness of things unseen. In the northern district of Berlin is the new 'workingmen's quarter,' with broad streets, window-garden houses, and evidences of municipal care as to hygiene, one result being that rents, compared with wages, run close to the high American level.

"In no city in Europe did I find rents any cheaper, wages considered, than they run in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville, or in the New England towns not having a boom, or even in many cities of the Mississippi basin. What strikes the American is how little the European renting wage-worker gets for his money. Very seldom, indeed, has he a bit of garden; he takes a poor water service for granted; his rooms are fewer and smaller than is ordinarily the case in an American house. The rent payer is usually a rent payer for life. No institution of the proportion of the American building and loan association exists in any European country. The movement of large masses from the position of rent payers to that of householders has been characteristic of America. European philanthropists, statesmen, and cooperators are at the present time endeavoring to establish the necessary methods to bring about the same results."

When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the bowels become deranged, the liver and the kidneys congested causing numerous diseases. The stomach and liver must be restored to a healthy condition and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets can be depended upon to do it. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.

Give Mother A Vacation.

We do not feel that any apology is due for repeating our demand, made so often at this season, that the hardest worked member of the family should be first considered in arranging the schedules for summer vacations. This person, in most families in this section, is the wife and mother. It is unnecessary to recite in detail her manifold duties and her long term of hours of daily toil, for the facts are well-known, the only trouble being that her willingness to sacrifice herself is too generally accepted as the regular order of things. It is true, she is a somewhat difficult person to deal with, as she will insist that she of all persons is the one who least needs a rest and she will find such a bewildering array of reasons why she can not possibly get away. She will also insist that she is more comfortable at home than away, and this would doubtless be true if she would consent to remain at her home for a few days in absolute rest, but this is about as likely as snow in July. And it is not rest alone that she needs, but an opportunity to eat food cooked by some one else and to see what other people are doing and hear what they are saying. Father is pretty hard worked too, but he manages to get a good deal of recreation as he passes through life, and then his daily business contains nothing like the monotony that surrounds the never-ending toil of the housewife. If the wife had a few days of the stir and contact with humanity that falls to the lot of her spouse in his regular daily work she would think it a picnic. Her own work is just about as lonesome and not half so hard as that of the convicts in our penal institutions. Provide the wherewithal and make arrangements to supply her place as well as can be done for a few days, and then gently, lovingly but firmly insist that mother shall take a vacation. Her insistence that "the place can't get along without her," will not do; it will have to some day.—Balt. Co. Union.

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All Remnants of Calicoes, Gingham, Figured Lawns, Dress Goods and Silks, are going at a Sacrifice.

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| Ginghams, at 5c and up. | 14c Apricots, at 10c. |
| Muslins, at 5c and up. | 10c Prunes, at 8c. |
| 5c Figured Lawn, at 3c. | 10c Nectarines, at 8c. |
| 8c " " " at 6 1/2c. | 8c Prunes, at 6c. |
| 10c " " " at 7 1/2c. | 10c Pkg Currants, at 5c. |
| 12c " " " at 9c. | Broken Rice, at 4c. |

Dress Goods and Silks.

Large assortment of Dress Goods and Silks, "in remnants," that we are closing out at a sacrifice. These are great bargains. You had better come quick, before they are all gone.

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Now is the time, and here is the place, to buy your Ready-made Clothing. All Ready-made Suits are going at a reduction.

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This Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after March 10th.

Note the Progress of this Bank in the last 5 Years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS.		TOTAL LOANS.	
Feb. 9, 1905.....	\$356,266.52	Feb. 9, 1905.....	\$363,190.84
Feb. 9, 1906.....	431,179.68	Feb. 9, 1906.....	424,944.85
Feb. 9, 1907.....	473,300.04	Feb. 9, 1907.....	479,167.13
Feb. 9, 1909.....	505,164.09	Feb. 9, 1909.....	512,463.54
February 9, 1910.....	512,426.31	February 9, 1910.....	515,115.65

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Farm and Garden

FARMS EAST AND WEST.

Comparative Cost of Lands in the Two Sections Discussed.

In a letter to the New York Times a correspondent wrote recently:

"If the Times really wants to know why it is that western land—in Iowa or Illinois—sells for \$100 to \$200 an acre while plenty of farms can be bought in New York for \$10 to \$20 an acre, let it pay attention. The secret is about to be revealed. And let me say at the outset that with considerable familiarity with both west and east I'd much prefer to buy eastern to western lands.

"One point in favor of the western farm is that, whereas a western farm, properly handled, will raise crops which pay a good interest on the investment without fertilizer, a great many acres of land in the \$10 and \$20 belt are merely something to put productive soil on top of. The French method of carrying the land away when one moves wouldn't go bad in connection with several cheap New York farms.

"Another thing—one can take an eighty acre farm in the middle west and plow every foot of it, while there are very few cheap farms in this section which can be cut up into fields large enough to pay for using large machinery. The result is that the eastern farmer, if he is to make use of the cheap lands, must 'putter.' Now, the right sort of puttering is profitable—fruit, berry and truck raising will make moderately large fortunes for diligent and capable men—but most men don't like that sort of business. The middle westerner is a whole lot happier with a four horse gang plow and a harrow that wouldn't go between stumps in the east than he would be on a \$10 an acre New York farm. And he doesn't strike as many stones in the course of a season as the New York farmer will in a day. The American farmer hasn't lost his sense of the "bigness" of the country yet, and until he does lose it he will prefer to work the large farm rather than the small one, even if he gets no more for his labor.

"Furthermore—and this is not to be ignored—around that high priced land in the west will be found a more intelligent, better educated body of men, taking them 'by and large,' than in a given number of eastern farmers, because the factories and the other city joys seem to lure a much larger proportion of the ambitious youth of the east. The city is so close to the farm that the transition is but a step. Of course there are many of the most intelligent farmers of the country here, but the farmer with a desire for intellectual associations—and some have it—will find less of this opportunity in the \$10 and \$20 localities than in the west. Intelligent farmers, like men in other professions, like intelligent companionship.

"I am firmly convinced that the best opportunities for agriculture lie within a few hundred miles of New York city, and my impression is that the best way to get the right sort of farmers to go to this land and stay there is to get a number of this kind of men interested in one locality, thus insuring immunity from death by intellectual starvation. It used to be imagined that a farmer couldn't starve in that way, but we know better now."

Two Forms of Tomato Trellis.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman wrote:

Please tell me what you consider the best method of supporting tomato plants in a private garden. The above

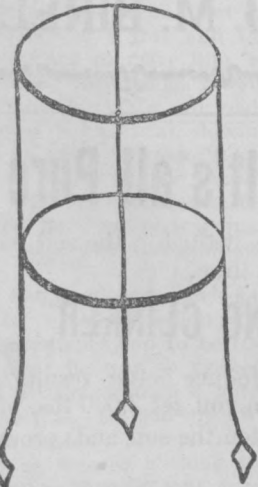


FIG. 1.—ONE FORM OF TOMATO TRELLIS. sketch (Fig. 1) shows a method which has proved very unsatisfactory with me.

The answer was as follows: The best trellis for supporting tomatoes is the hinged trellis shown in the sketch (Fig. 2). This can be spread to accommodate the width of a row and

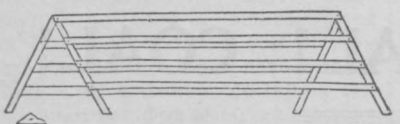


FIG. 2.—BETTER TOMATO TRELLIS. can be used to support the plants in one or two rows as desired. The best length is ten feet and height four feet. The trellis is quickly made of wooden strips which are nailed together as shown by sketch and hinged at the top so that it can be closed together and stored away when not in use.

RAPE FOR FORAGE.

Not For Milk Cows, but Excellent For Dry Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

I have given rape a thorough trial and have found it a most valuable crop for summer and fall pasture, partly on account of its providing excellent pasture until late in the fall and also because it is very useful in cleaning the land, says a correspondent of the Orange and Farmer. It does not, however, provide a proper food for milk cows owing to its flavoring the milk and butter somewhat similarly to turnip tops. But as food for dry cattle, sheep, and hogs it is most excellent, furnishing an abundant pasture from the middle of July until very late in the fall if cattle are given their liberty.

The expense of growing rape is very trifling, as the seed costs but a



CATTLE FEEDING ON RAPE.

few cents per pound. From two to three pounds is sufficient for an acre, providing it is sown in drills, which is the proper way. Any soil which will produce a good crop of turnips will give a good crop of rape. The preparation of the ground should be much the same as that for turnips, although personally I have usually sown rape on ground so much overrun with weeds as to be unfit for a spring crop. This is where I found one great advantage from the crop I would work the ground over once or twice before or during seeding, then after seeding give it the necessary special work and sow the rape in drills about two feet apart. By this means the ground can be worked with a sulley or horse hoe until the rape has covered it over. With suitable growing weather this only requires about a month or six weeks.

Where the ground is moderately strong and has been well prepared rape usually grows from two feet to thirty inches high and is fully ready to either cut and haul to the stable or turn stock on at from six to eight weeks after being sown. If intended for pasture stock should be turned on to it at eight weeks, and if the larger leaves are eaten off at this time a fresh, tender crop quickly follows. I find that more and better pasture can be obtained in this way than if left untouched until fall.

Rape may be sown with a fair chance of success any time from May 1 until July 1. The crop may be harvested by cutting with a scythe and throwing in small heaps, which can be hauled to the stable as required. Animals should not be turned into rape while it is wet with dew or rain unless they have had freedom to it previously.

Cotton in New England.

A curious experiment in cotton growing in a northern latitude has been tried at Indian Orchard, in western Massachusetts, says the American Cultivator. Last year two residents of that town succeeded in growing well developed cotton, and they propose to try it again this year—in fact, the new crop already well under way. The seeds are planted in April, and the growth is rapid. The seeds were obtained from a bale of cotton from the south and are from one of the early cheap varieties widely grown in that section. The cotton blossoms are of a reddish hue and quite fragrant. To mature the commercial cotton in this latitude requires a rather favored season, as the plant is easily killed by frosts. The experiment was tried out of curiosity and for the sake of the sight of a crop so novel in this latitude. Success the first season led the experimenters to take the matter up more seriously and to plant a larger piece this year to see just what could be done with early cotton in the north.

OF GENERAL FARM INTEREST.

Cowpeas add nitrogen to the soil and improve its mechanical condition. They are most profitably grown in rotation with other crops.

A set of farm buildings well painted impress the passerby favorably. The same impression is made on the owner, and that is of immeasurably more importance.

Some people judge a farmer by the fences he maintains. The wise man looks over the fence and sees the crop in the field. Therefore put your work on your fields though the fences have to groan and creak.

The man who can complacently face his potato field polluted with weeds and not disturb his hoe and cultivator had better let the other man raise the potatoes and he give all his time to crops that can successfully compete with weeds.

Some one asks, Does it pay to take a hoe into the cornfield? If the hoe is knife sharp and you use it vigorously to destroy the stray weeds along the row it pays well. Should you be one of those fellows who write the average stuff about the man with the hoe you had better take a typewriter.

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Today, we can give you, for the above popular prices, a better, cleaner, nobbler, and more up-to-date article in every respect, than ever before in the history of our store. As we advance to greater values, we can also save you financially, and at the same time give you STRICTLY NEW GOODS and right up to the minute in style and quality.

We are now occupying our new quarters, not alone for our own comfort, but that we might be in a position to give to our trade a more satisfactory deal, a better article for the money, and at less per cent. of profit added, all on account of a curtailment of several hundred dollars expense. This enables us to sell goods at a price that we need fear no competition.

Look over our Stock, as there are many new things added since our move.

We aim only to keep the best and most up-to-date merchandise on hand at all times, and at such popular prices so there can be no variation in price, if quality alone is considered.

We are thankful for the appreciation extended by the people for the change we made.

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10-23-10

On Nagging.

My son taught me a lesson on the subject of "nagging" when he was but four years old and one that I have never forgotten. He had been guilty of a small misdemeanor and had tried to wriggle out of it by not telling the exact truth. I gave him a mild spanking and, as has always been my custom, talked the matter over afterward. I began by saying, "Now, Robert, if you had told me the truth I should not have punished you."

He stood before me, scraping one foot along the carpet, and he looked up at me and said, "What would you have done?" And I answered, "I should have only talked to you." "Well," he drawled, "how long would you have talked?" He is a big boy in high school now, but when times arise requiring a reprimand and I get started I still hear that little voice, "How long would you have talked?" and I go right to the point and say what I have to say on the subject; but, in the boy's own language, I "cut it short" and never refer to it again unless it is absolutely necessary.—Harper's Bazar.

The River Tinto.

There is in Spain a river called the Tinto, which has very extraordinary qualities. Its waters, which are as yellow as a topaz, harden the sand and petrify it in a most surprising manner. If a stone falls into the river and rests upon another they both become perfectly united and conglutinated in a year. It withers all the plants on its banks as well as the roots of trees, which it dyes of the same hue as its waters. No fish live in its stream.

Baltimore and Soft Crabs.

The genuine soft crab, or *Brachyura* *baltimorensis*, is the most delicate as it is the most delicious of all crustaceans. It will no more bear transportation than a zephyr or a daffodil. The moment it is taken from its native deep it begins to lose bounce and flavor, and once it has left the Chesapeake littoral it is no longer eatable. That is why the soft crab is a superb delicatessen in Baltimore and a bitter disappointment everywhere else. So sensitive is it, indeed, to climate and handling that it is impossible to get a decent soft crab anywhere west of the first tollgate on the Frederick road. In Pittsburg, where embalmed soft crabs are offered in the gilded lobster palaces, their flavor is that of glucose. In Chicago the soft crab is a mere curiosity, to be gaped at, but not eaten. Baltimore alone has the genuine article, and it is fortunate for Baltimore that it cannot be transported. If it were possible to ship soft crabs the whole earth would bid for them, running up their price to \$1.50 and perhaps even to \$100 a dozen.—Baltimore Sun.

A Teacher in the Making.

She was a popular young normal student who had been to a party the night before, and as a consequence was "not prepared" in the geography class. The woman instructor, true to her method of drawing upon the general knowledge of a student rather than to permit a failure, after eliciting two or three inconsequential "stabs" from her fair but jaded disciple, asked for the products of China.

The victim brightened. "Tea," she asserted, preparing to sit down.

"Yes, and what else?" encouraged the instructor.

The young woman smiled with sweet hopelessness.

"Now you can mention others, I am sure. Just think about it."

"Tea," drawled the fustilike voice of the pretty girl, "and," puckering her forehead with an intellectual tour de force, "and laundry work."—Youth's Companion.

Quick Cure.

Once there was a man who made life miserable for all he met by eternally harping about his aches and pains.

He would discourse on the subject of his dyspepsia, and he would almost interrupt a religious service to tell of his rheumatic symptoms.

If he had a stitch in his side he had to pester his friends with it, and a headache helped him make everybody unhappy.

At last a bright young woman, to whom the man applied for sympathy, cured him of all his ailments.

When he was in the midst of a catalogue of his sufferings she said sweetly:

"Yes, it is strange how many of these things afflict a man as he begins to grow old."

That man never even had a symptom after that.—Wilbur D. Nesbit in Judge.

When Men Were Branded.

A curious relic of bygone times, probably the only one in England, still stands at Lancaster castle. It is a strong iron holdfast, into which the prisoner, who in olden time had been sentenced to be branded as a malefactor, had his hand thrust and locked. The branding iron after being made red hot at the end was pressed against the "brawn" of the thumb, and on being withdrawn the letter M branded on the unfortunate prisoner's flesh indicated from henceforward that he was a malefactor. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the judge and jury and in open court, and the brander invariably turned to the judge after he had done his work and exclaimed, "A fair mark, my lord!" It is over 100 years since the instrument was last used on two men sentenced to imprisonment for manslaughter.

His Maiden Speech.

It is related that when the Earl of Rochester in the reign of Charles II. rose to make his maiden speech in the house of lords he said: "My lords—my lords, I rise this time for the first time—the very first time. My lords, I divide my speech into four branches." Here there was an embarrassing pause of some seconds. "My lords," the earl then ejaculated, "if ever I rise again in this house you may cut me off, root and branches and all, forever."

The Devil's Sonata.

Tartini, the great violinist, after dining indiscreetly, dreamed that he had made a bargain with the devil for his soul. To prove his powers the evil one seized a violin and played a sonata of exquisite beauty. Tartini awoke with the ringing in his ears, committed the music to paper and published it as "The Devil's Sonata."

The Verdict.

"How did your act take amateur night?"

"Great! When I sang the first verse they yelled 'Fine!' and when I sang the next they yelled 'Imprisonment!'" —Baltimore Sun.

His Main Want.

Earnest but Prosy Street Corner Orator—I want land reform, I want housing reform, I want educational reform, I want—Bored Voice—Chloroform.—Manchester Guardian.

Proud of It.

The Lady—Poor tramp! Have you anything in your life to be proud of? The Hobo—Yessum. I never beat nobody out of no laundry bill.—Cleveland Leader.

Give, if thou canst, an alms; if not, afford instead of that a sweet and gentle word.—Robert Herrick.

Royal Mistakes.

Sovereigns and princes are strangely given to making astonishing mistakes while dealing with dates. The inscription on King Edward VII.'s coffin that he died in the ninth year of his reign instead of the tenth is only an example of many similar errors. In November, 1858, Queen Victoria wrote to the late king to inform him that he might consider himself emancipated from parental authority and control, as he was now eighteen years old and therefore of age. Her majesty's letter, which was very long, was a quasi sermon, and it ended by informing the then Prince of Wales that he would be forthwith made a knight of the Garter and a colonel in the army. How Queen Victoria and Prince Albert fell into so extraordinary a mistake it is impossible to understand, for the prince had only then completed his seventeenth year. Dean Wellesley, to whom the young prince showed the letter, at once detected the serious error into which the queen had fallen, but he thought it best to say nothing.—London Truth.

Got Full Measure.

All yesterday James had played truant from school, and when the irate master raised his cane threateningly James burst into a flood of tears.

"Please don't lick me, sir," he sobbed.

"And why should I not lick you, pray?" thundered the schoolmaster.

"W'y, sir, 'cos I think I've 'ad enough!" gasped James. "Yesterday the boy as I played truant with and I fell out and he licked me, and a man we threw stones at caught me and licked me, the driver of a cart we hung on to licked me, the owner of a cat we chased licked me. Then when I got home mother licked me, and after that father licked me, and then mother licked me again for calling her a sneak for telling father."

"Well," responded the master grimly, "by this time one licking more or less won't make much difference, and it seems hard I shouldn't have my whack. Come here, sir!"—London Answers.

Remnants of a College Course.

Prosecuting Attorney (examining a prospective juror)—Do you know anything about chemistry?

"I studied it at school."

"Do you think you remember enough of it to make you a competent juror in a poison case?"

"I'm not sure."

"Do you remember any of the formulas?"

"Let me see—two."

"Only two?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are they in a poem?"

(Blushing—"Yes, sir.")

"Is this the poem?"

"Our Willie boy is dead and gone. We never shall see him more. What Willie thought was H₂O Was H₂SO₄."

(Blushing furiously—"Yes, sir.")

"I thought so. You are excused."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Went Back on His Authority.

Leslie Stephen's single meeting with Freeman, the historian, was in the nature of a collision. "I came in contact with him only once," he said. "He wrote a life of Alfred for the Dictionary of National Biography under my editorship, but declined to do more because we had a difference of opinion as to whether Atheism should be spelled with an 'A.' That was, I confess, a question to which I was culpably indifferent, but I had taken competent advice, and my system (I forget what it was) had been elsewhere sanctioned by the great historian Stubbs. Now, as Freeman was never tired of asserting the infallibility of Stubbs, I innocently thought that I might take refuge behind so eminent an authority. The result was that for once Freeman blasphemed Stubbs and refused to cooperate any longer in an unscholarlike enterprise."

Three Men.

When H. H. Rogers was in the prime of his power, says a New York writer, he formed a "friendship partnership" with Mark Twain and Thomas Brackett Reed and took personal charge of their affairs, looking after them as he would a couple of children. It was great fun for all three, and especially Rogers. Neither Clemens nor Reed had any sense for business. The big ex-speaker came to New York a poor man. Five years later he died suddenly, and his estate assayed over \$500,000. He probably had no idea what he was worth at any stage. Rogers made as much or more money for Clemens.

In the Long Ago.

"Adam," asked Eve, "what are you doing?"

"I'm discovering Mars," he said, looking down at her to rest his neck.

"I wonder if it has any inhabitants."

From which we learn that Adam already knew about as much concerning Mars as the modern astronomers do.—Chicago Tribune.

Satisfied With Himself.

"Have any serious trouble with your new automobile?"

"Not a bit. So far I haven't hit a single man without being able to get away before he got my number."—Cleveland Leader.

Might Have Nodded.

Edna—It's a good thing for me that silence gives consent. Amelia—Why? Edna—Last night when George asked me to be his wife I lost my voice.

A Child's Character.

No artist work is so high, so noble, so grand, so enduring, so important for all time, as the making of character in a child.—Charlotte Cushman.

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...

Union Bridge.

Calantha Lodge No. 133, K. of P., held a festival in the Firemen's Hall...

There is a fine croquet ground in Hamilton Park that is extensively used...

Mrs. Marietta Trayer, of Uniontown, spent Tuesday with Pemberton Wood and wife.

Thomas B. Fogle, of Hagerstown, has sold his small farm of about 12 acres to Lewis Poole...

Charles Brinkerhoff, wife and little daughter, Dorothy, of Philadelphia...

Our Band makes a fine appearance in their new uniforms, purchased a few weeks ago from the M. C. Lyllie Co.

David E. Little and James A. Seabrook visited Monocacy Lodge A. F. & A. M., on Monday evening.

Frank Wood and wife and their little daughter, Margaret, have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wood...

Blue Ridge College has broken ground for a dwelling house directly east of and near the home of Prof. Simon P. Early.

The Cement Plant appears to have taken new life since the heat has moderated. Excavating new foundations building forms for concrete and grading new tracks is being rapidly pushed.

Woodsboro.

Rev. R. S. Poffenberger and family visited Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Cash, at Middleburg, the past week.

Master Wm. Thiede, of Baltimore, is visiting relatives at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McCleary, of Frederick, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Cutsball.

Mrs. George Ammen, of near Westminster, is visiting relatives here.

Master John Miller, who has been visiting relatives, near Detour, returned Monday.

Harney.

On Tuesday of last week one of the heaviest electrical and rain storms that we have had for many years, passed over this community.

We are informed that the U. B. Sunday School will hold its annual picnic and festival, on Saturday afternoon and evening, August 13, being the second Saturday in the month.

Well, our assessors have begun the work of sending out the blanks to all persons who are liable to be assessed...

Uncle Abe Hess, who reported sick last week, is out and around again.

Rev. T. W. Null, of Steelton, Pa., spent several days visiting his parents, at this place.

The remains of Mr. Samuel Haugh were interred at Mountain View cemetery, on Tuesday morning.

John Fleagle spent a short time visiting his mother, Mrs. George McGuigan, of this place.

Mrs. Luther Hawk and son, spent several days visiting her sister, Mrs. Milton Spangler, of Gettysburg.

Detour.

Mrs. E. H. Koons and two sons, of Hagerstown, spent from Friday until Monday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kolb.

Mr. Osello Warren, of Baltimore is spending his vacation with his uncle, Mr. James S. Warren.

Mrs. Kenley Dorsey, of near town, spent Wednesday with her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Schildt.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Trayer, of Uniontown, are spending some time with Mrs. H. H. Boyer.

Miss Mary Weybright is visiting friends, at Waynesboro, Pa.

Mrs. James Warren and Mrs. Guy E. Warren spent Wednesday, at Mrs. Parker Smith's at Rocky Ridge.

Mrs. Sarah Brock is spending a week with Mrs. Samuel Weybright.

Mrs. Charles Eyer, of Baltimore, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hannah Weant.

Mr. Jacob T. Myerly and Miss Edna Fox, both of this place, were quietly married, in Gettysburg, on July 9.

Mrs. F. J. Shorb has been on the sick list.

Ladiesburg.

Mrs. Phoebe Repp, of Johnsville, is spending the week with Mrs. David Grossnickle.

Mrs. Jesse Birely and two sons, of New Oxford, are spending some time with relatives here.

Mrs. Elmer Birely is spending two weeks, at Atlantic City.

Messrs Merten Birely and N. E. Bohn, spent Sunday, in Thurmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eyer and two children, spent Saturday with Mr. Lewis Harwetal and family.

Mrs. John Smith is on the sick list. Earl Clem is spending some time with friends, in Baltimore.

Jesse Clem has been quite sick the past few days.

Helen, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Eyer, died at the home of its grandfather, Daniel Eyer, at LeGore, on Monday night, of cholera infantum, aged two years.

Preaching at the Chapel, Sunday morning, at 10.30 a. m.; Sunday School, 9.30 a. m.

Bark Hill.

Mr. Abb Fleager and wife, of Frederick, spent a few days, at Scraggy Maples, last week.

Mr. Albert Fogle moved, on Tuesday, in one of the houses, at the cement works.

Mrs. Ida Yingling and Carrie Smith are spending this week, in Waynesboro.

Mr. Levi Rowe and wife spent from Saturday till Sunday, in Westminster.

Mr. Frank Rowe is improving slowly.

Middleburg.

Mrs. Lottie Pfeffer and children, of Baltimore, are spending some time with her mother, Mrs. Mary Six.

Copperville.

Mrs. Kansas Fink was taken to the Frederick hospital by her physician, on Wednesday of last week, and operated on for appendicitis.

The trustees of Oregon school have taken a wise plan, and have contracted with O. T. Shoemaker for an artesian well.

Clear Ridge.

Miss Lillian Dorn, of Baltimore, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Reindollar, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Nancy Powell, known as (Auntie) who has been visiting Mrs. Mary Otto and son, has returned to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lawyer.

Mrs. Koontz, of near Middleburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mary Foreman, who has been on the sick list, but at this writing is improving.

Mrs. Clara Crouse and Mrs. Mary Otto are on the sick list.

Mrs. Missonri Rounton, of Uniontown, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Beard and family.

Miss Martha Plontz, who has been away for some time, has returned on t e Ridge again. We all welcome her back.

Taylorville.

Having been absent for several weeks, will again endeavor to file some news.

Geo. Young, wife, and two children, spent Sunday evening with Thomas Barnes and wife.

Miss Stella Pickett, of Baltimore, is spending some time with Dr. Cronk.

Mrs. George Wright and daughter, Maggie, are spending the week in Baltimore.

Our farmers our busy plowing for next year's crop.

Chas. E. Myers and family are spending some time with J. L. Myers.

Frizellburg.

Our base ball team will play a return game at Uniontown this Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Lavinia Fuss is seriously ill at the home of Alexander Little, and there is little or no hopes of her recovery.

The Sunday School festival here, is considered a success. The net earnings is \$18.20. Thanks to the public for its patronage.

New Windsor.

Mrs. Wm. Englar and two sons, of Chicago, Ill., also Miss Ruth Field, of the same place, are visiting Mrs. M. Englar.

The Misses Richardson entertained a number of their friends at their home, on Friday evening last.

M. D. Reid and son, spent Tuesday at Frederick and Thurmont.

J. Ross Galt, was in Philadelphia the first of the week on business.

Charles Ecker will have charge of the services in the Presbyterian church this Sunday evening, in the absence of the pastor, Dr. Fraser.

Mrs. Ella Babylon and Miss Nellie Hibberd, are spending the week at Atlantic City.

Soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, is quickly relieved by the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment.

The Literary Squire. Traveling Inspector (cross questioning the terrified class)—And now, boys, who wrote "Hamlet"?

Timid Boy—P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me.

Traveling Inspector (the same evening to his host, the squire of the village)—Most amusing thing happened today. I was questioning the class and asked a boy, "Who wrote "Hamlet"?" and he answered tearfully, "P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me."

Squire (after loud and prolonged laughter)—Ha, ha! That's good, and I suppose the little devil had done it all the time.—London Answers.

Knocked Into a Cocked Hat. The expression "knocked into a cocked hat" is familiar to every one, but perhaps its origin is not so generally known.

Perfect Happiness. "Do you really believe there is such a thing in this world as 'perfect happiness'?"

The Distinguishing Mark. "How do you distinguish the waiters from the guests in this cafe? Both wear full dress."

The Jokes on the Men. Mrs. A.—Do you ever read the jokes in the newspapers? Mrs. B.—Only the jokes on the men—the marriage notices, you know.—Boston Transcript.

The only wealth which will not decay is knowledge.—Langford.

The Record will sell it for you--What is it?

A SUMMER GIRL

She wears a saucy hat, And her feet go pitapat As she walks.

She fascinates the street With her gaiters trim and neat, Made of kid.

Her skin is soft and white Like magnolia buds at night On the bough.

Dimples play at hide and seek On her apple blossom cheek, And her chin

Shyly beckoning to you: "Don't you think it's time to woo? Pray begin."

Then her winsome, witching eyes Flash like bits of summer skies. O'er her fan

As if to say: "We've met, You may go now and forget— If you can."

Fish Story. Bill—Gill was just telling you some fish lie, wasn't he?

Jill—Yes. But how did you know? "Oh, I saw him stretching out his hands as if to describe the size of a big fish."

"Yes; he was telling me of the one you told him you caught."—Yonkers Statesman.

No Details Needed. Mrs. Blank—"The paper tells of a post-master who was appointed by John Quincy Adams and has held the position ever since. Was he an unusually good man, do you think?"

Mr. Blank (an experienced citizen)—Oh, not at all, not at all. It was an unusually poor office.—New York Weekly.

Her Nationality. When small Sigrid made her first appearance in an American school she was asked the usual puzzling questions, one of which was:

"What is your nationality, Sigrid?" Sigrid tossed her faxen braids. "I'm an American of Norwegian design," she said promptly.—Harper's Magazine.

The Refinement of Assurance. Busy Business Man (frately)—Sir, I didn't ask you to sit down!

Persistent Salesman (settling back comfortably)—That's all right; no apology is necessary. I know it was only an oversight.—Harper's Weekly.

Strategy. "Why do you make that patient wait three hours every day in your ante-room?"

"He needs rest," explained the doctor, "and that is the only way I can compel him to take it."—Ideas.

The world's most successful medicine for bowel complaints is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

It has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. Invaluable for children and adults. Sold by all dealers.

HE HAS COME BACK WHO? Why Mr. Fly. He has come back on his annual outing and has brought his whole family with him--down to the youngest.

Don't wait any longer to hang that Screen Door, or put in those Window Screens.

DO IT NOW! You'll find our stock ready to serve you.

[SAY! wouldn't you be willing to help us out on that big lot of Glass Jars and Jar Rubbers we have?]

Parting Question! Why need any one be told that we sell good Manila Hay Rope?

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

On July 1 SHARRER & GORSUCH, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Started a genuine Reduction Sale on Men's and Boy's Fine Suits.

No matter what others adverties, we will give you better qualities and lower prices.

Special Reductions on Suits to Order.

YOUNT'S YOUNT'S 10 Splendid Bargains An Array of Seasonable Goods. Prices Good for Two Weeks.

Table with 2 columns: Ladies' Tan Lace Hose (25c Quality, 18c), Men's "Porosknit" Underwear (Regular Price, 50c; 42c), 6-Quart Granite Preserving Kettle (Special, 29c), 1/2-Doz Teaspoons (Special Price, 8c Half Dozen), Miller's Toilet Soap (10c Cake Reduced to 5c), 25c Bottle Toilet Water (19c), Men's 25c Dress Suspenders (18c), Little Shaver (Regular Price, 10c; Special, 8c), Fly Killer, wire handle (4c), 10c Bottle Root Beer (Reduced to 8c)

C. Edgar Yount & Co., Taneytown, Md.

H. A. ALLISON & CO. DEALERS IN

Stoves, Furnaces, Pumps, Wind Wheels, Gasoline Engines.

We ask for a share of general plumbing work, such as installation of Gas Fixtures, Hot Water, Steam and Furnace Heat, Water Circulation of all Kinds.

Well Drilling, Pumps and Roofing a Specialty. All work entrusted to us will be promptly executed and fully guaranteed.

H. A. ALLISON & CO., TANEYTOWN, MD

GRAND EXHIBIT! --- BY --- Birely's Palace of Music FREDERICK, MD.

At the Granger's Pic-nic, near Taneytown AUGUST 9th. to 12th.

PIANOS.

We will have for this occasion a number of special designs, and exceptionally fine-toned instruments, which we will offer at interesting prices.

YOU ARE INVITED to see our exhibit whether you want to buy or not, but if you do think of buying, in the near future, come to us for a SQUARE DEAL.

All Kinds of Musical Instruments and Music. This exhibit will be under the personal charge of— MR. J. M. BIRELY.

Has No Equal. It's all Pure Lime.

No loss of time for slacking; can be drilled in the soil, saving labor cost of at least \$2.00 per ton over lump lime.

NO CORE AND NO CLINKER

in Tidewater Hydrated; one ton will produce better results than three tons of many lump limes. In every ton you get 2,000 lbs. of pure lime.

There is no fertilizer that will sweeten the soil and produce results like Hydrated Lime.

Use less Hydrated than Lump Lime, and get better results. Better crops for less money. Write us for prices, also booklet on uses of Hydrated Lime. Place your order now with— P. D. KOONS & SON, DETOUR, MD.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Discount of 25c PER TON on Coal will end AUGUST 1, 1910! Have yours delivered before that date if possible. No Discount AFTER August 1st.

Yours Very Truly, THE REINDOLLAR CO.

Special Reductions on Suits to Order.

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HORSE SWAPPING

In the Good Old Days It Was Sport, Not Commercialism.

A MAN TOOK A CHANCE THEN.

He Didn't Ask For a Written Guarantee That the Animal Was Sound, and if He Got Stuck He Bided His Time to Pass Along the Prize.

"I have been reading that David Harum story," said the ancient liveryman when his cronies were comfortably seated in his little office. "A friend told me that story was the last word on horse trading, but the man who wrote it didn't understand the spirit of the game at all. David Harum would have been skinned out of his teeth if he had blown into any western town in the palmy days of horse trading twenty-five or thirty years ago."

"I tell you, my friends, all the dead game sports are asleep with their fathers. Nobody is willing to take a chance nowadays. If a man buys a cigar he wants a bill of sale with it. The other day a cheap cester pestered me a whole afternoon talking about buying a horse. He tried out all the nags in the barn and finally decided that the glass eyed bay would suit him. And he actually wanted a written guarantee that the horse was sound! A written guarantee! No, gentlemen, I am not joking. That bald-headed travesty on a man actually asked for such a document. I regarded it as an insult, and after I had rebuked him they had to pour four buckets of water over him before he recovered."

"In the good old days horse trading was a game, not a commercial transaction. If a man wasn't willing to take the chances when he went trading he was advised to try some other line of business. Many and many a time I had the harpoon administered to me. One day Major Charlie Slaughter drove to my barn."

"I have quite a neat package of horseflesh here," said the major, "and I have a sort of presentiment that he can travel a few lines when the wind is blowing in the right direction."

"His horse was a handsome roan, a regular peacock for style, with his head away up in the air so you'd need a stepladder to see if he had a star on his forehead. And the way he hit the road was a sin. Talk about gaited horses! That roan handled his legs as though he had taken sparring lessons. Now, my weak point in the horse business is that when I want a certain nag the worst way I can't conceal the fact. I just can't sleep or eat my victuals until that horse is in my barn with a new halter on him. The major was wise to my weakness."

"It's no use, Jake," says the major. "This boss isn't on my swapping list. Every roan hair on him just suits me, and I'd be a chump to let him go."

"Well, of course I got the roan all right. The major was just bluffing. And I gave him the biggest trade you ever heard of—gave him a matched team and several bills for that gaiting roan. And when I took the roan to the water trough for a drink I found that he couldn't lower his head. He had to carry it about ten feet in the air all the time, owing to some injury in his neck. He had to eat his flaked rice off a shelf and drink from a garden hose, and a man needed an aeroplane to put a bridle on him."

"Did I raise a fuss with the major? What sort of skate do you take me for? Next time I met him I told him I liked the roan better than any horse I ever saw. 'He isn't always rooting in the ground like a pig,' said I, 'and if you had told me about his patent dirigible neck I'd have given you \$10 more.' We were sports in those days."

"One time the veterinary surgeon told me about a fine trotting horse in a town some distance away which had been deprived of its tail by a surgical operation. I went and looked at the horse. He was a perfect beauty and could trot like an avalanche. But he had just a stump of a tail, and the owner was ashamed to drive him, so I bought the critter for a song. I went to a lot of trouble having a tail made for him. It was a beautiful, flowing tail, a credit to the hairdresser's art. It was fixed to slip over the horse's stub tail and was then fastened to the crupper of the harness, and a man needed good eyes to see that it wasn't the real thing."

"The major had poor eyes, and when I took him for a drive behind that black trotter he simply had to be tied down to the seat he was so excited. He said he'd always wanted a horse with a tail like that. He had my own weakness. He couldn't pretend indifference when he wanted a thing the worst way, and he wanted that horse so bad that his hair was falling out. After a great deal of deliberation I issued my ultimatum."

"I'll give you the horse, harness and buggy just as they stand," said I, "for your sorrel three-year-olds and \$50." Either of the sorrels was worth a herd of horses like the black.

"It's a trade," cried the major. "Next morning the major came around to my barn all smiles. 'Ever since I was a child and quit playing with a rattle,' says he, 'I have wanted a horse with a detachable tail—a tail that a man could take off and use as chin whiskers at a masked ball. I just called to pay you another 50 cents, so that when I meet you after this you can't say I took advantage of you in our trade yesterday.'

"Oh, there were real sports in those days."—Walt Mason in Chicago News.

When the sea is smooth we have many good sailors.

Littlestown Milling Company.

A Stock Company to be known as "Littlestown Milling Company" has bought the Krug & Smith Milling Plant, in Littlestown, Pa., and will take charge of same on Monday, July 18th., 1910.

We will continue the MILLING and FEED business, and in connection with it will give special attention to FERTILIZERS, a stock of which will be on hand ready for delivery any time during the season.

Come and investigate for yourselves, learn who we are, what we propose to do, and help make this new venture in your community a success. Without your aid and patronage we cannot succeed.

We want all the good wheat we can buy; will pay market price. The board for the present year will be, E. E. Reindollar, Geo. S. Kump, Edwin H. Sharretts, Chas. H. Basehoar, Norman Hess.

Wait for our Fertilizer man; see the goods, get our prices!

LITTLESTOWN MILLING CO.
CHAS. H. BASEHOAR, Manager.
CHARLES I. OTT, Sec'y-Treas.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, intending to remove to Waynesboro, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises situated in Harney, Md., on

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1910, at 1 o'clock, p. m., his desirable property, consisting of a

HOUSE AND LOT.
The house is a Two-story Frame Building, and the property is improved by other necessary buildings, Stable, etc. There is a well of water on the premises, and its location makes it a very desirable home.

TERMS: One-third cash on day of sale; the balance in 6 months, the purchaser to give his or her note for the credit payment, to bear interest from day of sale. Or all cash, with 3 per cent. off.

Also at the same time and place, will be sold the following Personal Property:

TWO BEDSTEADS,
1 bureau, 1 Stand, coal stove and pipe, lounge, table, clock, sink, lot of chairs, iron kettle and ring, buggy and many other articles.
GEO. C. KEMPER,
JOHN V. EYLER, Auct. 7-9-34

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE MOST VALUABLE

Farm and Other Real Estate in Uniontown District, Carroll County, Maryland.

The undersigned, 1 executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth J. Haines, deceased, by virtue of said will and by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, will sell at public sale upon the premises hereinafter described, the following properties, viz:

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th., 1910, at 1 o'clock, p. m., upon the premises, all that valuable and desirable farm, known as the Jordan Farm, containing

153 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, situate on the public road leading from New Windsor to Uniontown, about 1 1/2 miles east of Uniontown and about 1 mile from Linwood Station, on the Western Maryland Railroad. This farm is improved by a large Brick Dwelling House, (11 rooms), large Bank Barn, with double floors and mows, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, double Hog Pen, Chicken House, Work Shop, Wood House, Smoke House, Spring House, all of which are in first-class condition. There is an elegant orchard of the best young fruit trees and about 10 Acres of Timber upon the property; also running water to both house and barn. This is the most desirable and productive farm in Carroll County, all the land being in a high state of cultivation, level, every field being visible from the buildings, especially fitted for dairying purposes, in a wealthy community, convenient to churches and schools and near to Railroad Station. It adjoins the lands of Mrs. Annie Stoner, Alice Stouffer and Abraham Caylor and is now occupied by William Howers.

On the same day, August 13th., 1910, at 3 o'clock, p. m., upon the premises, the undersigned will sell all that lot of land, situate on "Clear Ridge" on the public road leading from New Windsor to Uniontown, about 1 mile east of Uniontown, containing

6 ACRES AND 88 SQUARE PERCHES, more or less. This property is improved by a Brick Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Hog Pen, Wood Shed, Corn Crib, Smoke House, Wagon Shed, with wells of excellent water most convenient to the buildings. This property is most desirably located and adjoins the Stouffer Farm and is now occupied by Frank Palmer.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th., 1910, at 2 o'clock, p. m., upon the premises, the undersigned will sell all that House and lot of land containing

84 SQUARE PERCHES, more or less, situated in Uniontown, Carroll County, Md., improved by a good Weather-boarded

DWELLING HOUSE, Stable, Wood Shed and other necessary out-buildings, with well of water at the door. This property adjoins the lands of Melvin Routzahn and others and is now occupied by Arthur Crumbacker.

The above properties offer rare opportunities to all persons desiring valuable, productive and safe investments and can be seen at any time by calling upon the occupants thereof or the undersigned Executors.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Orphans' Court of Carroll County and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in 6 months and the other payable in 12 months from the day of sale, the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser or purchasers with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

ARTHUR C. ENGLAR,
LUTHER KEMP,
Executors.
J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 7-16-51
E. O. WEAST, Attorney.

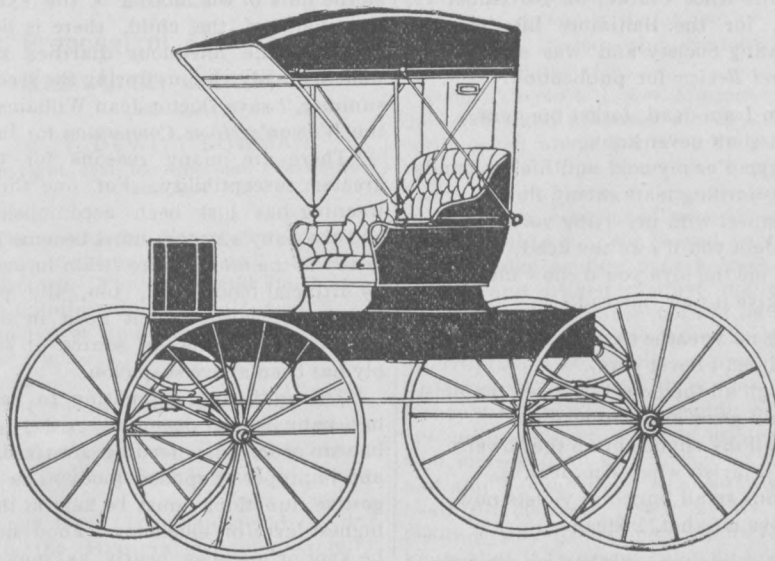
For that "tired feeling"—take The Record.

are worth considering—you are using somebody's blotter advertisements yourself, consequently ought to know their value for keeping your business before the public. Let us give you the price on 500 or 1000!

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COME AND SEE!



I have had the best vehicle trade this season since I began to handle vehicles. I have only a few left, and have come to the conclusion to cut the price, so as to close out what remains. Some prices are less than what they cost me in the factory. You need not take my word for it—

COME AND SEE!

One Stick Seat Runabout, \$35.00; one Twin Auto Seat Runabout, \$48.00; one Top Buggy, leather quarters, stays, and upholstery, \$40.00; one Top Buggy, regular price, \$70.00—goes at \$50.00; one Top Buggy, 16 oz. all-wool cloth, \$60.00; one Rubber Tire Top Buggy, \$55.00.

If you are in the market for a Buggy, don't miss this sale.

The New



Washing-day has always been "Blue Monday," week in and week out. But now all this is changed, and changed so thoroughly, that many a woman don't believe it. She can't realize that with a QUEEN WASHER, "Blue Monday" is a thing of the past and a joke. How does the QUEEN WASHER do all this? The simplest sort of a way. You turn a light, ball-bearing crank—the QUEEN WASHER does the rest. It's as easy as beating eggs. A free trial will convince you.

PUBLIC SALE OF A DESIRABLE FARM

By virtue of the authority contained in a decree passed by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity, on June 18, 1910, in cause No. 5434, wherein Howard J. Hull et al. are complainants, and Mary C. Hull et al. are defendants, the undersigned Trustee will offer at public sale, on the premises, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m.,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th., 1910, all the following described piece or parcel of Real Estate, containing

209 1/2 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, situated in Myers' District, in Carroll County, and being the same land that was conveyed to Milton I. Hull, late of Carroll County, deceased, by the following deeds: The one from Joseph Dutterer, dated May 18, 1901, and recorded in Liber J. H. B. No. 93, folio 226, etc., and the other from Aded M. Kalbach and wife, dated April 27, 1907, and recorded in Liber D. P. S. No. 106, folio 416, etc., of the Land Records for Carroll County.

The farm is located about one-half mile from Green Valley school house and about three miles from Silver Run, along the public road leading from the latter place to Taneytown, and adjoins the lands of George Sindy, Wesley Hahn, Wm. Maus and others. The improvements, consisting of a large Bank Barn, Dwelling House, and all other necessary buildings, are all in good condition and supplied with water from an excellent spring. There are about 20 acres of wood land, principally oak, and all the remainder of the land is under cultivation, convenient to water and productive. There is also a variety of fruit on the farm, and a young orchard that will soon be in bearing condition.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof, and the balance in two equal payments, the one in one year and the other in two years from the day of sale, with interest, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers with security to be approved by the trustee, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

OLIVER E. DODRER,
Geo. O. Brillhart, Solicitor. Trustee.
7-16-34

are now recognized as one of the very best methods for advertising almost any business, next to newspaper publicity, because they are constantly in demand by all who have correspondence, whether in the home or office.

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Play Ball!

\$1.50 Spalding Base Balls FOR \$1.00.

C. E. H. Shriner, Taneytown, Md.

Taneytown's First-class Grocery Store.

Otto Bros. If it is Anything Good to Eat We Have It.

A Few Specials.

Loose Raisins, 7c lb.
Package Currants, 6c.
Figs, 10c.
Dates, 6c.
10c Tumbler Apple Jelly, 5c
5c can Baking Powder, 2 for 5c
Canned Peaches and Cherries 19c full quart.
Glass and Brass Washboards, 29c
Lot of Potatoes, 40c.
We have a full line of candy from 6 to 40c lb.
Coffee, 12 to 35c lb.
Don't fail to try Gillie's guaranteed package coffee.
Yours Truly,
OTTO BROS.
4-23-11

Do you think that a space about the size of this—telling the people about the good things you have for them, or are ready to do for them—would pay you? Have you ever thought that the cost of a year's trial would not "break you," even if it did not do much good? Advertising pays others—Why not you?

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Our 23rd Business Year!

Twenty-three years ago we began to handle FERTILIZERS in a small way. During all these years we have endeavored to give our trade the best goods on the market, full value for their money, with the result that each year has brought us increased orders with larger sales. At the beginning of this season, (1910) we find ourselves in better shape than ever before to handle this branch of our business, and we hope with the facilities we now have to make this the banner year for our Company. Our new Fertilizer House, 36x80, just completed, and fully equipped with modern machinery, enables us to mix, bag, and deliver 30 to 40 tons per day.

WE MIX IT WHILE YOU WAIT!

The advantages of our present method over the old (Shovels and Screens) are in evidence on every side. Cannot explain on paper, just take time enough to come and see for yourself, and be convinced that we are in a position to satisfy your wants along this line, and do it satisfactorily, as we have one of the best plants in Western Maryland. You will see the different ingredients in bulk, and you will see them go through the mixer, over the screens, into the bag, ready for delivery. What you see you must believe, and you will find our goods in better condition than ever before. We offer Two Specials,

1/2 - 8 - and 1, For General Purposes.

1 - 8 - and 4, Specially for Corn and Wheat.

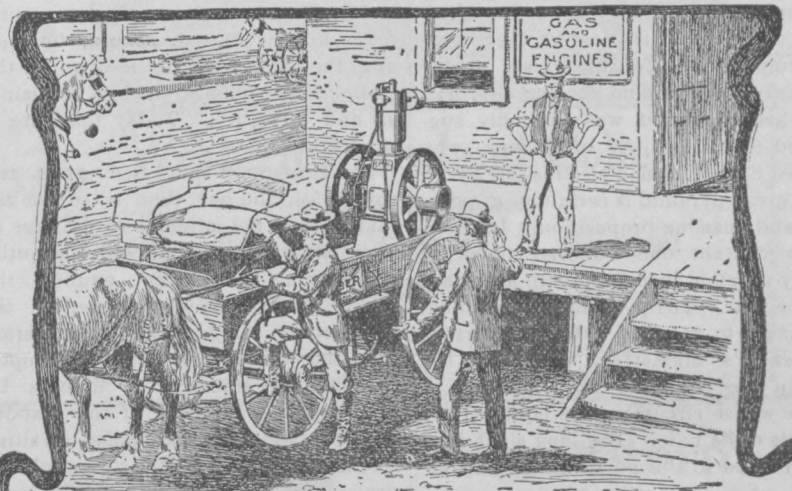
These goods will be sold at attractive prices, and guaranteed to be equal to any on the market of the same Analysis. Buyers who furnish sacks get a reduction of \$1.00 per ton, but empty sacks cannot be returned for credit.

We want your trade for Spring and Fall. Come and see us, or our Agents; if we do not have what you want, will be glad to quote you prices on any formula you may suggest.

Very Truly,

THE REINDOLLAR CO.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.



A Load of Power

is contained in the compact, economical and powerful I H C gasoline engines. They fill amply all demands made upon them. They are easily operated. They save fuel. They are absolutely safe and reliable. Have you one of these engines? Are you up to the times? If not, buy an I H C engine. We carry all sizes and types. Vertical—2, 3 and 25 horse power. Horizontal (Portable or Stationary)—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 25 horse power. Many other styles and sizes. Just the thing for a well-ordered farm.

Call on us for further information.

O. T. SHOEMAKER, Taneytown, Md.

We Are Here to Do Your Printing

We Have a Large Assortment of Type Ready to Serve You

WE PRINT

What You Want, The Way You Want It And When You Want It

Carload of Fresh Cows!



I will have at my stable in Greenville, at the Staub property, on July 2, a Carload of Fresh Cows, Springers and Heifers; also some Fat Cattle and Bulls, from West Va. Come and see them, all who are interested in stock of this kind.

C. EDWARD HARVER,
C. & P. Tel. 11-23. TANEYTOWN, MD
6-25-31m

50 Cows a Week!



WANTED—50 Head of Cows every week. Farmers having the above for sale, drop me a card and I will call and see the same, and pay the highest market price. I also buy and sell Horses.

SCOTT M. SMITH,
Phone 31-3 TANEYTOWN, MD.
4-23-31m

WANTED

At once. Men to represent us, either locally or traveling. Now is the time to start. Money in the work for the right men. Apply at once and secure territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
4-23-11m

Take The Record for Spring Fever.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder for cleansing and beautifying the teeth. Make the teeth white and purifies the breath. 10c bottle.—Get at MCKELLIP'S.
10-23-6m

7-2-6t

7-2-6t

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, and all articles must be signed with the name of the author, even when a nom de plume is given.

PYRAMIDS AND SPHINX.
DR. S. G. A. BROWN.

The points of greatest interest to the tourists are the pyramids and the Sphinx. The kings who built the pyramids reigned more than 45 centuries ago. Their square bases are placed so to have two sides lying east and west, and two sides lying north and south. The pyramid of Cheops, the largest of the three, has a height of 451 feet (originally 483 feet) and a length on either side of 764 feet, and a space on the top about thirty feet square. Some of our party ascended to the top assisted by three natives, a journey entirely safe, but very fatiguing. The second pyramid is 447 feet high, and the third being 204 feet. When the sun rises or sets south of the east or west points of the pyramid of Cheops, that is, between the autumn and spring equinoxes, the rays of the rising and setting sun illuminate the southern face of the pyramid; whereas, during the rest of the year, between the spring and autumn equinoxes, the rays of the rising and setting sun illuminate the northern. We mention these dry facts because to us, at least, they are of exceptional interest. During seven and one-half months of the year the noon rays of the sun fall on all four faces of the pyramid, which suggests to some scholars that this was probably an astronomical observatory, but Dr. Phillips, an Egyptologist, told us they were all simply tombs for the rulers of the several dynasties, and nothing else. The first great pyramid was probably suggested to Cheops by wise men who visited Egypt from Palestine or Syria. The great pyramid is certainly a peculiar and puzzling proposition. Its four sides contain one hundred times as many pyramid inches as there are days in the year. The pyramid inch is equal in length to the 500,000,000th part of the earth's diameter. Originally the height was equal to the radius of a circle whose circumference equalled the circuit of its base. The long slant tunnel pointed to the pole-star of Cheops' time, when due north.

Being erected under the instructions of some Semitic king, probably Melchisedek, it was placed on the 30th degree of latitude north, the unit of length being the sacred cubit corresponding to the 20,000,000th part of the earth's polar axis. The square of the base equalling just as many of those sacred units as there are days and parts of a day in a year, it was calculated that there are 5813 pyramidal inches in the height of the pyramid, and consequently there are approximately just that many thousand and million inches to the sun. By similar deductions, Proctor says, "A value of the sun's distance, more accurate by far than modern astronomers have obtained, was imparted to them, * * * also the Great Pyramid symbolized to them the true mean density of the earth, her true shape; the mean temperature of the earth's surface; the true standards of length, area, capacity, weight, density, heat and time. The pyramid also indicates by certain features of its interior structures that when it was built the holy influences of the Pleiades were exerted from a most effective position. As the pyramid thus significantly refers to the past, so also it indicates the future history of the earth, especially in showing when and where the millennium is to begin," but you may calculate that yourselves as he fails to tell us. All this is astounding, wonderful and very probably true.

"The top ring pyramid, the Egyptian pride, And wonder of the world, whose spiky top Has wounded the thick cloud." This pyramid teaches many other things, as for instance, by it the first problem of the Euclid is explained, all going to show and demonstrate the wonderful acuity of intellect the ancients must have possessed. But we must hasten on. There are nine pyramids at Gizeh, close together, but three of them being large ones. In color and size they seem unearthly. The pyramid of Cheops covers thirteen acres.

The Sphinx, which is hewn out of solid rock to the rear of the three large pyramids, is probably the greatest wonder of all. "If those mighty lips could speak, They might utter the words, 'Before Abraham was, I am!'" From the top of the head to the bottom of the chin is 30 feet and to the base is 66 feet. The length of the body is 140 feet; the width of the face is 13 feet 8 inches; ear, 4 feet 6 inches long; nose, 5 feet 6 inches; mouth, 7 feet 6 inches. What does it stand for? The Egyptians through nature worshipped but one God. Anything which represented life was venerated by them. The Sphinx, having a body of a lion, a head of a man,

breasts of a woman, wings of a bird, scales of a fish and a serpent as a scepter, was a monument to all living forms of creation, in adoration of the Creator. According to Dr. Phillips of our cruise, the Egyptians did not worship crocodiles, snakes or rats, but revered them as manifestations of divine life. To gaze upon the Sphinx and meditate upon the past arouses within one all those nobler passions which tend to elevate man and bring him nearer his Creator. "There (the Sphinx) it disputes with Time, the empire of the past; forever gazing on and on into a future which will still be distant, when we, like all the millions who preceded us, and gazed upon its face, have lived our little lives and disappeared." (Stoddard.)

Returning from the Pyramids to Cairo along a delightful road, shaded by tall mimosas, one sees several huge palaces built by Ismail the Magnificent. To the right may be seen the three Pyramids of Sakhara, very ancient, their history being connected with Menes, the first historic King of Egypt. Here Joseph feasted with his brethren and Jacob appeared before Pharaoh. Land in the region of this drive is valued at \$15,000 per acre. Returning to Cairo we likewise find much to entertain, for the city is truly oriental, notwithstanding it is up to date. No hotel in the world is more renowned than Shepard's. From its veranda one may see the Khedival equipage surrounded by clanging troopers, many chargers, water sellers, snake charmers, post card fiends, Copts, Jews, Soudanese, Hindus, Arabs in their distinctive dress, veiled women, Dervishes, beggars and the elite of our own civilization. Nubians and Bedonins mingle with the crowd. The Bedonins are tall and straight with brows of steel, perfect profiles, and, excepting the complexion, features any man might envy. Their countenances are ferocious, their eyes keen and quiet. They have fine racing horses and camels, and exhibit magnificent horsemanship. Emerging from Arabia 1300 years ago, they over-ran and devastated the Balkans and Hungary, all north Africa and Spain, but were finally repulsed at Tours, France. From thence they returned to their semi-barbaric state in Arabia, but not until they had given to the world the alphabet, astronomy, algebra, medicine, art and literature. Today they are a subdued people.

The Museum of Cairo is so great and wonderful, and our time is so limited that we shall not attempt to describe it. There are various rooms with antiquities representing the ancient empire, the middle empire and Hyksos period, the new empire, the late Egyptian period and the Graeco-Roman and Coptic periods. The mummy of Ramses II, the Great, the Pharaoh of the Exodus lies calmly in his sarcophagus awaiting the final judgment. He was probably drowned in the Red Sea as he was found in pieces. He was the only king who ever ruled the world seven days, and Egypt ninety years, and who was worshipped as a god. Now he is shriveled from his long entombment of over 3,000 years. It is interesting to gaze upon his form and tired looking face and to imagine with what stern demeanor and intensity of expression he must have uttered the words, "Who is God while I am Pharaoh?" How are the mighty fallen! The mummy of Merenptah, the Pharaoh of the oppression is all seen, and in thought we are carried back to the days of Israelitish bondage. There are many other things of interest, but we must hasten on.

The Nile with its yearly inundations, is the same as in the days of the Pharaohs. "The Pharaohs are no more; their court and mighty empire are now confined to a glass case beneath a museum dome. Though their blood and that of their subjects survives doubtless in the boys who drive the tourists' donkeys, or in the fellahen who labors in the fields, the proud race of the ancient Egyptians at whose history the world will never cease to wonder, has gone the way of the Romans and the Greeks, of Assyria, Phoenicia and Carthage, and perhaps many other nations of which we have now lost count. But the river, the immemorial Nile that made them great, still flows on as it flowed doubtless hundreds of thousands of years before the god-king Osiris, if such a man there were, drank of its waters."—H. Rider Haggard. "It flows through old hushed Egypt and its sands, Like some grave, mighty thought threading a dream."

Those Pies of Boyhood.

How delicious were the pies of boyhood. No pies now ever taste so good, what's changed? The pies? No. Its you. You've lost the strong, healthy stomach, the vigorous liver, the active kidneys, the regular bowels of boyhood. Your digestion is poor and you blame the food. What's needed? A complete toning up by Electric Bitters of all organs of digestion—Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels—Try them. They'll restore your boyhood appetite and appreciation of food and fairly saturate your body with new health, strength and vigor. 50c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

A Frightful Wreck

of train, automobile or buggy may cause cuts, bruises, abrasions, sprains or wounds that demand Bucklen's Arnica Salve—earth's greatest healer. Quick relief and prompt cure results. For burns, boils, sores of all kinds, eczema, chapped hands and lips, sore eyes or corns, its supreme. Surest pile cure. 25c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

When I Am Dead.

(This essay was written and composed by Miss Alice Clarke, on November 19, 1887, for the Baltimore Literary and Debating Society and was sent to the *Laurel Review* for publication.)

When I am dead, forget me dear,
For I shall never know,
Though o'er my cold and lifeless hands
Your burning tears should flow,
I'll cancel with my living voice
The debt you'll owe the dead,
Give me the love you'd show me then,
But give it now, instead.

Bring no wreaths to deck my grave
For I shall never care,
Though all the flowers I loved the most
Should grow and wither there,
I'll sell my chance of all the flowers,
You'll lavish when I'm dead,
For one small bunch of violets now,
So give me that, instead.

What saints we are when we are gone,
But what's the use to me
Of praises written on my tomb,
For others' eyes to see?
One little simple word of praise,
By lips we worship, said,
Is worth a hundred epitaphs—
Dear, say it now, instead.

And faults that now are hard to bear,
Oblivions then shall win,
Our sins are soon forgotten us,
When we no more can sin.
But any bitter thought of me,
Keep it for when I am dead,
I shall not know, I shall not care,
Forgive me now, instead.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Sold by all dealers.

Cake Fillings.

Cake-baking would seem to be one of the things that could be eliminated in summer, but, on the contrary, cakes are much in demand for the picnic basket and to serve with iced drinks. The summer cake, however, is very different from the substantial loaf that does service in winter. It is more of a confection than a cake, and is certainly very toothsome. Its success depends upon the filling, the usual layer cake being used as a basis. Almond filling is so delectable as to quite repay one for the trouble involved. Blanch and pulverize two pounds of almonds, add one cup of sugar and one cup of sour cream. Color with a little cochineal. Add a little more sugar and cream, if not sweet and thin enough.

For a fruit filling that rivals Lady Baltimore cake take one pound of almonds, blanched and cut into small pieces, one-half pound of raisins, one-quarter pound of citron and one-quarter pound of figs. For icing use three eggs and three cups of sugar. Flavor with rose and stir in fruit. In making icing put three cups of white sugar into a pan and cover with water, and let boil until thick, then pour over the well-beaten whites of three eggs, whipping all the time. When thick put quickly between cakes.

When one has no jelly on hand this quickly made lemon jelly answers splendidly: One and one-half cups of powdered sugar, juice of two lemons, two eggs. Mix sugar and lemon juice and beaten eggs, cook over hot water until it thickens like soft custard. Don't stir after taking from fire.

Marshmallow filling is not only delicious, but has the additional recommendation of being easily digested. Dissolve marshmallows in boiled icing until it is thick enough to spread. First cover each layer with quartered marshmallows, then pour over the icing. Place whole marshmallows on top of cake and cover with icing.

Praline filling calls for one and a half cups of shelled pecan nuts, two and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of maple syrup and one cup of cream. Boil until thick and flavor with vanilla. When thick enough to spread add one cup of nuts and put between layers. Decorate with nut kernels.

As a change from chocolate icing, try white caramel filling. Take three cups of white sugar, one and one-half cups of thick sweet cream, one tablespoon of sweet butter, one teaspoon of almonds, blanched and grated. Flavor with extract of almond. Stir well together and boil until thick. Take off the fire and let it stand for a few minutes. Beat it until it is thick enough to spread.

Cocoanut filling is a staple, but it is not always well prepared. Chill one cupful of thick sweet cream and add one-half cupful of powdered sugar. Whip until light and dry and fold in the well-beaten white of one egg and one cupful of grated cocoanut.

An inexpensive frosting, which is especially recommended for a picnic cake, is made by adding 10 tablespoonfuls of sweet milk to one and one-half cupfuls of sugar. Boil six minutes, take from fire and stir until white. Flavor and spread quickly, as it hardens when it cools.

The Baby's Second Summer.

"During the first year, when the sterile milk of the mother is the exclusive food of the child, there is little danger of the infectious diarrhea that finds its ready victims during the second summer," says Doctor Jean Williams in the *Woman's Home Companion* for July.

"There are many reasons for this greater susceptibility. For one thing, weaning has just been accomplished, and the baby's system must become adjusted to the more severe strain imposed by artificial food; then, too, the protective forces have not been in such great demand while the source of supply has been above suspicion.

"The mother, in preparing to carry her baby safely over this crisis, must beware of irregular feeding, overfeeding and improper or spoiled food. The digestive functions must be kept at their highest level of efficiency. Food must be kept or made as nearly as may be germ free. Undoubtedly all bacteria are not vicious, some are even benign, but there must be, during the summer months, wholesale destruction in order that none of the especially pernicious ones or their poisonous products, so often lurking in milk during hot weather, shall escape into the intestinal tract of the infant, there to set up the acute infectious diarrhea commonly known as cholera infantum."

Care of the Feet.

The excruciating sensation of burning feet can be eased quickly if hot water is applied, either as a foot bath or by running water from the faucet. At night 20 minutes is not too long to soak the extremities if a man or woman stands much through the day, and a handful of coarse salt, or a tablespoonful of powdered alum, to five or six gallons of water adds to the soothing qualities of such a bath.

Follow the bath with a liberal application of any kind of grease. Then wipe the feet gently afterward with a soft old cloth, to remove any superfluous cold cream. Dust the flesh thickly with a cooling powder; a borated talcum is excellent.

Persons who are troubled with burning feet in hot weather should always keep cold cream on them. This acts in two ways, both by preventing friction from stockings and by being actually cooling to the flesh. The hosiery will not be soiled if plenty of powder is put on over application of the cream.

To get the best results from the cream a lump should be put on the instep and then rubbed in, giving special attention to coating the spaces between the toes. It is contact of the skin on the toes that increases the trouble. A gentle wiping afterward with a soft cloth and powder put on thickly with a puff completes the treatment that is to be given before drawing on stockings in the morning. One woman put one thickness of tissue paper between her toes every morning thus preventing their rubbing and helping to keep them cool. Cotton is not good for the purpose, as it is heating.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gently stimulate the liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system, cure constipation and sick headache. Sold by all dealers.

To Clean Wall Paper.

On reopening country houses it is often found that the wallpaper looks dingy. Instead of reconciling oneself to the soil or repapering, try cleaning it.

There are various pastes and puttylike substances which can be used with good effect, but stale bread answers nicely. Wipe down the paper with a brush covered with a clean cloth or blow off all dust with a bellows.

Cut a loaf of two-day-old bread into eight portions. With one of these pieces begin at top of room and wipe lightly down about a half yard at a stroke until upper part of paper is finished. Then go round the lower part of room, beginning a little higher than where the upper part ended.

Be careful not to rub hard, nor in horizontal strokes, nor over the part cleaned. The soiled portion of bread must be repeatedly cut away.

Preserving Stockings.

A girl whose feet are so sensitive that she can wear none but the finest stockings says she has learned how to make them last for months without darning. She washes them out each night in a basin of tepid water, using a lather of white soap. After rinsing well the stockings are hung out to dry, having first been pulled into shape.

Another saving plan is not to wear the same stockings two days in succession. This should not be difficult if two pairs of stockings and shoes are kept within easy reach to be used on alternate days. The plan is as great a saving on shoe leather as on hosiery.

Napoleon's Grit

was of the unconquerable, never-say-die kind, the kind that you need most when you have a bad cold, cough or lung disease. Suppose troches, cough syrups, cod liver oil or doctors have all failed, don't lose heart or hope. Take Dr. King's New Discovery. Satisfaction is guaranteed when used for any throat or lung trouble. It has saved thousands of hopeless sufferers. It masters stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, hemorrhages, lagrippe, croup, asthma, hay fever and whooping cough and is the most safe and certain remedy for all bronchial affections. 50c, \$1.00. Trial bottle free at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Ingredients: Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinin, Sodium Chlorid, Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume.

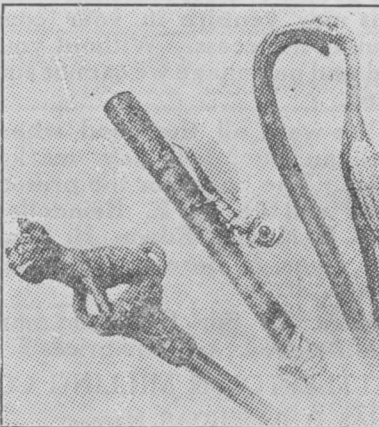
Anything injurious here? Ask your doctor.
Anything of merit here? Ask your doctor.
Will it stop falling hair? Ask your doctor.
Will it destroy dandruff? Ask your doctor.

Does not Color the Hair

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

WHEN TEDDY COMES HOME

The Jungle Parasol Handles Here to Greet Him.



Now that the strenuous Teddy is coming home again there is the jungle parasol handle to greet him with. As its name indicates, the handles show the different African animals and birds he hunted. The fame of a man is indeed great when he inspires even articles of feminine attire.

Wasted Vacations.

Those who work fifty weeks to accumulate enough for two weeks' vacations, with deliberate intent to spend all their money as well as their strength during vacation, will need the assistance of benevolent and sensible people if ever out of work for a week or two and especially in sickness. Also it usually requires about a month to "get over the exhaustion" of a wasted and expensive vacation. Like other blessings, vacations may be so far perverted as to cause added weariness instead of needed rest. A wisely used vacation is a great builder of body and mind, and if rightly used two vacations would be advantageous, while one used as ordinarily wasted by many people is an added tax on vitality and character. A butterfly is beautiful, but a honeybee is more useful, while the beauty of the butterfly added to the industry of the ant or perhaps your own aunt makes the most perfectly developed character and physical grace.

A Smart Little Coat.

For summer and all round wear there is no garment in the small girl's wardrobe that is half as serviceable as a long separate coat of black and white shepherd's check. This coat is unlined or not, as one pleases, al-



IN BLACK AND WHITE CHECK.

though there is a completeness about a lined coat that is woefully lacking when the seams are merely bound. The coat pictured is built on lines like the separate coat of the grownup folks. It has a smart shawl collar which is of black moire silk, and deep cuffs to match. When the coat is used for more dressy occasions a set of crocheted lace collar and cuffs will add to the beauty of the wrap.

The Decoy.

"I notice," said the man to the parson, "that, although I am in the front pew, there is always a five dollar bill on the collection plate when it comes to me. Is that the contribution of the man who takes up the collection?" "Not at all," replied the parson, who believed in business methods. "That's our decoy."—Detroit Free Press.

She Thought Right.

Mrs. Young—I want to get a divorce from my husband. Lawyer—Well, what are your charges? Mrs. Young—My charges? Merely! I thought I'd have to pay you.—Boston Transcript.

A Duke's Maxim.

It was a maxim of the first Duke of Portland, who was a great lover of race horses, that there were only two places where all men are equal—on the turf and under the turf.

Sir Walter's Knock.

"Ruff on the cloak," remarked Sir Walter Raleigh as he spread down his velvet garment before Queen Elizabeth. He could not resist giving her this little wrap.

Just the Contrary.

"I suppose you're one of those idiots that touch wet paint to see if it's dry." "No, I'm not. I touch it to see if it's wet."—London Punch.

A straight line is shortest in morals as well as in geometry.—Rabel.

Classified Advertisements.

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Westminster, Md. New Windsor, Md

Drs. Myers, SURGEON DENTISTS.

Are prepared to do All Kinds of Dental Work, including ALUMINUM PLATES.

DR. J. W. HELM, SURGEON DENTIST.

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Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.

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Packard Piano

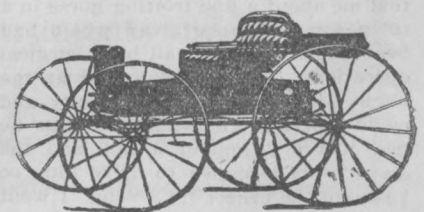
one secures an instrument that has passed through all experimental stages; the result of many years of study and experience. The production of creators and masters of the art who have made Piano building a labor of love rather than a labor for gain. No fancy prices for reputation or name; just a fair price for a first-class artistic Piano.

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Our Best Citizens all read The Record.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson V.—Third Quarter, For July 31, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xviii, 21-35. Memory Verses, 21, 22—Golden Text, Matt. vi, 14—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Our last two lessons have set before us the building of the church and the subsequent setting up of the kingdom during this age and at the close of it. It is worth remembering that the church is said to be builded, never set up (Matt. xvi, 18; Eph. ii, 22; 1 Pet. ii, 5; Gen. ii, 22, margin, with Eph. v, 31, 32, whereas the kingdom is said to be set up, not builded (Dan. ii, 44). If we would walk worthy of God who hath called us unto His kingdom and glory (1 Thess. ii, 12) the two features of today's lesson, humility and forgiveness, should be specially manifest in us, remembering the first words of our Lord's discourse on the principles of the kingdom, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven" (Matt. v, 3), and also that the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is in the sight of God of great price (1 Pet. iii, 4).

As we are to have but one lesson in this chapter we must consider the first portion on humility as well as the last on forgiveness. What a trial it must have been to our Lord, who had so humbled Himself, to see these disciples continually thinking and talking about who should be greatest in His kingdom even up to the last night before He was crucified and to have the mother of two of them asking for special places of honor for her sons (verse 1; xx, 20, 21; Luke ix, 46-48; xxii, 24). What must He think of the same strife still between denominations and societies and churches and individual believers, whose one aim should be to exalt Him, for one peculiar feature of the kingdom will be that the Lord alone shall be exalted (Isa. ii, 11-17). A little child is His object lesson, first in reference to entering the kingdom and then in reference to greatness in it (verses 2-4), and the thought seems to be that of helplessness, dependence, teachableness and a readiness to come to Him. In order to be saved we must come utterly empty of self righteousness, simply pleading guilt. In order to position in His kingdom we must in conscious meekness yield to Him that He may work His works in us. It must be "Not I, but the grace of God" (1 Cor. xv, 10)—see verse 14 on His unwillingness that any should perish, and compare 11 Pet. iii, 9. As to the safety of little children who die before they know right or wrong, I find much comfort in the analogy of Deut. i, 39. As to the ministry of angels, see verse 10, with Heb. i, 14. From verse 20 learn never to ask the Lord to be present at our gatherings, but always to thank Him that He is present, according to this assurance. The instructions of verses 15-19 concerning dealing with an offending brother seems to lead to Peter's question, Lord, how oft shall I forgive him? Till seven times? (verse 21).

No doubt Peter thought that he was suggesting a wide margin when he spoke of forgiving seven times, so blind and selfish and earthly were he and his fellows in all their thoughts. Just so are we also until filled with His Spirit. Well might He often say to us: "How is it that ye do not understand?" "Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known Me?" (Matt. xvi, 11; John xiv, 9.) Because His thoughts and ways are as far above ours as heaven is above the earth (Isa. lv, 8, 9), let us become so full of His thoughts, by His Spirit and His word, that ours shall find no place in us. Our Lord's reply to Peter, "I say unto thee until seven times, but until seventy times seven" (verse 22), sends me away back to Gabriel's message to Daniel concerning the kingdom in Dan. ix, 24-26, R. V., where we hear him say that after seventy weeks or sevens the kingdom will come, bringing in everlasting righteousness. I therefore hear our Lord say to Peter, Keep on forgiving till the kingdom comes. I always find the clearest light on Scripture in Scripture, believing that the Spirit is the best interpreter of His own words. The 666 of Rev. xiii, 18, sends me to the 666 of 1 Kings, x, 14, and I learn that one feature of the power of the antichrist will be his control of gold and the use he will make of it. I expect that we will yet see some connection between the 153 great fishes of the resurrection catch (John xxi, 11) and the 153,000 strangers of II Chron., ii, 17.

The kingdom is the key to and the fulfilling of many things, and many of our Lord's teachings can only be understood in the light of the kingdom as distinct from the church. The full forgiveness of the debtor (verses 24-27), like the forgiveness of the two debtors of Luke vii, 41, 42, is illustrative of the full and free forgiveness granted to every bankrupt sinner who comes to Christ, for of all such it can be truly said, "Justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus" (Rom. iii, 24). But this forgiven one afterward delivered to the tormentors till he should pay all has no parallel in salvation by grace. Even the words of Isa. xliii, 25, in reference to transgressions and sins are "blotted out," "not remembered." The necessity of freely forgiving others if we ourselves would enjoy the forgiveness of God (verse 35) is also set forth in Matt. vi, 14, 15.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning July 31, 1910.

Topic.—My most interesting missionary item.—Ps. xlv, 1-4; Acts xviii, 23-29. Edited by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

Every Christian Endeavorer should be possessed of some of the great and interesting events of missions. After all, they are simply the stories of the wondrous works of God in bringing the world to the cross, using men and women as the agents in the work. Moreover, nowhere has God wrought more wonderful works than in this particular field of all His labors, either in nature or in the government and development of men and nations. The story of missions is the most thrilling story in the world's history. Men have lauded great generals, some of whom have practically conquered the world of their day. They have heaped laurels and erected monuments at the graves of millions of soldiers who have borne sacrifices and endured hardships in fighting for their country. But if they only knew the sacrifices of missionaries, their fearlessness in facing hardships to save the souls of men rather than kill their bodies, they would have a higher regard for the missionaries and their cause. Take the lives of men like David Brainerd, Marcus Whitney, Mrs. McFarland, the only white woman in Alaska for eight months, and many other home missionaries. Recall the great names of the men and women engaged in foreign missions—Judson, Carey, Livingstone, Moffet, Paton and scores of others. Where in all the world are biographies more thrilling, more courageous, more self sacrificing, to be found? Nowhere, and as Christian Endeavorers we should know not an interesting item, but the entire lives, of these greatest of the world's heroes.

We should not only know the great events in these men's lives, but tell them abroad. Our children should be able to say with the psalmist, "We have heard with our ears, O God; our fathers have told us what work Thou didst in their times in the days of old." Since that God has done still greater things on mission fields, and these things should be made known to all men. Ignorance is the chief source of missionary indifference. Tell men the story, the facts; tell them what God hath wrought and what He is doing today. Interest will be aroused, and active participation will be engaged in by the majority of those who hear. And the timid ones might have hesitated, but even they need no longer do so. Our greatest men from personal observation and knowledge have paid and are paying their highest encomiums to missionaries and their labors.

Knowing the great labors and telling about them will deepen our own interest in God's greatest cause. We will want to be more and do more for missions.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. iii, 1-7; Nah. i, 15; Matt. xxviii, 19-20; Acts i, 1-8; xiii, 1-3; xiv, 24-28; xii, 1, 2; xvi, 16-21; Isa. liii, 1; Rom. xi, 14, 15, 19-21.

Not Fully Developed.

Christian Endeavor has not been developed to the highest point of efficiency—not yet. While it must remain essentially a society conducted by the young people, it calls for a closer study on the part of the pastor and all earnest church workers; it calls for trained leadership, the teacher himself being thoroughly equipped for the task of teaching them. This work will most frequently fall upon the pastor's broad shoulders, and he will carry the burden joyfully when he realizes that, after all, it is only a seed basket which bears the promise of a harvest for the church unto life eternal. The tasks that committees are set to accomplish will be such as the young people will find worthy of their best efforts and through which they will "learn to live" as Christians and citizens, "by living." Social life also will be encouraged. Not fewer socials, especially for the younger people, but more, will be held. One society in Texas put a dance hall out of commission by organizing clean, healthy socials for the boys and girls. We shall come to recognize the need of "play" and the educational value of it, and possibly in the near future the church will ring with the laughter and the shouts of happy children. The prophet saw merry, playing crowds in the streets of the holy city, and he rejoiced. Why may not we?—Ripple in Christian Endeavor World.

A Message From Mr. Edison.

Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, recently sent this personal message to the world of Christian Endeavor by Mr. Amos R. Wells, the editorial secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor:

If there is any message I can give that might be of value to your young people it would be this: To be interested in whatever they undertake or may be doing at the moment, to dismiss from their minds everything else but the one thing they are doing at the time and to think only of that one thing in all its bearings, from every viewpoint, and to be master of it. Don't mind the clock, but keep at it and let nature indicate the necessity for rest. After resting go at the work again with the same interest. The world pays big prices to men who know. To accomplish things there must first be an idea of possibility; then the watchword must be "try" and keep on trying with enthusiasm and a thorough belief in an ability to succeed. If you are convinced that a certain thing can be done, never mind what the world says to the contrary. Experiment if you are really interested. Failures, so called, are but finger posts pointing out the right direction to those who are willing to learn. So far as I can see, these principles have influenced me in the years that have passed. In addition, I have always believed that hard work and a living general interest in everything that makes for human progress will make men or women valuable to themselves and to the world.

A LIVELY FOURTH.

His Proposal of Marriage Was Made Under Difficulties.

By T. DEWITT BOWMAN.

(Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.)

Crack!
"Oh, dear, the Fourth has opened! I hope it's time to get up." I looked at a clock. The hour hand stood at 5, the minute hand at half past 5. I turned over and was dropping into a dose when—
Snap!

That ended it. I was wide awake and must be abed for two hours. Worse, I must listen to the firing, which came at nerve wracking intervals.

I had been invited to spend the day with the Hunters at their country place, Tom Hunter, my chum, and his two sisters, Margaret and Josephine, constituted the junior members of the family. Margaret was an extremely ladylike young woman of



LIKE A DOG RUNNING AROUND AFTER HIS TAIL.

twenty. I was sweet on her, but her sister Joe, aged seventeen, was such a disagreeable creature that I hesitated about entering the family.

The explosions all took place very near my window—indeed, so near that I could see the sparks and smoke above the casement. I suspected that Joe was setting them off for the express purpose of annoying me. All doubt of this was removed when I saw a firecracker dangling at the end of a string right before my window. It sputtered just long enough to make me dread the explosion, which was the more harrowing when it came. Then I heard an idiotic te-he.

They say boys between fifteen and twenty-one should be barreled up and put away. There are some girls between those limits who should be walled in. Joe Hunter was one of them.

After two hours of discomfort I arose, dressed and went down to breakfast. The family were all very jolly. Some people could sleep peacefully on a battlefield. None of the family seemed to have been awakened by Joe's firecrackers. I had a headache. If the noise hadn't continued I should have liked to go back to bed. Joe had the assurance to ask me if I had slept well.

I thought that I would take occasion, having a whole day before me, to settle matters with Margaret Hunter, to whom I had for some time been paying attention. Indeed, it was expected that I would propose at no distant date, and as I would be welcome in the family the event was looked forward to by them with pleasing expectation. As I have said, the only thing that delayed me was my antipathy for Joe. But no such ordinary matter as a dislike for a member of a girl's family will long deter a lover, and I had made up my mind if I should meet with a convenient opportunity I would go back to the city after the Fourth with my fate settled.

Since the family expected that I was about to make my proposition it was natural that Joe should know all about it. Whether she did or did not I don't know, but one thing I do know—notwithstanding both her sister's and my efforts to "shake" her she persistently kept tagging about after us. Did we sit on the piazza, she came and occupied the hammock. Did we go out to sit under a copper beach tree whose hanging branches formed a convenient screen, she must come and poke her nose in under pretense of having lost something there. Margaret in order to get rid of her took me up into a cupola, and the feud came up, saying that it was the only place from which she could see the paper balloons that were being sent up. There was not a balloon in sight, but she stayed in the cupola waiting for one.

There was nothing for us to do but go down. Joe went down with us and was not away from us long enough for me to enter upon much less finish what I had to say to Margaret. Lunch came and nothing accomplished. After the meal I stole away to get a nap under a tree some distance from the house. I was falling into a doze when a cracker exploded within a foot of my ear. I looked around, but, of course, could see no one. I tried to doze off again, but another cracker came, then another and another. I

knew very well who was throwing them. It was Joe. But it was impossible to get a sight of her. I got up, went to my room and got a brief nap. Why she consented to let me sleep I don't know. Perhaps she was busy annoying some one else.

About 5 o'clock I met Margaret on the piazza and proposed a walk. We both looked about furtively to see if Joe was within sight or hearing. There was no trace of her. We started, following a secluded path through dense shrubbery. We passed on to a rustic bridge leading over a creek. I paused and leaned against the rail. Margaret did the same, both of us facing the roadway. Feeling safe from interruption, I began my declaration.

"Margaret," I began, "it is time that I should tell you of that feeling which has gradually been rising in my breast ever since I have known you. I have had ample opportunity to observe your beautiful character, your kindly disposition and your noble purity. I know that it is presumption in me so unworthy as myself to aspire to be anything more than a friend. I feel—"

"Crack!"

The sound was so near me that it shook every nerve in my body. I could not only hear it; I could feel it. But I couldn't see it, for it was directly behind me. Indeed, the explosion occurred at the end of my coattail.

It was followed by another and another in rapid succession. I turned, but the explosions turned with me.

Some one had tied a bunch of firecrackers to my coattail.

I could neither see nor reach them, for as I turned they turned with me. I endeavored to take hold of them, but only turned faster and faster like a dog running around after his tail. Then I backed up against Margaret that she might relieve me of them, but she gave a little shriek and retreated.

"Take them off!" I cried.

"I don't dare. They'll set my dress afire."

True, dressed as she was in thin white muslin, a spark from the pesky things might ignite it and cause a tragedy. An opportunity to stop the horrid snapping occurred to me. There was water under the bridge. I ran down there, feeling like one pursued by cracking rifles, and, squatting in the creek, had the satisfaction after a few muffled snaps beneath the surface of being relieved of the annoyance.

My white trousers were wet nearly to the knees. My coattail was dripping. I was in no condition to continue a declaration of love. By an unexpressed consent we turned and walked rapidly to the house. We had not taken a dozen steps when we heard what I had heard before when rising that very morning—an idiotic "te-hee."

Then I knew that we had been preceded by Joe; that she had taken position under the bridge and had tied the crackers to my coattail.

On reaching the house Margaret showed me a rear entrance where I could go up to my room without being seen. There I took off my trousers, wrung them out, sat on them in lieu of ironing and when they were dry enough to put on went down and joined the others on the lawn. Joe was there and when I approached looked at my trousers with well feigned surprise and asked if I had been bathing with my clothes on. I turned my back upon her without reply.

All waited till it grew dark enough to set off the fireworks, of which an abundant supply had been provided. I was determined to have matters settled between Margaret and myself, and as soon as the pyrotechnic display commenced I led her away. Some one saw us and asked where we were going. Margaret, equal to the occasion, replied:

"To the cupola. We can there see not only our own fireworks, but those all about us."

Following the suggestion, to the cupola we ascended. But I paid no attention to what was passing below. This was my last opportunity to get in my proposal, and I hastened to avail myself of it.

"Margaret," I began again, this time taking her hand, which she did not withdraw. "I was about to say to you this afternoon when interrupted that from the first moment of our meeting I have been impressed with your beautiful character and, though I know it is presumption in me to"—

Whiz!

A rocket sereached not half a dozen feet above our heads.

I looked down on the lawn and by the red light saw Joe, assisted by a couple of her boy friends, aiming another rocket directly at the cupola. We had barely time to get down on the floor before the fiery thing snort with its horrid noise above us. It was followed by a discharge of roman candles, the balls of which fell either on the roof of or in the cupola. There was nothing for us to do but beat a precipitate retreat. Margaret lost her head completely and ran down the steep staircase so fast that she fell. Catching her up, her head fell upon my shoulder.

"Sweetheart! Margaret! Dearest! Speak to me!"

After all my proposition had come—not, as I had intended it, in formal words, but from the heart.

The most eventful Independence day in my life was over—eventful not only that I had been accepted by the girl I loved, but on account of the difficulties under which I had made my proposal. I have now been married some years, and, although I must admit that my sister-in-law has grown to be a sedate woman, I have never forgiven her the levity that caused me so much trouble.

She has a daughter who is as much of a madcap as her mother was when a girl.



Cautionary Note: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "New Perfection."

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

Gives no outside heat, no smell, no smoke. It will cook the biggest dinner without heating the kitchen or the cook. It is immediately lighted and immediately extinguished. It can be changed from a slow to a quick fire by turning a handle. There's no drudgery connected with it, no coal to carry, no wood to chop. You don't have to wait fifteen or twenty minutes till its fire gets going. Apply a light and it's ready. By simply turning the wick up or down you get a slow or an intense heat on the bottom of the pot, pan, kettle or oven, and nowhere else. It has a *Salvator Top* with slots for keeping plates and hot drop shelves for coffee, teapot or saucepan, and even a rack for towels. It saves time, worry, health and temper. It does all a woman needs and more than she expects. Made with 1, 2, and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner sizes can be had with or without Cabinet.

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A la John Carter.



"I see that two convicts were shot and killed while escaping from a penitentiary."
"The only sure getaway is in writing poetry."

Senator Nelson's Prospects.
"As old Knute goes, so goes Minnesota."

"That is the theory on which the great mass of Republican voters in Minnesota decide public questions of moment, according to a member of the house from that state."

They tell a story in the senate cloak-rooms about a campaign orator who was delivering speeches in Minnesota. He marveled at the hold Nelson had on the people of the state. One day he was discussing the subject with a Norwegian political boss. To his amazement he discovered that the rest of the folks in Washington who were generally supposed to have something to do with shaping the destiny of the nation were a lot of amateurs when compared with Nelson. He therefore decided to put the matter to a supreme test.

"Knute Nelson," the Norwegian boss had declared, "he ban smart feller; smarter feller in whole world."
"Do you think Nelson is as smart as the Almighty?" the campaigner asked.
"Waal," answered the Norwegian, scratching his head reflectively, "Knute he ban young feller yet."—Washington Times.

All She Had.
Little Ethel hobbled into her mother's room to complain that her button shoes hurt her feet.
"Why, my dear, you've put them on the wrong feet," said her mother.
With a puzzled expression the child said:

"Well, what will I do, mamma? They's all the feet I've got."—Success Magazine.

Too Dangerous.
Mr. Church—Whew, how it's raining! Lend me your umbrella, dear. I've got to run over to the vestry meeting.

Mrs. Church.—But why not use that umbrella you've been carrying all week?

Mr. Church.—What! To the vestry meeting? Why, that's where I got it.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Many Women who are Splendid Cooks

dread having to prepare an elaborate dinner because they are not sufficiently strong to stand over an intensely hot coal range. This is especially true in summer. Every woman takes pride in the table she sets, but often it is done at tremendous cost to her own vitality through the weakening effect of cooking on a coal range in a hot kitchen.

It is no longer necessary to wear yourself out preparing a fine dinner. Even in the heat of summer you can cook a large dinner without being worn out.

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

Gives no outside heat, no smell, no smoke. It will cook the biggest dinner without heating the kitchen or the cook. It is immediately lighted and immediately extinguished. It can be changed from a slow to a quick fire by turning a handle. There's no drudgery connected with it, no coal to carry, no wood to chop. You don't have to wait fifteen or twenty minutes till its fire gets going. Apply a light and it's ready. By simply turning the wick up or down you get a slow or an intense heat on the bottom of the pot, pan, kettle or oven, and nowhere else. It has a *Salvator Top* with slots for keeping plates and hot drop shelves for coffee, teapot or saucepan, and even a rack for towels. It saves time, worry, health and temper. It does all a woman needs and more than she expects. Made with 1, 2, and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner sizes can be had with or without Cabinet.

Every dealer everywhere: if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

Wind Storm Insurance

Is becoming almost as general as Fire Insurance. Why? Because losses are numerous, and unpreventable. Care, and personal efforts often prevent fires, but no human agency can prevent storms.

VERY LOW COST

secures a Policy, at present; but the Companies are likely to advance rates, as they are too low to be profitable. We do not guarantee present rates to last throughout the summer; therefore, it will be wise to insure now.

All Buildings must have good roofs and be in good repair, and insurance must be taken to AT LEAST HALF OF THEIR VALUE.

P. B. ENGLAR, Agt., Home Insurance Co., N. Y., TANEYTOWN, MD.

ROB'T S. MCKINNEY,

DRUGGIST,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mrs. Norval Shoemaker, of York St., is quite ill at present.

Mrs. Charlotte French, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Margaret Angell.

Mr. Geo. H. Birnie spent the week at Pen-Mar, attending the C. E. Conference.

Mrs. Wm. Derr and daughter, of Baltimore, are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stouffer.

Misses Eleanor Hack and Rachel Motter, of Emmitsburg, spent several days with the Misses Annan.

Mrs. Upton Birnie, of Philadelphia, is visiting her sister, Miss Ellen Galt, and will remain during the summer.

Dr. C. M. Benner has purchased the Baltimore street property of Mr. J. William Hull, and will occupy it next Spring.

Mr. Charles E. Sherman and daughters, Vilda and Lucy, of Middleburg, visited relatives at this place, on Sunday last.

Rev. W. G. Minnick, of Baltimore, who has been ill with typhoid fever for the past three weeks, is doing as well as can be expected.

J. H. Sites, son of W. T. Sherman Sites, of near Fairfield, Pa., who has been in the west for some time, is home on a few weeks vacation.

Miss Ethel I. Shanbrough, of Carlisle, Pa., is spending the Summer with relatives and friends, near Emmitsburg, Keysville, Westminster and Hanover.

The Taneytown band has just received a new outfit of regulation uniforms and caps, which gives the organization a fine appearance on parade.

Mrs. Franklin Baumgardner, who has been seriously ill at times during this summer, was taken to the Frederick hospital, on Thursday morning for treatment.

The annual picnic of St. Joseph's Catholic church will be held, as usual, in Mr. E. E. Reindollar's grove, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, with the customary attractions.

Mrs. Bernice Bricker and son are at present at the home of Mr. Bricker's mother, on the Emmitsburg road, the change being made for the benefit of Mrs. Bricker's health.

Mr. John E. Buffington has sold his farm in Middleburg district to Mr. Walter Hape, now of Philadelphia. Price paid, \$5000. Mr. Hape will remove to his purchase next spring.

We desire to correct an error in last issue in the figures given of the attendance at the Reformed Reunion at Pen-Mar. The number should have been 5000, instead of 500, and the error was due to the carelessness of a compositor.

We suppose there is no help for it, but if building stops in Taneytown, mechanics can't afford to stay here. This is the first summer, for a good while, that there is nothing doing in the building line, and there does not seem to be any special reason for it.

Mrs. Sarah S. Overholzer, of Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Overholzer and daughter, Edith, of Alcestar, S. D., spent last Wednesday and Thursday at Cornelius Stover's. Mr. Overholzer and family, expect to leave for their home in Alcestar, on Saturday.

Mr. John S. Bower left, last Saturday, on a visit to his mother and other relatives, in Kansas, and will likely remain about six weeks. Mr. Bower makes this trip every five or six years. During his absence his business will be in charge of Wm. F. Bricker and Jos. A. Hemler.

The Sunday School of the Lutheran church will picnic to Braddock Heights on Wednesday, July 27, in connection with the Frederick County Lutheran reunion to be held at the Heights that day. There will be a special train from Frederick, in the evening, giving those who attend a full afternoon.

The Union Bridge Pilot said, rather apologetically, last week, that as the present week would be moonlight, the electric light plant would shut down in order to put in "a concrete headgate near the dam, which would require several days to set." That's nothing, we put in "dams" about twice a month, in Taneytown, while the light is turned off.

Mr. Samuel Hawk, formerly of this district, near Harney, died last Saturday, in Gettysburg, in his 73rd year. Mr. Hawk had been in failing health for several years, and four or five days before his death had wandered away from home. When found at McAllister's dam he was very weak from exposure and lack of food.

The Moon, to the best of its ability, has furnished free street light nine nights this month, and is likely good for three or four nights longer. The other half of the month the street lamps will be worked about three hours each night. We suggest to Mr. Rockefeller that he stop paying for church organs, and extend his charity to poor little towns, like ours, that can't afford to light their streets longer than about 40 hours each month.

Misses Nellie and May Gray, of Towson, Md., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark.

Miss Edith Wisotzky, of Baltimore, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bankard.

Misses Jessie Mercer, of Mechanicsburg, and Marie LaVan, of Lancaster, are guests of the Misses Reindollar.

The Carroll County Medical Association will meet in Taneytown, next Thursday, at the office of Dr. C. Birnie.

Mrs. John E. Davidson has been critically ill, for several days, but this Friday morning is reported to be slightly better.

A game of baseball will be played on the home grounds, next Wednesday, between Taneytown and Emmitsburg, the game to be called 2.30.

The Taneytown baseball club suffered defeat again, on Thursday. This time the dose was administered by Union Bridge, 16 to 9, on the ground of the latter.

Union services will be held in the Lutheran church, this Sunday evening, the sermon to be preached by Rev. Seth Russell Downie, of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Jacob H. Kump left at our office, on Thursday, a fine York Imperial apple, grown on a tree at Mrs. Kate Thomas's, last year. The specimen was perfectly crisp and fresh.

"Please find enclosed \$1.00 for which, renew my subscription to the CARROLL RECORD. I am now busily engaged in caring for my mother at her old home-stand, the O'Hara residence, a very delightful farm on the Alleghenies. I still like the country very much out here, and am well and happy. Wishing you and your staff every success and with best regards to all."—MARY G. WIVELL, Cresson, Pa.

Joseph F. Warner, a Baltimore carpenter, well known in Taneytown, employed by Stein Brothers, contractors and builders, who are putting up a house on Lake Drive avenue, facing Druid Hill Park, reported to the Northern police on Monday, that tools valued at \$15 were stolen sometime between Saturday evening and Monday morning. The robbery was discovered when Mr. Warner returned to work. On arriving at the house Warner found that the closet in which the tools had been locked was broken open and the tools stolen.

An Afternoon Social.

(For the Record.)
On July 16th. Mr. and Mrs. Noah Miller, of near Westminster, gave a very pleasant afternoon to some of their near friends. Entertainment consisted of games, vocal and instrumental music, followed by refreshments. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Rover, of Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wantz, Dr. J. F. Englar and wife, of Uniontown; Samuel Harris and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Strevig, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. David Yingling, of Pleasant Valley; Misses Laura Royer, Edith Snader, Grace Garland, of Westminster; Edith Roser, of York; Lilly, Mary and Ruth Strevig, Ruth Harris; Messrs Carroll and Walter Yingling, of Pleasant Valley.

No Doubt About That.

The fresh spring breezes were blowing through the open windows of the school-room, and George Washington was the momentous question in hand. "Why do you think George Washington was the first man?" asked the teacher.
"Because he was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."
Another boy then raised his hand.
"Well, Johnny, what can you tell us about the first man?" said the teacher.
"Don't know his name," answered Johnny, "but I know George Washington was not the first man, 'cause my history says he married a widow, so there must have been another man 'way ahead of him."

He had them Working.

A young man who lived in Chicago was drinking more than was good for him. His friends tried to stop him, but were unsuccessful.
Finally, one of them took him to Peoria, Ill., where there are many great distilleries. They arrived about 8 o'clock one evening, and walked around.
"Now, look here, Jim," said the good Samaritan friend, "all these big buildings you see here are distilleries. I just brought you down here to show you that your idea that you can drink all the whiskey they make is foolish. You can't beat them. You can't consume what they make and you'd better quit."
"Maybe I can't consume what they make," the young man replied, "but, he added with much pride, 'I'll have you notice I've got them working nights.'"—Saturday Evening Post.

For a Rainy Day.

"In your pursuit of pleasure," said the serious citizen, "you should not neglect to lay something by for a rainy day."
"Of course," replied the light hearted man. "Nearly every member of our fishing club brings along a pack of cards."—Washington Star.

His Condition.

Father—Now, Tommy, promise me that you will always count a hundred before you hit another boy. Tommy—Yes, I will if there's any one around to hold the other boy while I count.—Harper's Bazar.

Compound Syrup White Pine and Tar for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.—Get at McKELLIP'S.

Best Paid Woman Under Uncle Sam.

Mrs. Court Myers, wife of a Western ranchman, has for some years been a Superintendent of Indian schools for the government and is the highest salaried woman in the service. There are 279 schools under her care and she receives \$5,000 a year and expenses. She visits each of the schools every year, inspects them, bosses the 2423 employees and disburses \$3,000,000 that the government appropriates. In order to do this she is much on the road, rides some on stage coaches and more on horseback. She visits isolated reservations lost in the wilds of deserts and mountains; spends much time with the Indians in their native haunts, takes long journeys with them, knows them as few white people do, and uses that knowledge in attempts toward their betterment.
Mrs. Myers' success is due to her own efforts. Previous to entering the government service she sought the office of State Superintendent of Schools out in Wyoming (where women vote) and was elected after personally conducting a hotly contested campaign. She has, in several presidential campaigns, taken the stump for her favorite candidate, and renders good service. Mrs. Myers has succeeded in all her undertakings through the business methods she employs, and withal has lost none of her womanliness.

"Economy is Wealth" Clean your old clothes with Lum Tm Clothes Cleaner. Leaves no smell. 15c a bottle.—Get at McKELLIP'S. 10-23 3mo

THE CLIMBERS.

What Social Eminence Costs the Commoner In England.

My father was a laborer, and I am a lord.
When education was reserved for the rich they do not seem to have availed themselves greatly of the advantage, for many of the important discoveries, inventions and improvements we owe to the sons of the poor, and few of the celebrated writers, musicians or artists were sons of the rich.

The education I received at the public expense enabled me to obtain employment which afforded opportunities for advancement, and eventually I amassed a vast fortune.

"Society" has its scouts. They are the connecting links between the unimportant rich and the impecunious "great."

The wife of a fashionable artist sought our acquaintance. My portrait, which her husband painted, cost 1,000 guineas, but at their house we met the peevish to whose no disinterested negotiations I owe my knighthood.

That step up the social ladder cost some £20,000.

A philanthropic duchess came forward next to welcome us on the way. Her public benefactions and her private bills relieved me of a further large amount, but to compensate for this we were introduced to "society." I was elected to several clubs, and vouchers for the "royal inclosure" were accorded to us.

An impecunious but important politician later procured for me a baronetcy—for a consideration, part of which was for the purposes of the government and part he retained for himself. He is an inveterate opponent of corruption in municipal corporations.

There appears to be no inclination to interfere with free trade in titles, for subsequently I was offered, and I accepted, a peerage in return for a substantial contribution to the funds of the party.

Ability, industry and enterprise made me rich. Bribery has made me respected.

Without fees to the fashionable I should be still but a local celebrity, severely ignored by the neighboring magnates. Directly and indirectly it has cost me some £200,000 to attain social respectability.—London Truth.

NOTICE TO THE TAX-PAYERS

of Taneytown District No. 1.

For the purpose of accommodating the Tax-payers of Taneytown District, the undersigned Collector will attend at the following Places and Dates to receive the taxes for the year 1910.

Snider's Store, Harney.—Thursday, August 25th, and December 29th., from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Kump's Store, Kump.—Tuesday, August 30th., from 12 m. to 4 p. m.

Fink's Hotel, Taneytown.—Every Saturday, beginning August 6th., from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

By the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, I am authorized to give the following NOTICE:

All persons or incorporate institutions that shall pay their State taxes on or before the 1st day of September next shall be entitled to a deduction of 5 per cent. on the amount of said taxes; and if paid on or before the 1st day of October next, a deduction of 4 per cent.; and if paid on or before the 1st day of November next, a deduction of 3 per cent.; also all persons or incorporate institutions that shall pay their County Taxes on or before the 1st day of September of the year for which they were levied, shall be entitled to a deduction of 2 per cent. on the amount of said taxes, and at the time of receiving the said taxes, the Collector shall make the deduction aforesaid, and note the same upon the receipt given to the persons or incorporate institutions so paying; that said taxes will be in arrears on the 1st day of January next, and bear interest from that date; that all persons or incorporate institutions failing to pay their State and County taxes before the same shall be in arrears will render property and estate of such delinquent liable to be sold for prompt payment thereof.

All persons knowing themselves to be in arrears for Taxes for 1908 and 1909, will please pay them before August 20, 1910, after which date additional costs will be added.

E. F. SMITH, Collector District No. 1.

Special Notices.

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cents each word. The name and address of advertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, at a date, counted as one word. Cash in advance, unless other terms are mutually agreed upon. Postage Stamps received as cash.

EGGS WANTED! Young Guineas, 1 1/2 lbs., \$1.00 pair; Spring Chickens, 1 1/2 pounds, 16 cents, clear of feed; Old chickens, 12c lb.; 500 old Roosters wanted. Good Squabs, 20c to 22c a pair; Wanted, Young Ducks, 3 lbs. and over; **Good Calves 7c** 50 c for delivering. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning. 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

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, from Aug. 8 to 13, for the practice of his profession. 7-23 3t

SUBSCRIPTIONS, for all the popular newspapers and magazines will be received at the Postoffice, at any time.—C. C. HESS, Agent. 7-23-2

S. S. PIC-NIC of St. Paul's Lutheran church, Harney, will be held on Saturday July 30, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. If rainy, then on following Monday. Band of music will be present.

CLARENCE F. HUTH, of Shamokin, Pa., who will speak at the P. O. S. of A. anniversary, on Saturday, is one of the best speakers of the country. Don't miss hearing him!

FOR SALE—1 Gray Mare, will work anywhere hitched. Apply to AMOS WANTZ, Taneytown.

FOR SALE—2 Young Bucks, Oxford Down, Shropshire breed. Apply to Mrs. E. L. SHRINER, Linwood, Md. 7-23-2t

FOR SALE—2 Sows with 8 Pigs each.—G. FIELDER GILBERT, Uniontown.

LOST—Child's Necklace, on Saturday evening, between John W. Stouffer's Residence and Railroad, or at Station. Liberal reward, if returned to owner.—M. ROSS FAIR.

APPLES FOR SALE.—HEZEKIAH STUDY, near Taneytown.

PUBLIC SALE, in Harney, Saturday, July 30, after Geo. C. Kemper's sale, of a lot of Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Coal Stove, and other articles.—Miss DORA JONES.

LOST—Bowl of side-light to automobile. Finder please return and get reward.—EDWARD HIVELEY, Prizelburg, Md.

SEPT. 3.—Picnic of Grace Reformed Sunday School, Taneytown, in Ohler's Grove. Taneytown Band, Refreshments, etc.

UNIONTOWN M. P. Sunday School Festival, on parsonage lawn, Saturday evening, July 23. Come! 16-2t

FOR SALE.—1 Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill, new; 1 Milburn 2 horse Wagon, 23 in. tread, nearly new; 1 Key-stone corn planter, nearly new; 1 Bar-shear plow (3-horse), new; 1 Hench & Dromgold corn plow.—W. H. POOLE, Taneytown. 7 16-2t

CIDER AND APPLE BUTTER. Will make cider and boil butter, Thursday of each week, until further notice.—C. E. MYERS, Harney. 7-16 1t

AUTOMOBILE Insurance. A liberal floating policy, on approved machines. Applications taken by P. E. ENGLAR, Agt., Home Ins. Co., N. Y. 7-9-1t

KEYSVILLE Sunday School Picnic, August 6, 1910, in Stuller's Grove. Prominent Speakers, Refreshments and Taneytown Band. 7-9-1t

PUBLIC SALE of Buggies, Harness and Farming Implements, at D. W. GARNER'S Implement House, on Saturday, July 30, 1910, at 2 o'clock, sharp.

PIC-NIC.—The Bark Hill Sabbath School will hold its annual picnic, Saturday, July 30, afternoon and night, in Mrs. Charles Haines' Grove. Mayberry Band will be present. 7-16-2t

FOOT POWER LATHE with tools, scroll saw, wrench and drill point, cannot work bench, broom machine, cross-cut saw. All good as new. For sale by J. M. ECKENRODE, Harney, Md. 7-9-3t

STORE CLERK Wanted. Must be well recommended, and married.—BAILE, ENGEL & Co., Medford, Md. 7-9-3t

PIC-NIC. The Mayberry S. S. will hold its annual picnic, on August 6, in Driver's grove (formerly Marker's). A band of music will be present. 7-9 3t

FOR SALE.—12-light Chandelier, 2-light extension Chandelier, and Hall Lamp, used in Presbyterian church. Apply to JOHN E. DAVIDSON or R. S. MCKINNEY, Taneytown, Md. 6-11-1t

PRIVATE SALE

OF A

Valuable Farm

The heirs of Martin Slagle, deceased, wishes to sell at private sale the farm and lot situated in Mt. Joy township, Adams Co., Pa., one mile north of Harney, on Taneytown and Gettysburg road. The farm consists of

ABOUT 146 ACRES, with 6 acres of good timber, and is improved with a 2-Story Brick House, also a 2-Story Summer House, Frame Barn, 88x54 ft., and all necessary buildings in good condition. Good water at house and barn. Young bearing orchard. Land in first-class condition.

Also a Lot, consisting of about 13 acres, improved with a 2-Story Frame House, Barn, and all necessary buildings, all in good condition, with good water and bearing orchard. Lot joins the farm on the north.

For further particulars, call on, or write, the undersigned, at the above mentioned lot.

O. M. SLAGLE, Harney, Md. 7-23-3t

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store." **Butterick Patterns, 10c and 15c.**

Roons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

CLEAN UP SALE

Extra Low Prices on All Summer Goods.

Stylish Corsets, 50c.	\$2.00 Long Cambrie Skirts, \$1.48.
Up-to-date models, high and medium bust, long over abdomen, hip and back. Sizes, 18 to 30. Two sets of supporters attached.	And we don't know of another store that can sell such skirts for less than two dollars. They have a deep flounce of dainty eyelet embroidery.
Pretty \$1.25 Waists, 98c.	50c Venice Dutch Collars, 25c.
Just what you want for evening wear. Smart styles, comfort and good service. Prettily trimmed with Val. lace and insertions, with high or dutch necks.	The most popular neckwear for warm weather. Comfortable and good looking. Lace and batiste in attractive patterns.
Going to Take a Trip?	Gowns, Nicely made, good quality muslin, 49c.
We have a large variety of Leather Traveling Bags, Suit Cases and Trunks.	Corset Covers, 25c.
Men and Boys' Clothing at one-third Regular Price.	Oxfords and Pumps.
	And all Summer Footwear for Men, Women and Children, at nearly Half Price.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Pongee, Pongee Cords, Poplins, Linons; Lawns, Batiste, &c.

TRIMMINGS

Cream and White Lace and Net; White, Tan, and Black Braids. AT COST AND LESS.

Ladies' White Belts, 15c.	Deep Embroidery, 38c Yards.	\$1.50 Hammock, \$1.19.
White embroidered Linen Belts that usually sell for 25c.	27-in Deep; very pretty for dresses. Fine quality.	Made very strong; has large head rest.
Chenille Table Covers, \$1.48.	Turkish Towels, 50c	Men's Union Underwear, \$1.00.
Woven in bright colors, fringe all around.	Very large, soft and absorbent.	Porosknit, short sleeves and knee length.
Buggy Spreads.	Men's Linen Dust Coats	
Black with pretty embroidered centre piece and boarder.	Automobile Style, Utility Collar, Cuffs, Belt, Fancy Pockets.	
\$1.39	\$2.19	

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at his implement house in Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, JULY 30th., 1910, at 2 o'clock, sharp, the following goods:

TWENTY-FIVE BUGGIES, consisting of top buggies, steel and rubber tire; combination buggies with auto seats, steel and rubber tire; surries with good upholstery, in blue and green cloth.

RUNABOUTS, with steel and rubber tire, upholstering in blue and green cloth. 1 secondhand extension top surry, in first-class order. Buggy poles, painting black and red.

HARNESS, 25 Sets of Fine Harness, single and double sets; mounting—nickel, brass, imitation rubber and genuine rubber. These harness are well made, with dark and fair leather lines. One 1-horse wagon, 2 steel land rollers, 3-horse South Bend plow, steel lever harrows, 1 circular saw, frame and saw 24-in. complete; cutting boxes, wheelbarrows.

TERMS: Sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. On all sums above \$10.00 a credit of 3 months will be given, the purchasers to give their notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

D. W. GARNER. 7-9-1t

J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 7-9-1t

Real Estate for Sale

TRACT NO. 1.
Small Farm of 37 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown Dist., Carroll Co., Md., Situate about 3 miles east of Taneytown, improved by a 2-story FRAME DWELLING (7 rooms all papered); 2 porches, summer kitchen, well of water at the door; a good ground Barn with well of water at yard which never fails in dry weather. Hog house 30' x long with 6 pens; poultry house, etc.

This farm, as a POULTRY FARM, can't be surpassed; the right man can pay for it in 5 years raising poultry alone. It has 3 acres of timber; fruit consisting of apples, peaches, cherries and plums.

In case purchaser would want more land, 10 acres can be bought alongside. The above is a desirable little farm and will be sold at a reasonable price to a quick buyer. Reason for selling, a larger farm wanted. 7-23-1t

TRACT NO. 2.
House and Lot in Taneytown District, Carroll County.

Situate on public road leading from Uniontown road to "Hank road, near Oregon school house. The improvements consist of a good Frame Dwelling (7 rooms), summer house, stable for 2 cows and 1 horse, carriage house, chicken house and hog house. All buildings in good repair. An ample supply of fruit—cherries, apples and peaches. About 2 ACRES OF LAND. A good comfortable little home, at a reasonable price. 7-23-1t

Write to, or call on—**D. W. GARNER,** REAL ESTATE AGENT, Taneytown, Md.

Real Estate Agency.

Do you have a Farm or Home you want to sell? If so, try me for quick sales. Any Real Estate entrusted in my hands will have all the necessary attention, and every effort will be put forth to dispose of same at the highest cash dollar the market will afford.

Have prospective purchasers for one or two small Farms, 50 to 75 acres. Also for one large Farm of about 200 acres; must be located in the slate land.

This is the season to sell property. Let me list yours for you.

For further particulars, write to, or call on—**D. W. GARNER,** Real Estate Agent, TANEYTOWN, MD. 7-16-1t

Baltimore Markets. Corrected Weekly.

Wheat, 1.02@1.03	Corn, 63@66
Oats, 43@46	Rye, 76@78
Hay, Timothy, 20.00@23.00	Hay, Mixed, 19.00@21.00
Hay, Clover, 15.00@16.00	Straw, Rye bales, 11.00@12.00