

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1910.

NO. 11

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

President Taft has made it known that he will not make campaign speeches this fall, letting his recent letter to Congressman McKinley stand as his sole contribution, in addition to an address along the same lines which he will deliver before the National League of Republican Clubs in New York, on Sept. 30th.

Twenty-four banks in Maryland have made application to be depositories of Postal Savings funds, while only three Postoffices have applied for such banks to be established at their offices. The same ratio of applications prevails throughout the country, which seems strange in the light of the opposition of banking interests to the new departure.

The inauguration of Dr. William Anthony Granville, late of Yale University, as president of Gettysburg College, will take place on October 20 with ceremonies which, as now planned, will be unusually elaborate. Among the guests expected are Governor Stuart, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, Dr. Ira Kemsler, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh and other prominent educators, in addition to representatives from all the principal educational institutions in this section of the country.

Eastbound through freight train No. 104, on the Western Maryland Railroad was wrecked Tuesday night about 12 o'clock about one half mile east of Thurmont, and a number of cars were derailed. The cause of the wreck was an open switch. A car of chickens, eggs, butter and general merchandise consigned to Thurmont, and one of ice for Buena Vista, were smashed up and their contents scattered over the ground. None of the train crew was injured.

Fully 10,000 Americans who have spent the summer in Europe will have returned in the steerage. Official figures show that the number to date is almost 5,000. The majority of these Americans have exhausted their funds, though some have been compelled to travel in the steerage through inability to secure better quarters because of the crowding of the ships. Every ship leaving Europe is now booked to capacity for several weeks. In the Lusitania, which docked last week, there were between 200 and 300 Americans traveling with the immigrants.

Walter Sanders, superintendent of the Brookside farm, south of Oakland, Md., reports a remarkable increase and profit in sheep-raising for this season. From 7 ewes he got 13 lambs, 4 pairs of twins, 2 singles and 1 triplet. He gave one of the triplets away and drove the even dozen on the scales at the age of 5 months and they weighed 1,350 pounds, two of them weighing separately 147 pounds. Another weighed 133 pounds and several tipped the scales at 125 pounds. This is a record in sheep-raising that will be hard to beat in any county.

Porto Rico is one of Uncle Sam's best customers, according to Government statistical experts. Last year goods shipped into the island from this country aggregated about \$28,000,000. Porto Rico purchased as much from the United States as Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic combined, and eclipsed Brazil as a buyer of American goods. The present year is declared to be the most prosperous the island has ever known. The indications are that the total trade next year will reach \$85,000,000 because of the increased acreage of tobacco, sugar cane and fruits.

President Taft's son, Robert, while recently driving an automobile at Beverly, Mass., ran over Michael Angelo Gregorio, an Italian laborer, and injured him. Although the State Highway Commission exonerated young Taft from all blame, the President paid all the hospital bills, gave the man passage money for a trip back to Italy and \$500.00 besides for pocket money. The man on receiving the money rushed to the nearest postoffice and sent it to his people in Italy. The spirit manifested by the President is a healthful example to those who run down people with their autos, and then try to get away as fast as possible.

It is believed that Mrs. Cassandra Barker, widow of Joseph Barker, of Littlestown, is one of the oldest persons now living in Southern Pennsylvania. She was born on the present site of Seven Valley, York county, in 1814, making her age 96 years. At that time the second war with England was in progress and the population of the United States did not exceed 12,000,000 people. Mrs. Barker was the daughter of Daniel Diehl, who owned a large farm, tannery and stone quarry on the site where now stands the borough of Seven Valley. Her mind is still clear, her hearing and memory are good, and she talks about events of 80 or 90 years ago with eagerness and animation.

St. John's Lutheran church, Thurmont, of which Rev. M. L. Beard is the pastor, was dedicated last Sunday with appropriate services. Mr. Emory Coblentz, of Middletown, led the choir, which rendered special music at all services. Rev. Dr. J. A. Singmaster, of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, preached at 10.30 a. m. Dr. Appleman, of Braddock, sang a solo. In the afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, a Sunday School Rally was held. Among the speakers were Rev. R. O. Kootz, of the Methodist church, and Messrs. Emory Coblentz and William Doub. In the evening Rev. Carl Mumford, of Littlestown, Pa., formerly of Braddock, preached. During the day \$3,000 was raised.

Sunday School County Convention.

(For the Record.)
The inclement weather on Thursday, Sept. 1, necessitated the postponing of the Carroll County Sunday School Convention until the next day when an afternoon session was held in the grove at Pleasant Valley. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. G. J. Hill. The President of the Association, Mr. G. W. Yeiser, gave in brief a synopsis of the work in the County, and then introduced Rev. Kindley, Secretary of Maryland State Association, who gave a very practical talk on Sunday School methods. The minutes of the previous convention were read and the report of the treasurer showed \$158.09 collected from the schools and various individuals; other expenses amounted to \$49.79 leaving in the Treasury a balance of \$8.30.

The County is now organized into four Districts:

1st.—Myers, Uniontown, Hampstead and Manchester; Pres., Rev. C. S. Hoover.

2nd.—Westminster, Woolerys, New Windsor; Pres., Mr. Geo. K. Mather.

3rd.—Taneytown, Middleburg, Union Bridge; Pres., Dr. Norris.

4th.—Franklin, Mt. Airy, Freedom; Pres., Mr. R. Brandenburg.

These District represent nine denominations, thirty-five ministers and eighty-three Sunday Schools. Many rallies have been held during the year; Teacher Training Classes have been organized, some schools have been graded, and progress reported in the various Departments.

Mrs. F. Diffenbach, of Westminster, Superintendent of Home Department, gave a few remarks along that line of work.

Dr. Norris in a pleasing manner introduced Rev. Martin Schweitzer, of Union Bridge, who gave an earnest address on "How best to advertise the Sunday Schools."

A constitution and standards for the Districts and schools were read and adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Mr. G. W. Yeiser; Vice-Pres., Mr. Geo. K. Mather; Sec.-Treas., Miss Adda L. Trump.

The Convention closed with singing "On Business for our King," and the Benediction.

ADD L. TRUMP, Sec'y,
Manchester, Md.

The Fourth District Sunday School Association of Carroll county has just completed taking the statistical report of the Sunday Schools within its limits, which comprises Taneytown, Middleburg and Union Bridge districts. The Association reports 15 Sunday Schools, and an enrollment of 1720, which is an increase of 74 over the report of 1909. The population of the three districts is 5,333; the report therefore shows nearly 31% enrolled in the Sunday School.

As this was the last of the District Associations to organize, the officers deserve praise in being the first of the Associations of the county to complete the statistics.

G. W. YEISER, Co. Pres.

Union Bridge Farmers' Club.

(For the Record.)

The Union Bridge Farmers' Club met at the home of Miss Sarah Wolfe and sisters, Aug. 25, 1910. Members present, Miss Sarah Wolfe and sisters, D. Wolfe and wife, P. Wood, J. Smith and wife, W. J. Ebbert and wife, M. T. Haines, wife and daughters, Wm. Flickinger and daughter; Visitors, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. D. Wolfe and daughter, Master Charles Wolfe and sisters, Miss Eliza Rakestraw, Samuel Ensor and children.

The committee on farm inspection made the following reports. Found garden in good condition but needs rain badly. Orchard where not sprayed, badly infested with scale. A fine lot of Jersey Red hogs pasturing on rape and in fine condition. A fine herd of Jersey grade cows in the yard. In general, this farm shows industry and thrift.

Returning to the house President Wolfe called the meeting to order the Secretary failing to bring the minutes of last meeting, we proceeded to the committee reports.

Miss Anna Wolfe read from Youth's Companion telling of the troubles of a young lady living in a mining town. Mrs. Burr read "Mrs. McWilliams' experience with membranous croup" showing how far ones imagination will carry them. Eliza Rakestraw read as proxy for Miss Sarah Wolfe, "where Uncle Remus told his tales," a paper by D. Wolfe, which was ordered published. Then adjourned subject to the call of the president.

Committee D., W. J. Ebbert and wife, H. Fuss and wife, to report at next meeting. Committee on farm inspection W. J. Ebbert and P. Wood. After a most excellent supper and some music we departed to our homes.

H. FUSSE, Sec'y.

Death of Mr. Wm. Humbert.

Mr. William Humbert died suddenly, on Monday morning, at the home of his son, Harry, near Mayberry, aged 79 years, 3 months and 7 days. He leaves a widow and four sons, Addison, John, Charles, Harry; also two daughters, Mrs. Rachel Wantz, of Silver Run, and Mrs. Clara Weimert, of Baltimore. He was a life member of Baun's Reformed church. Services were held on Wednesday, at the church, and buried in the adjoining cemetery, Rev. M. Schweitzer officiating. The four sons were pallbearers.

DIED.

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

DALEY.—On Aug. 27, 1910, in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Mary Daley, (nee Redmond), aged 48 years. Formerly of Taneytown.

Church Notices.

Harvest Home Festival services at Baun's, Sunday, at 10.50 a. m.; Y. P. S., at 7.30 p. m. MARTIN SCHWEITZER, Pastor.

THE ROAD LAW SCORED.

Strong Expressions Which Indicate Growing Public Interest.

The Frederick Press, in commenting on a visit of President Tucker, of the Road Commission, to Frederick, does not mince words as to the estimate placed by that paper on the value of the road law in general. The opinion seems to be growing that the law, and its operation so far, have been a distinct disappointment, to say the least. The Press says: "Mr. Tucker, who is the closest personal and political friend His Excellency, the Governor, is said to possess, may have been 'spying out the land' here, to see what may be the chances to obtain a foundation for the new Crothers machine, or he may be looking after roads—probably he combined both these duties on his visit. As the chief lieutenant of His Excellency, he is familiar with political conditions, and ranks as one of the shrewdest and most skillful political wirepullers in Maryland. He has been a devoted friend of the Governor for many years and has long been attached to the Crothers faction in Cecil county. Ordinarily, he is a very pleasant and courteous, but yesterday!

And it is high time that the President of the Road Commission, or, preferably the whole commission, should do something to carry out the intent of the good roads law as regards Frederick county. While a few miles of turnpike have been purchased, and the toll-gates taken down nothing in the way of road construction has been even hinted at, and there does not seem to be any prospect of anything being done. Now that it is more than two years and a half since the road law was passed, and the \$5,000,000 road loan authorized, over \$1,000,000 of which has already been expended, the people of the state are gradually realizing what a humbug the whole thing is, and what a fraud on the people has been perpetrated. Not one promise made has been kept, no new roads of any consequence have been built, except a mile or two here and there, and it can be safely asserted that the commercial value of the Road Commission to the people at large has been practically nothing.

It was said at the time the bill was passed, that it was intended for political purposes, and the result of its operation, so far, has verified that prediction, and President Tucker is politician enough to get all the political advantage he can, for the Governor, out of the whole business."

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, in an interview this week, also gets after the Governor and the Road Commission, very pointedly. In connection with commenting on the present investigation of the Baltimore Police Department, he says:

"We have had an investigation at the City Hall, now let the Governor take up each state department, beginning with the executive chamber. The people have a right to know what is being done with their money. I think they have been extravagant in the management of the state's finances. The state tax rate has been increased 33 per cent. From 16 cents this year to 22 cents next year and 23 cents in 1912, is too big a jump. These are war taxes and I can see no reason for them at this time. If there is a reason, the people should know it. Let us have the facts. As Baltimore city pays 75 per cent. of the money that goes into the state treasury, the taxpayers of this city should rise up and demand an investigation."

"The good roads fund of some \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 should be looked into. Let them point out the roads that have been improved, giving the location, mileage and exact amount spent on each. An itemized statement of this expenditure is due the people of the state. Why don't they give us that instead of investigating the Police Department? There should be a general investigation now, so that the next legislature may pass some corrective measures."

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New Game and Fish Laws.

Under the new state Game law (Chapter 337) passed at the legislature, one person can legally kill in a day only 15 partridges, 6 pheasants, 12 woodcock, 12 rabbits, or 12 squirrels. The penalty is a fine of \$5.00 for each animal or bird killed above the limit.

Chapter 288 provides that it shall be lawful to take catfish and eels in any of the waters of Maryland in any manner, during September, October, November and December.

Unlawful to shoot at, or kill, any duck, goose, swan or brant, within the state, between the 10th day of April and the 1st day of November; and unlawful to shoot or kill wild fowl on Sundays, or at night, during the entire year.

Unlawful to dynamite for fish in any of the waters of the state, and also unlawful to have a fish pot built across any of the fresh water streams of the state.

The open season for hunting game in Carroll County is as follows:

Partridges, Rabbits, Pheasants—Nov. 10 to Dec. 24.

Squirrels—Sept. 1 to Dec. 1.

Duck—Nov. 1 to April 10.

It is legal to shoot on both dates given. A copy of all the new game and fish laws, passed by the last legislature, can be seen at the RECORD office.

CALENDERS FOR 1911.

We desire to close up our Calendar business for 1911 during the month of September, if possible, and urge all business men who think of using Calendars next year to call at our office and make their selection; or, if this is not convenient, to let us know and we will try to place the samples before them.

Last year, some delayed giving their orders until too late, and were disappointed. In the lot, this year, we have a few special bargains in low priced Calendars which can be had only as long as the supply remaining lasts. Our sample line runs from \$1.25 to \$15.00 per 100, printed and delivered. This notice applies only to business men who purchase Calendars, and not to individuals.

Proceedings of the School Board.

A regular meeting of the Board of School Commissioners for Carroll County was held on Monday, September 5th, instant.

The Board gave special attention to the proper adjustment of rooms and classes in meeting the problem of public education in Westminster. Formerly we have had four grades in four rooms at the East End, and four grades in two rooms at the West End; the dividing line was about a block, or block and a half west of the railroad, the children west of that line up to the fourth grade going to the West End, and the children east of that line going to the East End. The first four grades at the East End were too crowded, there being from sixty to seventy-five pupils on the roll in these rooms, and the West End needed better school facilities.

To adjust these conditions and give proper relief, the School Board is adding two rooms at the West End. Commissioner Englar and other members have given careful attention to this problem, and the Board passed an order making the railroad the line in Westminster, children in the first, second, third and fourth grades living west of the railroad will go to the West End school, these living east of the railroad will attend the East End school. This will take many children out of the first four grades at the East End, thus relieving the crowded condition, and will make four instead of two rooms at the West End. Under this arrangement we will have for the first four grades, four rooms at the West End, a room for each grade, just as we have four rooms, or a room for each grade at the East End, a teacher in each room at the East and West End both.

Formerly the West End teachers had two grades in one room; next year there will be one grade to the room. This with single seats for each pupil will give the west end children, not only equal advantages, but in some respects more advantages than those at the east end. Thus the first four grades in Westminster will occupy eight rooms next year; last year these pupils occupied six rooms.

The Commissioners audited the accounts of the school year ending July 31, 1910.

Sundry bills were passed and ordered paid, and Teachers' Institutes and other school matters were discussed.

S. SIMPSON, Secretary.

The teachers institute for Carroll county will be held in Westminster next week, beginning on Monday and continuing till Thursday, inclusive. Dr. M. Bates Stephens, the state superintendent, will have charge of the institute. The instructors will be Dr. C. R. Gilbert of New York city, an experienced institute lecturer; Dr. C. H. Gardiner, department of English in Cumberland Valley (Pa.) State Normal School; Misses Mary H. Scarborough and Camilla J. Herskirk, of the department of mathematics in Maryland State Normal School, and Mr. Thomas L. Gibson, of Baltimore, who will give instruction in English and also have charge of the music. A. S. Cook, of Baltimore county, and William H. Dashiell, of Somerset county, county superintendents, will probably be visitors to the institute.

Political Events of the Week.

In a light vote, the Republicans of New Mexico elected a large majority of members to the state constitutional convention, which meets in Santa Fe, Oct. 3. This indicates that the new state will be Republican.

The Republicans carried Vermont, on Tuesday, by a majority slightly below the average, electing Governor and both Congressmen.

At the state primary election, in New Hampshire, Bass, progressive, was nominated by a big majority over Ellis, the regular Republican.

In Wisconsin, LaFollette, insurgent, carried the state for renomination as U. S. Senator. The insurgents nominated one Congressman, the remainder being renominations.

In Michigan, Senator J. C. Burrows, is defeated for renomination by Congressman Townsend, by 17,000 plurality. Congressional nominations show a division between regular and insurgent candidates, the regulars having the best of it. Burrows owes his defeat partly to his old age, and partly to his close relations with Aldrich.

All Games of Chance Illegal.

Chief Judge Hammond Urner, in addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of the September term of the Circuit Court for Frederick county on Monday, instructed the jury regarding the use of gaming and lottery devices at fairs and picnics, declaring that these practices are unlawful. Not only do the laws of Maryland Judge Urner pointed out, make provision against the drawing of lotteries, but they direct that the courts shall construe the provisions regarding lotteries liberally, and shall "adjudge all tickets, parts of tickets or any other device whatsoever, by which money or any other thing is to be paid or delivered on the happening of any event or contingency, in the nature of a lottery, to be lottery tickets."

Judge Urner further said: "The Court of Appeals, in reference to lotteries has said that every possible phase of such transactions seems to be provided against in our statute. The devices prohibited by the law are referred to by the court as tending to promote a gambling spirit and a love making gain through the chance of dice, cards, wheel or other methods of setting a contingency and to create desire for other and more pernicious modes of gaming. It is because of this harmful tendency that all such agencies are prohibited by the law in the most explicit terms and without any discrimination as to the purpose for which they are employed."

For several weeks we have been compelled to use an inferior grade of paper, owing to our regular mill being shut down for repairs, but we now have a shipment of a ton and a quarter of first-class paper, which we will use next week, and thereafter.

HARVESTING IN KANSAS.

How a Big Crop was Harvested and the General Farm Work Managed.

Everything is done on a big scale in Kansas when it comes to raising crops. The State produces more wheat, year after year, than any other State in the Union, and this is the story of one wheat king and the harvest of one of the largest wheat fields in the country. Out on the extreme western edge of the State, in what was for years known as the Great American Desert, James N. Fike has just finished harvesting the crop from 13,000 acres of wheat land. From this farm he will harvest 15,000 bushels of hard winter wheat, and this has been a very poor year for him, too. It was warm and dry in April and May and the wheat was damaged—otherwise the yield would have run 175,000 bushels.

To harvest this acreage required the services this year of 175 men, 300 horses and mules, and some twenty women and girls as cooks and waiters. There were 37 headers at work at one time, each header manned by a crew of seven men. One drives the machine, two are required for each wagon. A header is a harvesting machine never seen in the East. It cuts a swath twelve to sixteen feet wide, and takes only the tops of the stalks of wheat. These heads are elevated through a canvas carrier into a large box wagon, or barge, as the machine is pushed through the field by six horses or mules. When a wagon is loaded, it is driven to the stock-yard and the wheat is stacked in neat ricks, each holding the heads of from eight to fifteen acres of wheat.

Harvest, on the Fike ranch began the first of July and continued for four solid weeks. The headers were given a start of five days, and then the big thrashing machine began its work, thrashing the grain from the stacks. This thrasher, manned by eight men turned out from eighteen to twenty-two hundred bushels of grain every day. One machine is counted on to do all the thrashing on this wheat ranch, for contract thrashers are not as careful of the grain as they should be. Not much grain is lost by scattering, for the ground where the stacks stood is carefully raked over, and every head of wheat is sent through the machine.

This thrasher will be kept going until late in November. During the last of September and most of October there is a good deal of rain, so the machine is practically stopped for a month or six weeks, to begin again in November, and not all the 1909 thrashing on the farm was finished until April 1910.

As soon as the thrashing machine begins business the plows are started. At first only the steam plows are put into the fields, as all the horses are needed for the headers. As soon as the grain is put into the stack, however, the teams are put to work disk the ground for the next year's crop.

These steam plows are ordinary large traction engines, drawing a string of plows or disks. Each disk is set eight inches from the one ahead, so it cuts, almost like a plow, eight inches of land in each furrow. The disks are set in gangs of six each, and from five to eight of these gangs are attached to each engine. The actual furrow of one of these plows is twenty feet for a five-gang plow. In addition to the plows, harrows are attached, so that the ground is harrowed and plowed at the same time. Each machine will plow forty-five acres every day, at a cost of \$35. Five steam plows, each one costing \$3,800, were put to work within the week following July 11, when the thrashing machine started.

During the last two weeks of July and all through August these plows were turning over 250 acres every day, and as soon as the wheat was cut and stacked forty teams were put to work hauling small plows and disks over other sections of the big farm.

From July 11 to about the last of the month, there were three distinct wheat-growing operations being carried on. There were headers cutting the grain and stacking it, a thrashing machine was beating out the grain and preparing it for the markets, and steam plows were preparing the ground, and harrows, attached to these plows, were pulverizing the ground for the next year's crop. More than a carload of wheat was loaded for market every day. About August 20, the seeding of these 13,000 acres began. Forty drills, each pulled by five horses and seeding a strip ten feet wide, were put to work, and they will be kept at work every day until the equinox. On account of the many storms about the last of September the seeding stops until the weather settles late in October.

The owner of this big ranch became a big wheat farmer in 1906, although he had grown wheat—three or four thousand acres—for some years before. He came to Kansas twenty-five years ago and was foreman of the cattle ranch which he now owns.

The plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting and thrashing of the wheat take the first five and one-half bushels which each acre produces. Whatever is produced above that amount is net profit, and the wheat on the farm yielded about nine bushels per acre, three and one-half bushels of which represents profit. The wheat in the cars at a station near the ranch is selling at ninety cents a bushel. So the net profit this year will run a little over \$30,000.

The cost of living should be cut considerably by the tremendous run of live stock and grain which is now coming to the Western markets and which is the largest in the history of the Missouri cities. On Wednesday, more than fifty thousand sheep reached the Omaha stock yards. Monday, 15,000 head of cattle were received at the yards and the increase in the amount of grain coming to market is 20 per cent. and provision men figure that the marketing of so much live stock will lower the prices of fresh meat as well as reduce the price of grain, because of the lessened demand.

An Automobile Accident.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the village of Union Mills, last Saturday evening, when the automobile of David Geiman, residing near Westminster, ran into the fence in front of the home of John Lovell, smashing the same, and coming to a halt with one of the front wheels of the machine on the porch of the residence. At the time of the accident Ira G. Lawyer was standing at the fence talking to Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, and he was thrown a distance of ten or twelve feet into the yard and had one of his legs badly cut and was otherwise bruised up. The Lovells escaped with slight injuries.

The occupants of the automobile, besides Mr. Geiman, were his wife, his son, his sister-in-law and a trained nurse. They were all thrown out, but were not much hurt. Mr. Geiman attributed the accident to a loss of control of the machine, owing to the steering apparatus getting out of order. The Geiman party hired a team to take it to Westminster and Mr. Geiman returned for the automobile, which was considerably damaged. Mr. Lawyer's nerves were very much unstrung by the accident.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6th., 1910.—Frances Hoffman, administratrix of Frederick Hoffman, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell personal property.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Abraham I. Geiman, deceased, granted unto Wesley M. Geiman, deceased, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hezekiah Baker, deceased, granted unto John A. C. Baker, who received order to notify creditors.

James A. C. Bord, executor of Lucinda B. Ebert, deceased, returned inventory of real estate.

The last will and testament of David N. Henning, deceased, admitted to probate and letters of administration with the will annexed granted unto Thomas J. Coonan, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Elizabeth H. Rakestraw, guardian of Helen E. James E. Mary C. and Malcolm H. Rakestraw, infants, received order to use \$50.00 of wards principal for their support.

Court passed order on Manchester Bank to pay to E. Lillian Stevenson amount deposited in her name by Eliza Cox, admx. d. b. n. c. t. a. of Emanuel Cox, deceased.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th., 1910.—Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah J. Millinder, deceased, granted unto Casper Millinder, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Susan S. Diehl, administratrix of Susan Strevig, deceased, settled her second and final account.

Columbus A. Charles S. and John W. Conaway, executors of John H. Conaway, deceased, returned additional inventory of stock and received order to sell same.

Danger in Free Medicine Samples.

The practice of distributing promiscuously free samples of tablets of various kinds, purporting to cure headache, indigestion, etc., is one which should be prohibited by law. Even when such distribution is made through dealers, or where there is a careful house to house delivery, samples should always be placed in the hands of grown persons who understand the directions for the use of the same.

Last week, a little girl in Hanover, Pa., picked up a sample envelope of headache tablets which had been thrown in the yard of her home, and the little tot ate the four tablets therein, thinking they were candy, becoming quite ill as a result.

This is a matter for local authorities to take up, and prohibit, if there is no state law covering it. Taneytown has, at various times, been fairly littered with such samples.

Fence Between U. S. and Mexico.

The longest fence in the world and the queerest artificial boundary established between two countries anywhere, will in the near future separate the United States and Mexico.

A final agreement to that effect has been drawn between the two governments and the fence will be built in the very near future. It will be constructed of stout posts, and five-strand, steel-tight barbed wire. In all places where the United States government owns the land the fence will be set up about 60 yards to the north of the true boundary line and where the ground is owned individually the fence will stand on the exact border.

Mounted Mexican rurales will patrol the fence on the south, and United States rangers will do the same on the north. About 1,000 miles of the fence will be erected.

A Defense of Centipedes.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—State Zoologist Surface, who attained fame a few years ago by telling of the economic value of snakes, declares that the despised and dreaded centipede is "more beneficial than obnoxious."

The zoologist says that he has been asked by a Berks County man whether centipedes, known generally as "thousand-leggers," are poisonous, and whether they attack children. What poison the insects possess, says the zoologist, is to enable them to kill their prey, but that its effect on a human being would be no more harmful than an ordinary Jersey mosquito. "Centipedes," he says, "do not attack children or human beings and are more beneficial than obnoxious. They are to be classed among spiders in the list of beneficial creatures and it would be better to preserve them and overcome the prejudice against things that creep, but of which too many people know but little and are unwilling to learn more."

THE CARROLL RECORD

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th., 1910.

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

AN ARTICLE on "Fighting Forest
Fires," furnished by the U. S. Department
of Agriculture, will be found on
the sixth page of this issue. It is
worth reading, not only as tending to
enlighten public sentiment on the neces-
sity of a more complete forest police sys-
tem, but as having much to do with our
great question of the conservation of our
natural resources.

THERE IS NOTHING in the result of the
primary election for Congressional candi-
dates, which indicates that the people
have, in a single instance, chosen candi-
dates superior to those who would
have been chosen by the convention
plan. While there is a danger, in the
latter, that a convention can be "bossed,"
there is also the danger in the former of
the bulk of ignorant voters choosing a
candidate of like stamp; so, between the
two evils there is little choice. It is
pretty safe to say that in Baltimore, at
least in one district, one of the candi-
dates is very crude Congressional timber,
to say the least.

THE STATUS of Mt. Lake Park, as a
corporation, over which there has been
much contention in recent years, is to
be determined before Judge Boyd at a
hearing on Sept. 15. The Park Associa-
tion, as well as the citizens, will be re-
presented by counsel. There has been
considerable conflict between the perma-
nent residents and the administration of
affairs, resulting in refusal of the former
to pay taxes to the latter, practically on
the grounds of "taxation without repre-
sentation." It will therefore be best, for
all concerned, to have the charter of the
Association legally construed; but we
trust that the result will not cripple, or
destroy, the main features of the Park
as a summer Chautauqua resort.

Initiative and Referendum.

We have been asked to agitate the
adoption of the "initiative and referen-
dum" plan of legislation for our state,
a brief but lucid explanation of which
was given in our last issue, in an article
by Mr. Wolfe. We have no objection to
giving the idea publicity, in order that
our readers may have light, but favoring
the adoption of it in Maryland, is an-
other proposition, and one which we are
not prepared to commit the RECORD to,
at present; for the "initiative and referen-
dum" is but a part of a general plan
of literal self-government, which aims to
do away largely with parties and or-
ganizations, and which may well be
considered very fully before indorsing.

For the past twenty-five years, "or-
ganization" and "the united we stand"
principle, has been esteemed essential to
the fullest development and success, in
business as well as in politics. It is true
that under this plan corrupt organiza-
tions and unions have developed, and
more or less of complaint and conten-
tion have arisen, but it is yet to be
demonstrated that party rule, and union
movements, have been failures, on the
whole.

The direct primary plan is in line with
the initiative and referendum. Perhaps
the former is an improvement over the
convention system, but, this too is yet
to be demonstrated, and our present in-
clination is to seriously doubt its worth
to the general public. Direct individual
participation in affairs heretofore con-
trolled absolutely by conventions and
legislative bodies, appears, on its face,
to be the proper form of self-govern-
ment, and perhaps it would be if the
mass of individual voters was intelligent
and fully capable, which is not the case;
therefore, it is not clear to us that we
would be getting a desirable change if
we weakened the present machinery
which gives us, it is true, but a limited
degree of self-government, but which is,
after all, a protection against a reign of
ignorance, or immature sentiment.

While it appears that both direct
primaries and the initiative and referen-
dum have worked fairly well in
Oregon, it must be remembered that
there is strong opposition to both, in
that state, and that one result has been
the election of a Democratic U. S. Sen-
ator, though the state is strongly Re-
publican. Of course, the people did
this, and there is no stronger champion

of the outcome than Senator Bourne,
the Republican Senator from the same
state; but notwithstanding the facts,
sufficient time has not yet elapsed, in
our judgment, to jump to the conclusion
that Oregonizing the whole country
would be at all wise.

Moreover, as to Senator Bourne, it
must be remembered that while he may
not be classed as a violent "insurgent,"
he is nevertheless believed to be a strong
third party agitator, the shibboleth of
which is, "down with organizations; let
the people have direct rule," or some-
thing very much on the order of pure
Socialism, or an advanced progressivism
which resents majority within majority
rule. Senator Owen, Democrat, of
Oklahoma, most of the so-called "in-
surgents," and perhaps even Roosevelt,
all seem enamored of the new ideas,
which are really not new at all, except
in their clothes and champions.

We hold to the belief that intelligence
and property should rule; that there are
times when a minority is even justifiable
in protecting itself, by wire-pulling, or
strategy, against ignorance and retro-
gression. While parties and organiza-
tions may at times become corrupt, and
improperly interfere with intelligent
popular suffrage, the chances are that
they are, in most cases, close enough to
the people to be eventually righted by
them, and that they stand as a proper
defense against a too literal popular
government which might be continually
agitating for change.

Until all men can be made equal, or
approximately so, in intelligence; and
equally interested in such government
as has for its object the protection and
welfare of all classes, it will be the part
of wisdom to "go slow" in making
radical changes in our old forms, which,
while conceding their faults, have never-
theless made America the greatest
nation on the face of the earth.

In a limited way, perhaps, on strictly
local questions about which the whole
people are well informed; on questions
which relate to municipal affairs, for
instance, the initiative and referendum
plan may work at its best; but, as a
method of settling the greater and more
complex questions of state—questions
which may be so distorted by dema-
gogues as to improperly influence public
sentiment—and in general as taking the
place of party organizations, policies
and platforms, we see in the proposition
more of possible harmful agitation and
misrule, than of good.

Is Roosevelt Agitating for a New Party?

Col. Roosevelt is undoubtedly a popu-
lar man, especially in the West, but he
is beginning to be regarded, even among
some of his admirers, about in the same
light as "too much mother-in-law." He
talks and acts as though he was still
President of the United States, and as
though his way is the only right way of
doing things. For the most part, he is
likely right, but he covers so much
ground that it is hardly possible that he
is always so; and his recent severe
criticism of the Supreme Court will not
add to his prestige as a safe and wise
political Moses.

The American people have a pretty
strong admiration for bold, brave men,
in speech as well as in act, but they are
hardly ready to concede that even so
brilliant a man as the ex-President is a
safer guide to follow than our Supreme
Court, or even Congress with all of its
shortcomings. After all, majority rule
is more American than one-man dicta-
tion, and in the end, in by far the
greater number of cases, the people can,
and will, rule themselves best.

At present, Col. Roosevelt is simply
exercising his freedom as an American
citizen, in his utterances, and if the
people are estimating them as of greater
importance, it is likely their fault and
not his. There is this difference, how-
ever, in his case. He has just stepped
down from the Presidency, and a good
many would like to see him step up
again, therefore his present course of
playing a sort of "lone hand," which in
effect is more against the administration
of his party than for it, seems to indicate
that he is attempting to single himself
out from among all others, as the most
righteous candidate for the head of the
Nation, and this is hardly a course
which will be approved by the great
majority of soberthinking people. There
are men spoken of, occasionally, as be-
ing "better than their party" but they
exist more in fancy than in fact.

The country, just now, is "insurgency"
mad. The term has become, in a large
measure, the cloak for disappointed and
cranky politicians in every state, and
after a while the fad will wear down to
bed rock, and the tide will turn when
the most sensible present enthusiasts
will see that there is, after all, nothing
worth while in their flurry except revolu-
tion against the rule of the majority
within the majority. If Col. Roosevelt
is planning for a nomination in 1912, he
is commencing much too early, as his
gospel of discontent and his superior
preaching is quite likely to lose its pull-
ing power long before nomination time
comes—unless, of course, he and his
assistants mean to actually wreck their
old party, and construct a new one
from the ruin, in which event, as Mr.
Bryan says, "there will be fun."

Col. Roosevelt, in his western tour,
has so far given but one indorsement to
President Taft's policies and the work of
Congress—an indorsement of the Tariff
commission idea—and this is growing to
be generally understood as meaning in-

jury to the party in the Fall elections—
making Republican success more doubt-
ful. In this connection it is pointed out
that should the Republicans lose control
of Congress, the fact would be taken as
representing popular discontent with the
President's policies and accomplish-
ments, and pave the way to the nomina-
tion of an "insurgent," which would
mean Roosevelt in 1912, a consumma-
tion which the West, at least, seems ripe
for. If this is not the end and aim of
Col. Roosevelt and his followers, it is
full time for them to state differently.

Fairs and Pic-nics.

Fairs and Pic-nics, of the Agricultural
class, undoubtedly have an educational
as well as an entertainment value, and are
entitled to full credit for all their desir-
able features. We regret that unquali-
fied credit can not be given, but it seems
that in this imperfect world of ours there
are serpents in every Eden, and the agri-
cultural events, so styled, are not ex-
ceptions, and this is the fact without re-
gard to their management—a fact which
is no doubt regretted by those who man-
age the affairs, but who permit evils to
accompany them as being necessary to
financial profit, and to make possible
the main object, which is mostly good.

Without doubt, the educational and
exhibition features of fairs and pic-nics
do much good in widening one's views
and experience. The feature of competi-
tion for prizes, also, is helpful and
likely to stir up laudable ambition; like-
ly to bring about greater care and at-
tention to details in the production of
produce and crops—make better busi-
ness men of farmers and producers, and
give them points on what others are
doing. Even a horse race, under proper
conditions, may not be a wholly wrong
thing to engage in, but it is next to im-
possible to hold one without inciting the
gambling propensity. Speed develop-
ment is all right, though the gambling
usually connected with it, is wrong.

Certain amusements are unquestion-
ably permissible, even when foolish, pro-
viding they are moral; and certain "side
shows" and "fakirs" may add a charm
to such events without any objection
worth while speaking of. But, the in-
nocent and purely amusing things rarely
comprise the sole attractions. Certain
schemes and "fakirs" are sold conces-
sions who ought not be permitted; all
gambling, or "chance" schemes, are
wrong, and immoral shows and swind-
ling propositions worse than wrong, and
have no proper place at agricultural
fairs.

Any event held in a community, which
takes away more money than it leaves
a full equivalent for, is not worth while
holding. Innocent and honest people
should not be invited to a pic-nic for
self-benefit, and then be exposed to im-
moral shows and gamblers. The man-
agers are never justifiable—even though
they think they are—in selling privileges
for conducting an indecent, or dishon-
est, business, even if so doing permits
the production of a few desirable fea-
tures. The end rarely "justifies the
means" in such cases. In other words,
when "money making" involves the use
of questionable means, it is best not to
make the money—best for the commu-
nity.

Crying Wolf Again.

The Baltimore *Star* editorially takes
account of the notoriously unprotected
condition of our Pacific coast, but fol-
lows the "hooting down" course pur-
sued by our great self-satisfied, money
grubbing, peace at any price element,
which appears satisfied to utilize every
other safety device than one prepared
by ourselves. An unlocked door is as
good as any until a thief comes, and car-
rying no fire insurance is a saving of
money as long as we have no fire; but,
neither plan appeals to good sense, nor
to a proper spirit of independence. The
Star says:

"Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans is
the latest man to join the ranks of the
yellow peril alarmists, having gone bag
and baggage over to the camp of the
Hearst-Hobson shouters of the immedi-
ate need of establishing a great and per-
manent fleet in the Pacific as a guardian
of our island possessions and our Pacific
coast. 'Fighting Bob's' views carry
with them, it is true, considerable more
weight than would those of Mr. Hearst,
a maker of political capital out of crying
wolf; but the fact that this indomitable
old sea horse honestly feels that we are
almost inviting assault on the west by
our lack of preparedness to resist an in-
vader, does not by any means make it
the case. Here is what he says over his
own signature:

"We are fortunate in the fact, if fact
it be, that no nation, just now, wishes
to interfere with our Pacific possessions.
I say that it is a fortunate condition, be-
cause, if anyone were so disposed, it
would be a schoolboy's job to remove
our flag from all the islands we have ac-
quired in the Pacific and raid our coast
from Alaska to San Diego."

Strong words, these, and the retired
rear admiral supplements them further
by declaring that the only way to pre-
vent such a calamity is to convince our
neighbors, meaning, doubtless, Japan,
that it would be an unprofitable under-
taking by maintaining on the Pacific a
fleet larger than a probable enemy could
bring against it.

But it so happens that there are other
things than the presence of a big fleet on
the Pacific that would prevent a Japanese
raid. Japan is to-day head over heels in
debt. Her people are still paying war
taxes and they want no more wars. Panic
of the worst sort has gripped menacingly
at the island nation ever since her costly
victory over the Russian bear, and she
knows that whatever the outcome of a
first foray on our Pacific Coast she would
ultimately be licked out of her boots by a
country with the boundless resources of

An Indictment of the Newspaper.

You have seen in the picture stories
the print showing the hall of a residence
with the stairs, hall clock, chandelier,
etc., fatally twisted, and a man in even-
ing dress, badly alcoholized, trying to
steady his vision and himself, and saying
sympathetically: "God help the
poor sailors on a night like this."

Somehow it comes to mind in connec-
tion with an experience of the manager
of a distinguished and honored New Eng-
land newspaper.

A radiant advertisement, full of pros-
pects and hope, and setting forth with
much detail the opportunity, the desir-
ability and the necessity (as a demon-
stration that the investor possessed his
business wits) of investing in a propos-
ed electric line from Chicago to Boston.

It was great "copy." A large order
and full price.

The New Englander declined it be-
cause he did not like the looks of the
scheme. It looked too much like pro-
motion, and too little like railroad.

The advertiser argued with this man-
ager. He told him of other papers ac-
cepting the copy and asked him to be
governed by the course of the other
newspapers.

The newspaper manager, unconvinced,
went to the length of wiring and
writing three of the large newspapers on
the "accepted copy" list. He told them
what he thought of the copy and why he
thought it. He said, holding the opinion
that he did, he could not run it.

The three newspapers answered and
he still has the replies—a burning in-
dictment of newspaper advertising. In
substance they are the same: "Our
rates are fixed and our columns open.
We are not concerned in the intrinsic
merits and worth of offerings in our ad-
vertisements."

God help the readers on a day like
that.—*Newsperdom.*

General Unrest.

There is always some "insurgency" in
every party, but the existing unrest
designated by that name in the party of
Lincoln and Grant and McKinley is
more wide-spread and insistent than has
been noted in a generation. That "in-
surgency" means something different in
Ohio from what it means in Kansas;
that the brand of insurgency in Cali-
fornia is unlike that in Maine, does not
help the situation. And insurgency is
not merely a manifestation of dissatis-
faction by the "outs" who want to oust
the "ins." It is more or less a sign of
dissatisfaction among the people them-
selves.

There seems to be something wrong,
but the political doctors are at variance
as to whether the disorder is functional
or organic, and in consequence they
don't know just what kind of treatment
should be administered. That the coun-
try is admittedly prosperous does not
save the situation. The only positive
prognostication which it seems safe to
indulge in is that there are definite signs
of trouble ahead with indications that
there will be a retirement of old leaders
and a rising up of new ones.—*Frederick
Citizen.*

Government Expenditures.

The period since the Spanish-American
War has witnessed a marvelous increase
in our national expenditures. Less than
nineteen years ago the people were
astounded at the thought of their Gov-
ernment appropriating a billion of dol-
lars during a single Congress. The ex-
planation then was, we are a "billion-
dollar country." But today, at a single
session of Congress, a billion dollars is
appropriated and it does not seem to
cause the people to even pause and
question the reasonableness or examine
into the necessity of these largely in-
creased expenditures.

While, as is usually the case, the
minority party, in order to gain political
advantage because of our large appro-
priations, seek to charge the party in
control of the Government with extrava-
gance and waste of public money, yet
the records will show there is no line of
demarcation between the two parties in
their demands for increased appropriations,
nor any greater zeal for economy
in public expenditures upon the part of
the members of one party than is shown
by the adherents of the other, especially
when the interests of their respective
localities are concerned. This is so
whether those interests be in appropri-
ations for public buildings, for river and
harbor improvements, for additional
and greater battleships, for military
posts, for increases in salaries to cur-
ry favor with officers as well as employees
of the Government, or for any of the
many other activities of the federal
Government in particular States or
localities.—By the Hon. James A.
Tawney, in the *American Review of Re-
views* for September.

A Man of Iron Nerve.

Indomitable will and tremendous en-
ergy are never found where stomach, Liver,
Kidneys and Bowels are out of order.
If you want these qualities and the suc-
cess they bring, use Dr. King's New
Life Pills, the matchless regulators, for
keen brain and strong body. 25c at R. S.
McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

School Supplies

School will open in a few weeks, and we are ready to
furnish you with all the supplies you
will need.

Slate Pencils, 4 for 1c.	Boys' Suspenders, 10c.
1c Lead Pencils, 6 for 5c.	Boys' 15c Heavy Hose, 13c.
2c " " 3 for 5c.	Boys' Sweater Coats, 45c.
5c " " 7 for 25c.	Boys' Plain Blue and Red Sweater Coats, at 98c.
1 Pen and Holder, 1c.	
1 Pen and Fancy Holder, 5c.	
Fiber Lunch Box, 8c.	Girls' Good Black Hose, 10c.
Large Fiber Lunch Box, 10c.	15c " " 13c.
Book Satchels, 10c, 15c, 25c.	Children's Sweater Coats, 50c to \$1.00.
Slates, 4c to 15c.	Ladies' Sweater Coats, 50c to \$3.50.
Filled Companions, 5c & 10c.	Men's Sweater Coats, 50c to \$3.50.
Rubber Erasers, 1c to 5c.	

Beautiful line of Gingham and Dress Plaids. Just the
thing for School Dresses.

8c to 15c Yard.

SHOES.

It is not necessary to say anything about this line. The
quantity we are selling is sufficient proof that not only the
price but the quality and styles are all right.

100 2-bu. Cotton Grain Sacks, 17c

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, President.
J. J. WEAVER, JR., Vice President.
GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.

Capital and Surplus, \$60,000,000.

Four Per Cent. Paid on Time Deposits.

The Birnie Trust Company

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Would Like to Have You

Consult us about every large transaction you make. We will give you
expert advice.

Carry your entire checking account with us.

Settle your Estate through our Bank when you die.

Instruct every member of your family to have a Savings Bank account
with us.

Keep your Valuable papers in our safe deposit Vaults.

Buy all your Exchange through our Bank.

You have not used our Bank for all it is worth until you do all these
things.

Our 23rd Business Year!

Twenty-three years ago we began to handle FERTI-
LIZERS 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 begin-
ning 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 ma-
chinery, 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
once 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,

½ - 8 - and 1, For General Purposes.

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

These goods will be sold at attractive prices, and guar-
anteed 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.

Farm and Garden

NORTHERN GRAIN APHIS.

Michigan Authority Believes Its Bark Is Much Worse Than Its Bite.

Probably the most misleading insect on the grains if not on the farm is the common northern grain aphis. It collects during some seasons in great numbers on the heads of wheat, rye, barley, oats, sorghum and other near relatives of the grass family. Sometimes fairly packing full the spaces in the heads of these plants and seeming to threaten their very existence. This gathering in great numbers usually occurs just as the grain is in the milk. In all the instances seen by the writer, R. H. Pettit of the Michigan experiment station, the threatened injury has been averted by tiny parasites, which have destroyed the plant lice and reduced the loss to a nominal one.

The northern grain aphis appears very much like other plant lice, both winged and wingless forms being found. The color is green with black markings. The illustration gives an idea of its appearance under a strong lens. Before the grain commences to ripen the parasites usually commence to destroy the lice. These parasites



NORTHERN GRAIN APHIS, WINGED FEMALE. [From Michigan Agricultural college experiment station.]

are black for the most part and about one-tenth of an inch in length. They move about with a quick, nervous motion. They lay their eggs in the living bodies of the lice. The grubs or larvae from the eggs feed on the body contents of the living lice, and when full grown each spins a cocoon inside the skin of the dead louse, swelling it to a pear shape and changing the color to a brown or copper tint. After pupation occurs inside this cocoon the parasite cuts a neat circular door in the skin of the louse in order to get out.

The multiplication of the plant lice is rapid indeed, but that of the parasites is still more rapid, so that before the grain is killed the lice are for the most part destroyed. Of course this may not always occur, but so far the writer's experience with them has been that their bark is far worse than their bite.

Cultivating the Corn Crop.

The essential thing in corn cultivation is to keep the ground free from weeds and covered with a soil mulch. The results of fifty-six different tests at seventeen different agricultural experiment stations show an average increase of 42 per cent resulting from shallow cultivation as compared with deep cultivation. In moist years cultivation is of less importance than in dry years.

Agriculture in a High School.

The Stockton (Cal.) board of education proposes to introduce agriculture at the opening of the fall term of its high school and to "teach all the high school sciences from an agricultural standpoint."

Right!

The man who spends much time in his garden or orchard or field won't have to spend much time in the market when he gets ready to sell.

FOR THE THINKING FARMER.

Examine the crowns and roots of peach trees for borers. A mass of gum is an indication of the insects. They can be dug out with a knife and destroyed. A fine wire will also get them out.

When planting large, flat seeds set them in the ground edge-wise. Germination is more certain.

Two experiment stations—Kansas and Nebraska—have had satisfactory results from seeding a mixture of alfalfa and brome grass for permanent pastures. The presence of the brome grass so reduces the danger from bloat that the value of alfalfa pastures becomes available.

A good seed, good culture, good crops and good farmers go together. Don't bank on luck.

New land will always raise a crop, but it takes care and labor to keep old fields productive.

The man who plows with a purpose will always beat the man who spurs without planning.

Every farmer should do all he can to make farm life attractive for his children so they will not desire to leave the farm.

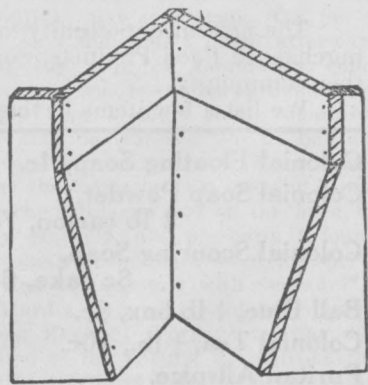
Some farmers are too busy in their cornfields to stop and read the papers and miss the item telling how to double the crop. A better way is to rest and read an hour at noon. Such time is never lost.

DURABLE HITCHING POST.

Article Made of Concrete Combines Attractiveness With Convenience.

Attractiveness as well as convenience is embodied in the concrete hitching post shown in the illustration.

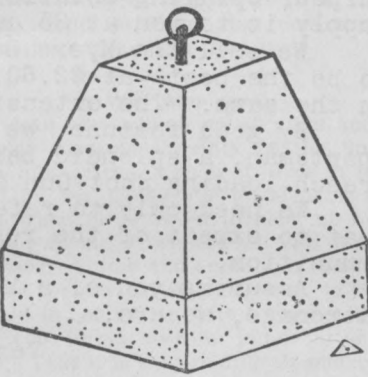
The mold shown at left of drawing is made of boards by cutting six uprights to conform to the outside of the post, of which a good size is to have the base or square bottom six inches high and eight inches square. The slop-



MOLD FOR CONCRETE HITCHING POST. [From Farm and Ranch.]

ing sides are twenty-four inches high and slant, so that the top is but six inches or eight inches square. This is done by cutting boards of the correct shape and size for base and slanting sides and then nailing them to the uprights so as to make the mold in two sections, each section alike. Just one-half of mold or one section is shown in the illustration. The opposite section is placed beside this, and the two are held together with hooks and eyelets while molding the work.

The ring is easily made by any blacksmith and has a rod to extend into the body of post about eight inches and with the end bent so it will not pull out easily. This is placed in the mold before filling in the concrete and thus is firmly imbedded in same. The mold is removed by turning the work upright or upon its base, as it is to stand, and then simply unhooking the hooks, when the two sections can be easily re-



CONCRETE HITCHING POST. [From Farm and Ranch.]

moved. The top is molded by placing the mold on a plank into which a hole has been cut, so that the ring and rod to project from top of post will set into same, thus molding the top neatly and bringing the trowel finish upon the bottom of post.—Farm and Ranch.

SCIENCE ON THE FARM.

Enables the Farmer to Trade \$2 For \$9, Says a Scientist.

"Carrying Scientific Agriculture to the Farmer" was recently discussed by Dean H. L. Russell, University of Wisconsin. Scientific agriculture is permanent agriculture. The Chinese have a more fertile soil than ours because they have applied scientific agriculture. Holland produces thirty-three bushels of wheat per acre. We produce thirteen bushels.

Great interest could be aroused by convincing our people that there is an undiscovered continent whose soil is as productive as ours. We will find that continent when we discover the methods by which our soils can be made to double their production. Our experiment stations have discovered the secret, but that will do no good until the tillers of the soil understand it. The publications of our stations must reach our people and be read by them. Information must be put in concrete form; it must be visualized. Three things are necessary in farming—first, improved seed; second, improved production; third, reduction of loss.

We are appointing county demonstrators who go into each county and employ the "show me" method of farming. Corn, wheat and other grains and crops are planted and the cultivation done before the farmer and his help.

The farmer may be prejudiced against new methods, but this opposition yields when he is shown the better way. Wisconsin was driven from raising wheat by the chinch bug, but this bug was a godsend to agriculture because the farmers went into the dairy business.

By growing wheat we increased our bank account and depleted our soils; by dairying we both increase our bank account and the fertility of our farms. The purchase of \$2 worth of phosphorus on a stock farm increased our crops \$9 worth. We are always willing to trade \$2 for \$9. There is a limited amount of phosphorus in our soils, and to keep up the phosphorus content we buy for \$10 as much phosphorus in the raw rock as we formerly got for \$25 in the treated goods. The tax which comes from apathy, indifference and ignorance is the highest tax farmers pay.

To Kill Bull Thistles.

Bull thistles, common in pastures, cannot always be killed by mowing. Mowing tends to prevent maturity of seed. Cutting off the thistles just below the surface of the ground two or three times a year will effectually eradicate them.

Are You Wise, or Otherwise WHEN MERCHANT TAILORING IS DONE IN TANEYTOWN? 300 Patterns to Select From.

We draft each man's pattern after his own figure. It's no guessing. You get your money's worth; or you get your money back. The additional departments that are always being added, makes this store the most comfortable and convenient shopping store in this section.

Now, as the picnic season is at hand, and accommodations are in demand, use us for your comfort and enjoyment while you select that pattern for your New Fall Suit—a day that will be remembered well up into the 20th century, as you carry the remembrance upon your back.

OUR NOTIONS are great and right up-to-the-minute STRAW HATS are bargains from now on.

Ask for the Home Journal Pattern Sheet.

Preserving Kettles with a 10-year Guarantee.

Special Bargains in Ladies' Tan Slippers. A closing price. Come and see. All other goods must be right in every respect.

D. M. MEHRING,

2nd Door York St. Side of Central Hotel,

Taneytown, - - - Maryland.

THE Taneytown Savings Bank

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Has been in continuous existence for twenty-three years; and has declared forty-six Semi-annual Dividends.

4 Per-cent. Paid on Time Deposits.

Extends such Accommodations as are consistent with Safe and Conservative Banking. We Invite Your Account.

D. J. HESSON, Pres. CALVIN T. FRINGER, Vice-Pres.
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Notice to Horse Owners!

It might be possible that our experienced horse-shoer does better work, for less money, than do others.

You had better call around to find out before you forget it.

ANGEL VEHICLE WORKS & GARAGE,

RAYMOND K. ANGEL, Manager.

MIDDLEBURG, - - - MARYLAND.

Poultry. Eggs. Butter.
Calves. Pigeons. Wool.
SHIP TO
J. W. BUFFINGTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
BALTIMORE, MD.
We Make a Specialty of Wool.
Write for Tags and Quotations.

STANDARD OF PERFECTION CHALLENGE FLOUR

The Best Winter Wheat Flour made in America.

It has commanded the attention of thousands of housekeepers and bakers who proclaim it to be a Flour of Perfection.

Why experiment? The best is cheapest and you are entitled to the best obtainable in Flour, for it is the cheapest of all foods.

Ask for CHALLENGE FLOUR, bake it and realize what real good bread is like.

MANUFACTURED BY—
The Mountain City Mills,
Frederick, Md.
FOR SALE BY
Taneytown Grain & Supply Co.

Good Breeding on Tennis Court.

Good breeding clearly shows itself while on the tennis court. If a man has a woman for a partner and it is her serve, he should pick up and hand her the balls before each service if he is attendant is about. He should also second her more carefully than if she were a man and take charge of the extra balls for her.

If a man's opponent is a woman he should consider her by recognizing her lesser strength and serve gently.

In double service a man should not serve the second ball until the woman has recovered her position from pursuing the first. The choice of rackets should be the woman's, and any work, such as putting up the nets, hunting the lost ball, and so on, is done by the man.

Insects and Alfalfa.

It has been discovered that the honey-bee is of even more importance to the alfalfa than the alfalfa is to the bee. The wonderful strength and speed of the bees take them long distances for their food, and they have recourse to a great variety of plants. But the peculiar construction of the alfalfa blossom renders it unable to fertilize itself, and its shape makes cross fertilization very difficult.

At the Kansas experiment station a small plot of vigorous alfalfa was covered just before coming up into bloom with mosquito netting supported on sticks. It was therefore known that no bees or other insects could come into contact with the blossoms. Later a careful examination disclosed that the pods which had formed were entirely without seeds.—Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Elizabethan Slang.

According to the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary, one meaning of "lobster" is "a gullible, awkward, bungling or undesirable fellow." This meaning is supposed by most persons to be a modern development of slang. However, "lobster" was a favorite term of abuse among Englishmen of Queen Elizabeth's day, and Shakespeare may have denounced his callboy as a "lobster" when the boy failed to attend to his duties. Some students of the word think it probably was applied first to men with red faces. As signifying a soldier the term "lobster" is as old as Cromwell's day. Lord Clarendon, historian of the civil war in England, explains that it was applied to the Roundhead cuirassiers "because of the bright iron shells with which they were covered. Afterward British soldiers in their red uniforms were called "lobsters." Then came another development. The soldier in the red coat became a "boiled lobster," while the policeman in blue was, of course, an "unboiled" or "raw lobster." Again, "to boil a lobster" was for a man to enlist in the army and put on a red coat.—Chicago News.

The Dear Old Frauds.

Those old, pleasant, innocent frauds of the circus are not practiced now—the imposing five barred gates that the horse approached them were sloped into insignificant wattles and the rings through which the signorina purported to leap, but which in reality were insinuated over her by compliant attendants. And then there was that venerable jockey performance, the culmination of which was a leap from the ring to a standing position, albeit at an angle of thirty degrees, on the horse's back. In the old circuses it was the custom of the horseman to miss the crowning jump two or three times in order that a fiercer flame of interest might be kindled in the audience. After two failures the band would stop (always the presage of a moment of strain supreme), the horse's head would be loosed, he would be urged to a greater pace, and the feat would gloriously succeed. Then what a crash of brass and outburst of delight in the building, involving even the staff and ringmaster in the expression of ecstasy! Those old, simple days!—Cornhill Magazine.

Remarkable Instinct.

"Every time I go shopping I thank heaven that I have a good business head," said the woman who boasts that her quick wit always saves her from financial loss. "A saleswoman came very near getting into trouble today over a belt I bought. The only thing that saved her was my business instinct. First I bought a belt for \$1.25 and paid with a two dollar bill. In handling my change the girl dropped a quarter into the paper and boxes that strewn the floor back of the counter and could not find it. Of course I could have held her accountable, but she looked so tired and worried that I hadn't the heart to do that, so how do you think we settled it?"

Her husband gave it up. "Why," said she triumphantly, "I just exchanged my \$1.25 belt for a dollar one, and neither of us lost anything."

"Remarkable instinct, my dear," said the husband, and she smiled over his approval.—New York Sun.

Bernard Shaw's Excuse.

Bernard Shaw was invited to a banquet in honor of the sculptor Rodin. He sent the following letter as his excuse for not attending:

"For me a banquet to Rodin is quite superfluous. I have already taken measures to assume immortality for myself by attaching my name to that of Rodin. Henceforth in every encyclopedia you will read, 'Bernard Shaw; subject of a bust by Rodin; otherwise unknown.'"

"If the bust is lost, broken or spoiled, so much the better for me," he continues. "They will speak of the 'lost Bernard Shaw of Rodin,' as today they speak of the lost Athens of Phidias. Nothing can be more beautiful than the statues which no one ever saw. Therefore I have done all that is necessary. I can get along without banquets. You will only be Rodin's hosts. I have the honor to be his model."—Dramatic Mirror.

The Unreality of Opera.

There are people who still complain of the unreality of opera, who cannot subject themselves to its illusion. And indeed the illusion of opera breaks down if everything in it is not kept at the same distance from reality. In that world of musical expression we must never be suddenly lowered by any incongruous detail into the ordinary world of prose. Realism, the attempt to work upon the emotions by complete illusion of reality, is disastrous in opera. If the scene is a railway station we remember at once that people do not sing when they are catching trains.—London Times.

The Music Was Fatal.

A New York politician once found it necessary to attend an entertainment at an orphan's home, and he was having a bad time of it. The selection by the boys' band was particularly distressing. Turning to a friend, the politician said with a shudder, "No wonder they are orphans."—Success Magazine.

A Money Saver.

"But you are taking considerable risk in letting your young men owe two or three weeks' board." "Yes, there is some risk," answered the boarding house keeper. "But then, you see, they worry over it so that they lose their appetites, so I save money in the long run."

Diplomatic.

"I believe our boy is a born diplomat." "Has he shown extraordinary ability as a prevaricator?" "Well, no, not that exactly, but he can cheat other boys in trades and make them think they are getting all the best of it."

Napoleon and Woman.

Napoleon I., who was a great admirer of female talent when in his own did not, like Mme. de Stael, direct it against himself, used to say, "There are women who have only one fault—viz, that they are not men."

Man and Woman.

When a man gets into trouble the first thing he thinks of is, "How shall I get out of this fix?" When a woman gets into trouble her first thought is, "How shall I best bear this misery?"—Winifred Black.

Cheeky.

"Does Winks take any magazines?" "All he can get. I don't dare to leave one lying around."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

An Eye on the Future.

A man with a swollen finger that had a deep abrasion under the ring called at a jewelry store to get the ring cut off. Before the operation was begun he said:

"Can this ring be mended so a pawnbroker will give me the usual amount on it?"

"It can be mended," said the jeweler, "but I doubt if you can ever persuade a pawnbroker to accept it afterward."

"Then I guess I'll take chances on my finger getting well with the ring on," said the young man and left the store.

"Incidents like that," said the jeweler, "show what a surprisingly large number of Philadelphians live with the pawnshop looming up just ahead of them as an unavoidable evil. Of all the people who need their rings cut off two-thirds of them ask that very question, and a large percentage of them take chances on blood poisoning rather than destroy the ring's value as a pawnable asset."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Little Word "Yes."

"Yes" is a simple word spelled with three letters.

It has caused more happiness and more unhappiness than any other word in the language.

It has lost more money for easy lenders than all the holes in all the pockets in the world.

It has started more dipsomaniacs on their careers than all the strong liquor on earth.

It has caused more fights than all the "you're liars" that ever were spoken.

It has procured kisses and provoked blows.

It has defeated candidates and elected scoundrels.

It has been used in more lies than any other expression.

It is not meant half the time it is said.

Will it continue to make such a record?

Yes.—Life.

Wouldn't Deliver.

He was born in Dublin and lived in Ireland until about two months ago, when he came to Cleveland. Then he began to look around for a job. The manager of a furniture house promised to give him a trial.

"Come around in the morning and go to work," he said, "and if you can deliver the goods we'll probably keep you permanently."

The Dublin native went over to tell his cousin about it. He confided to him that he didn't believe he'd go back to take the job, after all.

"They want me to deliver the goods," he said. "Think of going around delivering big, heavy furniture. That's what horses and wagons are for in my country."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Harvard University.

Harvard university derives its name from Rev. John Harvard, its earliest benefactor, who in 1638 bequeathed one-half of his estate, amounting to \$800, for the endowment of the college. Harvard hall was built in 1765. Holworthy hall of brick in 1812 and Hollis hall, also of brick, in 1764. Stoughton hall, being of the same dimensions and material as Hollis, was built in 1804, and a writer of 1817 states that "its appearance is somewhat in the modern style."

What He Admired.

"What did father say when you asked him for my hand?"

"Oh," replied Augustus, "he—he did his best to be pleasant. He said there was something about me that he really admired."

"Did he say what?"

"Yes; my impudence."

A Pointer to Others.

He—Going to marry the rich Jack Hammond? Why, I thought he had thrown all his money to the dogs. She—So he did, but they turned out to be retrievers.—London M. A. P.

His Sun.

Mrs. Buggins—Before we were married you used to say I was the sunshine of your life. Mr. Buggins—Well, I admit that you still do your best to make things hot for me.

The Convenient Excuse.

Hard luck is generally the name people give to the thing that happens when they have been acting foolishly.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Laughing cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

Uniontown.

Quite an excitement was created on our street on Sunday evening, when two teams ran into each other; the one was driven by Mr. Ambrose, of Union Bridge, and the other by Carl Haines, of near town; fortunately no one was hurt but both buggies were broken. This occurrence should be a warning to those young men of our vicinity who very often make a race course of our main thoroughfare, thereby endangering the lives of those who happen to be on the street, especially small children. Those racing seem to forget there is a law which prohibits driving on public roads over certain speed, the penalty being a fine over those informed on.

Miss Ella V. Smith spent last week with relatives in Baltimore.

Mrs. Samuel Repp and children, Andrew and Renaldo, are in the city, during this week.

Ernest Harbaugh and wife, of Milton, Pa., were visiting at the home of his father, Samuel Harbaugh, for a short time.

Mrs. Martha Reaver, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Alfred Englar spent a day with B. L. Cookson's.

Mrs. J. W. Gillis is visiting her sister, Leonard Babylon and wife, of Mayberry, James Hill and family, of Silver Run, spent Sunday with Wm. Rodkey's.

Thomas Cover, Jr., and wife, of Philadelphia, spent part of Sunday, here, with his uncle, James Cover.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cover, of Easton, are at Mrs. Mary Cover's for a ten days stay.

Harry Haines, of Philadelphia, and Harry Routson, of Baltimore, spent their vacation, here.

Miss Nellie Davis, who is in training at Washington as a nurse, Miss Davis, of New York, are visiting James Cover's family.

Elmer Yingling and Ernest Ebberts, of Baltimore, were at L. F. Eckard's for a few days.

Elmer Murray, who has had a position in Frederick during the summer, has returned home to attend school.

The Woman's Missionary Society, will hold a special service in the Lutheran church, Sunday, 7 p. m. The sermon will be preached by Hixon Bowersox. The offering will be for the Clarksburg Mission.

Miss Anna Forest will speak in the M. P. church Sunday 10:30 a. m.

Prof. Brandenburg, of Southern Carroll, was a visitor at the M. P. parsonage, on Monday.

Mrs. Milton Shriver and son, Shreeve, are spending the week with relatives in and around Pleasant Valley.

Mrs. Kolb and son, of Mt. Airy, have been the guest of her brother, Cleveland Garber, at Woodside.

Mrs. Andrew Gagel, of Baltimore, who was visiting J. W. Rodkey's, returned home on Tuesday, accompanied by her daughter, Pearl, who had spent her vacation here.

Miss Augusta Mering, of Indianapolis, who has been such a welcome guest with friends and relatives in Maryland returned to her home, on Thursday.

George Selby and wife spent Sunday in Littlestown, with relatives.

Ruth Crumbacker, of Union Bridge, is with her grandfather, F. Bowersox.

Miss Ella Beam found a violet in bloom in her yard, Sept. 1st.

Mrs. Elizabeth Copenhaver and daughter spent Tuesday with Wm. Rodkey's.

Bark Hill.

The Sunday School will hold a convention at this place, on Sunday. In the morning there will be a harvest-home sermon by a strange minister. Afternoon, song service and different topics about Sunday School will be spoken on. Evening, children's service.

Mrs. Levi Rowe is spending a few weeks in Westminster with her daughter, Mrs. Shipley.

Mrs. Wm. Wilhelm and daughter, Evelyn, of York, are visiting David Wilhelm and wife.

Bernard Wilson and wife, and Mrs. Troxell, of Frederick, spent some time with Chas. Wilson and family.

Oscar Harris and lady friend, of York, spent from Saturday till Monday with his parents.

Miss Hilda Yingling has typhoid fever.

Carrollton.

The farmers are busy hauling their sweet corn to the canning factory.

Rev. V. K. Betts, pastor of the Church of God, who has been very sick for the last two weeks, is improving slowly. He has been granted a vacation until the middle of October, and will leave for the mountains, this week, for his health.

Jesse Arbaugh has moved to Medford, in Amos Wampler's property. Harvey Arbaugh will take possession of the property vacated by his father.

Our produce dealers are busily engaged in shipping apples, pears, plums and potatoes to the different markets.

Mrs. Rodman, who has cancer of the stomach, is very poorly.

Mrs. Jeremiah Ebaugh has returned home from the hospital, and is getting along nicely at this time.

Keyville.

Mr. and Mrs. William Devilbiss have returned home, after spending a week at Atlantic City.

Miss Margaret Fogle, of Washington, D. C., is spending some time with her grand-mother.

Arkie Six visited at Peter Baumgardner's, on Sunday.

The Reformed congregation will hold their Harvest Home service, on Sunday. Festival, at this place, Saturday evening. The D. P. Creek Band will furnish the music.

Union Bridge.

On Sept. 2nd., William W. Farquhar reached the 78th. milestone of his pilgrimage. He received several pretty birthday cards for which he takes this means of thanking the senders.

At the opening exercises of B. R. C., on Tuesday, about the usual number of people were present. The opening address was delivered by Prof. W. B. Yount, a new member of the College Faculty. More students were said to be present than usual and a number have come since, indicating that the College year will be a prosperous one.

The large porch that William Wood is building in front of his house, is progressing nicely.

A Mr. Sipes, who said he lived in Westminster, was in town, on Monday, and visited the Cement Works. He said it was his first visit to town since 1862 when he assisted Davis Lightner to harvest on the old Lightner place, part of which is now town. After finishing at Lightners he went to assist Daniel Rinehart, who was expecting to be called to the front having been elected Captain of Co. F. 7th. Md. Regiment, which had just been enlisted. He also said that he had been in the town before he came to harvest and that there were then but six dwelling houses in the place.

Three ball games have been played since last report; on Saturday on the home ground, Union Bridge vs. Hagerstown, score 7 to 10 in favor of U. B.; on Monday at Hampstead, Hampstead vs. Union Bridge, score 6 to 2 in favor of U. B.; on Wednesday at Waynesboro, Waynesboro vs. Union Bridge, score 7 to 0 in favor of U. B. On the return of the boys from Waynesboro in the evening, they were genuinely and agreeably surprised by being met at the station by a large crowd of citizens and ushered into a wagon gaily decorated with flags and bunting and accompanied by the U. B. band were driven to the square, on Main Street, where the band rendered some choice selections, the ladies cheered them and the small boys' large orchestra, well supplied with tin pans and kindred musical instruments, did their best to enhance the joy of the occasion. Several stores were decorated with bunting in their honor.

Roy C. Keefer has been appointed to the position in the Post Office, held by William Anders who resigned to take up other work.

Detour.

Samuel R. Weybright is on the sick list again.

Mrs. Robert Speilman and Mrs. W. C. Miller, spent Thursday with Mrs. Geo. Wilhite, near Tom's Creek.

Miss Bessie Haines, of Union Bridge, visited her school-mate, Miss Coral Diller.

Miss Coral Diller will teach at Pine Hill, and Harry B. Fogle at Bruceville.

Masters Earl and Carroll Koons, of Taneytown, spent Thursday with Mrs. F. J. Shorb and Mrs. Weant.

Miss Lulu Eigenbrode and Mr. E. Fitz, of Waynesboro, were visitors at Guy Warren's, on Monday.

Mrs. G. S. J. Fox is somewhat indisposed at present writing.

Mrs. J. H. Valentine and Mrs. Calvin Anders and son, of Rocky Ridge, were visitors at Mrs. W. C. Miller's recently.

The Misses Royer, of Westminster, spent one day this week with their grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weybright.

A number of town folks attended the opening exercises of Blue Ridge College, at Union Bridge.

Miss Phebe Essick returned home on Wednesday, after an extended visit in York, Pa.

Frizzellburg.

Having omitted two letters I suppose I must resume my task again, though news is very scarce. There is an abundance of fruit, but not so of water. Conditions are growing more serious each day in regard to the water supply.

Frank Bailey is working on the interior of the school house this week, and when finished will look very inviting. The patrons here pay as much tax as elsewhere, and why not have a comfortable and decent home? It was needed long before this.

Otto Myers and wife royally entertained some folks last Sunday, and among them were, Misses Carrie Knisley and Mary Shultz, of Wrightsville, Pa.

The K. of P. Lodge enjoyed another watermelon banquet, on Thursday night. This is in touch with the season, and also has a tendency to encourage a better attendance, which we must say is lamentably bad. Brothers if you just knew how red and delicious they were, you would make an effort to get here.

Charles W. Myers is very much indisposed and has sought the advice of a physician. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Miss Etta Handley is visiting relatives in Baltimore County, for a week or more. We are glad to note that Mrs. Arthur Stevenson has returned home from the hospital, and that she is on a fair way to fully recover.

Keymar.

The frequent showers have made great the pasture fields and corn fields. We were very sorry to hear of the loss of Mr. Bowers' barn and contents.

Mrs. Mortimer Dorsey and daughter, Mrs. R. W. Galt, of this village, were in Baltimore, two days, last week.

Mrs. G. K. McMaster, of Oxford, Pa., spent Tuesday with her uncle, T. J. Reiser and family.

Chas. Gardner and family, of Blue Ridge Summit; Mrs. Dr. White, of Thurmont, and Mrs. Clara Lynn, of Virginia, were the guests at W. F. Cover's, this week.

Mrs. Valentine is visiting her son, Charles Valentine, at this place.

Mrs. L. H. Reiser and daughter, Mrs. G. K. McMaster, spent Wednesday in Union Bridge.

Mrs. W. F. Cover, who is suffering with hay fever, continues about the same.

The good old-time custom of apple butter boiling is in vogue around here. The party of ladies and gentlemen who left Keymar two weeks ago, for Atlantic City, have returned, much refreshed by the sea breeze.

Thomas Otto, near here, has a second-crop of strawberries, which is very unusual in this section.

The P. R. R. is preparing to build a turn-table on the "Y" here.

Mr. Wilbur Otto sold his property at Keymar, the lot opposite the station, to Mrs. Wm. Dayhoff, for \$280.00.

Pleasant Valley.

Levi H. Myers, who was kicked by his mule, on last Saturday evening, which resulted in breaking two ribs and fracturing two others, is doing as well as can be expected at this writing.

The money collected by Mrs. N. H. Bankard for an invalid chair for Chas. Bittle, has been placed in the Union Mills bank in Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bittle's name. On account of Mrs. Bankard's illness she was unable to get the balance required. We make this statement so those who contributed know where their money is.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Eckard, of Baltimore, are visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Eckard's.

Mrs. Melancthon Myers and daughter, Margaret, of Baltimore, spent a few days with friends and relatives in this place, this week.

Rev. Chas. Hoover, of Silver Run, will hold Harvest Home service in this church, on Sunday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Linwood.

Dr. Reichard, of Fair Play, Md., addressed our school on Sunday afternoon. His talk was much appreciated. The future of our boys, and girls, and the forcible manner, in which he presented the situation, we feel sure lasting impressions were made.

Clayton Englar, of Baltimore, spent several days with home folks.

Mrs. Will Stem is visiting, in Philadelphia.

Samuel Bowers and wife of Baltimore, are the guests of his brother, Joseph Bowers.

Miss Lottie Englar, is spending her vacation with Miss Mary Beam, of Garrison, Md.

The personal property of the late Evan Haines and wife, was sold on Wednesday, by Dr. Kemp and Arthur Englar executors.

Miss Martha Ryle is visiting, in Menallen, Pa.

Howard Myers, of Waynesboro, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Harry Reese.

Mrs. Edward Hawn was given a birthday surprise by her many friends, on Wednesday evening.

Emmitsburg.

Albert Weant, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weant, died at his home in this place after a brief illness, aged about seventeen years. He is survived by his father and mother, one brother, Frank, and one sister, Mary. His funeral took place Friday, Rev. Chas. Reinwald officiating. Interment at Mountain View cemetery.

Miss Lola and Emy Motter, of Frederick, spent a day with their aunt, Mrs. Emma Zimmerman.

Ralph Zacharias, of Pittsburg, spent about ten days, at his home in this place.

Miss Mary Shuff has accepted a position in Seacucus, N. J., as a teacher in the public school. She entered on her duties on Wednesday.

The public school opened last Thursday with a full attendance. Prof. Preston Strauss, principal of the High School; Mr. Harry Whitmore, first assistant, and Miss Sara Miller, second.

Kumps.

Lewis Williams, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Ella Williams, of Baltimore, visited their uncle, Mr. H. F. Williams, on Tuesday.

Miss Ellen Currens returned home Sunday last after having spent a week with her parents, near Westminster.

Miss Ella Graham was called home very suddenly this week on account of the death of her nephew, Gilmore Graham.

Mr. H. T. Williams is still confined to his bed; does not seem to improve very much.

Mrs. Frank Williams and sister, Ida, spent Sunday last with H. T. Williams.

Mr. Jacob Bittle, wife and sister, and two children, of York, spent a few days this week with their father and brother, of this place.

Mrs. Frock, of Taneytown, spent Thursday with her son, Mr. Albert Frock and family.

Miss Bertha Moroff and friend, Mr. Will Schwartz, of York, spent Sunday last with Mr. Samuel Currens and family.

Messrs. Claude and Clinton Erb, of Philadelphia, spent a few days this week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Erb. Claude was married while home to Miss Delda Byers, of Union Mills.

Woodbine.

Mr. and Mrs. Reese Shipley gave a social in honor of the members of Brandenburg M. P. church C. E. Society, on Saturday night last, Sept. 3. Vocal and instrumental music were indulged in until 10:30, when all were invited to the dining-room, where a table was laden with ice cream, cake, bananas, etc., to which all present did ample justice. The porches were beautifully illuminated with Japanese lanterns. Those present were:

Reese Shipley and wife, Byard Dorsey and wife, Howard Garhart and wife, John Dorsey and wife, Mrs. Jesse Duval, Mrs. Jos. Brandenburg, Mrs. Briggs, of Baltimore; Mrs. Herbert Miller and daughter, Mildred, of Norfolk, Va.; Misses Florence Brandenburg, Lena and Gertrude Yakel, Margaret and Amanda Dorsey; Bessie, Annie and Ardrey Wilson, Ella Frizzell, Carrie and Bertha Shipley, Mary Garhart, Rachel Chaffman, Messrs. Henry Yakel, Norval Wilson, Mahlon Grimm, Cleveland Warner, Roland Paynter, Milton and Alva Dorsey, Willie Yakel, Edwin Garhart and John R. Shipley.

Mrs. Herbert Miller and daughter, Mildred, of Norfolk, Va., are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Duval spent several days last week, with Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Shipley, at Curtis Bay.

Most all the farmers have threshed their grain crops, and in most cases the yield has been considered good.

The drouth still remains unbroken, and all vegetation is suffering for rain; many springs and wells in this vicinity have gone dry.

It Saved His Leg.

"All thought I'd lose my leg," writes J. A. Swensen, of Watertown, Wis.

"Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it, sound and well."

Infallible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

Ladiesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Haugh spent Sunday, with Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Veant, near Taneytown.

Miss L. O. Martz spent several days with friends in Thurmont, and attended the great Mountain Dale picnic.

Mrs. Laura Kelly, of Baltimore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Smith.

Among the visitors at Renten Bohn's Tuesday, were: Mr. and Mrs. Holland Veant, of near Taneytown; Mrs. Geo. C. Morningstar and Mrs. Bachman, of Westminster; Clifford Sappington, of Washington, D. C., and Paul Brown, of Westminster.

Mr. Smith, of near Taneytown, moved into A. D. Schaeffer's house, recently vacated by David Biddinger and family.

A fire destroyed the large bank barn on the farm of Andrew Bowers, Wednesday afternoon, with all its contents. Origin of the fire unknown.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hahn, of near Littlestown, Pa., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ned Pogle.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Clem and son, Earle, attended the Mountain Dale picnic, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eyler, of Mt. Union, spent Tuesday, with Lewis Harwetel and family.

Miss Macie Schaeffer, spent Sunday, with Mrs. Clinton Nusbaum.

The Witch Finders.

Three hundred years ago the business of finding out witches was well established and accepted in courts of law as highly proper. In 1649 it is recorded that the magistrates of New-castle, England, sent to Scotland for an expert witch finder. This gifted person proceeded to show his skill by discovering fifteen witches and securing their conviction. One Matthew Hopkins was a celebrated witch finder of that period. It was easy to discover witches when you knew how. The suspected person could be forced to weep and then detected by the well known fact that a witch could shed only three tears and those from the left eye, or she could be pricked with pins to discover the spot insensible to pain, which was a sure sign of dealings with the devil. That women were far more likely to dabble in witchcraft than men was conceded. The reason was satisfactorily explained by a famous German text book on witches published in the fifteenth century. It was simply that women were inherently wicked, whereas men naturally inclined to goodness.

The Rat and the Bulbs.

According to the French naturalist De Parville, a gardener planted one afternoon 250 tulip bulbs on a terrace, and next morning he noticed that the ground had been disturbed and that the bulbs had all been taken away. He was confident that rats had done the work, and, taking a spade, he began to dig in the hope of discovering their nest. Soon he unearthed a large female rat, which he killed, and after digging a few more minutes he discovered an underground chamber lined with hay and leaves and connected by a corridor with two holes, which were evidently used as storehouses, for in them he found the 250 tulip bulbs. This was remarkable, but more remarkable was the fact that they were neatly arranged in two rows and that not one of them had been gnawed or otherwise injured.

The Rhodum Sidus.

An amusing story told by Hood describes how a country nurseryman made a large sum out of sales of a simple little flower which he sold under the name of the Rhodum sidus. This charming name proved quite an attraction to the ladies, and the flower became the rage of the season. It was one of those freaks of fashion for which there is no accounting. At length a botanist who found that the plant was not an uncommon weed requested to know where the nurseryman got the name from. He elicited the following reply: "I found this flower in the road beside us, so christened it the Rhodum sidus."

The Purist Lost a Sale.

"I've just happened to remember that my wife told me to get a tin pan that will go under the icebox. Have you any?"

"No, sir, but we have some that can be shoved under the icebox. Won't that do just as well?"

"I think not, young man. My wife is a bit particular about my getting the exact thing that she tells me to get. I presume I can find it at some other store. Good day, sir."—Chicago Tribune.

Horse Sense.

During a heavy downpour of rain an Irish farmer sent his boy to a distant field to bring home a horse. Some time elapsed, and the messenger returned without the horse.

Father—Didn't Oi send ye for the horse, ye gamoch? Is your head in your brogues?

Little Boy (drenched to the skin)—Sure, he was standin' in shelter as dry as ye loike. Bedad, he knows more than the two of us.

Why She Was Silent.

A very silent old woman was once asked why it was she had so little to say. She replied that when she was a young girl she was very ill and could not talk for a long time, whereupon she made a vow that if speech were given her once more she would never again say anything unkind of anybody. And thus she was as they found her.—Exchange.

The Soft Question.

Mrs. Nuwed, Sr. (to son after family jar)—Don't forget, son, that "a soft answer turneth away wrath." Mr. Nuwed, Jr.—Well, I know a soft question of mine brought a lot of it on me.—Smart Set.

YOUNT'S

YOUNT'S

Take Advantage of

Our Special Offerings

OF

COLONIAL GOODS

The present opportunity for the exercise of economy in the purchase of Food Products, Soaps, &c., has never been equaled in this community.

We list a few items in this line. Prices good for two weeks.

Colonial Floating Soap, 4c.

Colonial Soap Powder,

1 lb carton, 7c.

Colonial Scouring Soap,

8c cake, 6c.

Ball Blue, 1 lb box, 8c.

Colonial Tea, 1 lb., 10c.

Puritan Allspice,

1 lb package, 8c.

Puritan Cinnamon,

1 lb package, 10c.

15c Can Baking Powder, 11c.

Extract of Lemon,

2 oz bottle, 15c.

Extract of Vanilla,

2 oz bottle, 18c.

1 lb Package of Soda, 8c.

Celery Salt, 4 oz bottle, 12c.

10c Package Corn Starch, 7c.

25c Bottle Furniture

Polish, 15c.

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

Reindollar Bros & Co.

HARDWARE

Taneytown, Md., September, 1910.

TO ALL INTELLIGENT FARMERS.

Gentlemen:—

As the Fall season approaches, your thoughts turn quite naturally to the attention which your fruit trees require. The spraying of the trees is an admitted necessity.

Heretofore, we have not handled the Lime and Sulphur Spraying Solution generally used. We can now supply it to you at 25 cents per gallon.

We sell the Myers Bucket Spray Pump—conceded to be the best—at \$2.60, which is a very low price on the same. The extension rods can be had for 50c.

SURPRISE AT SEA

It was evening in the West Indies. On a pier overlooking the ocean nearly the whole population of the town of D. were lounging, the men smoking, the women gossiping and watching the children who were romping on the heavy planks. One young fellow, a fine specimen of a man, was walking back and forth.

"Ned Chamberlin seems uneasy this evening."

"He's expecting Rose Bickford from Havana—they're engaged, you know—and that villainous picaresque Marguerita has been reported scurrying about beyond the point there."

At the moment a sloop rounded the point mentioned and bore steadily up to the wharf. When within hearing distance her master shouted:

"The Marguerita is chasing the Inez. We left them ten miles out, both becalmed. We caught a breeze three miles this side of them and got away."

All looked at Chamberlin, for all knew that the girl he loved either had fallen or would doubtless soon fall into the hands of the pirate. He sat down on the top of one of the projecting spiles of the pier and covered his face with his hands. His neighbors thought that he was giving way to his feelings. This was not true—at least not for long. He was forming a plan to save the Inez.

In another hour the Alice, the sloop that had brought the news, sailed away under command of Ned Chamberlin. The moon, slightly past the full, came up out of the water, illuminating all within the circle of the horizon. The breeze began to die away and bade fair to cease altogether. This gave the hope that the picaresque had not been able to move against the Inez. The Alice within another two hours was becalmed, but not before Ned Chamberlin saw on the horizon two ships in the doldrums which he strongly suspected were the ones he sought. Ordering half a dozen men to man a boat, he sent them ahead to tow the sloop and while it was still night placed her between the becalmed ships.

At the first gray light in the east the young captain brought his glass to bear first on one, then the other, of his neighbors, and soon made up his mind that the one on his port was the Inez, the other the Marguerita. Breathing a sigh of relief, he leaned against the taffrail, folded his arms and waited.

What was he waiting for? There was not a gun on his deck nor protruding from portholes below. But half a dozen men were visible, and they were lounging about apparently waiting for a breeze. When the sun came up there was a stirring aboard the picaresque, while the crew of the Inez raised every sail to be ready to take advantage of the first morning breeze. Vain hope!

Presently the picaresque assumed the appearance of a dainty longlegs, sweets being thrust from her sides, and she began to move. Ned Chamberlin's only hope was that she would stop by the way in her journey toward the Inez to take the sloop. In this he was not disappointed. The Marguerita was obliged to make a slight angle to reach the sloop, and when Ned saw that she was heading directly toward him he seized a basket standing on the deck and climbed the ratlines. On came the pirate, her captain doubtless laughing in his sleeves at the fool who had pulled directly in his way during the night.

Ned Chamberlin kept his eye fixed on the picaresque, and when he saw the grapple from fixed to the port side he concluded that they were making ready to board on his starboard. Calling to the men on the deck below, he ordered them to swing the gaff on which he stood to the starboard and lash it. When the pirate came to within fifty feet and was slowly rounding toward the sloop Ned ran out to the peak and, holding on to a line with his left hand, began to swing with his right a ball on the end of a rope in circles about his head. Presently letting go the rope, it slipped through his fingers, and the globe landed on the pirate's deck. There was an explosion, the deck was ripped to pieces, and three-quarters of the men on it were blown to atoms. The shock dislodged Chamberlin, who fell, fortunately escaping the side, into the water, whence he was dragged back on to his vessel. The hatches of the sloop were opened, and out rushed fifty men armed with rifles and cutlasses, with the former of which they shot every living man on the picaresque.

On the Inez the captain, the crew and the passengers watched the Marguerita approach the sloop, not doubting that the latter would fall an easy prey and that they would soon see her crew walking the plank, after which the pirates would turn their attention to the Inez. There was scarcely a weapon aboard, and the ship rolled helplessly in the long swells. Suddenly there was a boom, and a cloud of smoke shot up from among the two vessels. They could not at first tell from which, but presently saw that the sloop was unharmed, while the waist of the pirate showed a great gap. Puffs of smoke appeared on the sloop's deck, growing less frequent till at last all was quiet. Then, and not till then, they began to realize that they had been saved, and a wild cheer went up, which was answered by the men on the sloop.

A few minutes later a boat left the side of the victor and headed for the Inez. When it reached the vessel Ned Chamberlin, followed by his first officer, climbed her side and in another moment was locked in the arms of Rose Bickford.

Patted Her on the Back.

Tennyson on one occasion on board the royal yacht, at the request of the then Princess of Wales, read "The Grandmother." "I read it," said Tennyson, "in a cabin on deck. The princess sat close to me on one side and a young lady whom I didn't know on the other. The wind came through an open window, and the princess whispered, 'Put on your hat,' but I said I ought, if possible, to make myself bolder than ever before so many royalties. She said again, 'Oh, put it on!' so I did, and I heard afterward that the king of Denmark's court fool, who was in the background (they really kept a court fool, remarked, 'He may be laureate, but he has not learned court manners.' When I was done the ladies praised me, and I patted the unknown one on the back by way of reply, and presently I found out she was the empress of Russia!"

"Had you any talk with the czar?" "Hardly any. He said he couldn't speak English. Perhaps he was disgusted at my patting his wife on the back. His head was up in the cabin ceiling as he walked about below."—London Gentlewoman.

Hydrocyanic Acid.

The distilled essential oil of almonds, which in diluted solution the popular flavoring for sweets and confectionery known as "almond," contains in its strongest form a sufficient percentage of hydrocyanic acid to make it highly dangerous. A young man who was executing an order by pouring it from a large bottle to a smaller one noticed that he had not put the label quite straight on the smaller bottle and took it off again. Before replacing the label he licked it to make sure of its sticking properly. But while pouring he had inadvertently let a drop or two trickle on the outside of the bottle where he had affixed the label. Then when he touched the label with his tongue he felt as if something shot along that member and also a jump of his heart. So he rushed to a tap, which was fortunately close at hand, and put his tongue under the running water. Never as long as he lived, he said, would he forget that poisoning sensation.—Chambers' Journal.

A Way Man Has.

A man who will sit up all night and display marvelous agility of the fingers in operating a pack of cards finds that he has hands like an elephant's feet when he is asked to hook up or button up his wife's gown. This fact is observed time and again and is one of the popular bits of philosophy to be served in connection with a dressmaker's convention desiring public attention. That it is a more difficult undertaking to shuffle the deck and deal a poker hand—merely as a test of digital cleverness without taking into consideration the more important item of dealing a satisfactory hand—than to hook up a gown even when the eyes are hidden in the face must be admitted. That a man will undertake the one cheerfully and the other churlishly must be ascribed to the survival of the fittest in most male humans.—Chicago Tribune.

A Nice Distinction.

He was hurrying for the train, somewhat impeded by a clumsy crate containing a large live turkey. As he approached the gate the guard stopped him with a gesture. "You can't take that through here," he said. "That'll have to be checked or go by express." "But I can't stop," declared the passenger. "I've got to get this train." And he tried to push through again. The guard held him back. "That is baggage," he said firmly, "and it must go in the baggage car." "Oh, no," replied the other, with a charming and confident smile; "it's luggage. Don't you see I'm lugging it?" And he had slipped by before the astonished guard had caught his breath.—Youth's Companion.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Even the clearest and most perfect circumstantial evidence is likely to be at fault, after all, and therefore ought to be received with great caution. Take the case of any pencil sharpened by any woman. If you have witnesses you will find she did it with a knife, but if you take simply the aspect of the pencil you will say she did it with her teeth.—Mark Twain.

Ultra Practical.

"I notice," said a husband who was reading a lengthy letter which his wife had written and had handed to him for perusal, "that you have made a stupid mistake. You have written 'mlrage' instead of 'marriage'." "Either will do," replied the lady. "They both signify an illusion."

Sure Thing.

"So Jack and Tom proposed last night. Which did you accept?" "Why, my dear, I was so excited I can't remember. But whichever calls tonight must be the one."—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Painfully Frank.

Miss Oldgirl—Here are some new pictures I had taken, but they are perfect frights. The photographer I went to is no flatterer. Miss Pert—No, but he is conscientious.—Baltimore American.

Taking Her to Task.

Mrs. Plymouth Rock—Yes, we are very proud of the fact that our ancestors came over in the Mayflower. Mrs. Many Rocks (severely)—In the first cabin?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Oh, life! An age to the miserable, a moment to the happy.—Bacon.

CANNIBALISM.

It is the Religion of the Savages Who Practice It.

In the course of his thirteen years as a missionary in the Fiji islands the Rev. Joseph Nettleton learned a good deal about cannibalism and even saw some of his colleagues killed and eaten. "It is a common mistake to think that these men eat human beings because of hunger," he said. "Cannibalism is their religion. The ovens in the temple where they cook their human sacrifices are never used for any other purpose. I once witnessed the capture of a white victim. He was surrounded, bound hand and foot and dragged along to the temple, where he was dashed with terrific force against the altar. Then he was pushed inside the compound, while the chiefs arranged as to the division of the body and began a war dance. Their hideous war dance—the 'derama' they call it—makes one's flesh creep. An American sea captain who once visited the islands said he was not so much afraid of being eaten as he was of this dance. It took all the courage out of him."

Mr. Nettleton had to use extreme tact to avoid arousing suspicion among the savages. "My colleague, Mr. Baker, was murdered, cooked and eaten with seven others while exploring," he said. "The cannibals thought he was spying. I never carried a revolver. Why? Because the cannibals say at once, 'He doesn't carry that to kill himself; therefore he means to kill us,' and they act accordingly."

The Rev. J. Calvert, another of Mr. Nettleton's colleagues, had a narrow escape. He was surrounded by cannibals, and it was decided that he should be killed. By a miracle his life was spared. "My friend pleaded till he was hoarse," said Mr. Nettleton, "but it was of no avail. Suddenly one of the cannibals remembered that Mr. Calvert had saved his friend when he was ill. That doctored his life."—Chicago News.

DEMONIAC PLEASANTRY.

Humorous Diversion of the Roman Emperor Commodus.

Professional barbers are said to have been introduced into Rome by Menas from Sicily, of which island he was praetor in the days of Cicero. Under the empire their shops in some instances became fashionable resorts at which every luxury of the toilet was enjoyed and the gossip and news of Rome and the empire were discussed. The means, luxury and weaknesses of personal adornment therein carried to excess are amply immortalized in the pages of Terence, Plautus, Horace, Juvenal and Martial.

Other barber shops were more retired, as we learn from the annals of the Emperor Commodus, who, having wearied at times of the wholesale tragedies of the Coliseum, wherein armies engaged in murder at his savage behest, and being desirous of a little humorous diversion, used, like the caliph of Bagdad in the "Arabian Nights," to disguise himself and sally forth, accompanied by two or more of his favorites, and having hired a barber shop suitable for his purpose, would place one of his men at the door to solicit custom.

Having secured a customer, the emperor barber would politely affix the towel and apply the lather, all the time keeping up a running fire of the latest jests and little pleasantries until the customer and himself were almost overcome with laughter. Then the keen edged razor would slip, and among regrets and proffers of assistance the noxious victim would be assisted to the rear of the shop, where between threats and bribes he was kept from making a riot until one or two more victims were added to the number and Commodus, weary of his demoniac pleasantries, was ready to return to the palace or to the arena.—Charles Winslow Hall in National Magazine.

The Mails.

When does a crime become punishable? When it is committed by mail. The mail is the most sacred thing known to the United States government except itself. Nothing but treason surpasses in egregiousness the misuse of the mails. So far as the federal authorities are concerned, one may steal, gamble and murder so long as it is not done by correspondence. Do ye whatsoever ye will unto another, but do not write it down and stick a stamp on the upper right hand corner, for if ye do then in truth will all the demons of justice be unloosed upon your trail.—Life.

Startled the Natives.

Herrera, the Spanish historian, says that Pizarro when he landed in South America owed his life and those of his companions to the fact that one of the party fell off his horse by accident. The natives had succeeded in cutting off the retreat of the Spaniards to their ships, when one of the riders was thrown. The Indians were so astonished at the dissolution of partnership that they took flight at once. They had supposed horse and man to be one animal.

An Inference.

Rose—Why don't you pop in and have a game of bridge sometimes? Violet—Oh, well, you see—I've become a bit of a recluse lately. Rose—How much do you owe?—Illustrated Bits.

Thrifteen.

"Did she marry the man who rescued her?" "Yes, and now she's discovered that her life was the only thing he ever saved."—Detroit Free Press.

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 west 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-ft. 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. 7-23-11

TRACT NO. 4.

House and Lot of 9 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown District, 1 mile from Kump, Carroll County.

Situate about 2 miles northeast of Taneytown, improved by a 2-story Frame Dwelling (6 rooms, front and back porches; summer house, stable, chicken house, and all necessary outbuildings, with well of never-failing water, and plenty of fruit. This property can be bought for less money than the buildings cost. 8-6-11

TRACT NO. 5.

Valuable farm of 106 acres, more or less.

Situate in Middleburg district, 3 miles west of Union Bridge and within 1½ miles of Middleburg, and ½ mile from Crouse's Mill. The improvements consist of a good 2-story 8 room house, 8 rooms, all papered, and a wainscoted kitchen; summer house, spring house, ground barn, hog house, wagon shed, and a good big grain shed. Plenty of water—well and spring. 2½ Acre prime apple orchard; 15 acres of fine timber, can't be beat anywhere. Fencing good. This farm has all been limed within the past 6 years, excepting some bottom land. This farm, for a dairy, is excelled by none and equalled by few. Price is within easy reach. Reason for selling—poor health and no help. 8-10-11

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

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to quit house-keeping, will sell at public sale on his place in Mayberry, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1910, at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

LOT—ONE-FOURTH ACRE, more or less, improved with a Two-Story Weatherboarded House, 6 rooms, good stable with shed combined, and all other necessary outbuildings. Good never-failing well at the door. Adjoining properties of Calvin Sionaker and Wm. Erb.

TERMS: One third cash on day of sale, and the residue in 6 and 12 months from day of sale, the credit payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with approved security; or all cash, at the option of purchaser. Possession as soon as settlement is made.

Also, at the same time and place, the following personal property, to-wit:
TWO STOVES, BEDSTEADS & BEDDING, bureau, sideboard, 2 tables, stands, rocking chair and other chairs, carpet, rugs, shovels, rakes, spades, etc.; dishes, knives and forks, iron kettle, screen doors, incubator, brooder, Potatoes by the bushel, and a number of articles not mentioned.

TERMS: Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given, purchasers to give their notes with approved security. JOHN HALTER, 8-27-31

PUBLIC SALE

OF
Houses and Lots in Harney

The undersigned intending to move away will sell at Public Sale, on his premises in Harney, Md., on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1910, at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp, the following Valuable Estate:

LOT NO 1—¼ ACRE, improved with a two-story Weatherboarded House, 6 Rooms, Barn, Blacksmith shop, Chicken House and all other necessary outbuildings; a well of never-failing water at the door.

LOT NO. 2—¼ ACRE improved with a Two-story Weatherboarded House, Hog Pen and all other necessary outbuildings; also a fine big cistern. The location of both these properties is very desirable.

Also at the same time and place, 5 hives of bees, one 1-horse wagon, and a lot of other things not mentioned. These properties will positively be sold.

TERMS will be made known on day of sale. JOHN J. HESS, 9-3-31

On July 1

SHARRER & GORSUCH,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Started a genuine Reduction

Sale on

Men's and Boy's Fine Suits.

No matter what others advertises,

we will give you better qual-

ities and lower prices.

Special Reductions on Suits to

Order.

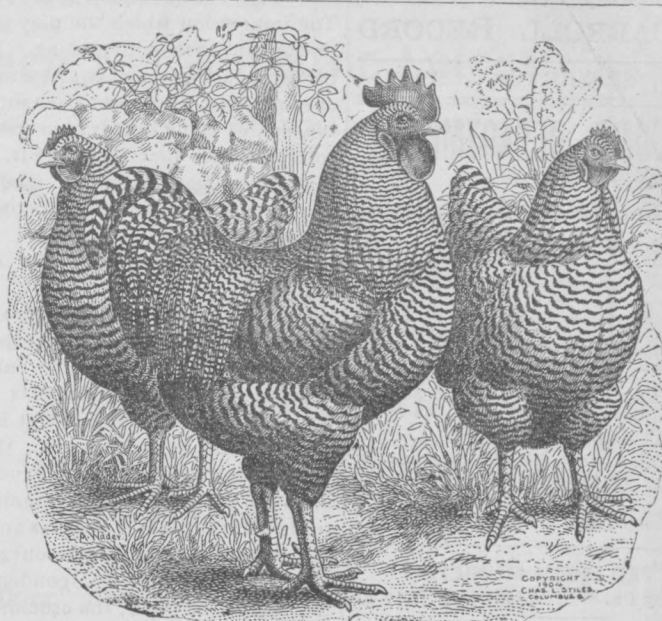
On the Line.

"The artist over the way was boasting to me that his work is being hung on the line."

"Humph! So is his wife's."

Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds.

—Socrates.



Your Poultry is Moulting

Now is the time to give your Poultry special attention. The vitality of your Poultry is taxed at this period of the year; but if you would feed a mash with some good tonic, it will more than pay you when eggs are high priced.

Special Price Now on Poultry Supplies.

Including Magic and Nonpareil Foods, Dr. Hess's Poultry Pan-A-Ce-A, and Lee Egg Maker. All 25c packages, 20c; 50c packages, 45c. Dr. Hess's Pan-A-Ce-A, 60c size, 55c., and \$1.25 size, \$1.15.

Don't Have Lousy Chickens---They Won't Lay.

I have a Positive Louse Killer.

Grit and Oyster Shells at lower prices than my competitors.

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

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.

The Coyote.

The coyote is the little brother of the Indian. When the buffalo vanished from the plains the Indian shot his rifle into the air, wrapped his blanket closer about him and came into the reservation to grow fat and unpicturesque under federal auspices. When the jack rabbit and molly cottontail vanish from the plains and foothills the howl of the last coyote will sink into silence beyond the great divide. Until that far day arrives, however, hang the bacon high, for while the rabbit remains the most skillful four legged forager the world ever knew will buy at the moon by night and just keep out of rifle range by day. The coyote knows more about traps than a Canadian "voyageur," is an expert on strychnine and never falls for the deadfall. He is rather fond of lambs and calves, but rabbits are the oatmeal of this phantom highlander, and as "Diamond Field" Jack Davis would say, "where two or three of these are gathered together there you will find the coyote, seeking to stow one of them into his midst."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

When a Burglar Calls at Night.

"If a burglar breaks into your house at night don't try to corner him," said an old headquarters policeman. "If the visitor awakens you make noise enough to scare him away, but don't go after him with a gun. Ten to one he'll 'get' you before you can hit him. It's better to lose a few dollars' worth of goods than your life. I'm giving it to you straight. The average man, waked up in the middle of the night, always badly frightened, hasn't a chance against the man with nerve enough to break into an occupied house. Every burglar is a potential murderer and will shoot to kill if you try to catch him. And why not? He's got a big, long term in prison staring him in the face if he's nabbed, and he'll take a chance on murder every time to get away. Leave the capture of such gentry to the 'cops.' They're paid to be shot at; you ain't."—Kansas City Star.

The Normans.

The Normans were Northmen or, to be more precise, the descendants of Northmen, who had been expelled from their native Norway in consequence of an effort on their part to subvert its institutions and to make its lands hereditary instead of being divisible among all the sons of the former owner. A band of expatriated outlaws and robbers, they won and held the fair province of northern France, which they named Normandy, after their native land. When they invaded England they were Frenchmen only in the sense that they had lived for some generations on French soil. In blood they belonged to the great Germanic breed, along with the Anglo-Saxons, Danes and other Scandinavian and German peoples.—New York American.

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 HOME DEPARTMENT.

Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

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

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

LETTER FROM MUNICH.

By Dr. S. G. A. BROWN.

Arriving at Munich safely we started next day for Oberammergau, although it was still raining, and the authorities could not assure us whether the washout of the railway could be entirely repaired or not. Fortunately it had been temporarily mended and ours, consequently, was the first train to enter the little village from Munich for several days.

Oberammergau, because of the Passion Play, has become a household word. What few words we shall say concerning it and the play will consist largely of quotations from W. T. Stead, Jos. Schroeder and others. The little village lies in a narrow valley closed in on all sides by mountains and contains about 1800 inhabitants, mostly Roman Catholics. There is nothing attractive about the town, nothing grand in its natural scenery, yet this obscure village hidden away in the centre of high mountains has been visited for nearly half a century by nearly the whole of the educated world!

We found the inhabitants exceptionally polite and friendly. They are not mere peasants. Their way of living and the many years' intercourse with strangers have brought them into close contact with townspeople and their ways. Wood carving is one of their chief industries. The principal public building is the Passion Play theatre. It is a large covered edifice almost square and seats about 4,000 people. The stage, which is covered also, is separated by an open space or small sub-stage, upon which the prologues are spoken. The stage is about 130 feet wide, the aperture alone being 36 feet wide; depth, 80 feet. The sides of the covered auditorium can be opened or closed, and twelve large gates allow the theatre to be emptied in three minutes. The townspeople claim that the stage is not only the stage of Sophocles, but of Shakespeare as well, having the proscenium framed in on both sides architecturally with two lateral gateways, through which a view of the streets of the town is obtained.

The preparation for the Passion Play continues from one decade to another. The villagers discuss who will take the parts of the various characters, and all are eligible excepting married women. Men and boys begin months before to let their hair and beards grow long, which adds much picturesqueness to the village. Only people of blameless reputation may take part. For the maintenance of discipline every performer must sign a printed contract in which he declares himself ready to accept the part allotted to him. The contract also controls his conduct on and off the stage. The performance which begins promptly at 8 o'clock in the morning, lasts until 6 in the evening, with a two hour interval for lunch at noon. There are 685 persons engaged in the performance on the stage, fifty of them being women and 200 children from about 5 years of age up. It takes an artist a whole year to repaint the scenery. As no wigs or other makeup are permitted, the villagers for months before the play commence to make their stage garments. Some of the materials and dresses are very costly. The members of the choir, or guardian angels as they are called, forty in number, appear in long flowing garments, both men and women, with a gold girdle round the waist, a long mantle falling from the shoulders and a glittering diadem on the head. Each is dressed in a long white tunic and colored mantle, their tints blending most harmoniously.

We need not recite how more than fifty years ago the villagers made a solemn vow to present the Passion Play once every ten years if God would but deliver them of a great death-dealing pestilence, the plague. The question has been asked, Why the peasants of an insignificant German village were capable of attracting visitors from every part of the whole world? Hosts of vagabonds were executed every year in the reign of Tiberius and the Caesars that followed him; yet men have forgotten them, Caesars and all. But because these folk present a play founded upon the crucifixion of one among these many thousands, railroads have been built, special trains organized and over 100,000 people have gathered in curiosity or in awe to see the representation of this simple tale. It is the old story that has transformed the world and through all ages has shone with varying lustre. Even in spite of all the obloquy of centuries of superstition and of the subsequent centuries of angry reaction and so-called scientific criticism, the Story still stands out against the gloom of the past and the threatenings of the present, radiant as the sunlight on a bright spring morning.

The impression which the play produces on the audience is interesting. There is hardly a face among the thousands of spectators that does not bear some visible sign of being deeply impressed by the solemn scenes enacted before it. Even if it be no religious feeling of admonition, it is anyhow a human sentiment, engendering sympathy.

The play begins by Christ entering Jerusalem on Palm Sunday. This is preceded by a tableau, the expulsion of our sinful parents from Paradise. One act succeeds another; the Sanhedrim takes council to kill him; his parting with Lazarus and his sisters at Bethany; His last journey to Jerusalem; the Last Supper; the withdrawal of Judas; the agony in the Garden of Gethsemane; His trials before Annas, Caiaphas and Pilate; the despair of Judas; the scourging and crowning of thorns; the condemnation; the way to the cross; the crucifixion; the resurrection, and finally the glorious ascension; seventeen acts in all. These are each preceded by the recitation of a prologue, singing by the well trained choir and many beautiful tableaux. The seventh tableau is a marvelous display of artistic skill in grouping hundreds of persons in a comparatively small space. It represents the free of the spies from the Promised Land with a bunch of grapes so colossal as to cause two strong men to stagger beneath its weight. The whole of the stage is a mosaic of heads and hands. Four hundred persons, including 150 children, are grouped like a huge oil painting, and so motionless are they that you might almost conceive that they were a group of colored marble. As the play progresses perfect quiet reigns over the whole crowd of spectators, and every face watches with anxiety the development of the martyr scenes. At last the climax is over, the hallelujahs have died away, the curtain has fallen; we look at our watch—it is 6 o'clock! We become aware that the play is over; there is a certain restlessness among the spectators, and in a few minutes the auditorium is deserted. But the impression remains, and shall continue to do so, with many of us at least, until the end of time.

On our return to Munich, the sun shining once more, we were enabled to enjoy the many beauties of that wonderful and interesting city. One of the first things to attract our attention was the cleanliness of the city. We were surprised to find that the street cleaners of the city were women. We saw numbers of them with shovel, broom and cart cleaning up the various streets. Munich is a beautiful modern city of over 500,000 souls. It is the capital of Bavaria. We found an afternoon's drive about the city quite pleasing and instructive. The parks, pleasure gardens and public squares are adorned with many historic and other monuments. There is a fine medical university here, the buildings being up to date and very favorably located. Facing the general hospital is a large park with fountains, flower beds and many shady nooks with seats. The Royal Library is here with over a million volumes. The Ruhmeshalle, or Hall of Fame, has a colossal statue of Bavaria in front. Six men can stand within the head at one time. The old Pinakotek is one of the most famous picture galleries of Europe. The Frauenkirche, a church over 500 years old, has two massive towers and the tomb of Louis the Bavarian. There are numerous Hofbrau houses where it is said the beer "iss goot."

Don't Break Down.

Severe strains on the vital organs, like strains on machinery, cause break-downs. You can't over-tax stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels or nerves without serious danger to yourself. If you are weak or run-down, or under strain of any kind, take Electric Bitters the matchless, tonic medicine. Mrs. J. E. Van de Sande, of Kirkland, Ill., writes: "That I did not break down, while enduring a most severe strain, for three months, is due wholly to Electric Bitters." Use them and enjoy health and strength. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. 50c. at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

Fighting Forest Fires.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are of the opinion that 1910 will hold the record among many years for the severity of the losses from forest fires. The summer fires followed a spring season believed to have been the worst; certainly in the Lake States, known for a long time. Nor is it wise to assume that the danger is over when the fierce conflagrations which have called forth in the Mountain States the efforts of three Federal Departments have been conquered. The forests will not be safe until the fall rains and snows have once more made a wet blanket of the dry forest floor. That the total losses of the year will run up to many millions of dollars is considered certain.

How such losses may be prevented is a matter of general public concern. To the National Forest timber burned must be added great amounts on State and private holdings, besides the immense damage done to town, farm, and other property. Railroads have suffered from the interruption of traffic as well as from direct losses. A bulletin by Forester Henry S. Graves discusses forest fires and the proper methods of preventing and fighting them, as follows:

"In some sections of the country forest fires have always been of such common occurrence that there is a popular

notion that they can not be prevented. The risk from fires can never be entirely eliminated, for in the forest there is always inflammable material which is very easily ignited. They may, however, be largely prevented, and under efficient organization their damage may be kept down to a very small amount. The problem is like that in cities, where fires can never be entirely eliminated, but where the risk of loss to property may be reduced almost to insignificance."

The importance of systematic provision for the early discovery of fires and for getting a properly equipped force of fire fighters quickly to the scene of an outbreak is insisted upon by Forester Graves. "A careful supervision or patrol during the dry season," he says "is one of the most important measures in organized forest protection. One of the fundamental principles in fire protection is to detect and attack fires in their incipency." After pointing out the value of lookouts, telephone or signal communication and various methods of patrol, the Forester tells how to fight fires, as follows:

"The principles of fighting forest fires are essentially the same as those recognized in fighting fires in cities. The following are of first importance: (1) Quick arrival at the fire; (2) an adequate force; (3) proper equipment; (4) skill in attacking and fighting fires. Quick access to fires is accomplished through the work of supervision and patrol in discovering fires before they have gained much headway, and by a well-developed system of communication through the forest by roads and trails.

"A small fire may be put out by one man, but in extensive forests several hours may pass before the fire can be reached. It is important to secure an adequate force of men and to get them to the fire quickly. In a well-organized system of patrol the guard who discovers a fire communicates quickly to other guards and to headquarters by telephone, signal, or other means, and indicates the number of men he needs.

The efficiency of the fire-fighting crew depends very largely on their skill and experience, and particularly on the skill and experience of the man directing the work. It is not only a question of knowledge of how to assign each man where his work will be most effective, but there must be judgment exercised in determining the general method of attack. The character of the fire, the character of the forest, the condition of the atmosphere, the strength and direction of the wind, the rapidity with which the fire is running, and many other points have to be taken into consideration."

After describing how surface fires may be put out by beating, by throwing sand or loose earth, and by other methods, the account goes on:

"Sometimes the front of the fire is so fierce that it is impossible to meet it directly. One method under such circumstances is to direct the course of the fire. The attack is made on the sides near the front, separating the forward portion of the fire from the main wings. A part of the crew attacks the forward part and others run down and extinguish the wings. The front of the fire, attacked from the sides, is forced gradually and constantly into a narrower path. Usually the front can be directed toward some cleared space, road, pond, stream, swamp, or fire line, when it will be checked enough to admit of a direct front attack. Sometimes by this plan the front may be rapidly narrowed by working from the sides, until it is at last entirely extinguished. The plan of giving direction to the course of the fire has often been successfully carried out when the fighting crew is too small for a direct attack.

"When fires gain such headway that it is impossible to stop them by direct attack, no matter how numerous and efficient the crew or complete the equipment for fighting, back firing becomes the only means of stopping the fire. It should, however, be used only when it is absolutely necessary. One of the commonest mistakes in fighting fires is to overestimate the rapidity of the fire and the difficulty of putting it out. A forest fire is always a frightening spectacle, particularly if it is sweeping in the direction of one's own property. Men often become excited and start back fires when it is entirely unnecessary. Back firing necessarily involves deliberately burning over property. When this belongs to another person and one's own forest seems in danger, there is a great temptation to sacrifice it.

"If it is found that a back fire is necessary, a favorable point is selected directly in front of the fire, from which to set the new fire. This must be a point where it is safe to start a back fire, such as a road, fire line, stream, or swamp. The leaves are ignited at points five feet to a rod apart for a distance not greater than the estimated width of the head of the fire. These small fires gradually meet and form a continuous line, eating back against the wind. A part of the crew is stationed across the road or other break from which the back fire is started and put out at once the small fires which may result from the sparks blown over from the back fire.

"The meeting of the two fires stops at once the head of the main fire. It is usually possible then to attack the wings with the ordinary methods of fighting. It is necessary to attack the wings at once, particularly if there is a strong wind, for otherwise each wing of the old fire would soon form an independent

fire with a well-developed head. It is necessary, also, that a number of men be stationed where the original fire and the back fire meet in order to extinguish smoldering fires in tops, and other debris."

"A fire is never out," the bulletin concludes, "until the last spark is extinguished. Often a log or snag will smolder unnoticed after the flames have apparently been conquered, only to break out afresh with a rising wind. After the fire-fighting crew has left the ground it is always well to assign at least one man to patrol the edges of the burned area until it is certain that the fire is entirely out. This may not be for several days."

The Lash of a Fiend

would have been about as welcome to A Cooper of Oswego, N. Y., as a merciless lung-racking cough that defied all remedies for years. "It was most troublesome at night," he writes, "nothing helped me till I used Dr. King's New Discovery which cured me completely. I never cough at night now." Millions know its matchless merit for stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, sore lungs, la-grippe, asthma, hemorrhage, croup, whooping cough, or hayfever. It relieves quickly and never fails to satisfy. A trial convinces. 50c, \$1.00. Trial bottle free. It's positively guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Useful Casserole.

The casserole is a utensil which should be more known in the American kitchen.

A while ago the casserole was an expensive imported dish. Now it is made in this country and can be bought for a small sum. Any fireproof earthenware dish, large or small, with a cover, is a casserole or may serve in the place of one. The food cooked in the casserole is sent to the table in the same dish and has won by the process of cooking a savoriness it could hardly gain in any other way.

To make cheap dishes pleasing to the palate is the object of housekeepers at all times, but especially now, when the cruel rise in prices sends us all searching for ways in which to keep our bills down without letting our families feel they are being pinched in their food supply. In this effort the casserole is of distinct service.

Take for instance a casserole of veal. For this you may use the leg pieces, or any other cheap lean portions. Cutlet is altogether too good—and too expensive. You put the casserole on top of the stove and fry in it an onion in a little dripping and when this is hot lay in the slices of meat and turn them until their surfaces are lightly seared. You arrange the meat and sliced or stewed tomatoes in alternate layers, pour in a cup of weak gravy, cover your casserole and put it in the oven and leave it there for an hour and a half to two hours.

Try the meat from time to time with a fork to see if it is tender. If you choose to add a few sliced mushrooms to the dish you may do it, but it is good without this. At the last turn off the gravy, put it in a saucepan and thicken it with browned flour, add a little kitchen bouquet, pour back over the meat in the casserole, leave this in the oven five minutes and send to table.

The same plan may be followed with lamb or with liver. Use lamb's liver instead of calf's liver if you really wish to economize, and fry the onion with two or three slices of bacon, searing the liver in the bacon fat. If you choose you may add balls or dice of potatoes to the dish, parboiling them and putting them into the dish about half an hour before you take it from the oven.

Another casserole dish which is comparatively unfamiliar and is cheap, may be composed of shrimps and tomatoes. Shrimps should receive special attention from American housekeepers at present because they are among the few articles of food which have not risen alarmingly in price. They are also unusually good canned.

No preliminary frying is needed for the casserole of shrimps. They are put into the dish with alternate layers of tomatoes, the shrimps being sprinkled with a little lemon juice, the tomatoes dotted with small lumps of butter rolled in flour. Salt and paprika are added at discretion, the dish is covered and put into the oven and left there for half to three-quarters of an hour.

Casserole bread and cheese is also worth knowing. For this bread is sliced, alternate layers of this and ordinary cheese are arranged in the casserole and over them is poured milk to fill the dish. The cover is put on, the bread and cheese baked steadily half an hour, uncovered and browned and served at once. A dish well worth trying.

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



Cookery Points

Panouch, as Pratt students make it, calls for three tablespoonfuls of butter, a tiny pinch of soda and a cupful of milk, all heated together. Then three cupfuls of coffee and sugar are stirred in and a pinch of salt. The sirup is cooked to the soft ball stage, taken from the fire and cooled and then three-fourths of a cupful of nut meats chopped fine and a teaspoonful of vanilla are mixed with it and it is stirred until creamy. After pouring into a shallow tin the candy should be marked off in squares.

For chocolate chips as the same cooking teacher makes them the recipe wants half a cupful of butter, two eggs, two squares of chocolate, a teaspoonful of vanilla, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of sugar and a cupful of flour. Bake in thin sheets for ten or twelve minutes. If the paste is too stiff to handle, more liquid or less flour should be used. In making any such batter judgment has to be used.

For "brownies" a recipe copied from a Pratt student's notebook is as follows: A third of a cupful of butter, a fourth of a cupful of molasses, a cupful of flour, a cupful of chopped walnuts, a third of a cupful of sugar, an egg and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Bake in a thin sheet on buttered tins.

To make peanut cookies as the same teacher dictates, use half a cupful of butter, a cupful of sugar, two eggs, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, half a teaspoonful of salt, two cupfuls of flour, half a cupful of milk and a cupful of chopped peanuts. Drop from a spoon on buttered tins and bake.

Currant Shortcake.

Make a biscuit dough as follows: Sift together twice two cupfuls of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt and thoroughly mix with flour. Then rub in one rounded teaspoonful of butter or cottolene or lard and add enough milk to make a soft dough. Use a fork to stir in the milk. Mix it lightly and quickly together, making the paste a little too soft to roll. Turn it into a well greased pie tin, smooth the top with a wet knife and put it at once into a hot oven to bake for thirty minutes. When it is taken from the oven trim the edges and split the biscuit in two, using two forks so as to tear, not cut, apart. Spread each half with butter while it is still hot. Stem a box of currants. Reserve a few of the finest ones to decorate the top of the shortcake. Put the rest of the currants into a bowl, wash them, add enough sugar to sweeten to taste and let them stand an hour or more before using them. Spread the washed currants over one-half of the buttered biscuit and lay the other half on it. Sweeten with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar or cover the top with meringue made of the whipped whites of two eggs sweetened and decorate this with the currants as fancy prompts.

Coffee Custard.

Put one-half cup ground coffee in a little muslin bag and drop into four cups of cold milk. Let stand twenty minutes, then put into the double boiler until it reaches the scalding point. Cook five minutes and then remove the bag and pour the hot milk over four beaten eggs and four heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar. Pour into a custard bowl and set in the pan of hot water in the oven, or, if preferred, turn back into the double boiler. Cook until thickened, strain and set aside to cool.

Curried Fowl.

Boil a small fowl till tender, seasoning with salt and a little garlic. Stand aside to get cold, then disjoint, removing all skin. Mix together a tablespoonful curry powder, a teaspoonful dry mustard, a pinch of cayenne, a tablespoonful Worcestershire sauce, the same of olive oil and melted butter. Spread this over the pieces of fowl and broil till brown over the gas or clear fire. Serve imbedded in rice.

Blackberry Wine.

Wash the berries and to every gallon allow three quarts of water. Cook and strain. Allow to each gallon of the mixture two and a half pounds white sugar. Let stand forty-eight hours in a large tub, stirring once a day and skimming off all the impurities that rise to the surface. Put into a cask not quite full and close. Bung and seal.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XII.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 18, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxii, 15-22, 34-46—Memory Verses, 37-39—Golden Text, Matt. xxii, 21—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This lesson is found in Matthew, Mark and Luke and tells how by the Herodians and Sadducees and Pharisees they sought to entangle Him in His talk. Luke says that they sent forth spies who should feign themselves just men that they might take hold of His words that so they might deliver Him unto the power and authority of the governor (Luke xx, 20). Consider who He was and who they were. See the Creator watched, criticized, hated, rejected by the creatures whom He had made and to whom He gave life and health and all things, and yet He patiently suffers it and would love and bless them if they would only let Him.

The flattering words of verse 16 are nothing new, for we read in Ps. lxxviii, 36, "They did flatter Him with their mouth, and they lied unto Him with their tongues, for their heart was not right with Him." But He, being full of compassion, forgave their iniquity and destroyed them not. As He perceived their wickedness and asked for a piece of money and from it answered their question they marvelled at Him and held their peace and left Him and went their way (verse 22, with Mark and Luke). Do you covet such wisdom, not that you may be glorified, but that He may be glorified? If so, remember that Stephen was so filled with faith and power that they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spoke (Acts vi, 8, 10). It is indeed true what they said of Jesus at this time, "Thou regardest not the person of men," so that we also may be filled with His spirit and wisdom if we will. It ought to be said of every teacher, "Thou art true and teachest the way of God in truth, neither carest thou for any man" (verse 16, for it is also written by the Spirit that our attitude should always be "not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts." And again, "If I yet pleased men I should not be the servant of Christ" (1 Thess. ii, 4; Gal. i, 10). When questions arise about the right or wrong of this or that, let us first ask, Whose image do I bear? and that ought to settle it easily. As the redeemed of the Lord, the world, the flesh and the devil have no just claim upon us, and it is our privilege gladly to render all to God, whose we are. They left Him and went their way (verse 22). We are too apt to do this. Let our prayer be, "Teach me Thy way, O Lord, and lead me in a plain path because of mine enemies" (Ps. xxvii, 11).

The same day came the Sadducees with a question which they thought would perplex Him, but His reply to them was, "Ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures nor the power of God" (verse 29). Dr. Schofield's note is worth quoting: "Jesus' answer gives the three incapacities of the rationalist—self deception (Rom. i, 21-22), ignorance of the spiritual content of Scripture (Acts xiii, 27), disbelief in the intervention of divine power (1 Pet. iii, 5)." Note how our Lord emphasizes the great truth of resurrection (30-32) and see the plain teaching of Job ix, 25, 27; Isa. xxvi, 19; Dan. xii, 2, etc. See also how our Lord says that Ex. iii, 15, teaches not only life apart from the body, but also the resurrection of the body, and note how He endorses the story of the burning bush, which is today ridiculed by the wisdom of this world (Mark xii, 26; Luke xxi, 37). In verse 31, in the words "Have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God?" we have our Lord's endorsement of Rom. vi, 4. "Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning." Unless we hear God speaking to our souls as we read His word we have not read with profit and should read until His word takes hold of us with power. In verse 30 His word that in the resurrection we shall be "as the angels," or, as in Luke, "equal unto the angels," is explained by His saying concerning marriage.

The next tempter is a lawyer scribe who wants to know which is the first or great commandment in the law. To him Jesus quotes Deut. vi, 4, 5; Lev. xix, 18, summing up the Ten Commandments in love to God and to man and adding, "On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets" (verse 40). "There is none other commandment greater than these" (Mark xii, 31). Mark records the scribe's reply to Jesus and that Jesus said to him, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." He seemed to understand the truth, but went away to continue to establish his own righteousness, not submitting to the righteousness of God (Rom. x, 2-4). As to this summary of the law see also Rom. xiii, 8-10.

And now Jesus has a question for the Pharisees as to whose Son the Messiah is to be, to which they promptly reply, "The Son of David." Then come from our Lord the quotation from Ps. cx and the question, How can He be David's Son since David by the Spirit calls Him Lord? No one could answer, and this shut them up for the present. As a man Jesus was of the house of David (Rom. i, 3). As God He was David's Lord—truly a man, truly God, both the root and the offspring of David (Rev. xxii, 16).

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 18, 1910.

Topic.—Resist the devil. How?—Jas. iv, 1-10; 1 Pet. v, 8, 9. Edited by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

There are many references in the word of God to the devil. The word "devil" means "slanderer," and in this particular we see his name illustrated in the book of Job, where he slanders Job before God. The name "Satan," so frequently applied to him, means "adversary." In the temptation of Eve this is the word that is used, simply "adversary." But Satan is particularly the adversary of the human soul. Having lost his own spiritual position in relation to God, he is everlastingly engaged in leading the souls of men and women astray, that they may be as he is. This is also a characteristic of those whom Satan has won to sin and evil. We would imagine that those who have fallen into sin and have experienced its consequences would strive to warn others and to keep them from falling. But, alas, in most cases they delight to draw them down to their own level. It is a monstrous trait of an evil one, yet it is true. The spirit of the devil in this respect seems to possess them. How necessary, therefore, to "resist the devil," not even for our own sakes, but to escape such a doom as delighting in ruining the eternal souls of others!

The origin of the devil is not greatly dwelt upon in the Scriptures. It is, however, distinctly taught that he is a real spiritual being, once an angel from heaven who was cast out of heaven for some sin, probably the sin of ambition, as Milton declares in "Paradise Lost." The Bible does teach that the devil is a spiritual being, possessing a power far above man and possessing great skill and tact in attacking the weak places in man's spiritual character. "Your adversary, the devil, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour." If he were a physical foe we might not fear him so much, but being a powerful, unseen enemy, knowing just when and how to attack us, we do indeed need to be constantly on our guard against him and his associates, the evil spirits of sinful men.

How are we to resist the devil? We should, that is sure, for James says, "Resist the devil and he will flee from you." Evil in any form is usually cowardly. Satan and sinful men seek easy victims, but are afraid of strong, vigilant souls. We should therefore resist him. (1) By submitting our souls to God. Then, with the armor of God around us, God will fight our battles, and God is more powerful than the devil. (2) By prayer. In temptation go to God in prayer. Draw nigh unto God, and the nearer you go to Him the farther you will go from the devil. (3) Be on your guard at all times. "Be sober, be vigilant," resisting the devil in the faith. (4) Fill your life with good thoughts and good deeds and the devil will have no chance to successfully tempt you. "Cease to do evil by learning to do well." "Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord and He will draw thee up." (5) Use the Scripture as a sword of offense and defense. It is double edged and can do great harm. Thus Christ beat off Satan in the great temptation. Satan used the Scripture, falsely interpreted, as he and his associates so often attempt today in the warfare against Christ. But Christ understood the Bible too well for him. In each instance Christ used also the sword of the Spirit, the Bible, only He thrust it a little deeper into the adversary, and after the third clash of arms the devil fled from Him, and angels administered to Christ.

BIBLE READINGS.
Gen. iii, 1-12; Job i, 6-22; Ps. li; Prov. i, 10-19; Matt. vi, 13; Mark. xiv, 38; Luke iv, 13; Matt. iv, 1-11; Eph. vi, 10-19; 1 John iii, 8, 9; v, 18-22; Phil. iv, 4-8; Rom. xvi, 20; Jude 9.

A Tribute From Manchuria.
Rev. A. V. Bryan, writing from Port Arthur, Manchuria, about the value of Christian Endeavor, said:
"When I think of the great help Christian Endeavor has been to the church at large I wonder that any one, especially the pastors, can criticize it. It seems to me that the organization was begun at just the right time. When I was a boy there was no place in the church for those who were not born in that church. They were set aside by the older element and told to wait. Your organization gave a chance to those who otherwise would have been lost to the church. And I recognize the great change that has come over the church when I see the younger generation coming out to the foreign field and see the Christian nurture and culture they have, which place them far ahead of what I was at the same time of life. In Japan there are military academies that are taking young boys and training them for future military service. It must be so as long as this country is a military power. You are preparing the future church army, and any pastor who is interested, as he should be, in the spread of the church ought to help you in any way he can. If criticisms are made of your organization, there are many who find fault with the churches, but the only thing to do is to recognize that neither is perfect, but always striving for better things."

A Gift From Carnegie.
Andrew Carnegie has given to Wells college \$30,000 for the establishment of the Frances Cleveland library in honor of Mrs. Cleveland, who is a Wells graduate. The president of this college, it will be remembered, is Dr. George M. Ward, who was the second general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

HER SMILE.

Where Other Things Failed It Worked Wonders.

By EDWARD C. BINGHAM.
(Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.)

I am an attorney in a village about which cluster a number of prosperous farmers.

One day a man named Hugh Jorbert came into my office and asked me to take a case for him. Jorbert was thirty-two years old and a fine specimen of a man. He was well looking, well off and a bachelor. When he stated his case I was astonished. A young widow from the city, twenty-four years old, had spent a summer in the neighborhood and had turned the heads of half the young men who had met her. Jorbert wished me to bring suit for him against her for \$25,000 for breach of promise to marry him.

No such suit had ever before been brought in the county. Such a suit had rarely anywhere been entered by a man against a woman, and Jorbert was the last man I should ever suspect of wishing to demand damages for his blighted affections.

I endeavored to dissuade him from taking action in the matter, saying that it would only injure him in the community and would do no good. Now and again one of these fascinations are let loose on the community and do a lot of harm among the men; there was no way to stop them or to punish them; the best way was to ignore them. If men were so foolish as to be duped by them they must take the consequences.

But Jorbert was bent on pressing his suit, so I wrote a preliminary note to the widow, informing her that I was instructed by my client to claim damages for his wounded affections and would be pleased to receive from her a



"I SAW THE JUDGE."

proposition for settlement. Although it was September, she had not yet returned to the city, and within a day or two she came into my office.

Mrs. Kate Alvord was unique. Small, slender, with a black eye never at rest and a perpetual smile forever playing about a pair of exquisitely cut lips, she appeared to be quite able to walk through a whole regiment of men, mowing them down as she proceeded. She had not been in the office five minutes before I began to feel myself coming under a spell. I endeavored to induce her to consider the matter in hand seriously, but failed. I asked her if she proposed to settle or stand suit. She smiled and said that she hadn't made up her mind. I proposed that she have an interview with my client. She smiled again and replied, "Not at present." When she left me not one step had been taken toward compromising the case or fighting it. I had gained no evidence from her as to how far the matter had gone between her and my client, whether he had a good or a poor case, whether she would settle or fight, whether she really cared anything for him or not. Indeed, I was no better informed than I had been before she came into the office.

Nevertheless one thing I had learned. It was this. Mrs. Alvord was a witch. I was a bachelor and had never been in the slightest degree affected by any woman. Yet here within half an hour a woman had infatuated me. When she had left me with such a smile as she might have given me had I been her attorney instead of Jorbert's, and the door closing shut her from my view, it seemed as if I had taken hashish or some other drug to set my brain waltzing through paradise. I spent the afternoon attempting to fix my mind on my routine work, but despite all I could do I was still talking with the young widow about a suit I was to bring against her for breach of promise, which seemed to me ridiculous.

Within a week the widow came to see me three times. Her object, so she said, was to find a way out of the matter. It occurred to me that she was more likely to find her way into another matter of the same kind, with me for accuser. The second week she did not need to come to my office, for

I found myself constantly going to her home. We were still engaged upon the question of avoiding—at least I thought we were—a trial of the case, but got so nearer a solution. Then all of a sudden the lady returned to the city, leaving matters just where they had stood from the first.

I put into operation the legal machinery preliminary to a trial. I am bound to admit that Jorbert had a good case. There was very little evidence in writing, but what there was would count for a good deal. For my part, having made the acquaintance of the widow, I did not attach any serious meaning to what she had written, but the cold pen and ink words apparently meant quite enough to justify a finding for the plaintiff. I laid out my plan of attack, got my written evidence all where I could lay my hands on it and put all the papers in the safe pending the trial. But I did not put the widow in the safe. That is, I put her there, but she would not stay there. She was constantly looking at me from anywhere, nowhere, with those eyes of hers and that imperturbable smile, as much as to say: "Dear me! What a funny affair this is!"

When the case came up for trial I made the discovery that a young lawyer just admitted to the bar, one of the men whose hearts she had wrecked, was to conduct her case. I also learned that the defendant had been in town a fortnight, and, although she had not been to see me, she had made the acquaintance of the judge before whom the case would be tried. I knew then that I had nothing to hope for in the way of rulings from that judge. I considered it fortunate that the jury would not be impeached until the beginning of the trial or she would doubtless hold every one of them by the heartstrings. As they were being selected and she was asked if she objected to a juror she said, "Oh, no, not the slightest," and smiled, just smiled at him; that's all she needed to do to make sure that he would find a verdict for her.

For my part, I found a temporary antidote in my professional position. I became absorbed in my work of placing my evidence before the jury in its most favorable light. Though I say it myself, I did my work well and made a very strong case. As for the defense, there was no defense made worthy of the name. But all the while the widow sat in the presence of the court and smiled. If the judge was called upon to make a ruling she smiled at him and he ruled in her favor. If I was making a strong point against her she smiled at me and I desisted; she smiled at the jury, the spectators, the reporters—any one, every one in the courtroom.

When the evidence was all in and the rebuttal had been made—or, rather, had not been made—the case was submitted to the jury. I knew before they retired that the widow had made the impression on them, as she had on every one, that the whole affair was a farce, besides having captivated them. They were out ten minutes and returned, finding for the plaintiff and awarding a damage of 2 cents.

A very small sum to pay for a broken heart.

When the widow left the courtroom every man in it arose and bowed to her as she passed out. She smiled on us all. It was not a smile of triumph; it was a smile of good will. Any other kind than the latter was not to be conceived of from this woman, who seemed to possess a heart big enough to take in all mankind.

The matter being settled, I saw no reason why I should not call upon Mrs. Alvord. As I entered I met her attorney coming out. He looked like a man bent on suicide. Strange to say, his condition did not prevent me from taking his place, proposing to the widow and receiving in reply a smile and a refusal. I had not got a block away from the house when I saw the judge who had conducted the trial walking in the direction from which I had come. I knew that he was going to follow in my footsteps and to meet the same fate. I could not learn that any of the jurymen tumbled in on me and the judge, but none of them had any acquaintance with the widow.

A few days after the trial and our defeat Jorbert came into my office to settle up. He was the only man connected with the case who had had no connection with it except to bring the suit. Of all of us he seemed in the most contemptible position. The jury had virtually snubbed him by deciding in his favor and assuming that his broken heart was worth but two cents. But he showed no mortification at his defeat. I assumed that, having done the best he could to show the condemnation of the woman who had ensnared him, he was content to let the matter rest. He paid my charges and went away.

Soon after this I received a note from Mrs. Alvord asking me if there would be an appeal. I replied that I had not received from my client any notification of such. This brought another note in which the writer said that if the plaintiff thought of making an appeal she would prefer that he make it to her instead of in the courts.

At last after all this fuss, after winning over not only her opponent's counsel (myself), but judge and jury, this woman had shown her colors. Cramming back my feelings, I sent my client the note.

He wrote me a reply directing me to inform the late defendant to his suit that, having shown her methods to the world as a caution signal to all young men, he had no further interest in the affair.

This was my last official act in the case. The widow went back to the city engaged to the plaintiff and is now Mrs. Jorbert.

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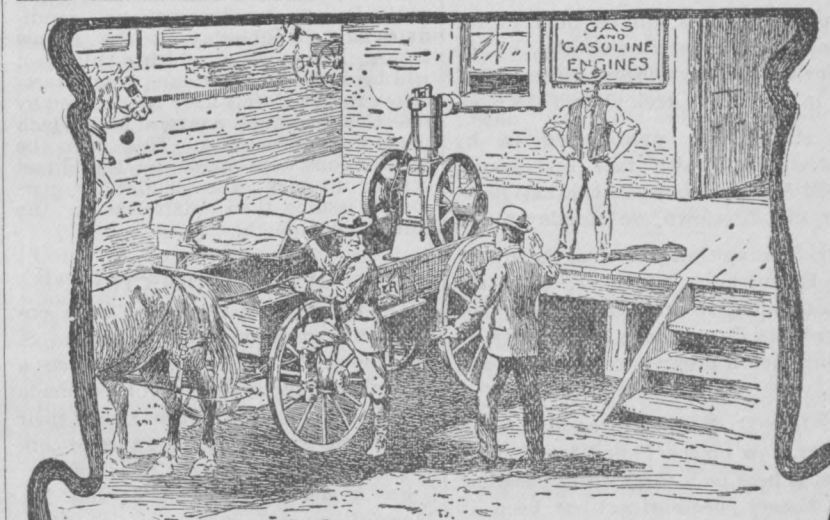
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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mr. Lloyd Basehoar, of Littlestown, spent several days with Mr. Harold Mehning.

Miss Josephine Elliot is spending some time in Washington, with her sister, Mrs. Charles Smith.

Miss Lillie B. Hess, left on Wednesday morning, for the Maryland Homeopathic Hospital, Baltimore, for treatment.

Mr. Lester Angell has returned from his trip to the West, and will again enter D. J. Hesson's store, as salesman, next Monday.

Mr. Russell R. Hockensmith has purchased the farm of Mr. J. A. P. Garner, on the Uniontown road, the price paid being \$6000.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Belt and son, of Westminster, are spending their vacation with relatives and friends, in this place and vicinity.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Kelley, of this place, died on Monday morning. Burial in the afternoon in the Lutheran cemetery.

Mrs. R. H. Sheffer and daughter, of Glen Rock, Pa., spent a portion of the week on her annual visit to her father, Mr. Michael Humbert.

A midnight freight is not so bad, but one that snorts and clatters around for two hours, about 5 o'clock in the morning, is an invention of Satan.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Madison Lloyd and child, of Baltimore, have been visiting relatives in Taneytown. Mrs. Lloyd was Miss Bessie Fair, before marriage.

Regular services will be held in the Taneytown Presbyterian church, by the pastor, this Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and in the Piney Creek church at 2 p. m.

A straw ride, participated in by eighteen Taneytown lads and lasses, visited Misses Bernice and Ethel Basehoar, of Littlestown, on Monday night.

Mr. Sterling Galt, editor of the up-to-date Emmitsburg Chronicle, paid the RECORD office an appreciated visit, last Saturday. Emmitsburg is fortunate in having such a progressive Editor as Mr. Galt.

Mr. John D. Forney, formerly of this district, now on the Philadelphia police force, is here on a three weeks vacation. Mrs. Forney (nee Shriver) has been in the neighborhood visiting, for some time.

Mr. James Rodgers, on Calvin T. Fringer's farm, near town, lost a fine horse, on Tuesday. In some way, while out in pasture, it had one of its hind legs so badly broken that it was necessary to kill it.

Dr. Harry C. Preston, who removed from Harney to Manchester, last week, fell from a wagon while helping to unload his goods, and broke two ribs. He was later removed to his father's home, in Hampstead, where he will remain until well again.

Mr. John S. Bower and daughter, Grace, who have been away for seven or eight weeks, the former in Kansas and the West, and the latter in Harrisburg, returned home, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Bower was visiting his mother, brothers, and other relatives.

Mrs. A. S. McNair, of Crescent, Oklahoma, in renewing her subscription, says: "Fruit is very plentiful here, both peaches and apples. Alberta peaches are the largest I ever saw. Cotton has the appearance of a good crop, as we have had late rains."

The Reformed congregation is trying the weekly envelope system, for the purpose of raising money for Pastor's salary and current expenses. Each member is asked to voluntarily contribute a stated amount, each week, whether present at services or not. The plan is a good one, as it represents system and regularity in contributing to necessary expenses.

Col. David Mackintosh, son and wife, of Baltimore county, and Stephenson A. Williams, of Belair, passed through Taneytown Thursday morning, homeward bound from a long horseback trip. They called on Judge Clabaugh, with whom they are well acquainted. Mr. Williams was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1903.

The northern section of Carroll perhaps does not realize how fortunate it has been in growing such a fine corn crop. We had a few good local rains, at the right time, which brought the crop nearly, if not fully, up to the average, while within a few miles in nearly every direction, the crop is very short, and in some sections almost a total failure. Farmers ought to be extremely thankful, if they are not.

Save up \$1.00 for a season ticket for the entertainment course, this winter. Five excellent programs—one a month—beginning in November. The talent engaged costs considerably more than that of last year, and it is confidently stated to be worth more. Taneytown will get the benefit of the same class of entertainments given at the big Chautauquas. Tickets will soon be offered—be sure to get one or more. Full announcement later.

Miss Hannah Gillelan, of Emmitsburg, is visiting Mrs. William Mehning.

Mrs. Arthur Coombs, of Hanover, Pa., spent the week with Mrs. Amos Wantz.

Mrs. G. W. Clabaugh, accompanied by Miss Amelia Annan, left for Omaha, Nebraska, on Tuesday.

Harvest Home Services will be held in the Grace Reformed church, Taneytown, this Sunday morning. At Keyville in the afternoon.

Mrs. J. C. Ord and daughter, Veda, of Chevy Chase, Md., and Mr. Walter Maguire, of South Bethlehem, Pa., are visiting at Mr. Geo. H. Birnie's.

Some of our citizens are very much annoyed by the almost constant use of express wagons and velocipedes on our sidewalks. These playthings cause an immense amount of nerve-racking noise, especially when accompanied by the shrill voices of numerous "kids," who monopolize the walks as though they were their own private play ground. It is all right for children to have lots of outdoor play, but it does seem as though our more sedate citizens have rights and feelings which ought to be considered.

On Thursday evening a "farewell" party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bankard, in honor of Miss Edith Wisotzkey, of Baltimore, who spent several weeks here, and will return home on Saturday. Refreshments were served and a pleasant evening was spent in games and music. Those in attendance were Misses Edith Wisotzkey, Elsie Beard, Lillian Sell, Clara Bowersox, Anna May Bowersox, Myrtle Lambert, Mary Hesson, Mabel Leister, Ellen Long, Messrs. Harold Mehning, Mervin Fuss, Roy Phillips, Ralph Sell, Percy Mehning, and Roy Beard.

Chairman Murray Vandiver, of the Democratic State Central Committee, on Tuesday, issued a call for a meeting of the Democratic Congressional candidates next Wednesday at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, at which a platform will be made for their campaign. Heretofore the platforms have been issued by the Congressional conventions, which made the nominations. This year the nominations were made by the direct system of voting, the candidates personally issuing their platforms in the primary campaign.

A NOVEL INTRODUCTION.

The Dr. Howard Company have entered into an arrangement with R. S. McKinney's drug store, by which a special introductory offer will be made of 25 cents on the 50 cent size of their celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia.

So remarkably successful has Dr. Howard's Specific been in curing constipation, dyspepsia and all forms of liver trouble, that R. S. McKinney will return the price paid in every case where it does not give relief.

R. S. McKinney has been able to secure only a limited supply, so every one who wishes to be cured of dyspepsia or constipation should call upon him at once or send him 25 cents by mail and get 60 doses of the best medicine ever made, on this special half price introductory offer, with his personal guarantee to refund the money if the specific does not cure.

Pawn Homes to Buy Autos.

New York, September 4.—An extended inquiry has shown that there are upward of 400,000 automobiles in the United States, approximately valued at \$600,000,000. It is estimated that one-half of this vast sum is invested in automobiles for commercial purposes and actual utility to replace the work of horses, but that the other \$300,000,000 is invested in autos for pleasure, outdoor sport and luxurious living.

The inquiry, covering a period of five years, shows a tremendous growth in the automobile industry. It also shows that there is a desire on the part of a great number of persons to own automobiles even at the expense of their homes. In the Middle West, Far West and parts of the South the inquiry shows that a large percentage of automobiles have been purchased by people upon mortgages given on the vehicles on their homes.

In Minneapolis, it is reported, one automobile firm holds mortgages on 1,500 homes. In Wisconsin the mortgages on autos and other property for the purchase price are estimated at \$4,000,000. Nebraska has \$9,000,000 in mortgages based on auto purchases; in Kansas the estimate is \$4,000,000 in the last three years. The money tightness in Iowa is charged to the same condition. In Indianapolis more than 2,000 persons are reported to have given mortgages recently to buy automobiles. In Wyoming only 5 per cent of auto purchasers are represented by mortgages, but it is reported that 15 per cent of the purchasers are persons who cannot afford the luxury.

In the East the reports indicate that there are fewer mortgages, and in thrifty New England the custom does not appear in the records. From the Western and Southwestern Sections and in some parts of the East the reports show that the bankers and other financial interests are refusing accommodations to borrowers for the purpose of purchasing automobiles.

We want a few good canvassers to solicit subscriptions to the CARROLL RECORD, especially in the middle and southern sections of this county. Those of some age and experience preferred, but almost any intelligent person, who will thoroughly canvass his or her neighborhood, may answer our purpose. The work to be done from Sept. 15 to Oct. 30. Write for our proposition.

The great cities of the world rank in population, as follows: London, New York, Paris, St. Petersburg, Tokio, Berlin, Chicago, Vienna, Canton, Pekin, Philadelphia.

Always The Unexpected.

Mrs. Silas Bennett was a philosopher. On a certain dismal occasion some of the neighboring women were condoling with her. With commendable cheerfulness she replied:

"I've reared four girls and three boys, expectin' every time they'd be red-headed like their grandpapa Bennett, and yet they ain't."

"An' I've worried considerable over smallpox breakin' out in my big family. So far 'tain't."

"Last summer, during July and August, and mebbe part of September, I was real melancholic, fearin' I'd got an appendix, but I guess I ain't."

"An' through it all it never once occurred to me that I'd be the one to fall through them old meetin' house steps and break my leg in two places, but I be."

Poor Pickings.

The new boarder had never been on a farm before. She was filled with interest and delight in everything she saw. On the morning after her arrival she saw Mrs. Howe apparently picking berries from some pretty green plants beyond the wall as she strolled in the road.

"Those are charming little plants," she said, pausing, with her eyes fixed on a pall which hung on Mrs. Howe's arm. "What kind of berries grow on those? Does it take long to fill a pall like that?"

Mrs. Howe looked down into the pall with a meditative air and answered the second question.

"I should hope 'twould," she replied. "What kind of berries are they?"

"Tater bugs," said Mrs. Howe as she made another contribution to the depths of the pall.—Youth's Companion.

Public Speaking Explained.

The Japanese visitor to the city was asked to make an after dinner speech. He arose and began quaintly.

"I often wonder," he said, "why it is you Americans will hinder your digestion by making these after dinner speeches. We Japanese rest after our meals. It is much better. I know that I traveled with a Japanese legation over the United States, and everywhere the Americans would make us dine, then ask us for speeches afterward. We would much rather have dined at our hotels and retired afterward to rest for the following day. I asked some one why it was, this universal after dinner speechmaking among the American men at public dinners, and he replied that the American man never had a chance to say anything at home and that was why."—New York Press.

Had a Good Reason.

Dan, a colored man, was employed as porter in a mercantile establishment in a town in Florida, and his duties required him to have the store swept by 7 o'clock in the morning. He had been late for many mornings, and on the sixteenth consecutive time his employer remonstrated with him thus: "Dan, why can't you get here on time?"

"Well, Mr. L," said Dan, "yer see, I live the other side of Mount Hermon cemetery and can't always get yere on time."

"Why in the world do you live so far from your work?" said his employer.

Without a moment's hesitation Dan responded.

"Yer see, it's dis yere way, Mr. L.—I'll be honest' wid yer—I wants a home beyond the grave."

Testing His Scales.

"Thank heaven James has quit calling me Baby!" said the woman who weighs over 200 pounds. "A strange butcher shamed him out of it. It was done unconsciously too. That is why it was so effective. Since I began to diet I have been weighed often. The other day when James was buying liver for the cat he remarked that he wished there were reliable scales in the neighborhood to weigh Baby on."

"Said the butcher, 'Bring her down here.'"

"Thanks," said James; "I will." "James told me the butcher was expecting us, so we went. He was ready for us. He had rigged up a nice little shawl arrangement suspended from the hanging scales to put baby in, and then he was introduced to—me. James hasn't called me Baby since."—New York Times.

What men want is not talent, it is purpose; not the powers to achieve, but the will to labor.—Bulwer-Lytton.

Notice to Creditors.

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

HEZEKIAH BAKER,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of March, 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1910.

JOHN A. C. BAKER, Administrator.

Ohio & Kentucky Horses

Will receive an express load Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Saturday, Sept. 10, 1910. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR, HANOVER, PA.

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 or a date, counted as one word. Cash in advance, unless other terms are mutually agreed upon. Postage stamps received as cash.

EGGS WANTED! Also Young Guineas, 1½ to 1½ lbs.; Young Chickens, 2 pounds, 12 cents, clear of feed; Old chickens, 11c lb.; 500 old Roosters wanted. Good Squabs, 22c to 25c a pair; Young Ducks, 3 lbs. and over; **Good Calves 7½c** 50c for delivering. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning.

—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

LOST.—My Pension Certificate and discharge, in Taneytown, on Tuesday, in long pocketbook. Finder please return to J. H. Diffendal, or RECORD Office.—WM. T. WELLING.

FOR SALE.—Sow and 6 Pigs, by J. W. M. MARRING, near Barlow.

CIDER MAKING, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, each week.—W. L. CROUSE, Middleburg. 9-9-4t.

BOOK-BINDING.—I am making up a shipment of books for binding. Magazines of all kinds bound in 1 vol. at from 60¢ to 85¢. Old books of all kinds—Bibles, Hymnals, etc., rebound, almost equal to new. Will ship about Oct. 1,—the only shipment made this year. Bring in your work promptly.—F. B. ENGLAR, Taneytown. 9-9-3t

FRESH COW for sale.—EDWARD S. HARNER, near Basehoar's Mill.

FOR PEACHES, telephone or address, L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg, Md.

SOW and 9 pigs 4 weeks old for sale by.—P. H. SHRIVER. 9-3-2t.

HIVES OF BEES for sale by.—MRS. SALLIE SELBY, Uniontown. 9-3-3t.

MAYBERRY BAND will hold a festival, on Sept. 10th., commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m., and at night, Music furnished by the colored Band of New Windsor. 9-3-2t.

AUTO, (Winton), 5 Passenger, 24 H. P., detachable tonneau. Extremely powerful engine.—For sale by E. L. FLEAGLE. 9-3-2t

PUBLIC SALE of property of the late MARY C. ROOF, Keyville, on Saturday, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock, instead of 1 o'clock. 9-3-2t.

WANTED.—COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE requires the services of a representative in Taneytown to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. CAMP, "The Cosmopolitan" Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City. 9-3-3t

EXCURSION.—The Junior Mechanics of New Windsor, will run an Excursion from Smithsburg to Baltimore. Sept. 10, 1910. See Posters. 8-27-3t.

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, on Sept. 12-17, for the practice of his profession. 8-20-4t

CIDER-MAKING and Apple Butter Boiling. Operating days remainder of August, Thursday only of each week. During September, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week. Drop me a postal and engage your date. —CHAS. E. MYERS, Harney, Md. 8-13-4t.

DWELLING along Railroad for sale. Apply to J. W. M. HULL, Taneytown. 7-30-4t

CIDER AND APPLE BUTTER. Will make cider and boil butter, Thursday of each week, until further notice.—C. E. MYERS, Harney. 7-16-4t

FOR SALE.—12-light Chandelier, 2-light extension Chandelier, and Hall Lamp, used in Presbyterian church. Apply JOHN E. DAVIDSON or R. S. MCKINNEY, Taneytown, Md. 6-11-4t

PUBLIC SALE OF Dwelling and Store In Mayberry, Md.

The undersigned will sell on the premises, in Mayberry, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24th., 1910, at 1 o'clock, her small property consisting of a lot and garden, with a good frame

DWELLING AND STORE ROOM, good stable and other necessary buildings, all in fine condition. There is a well of water at the door, and the location is all that could be desired, for either home or business.

Possession will be given April 1, 1911. Will leave \$500.00 in the property, on 5% judgment, if desired.

MRS. JENNIE B. HELTEBRIDGE. 9-9-3t

No Trespassing.

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading, weekly, until December 12 for 25 cents, cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises, with dog, gun or trap, for the purpose of taking game in any manner; nor for fishing, or in any way injuring or destroying property. All persons so trespassing render themselves liable to the enforcement of law in such cases, without notice.

Althoff, Jos. E. Kiser, William Bankard, Howard Kootz, Mrs. Ida Clonscher, David F. Hahn, Newton J. Judge Clabaugh, Moser, Charles Dutterer, Eli M. Noll, Frank Diehl, Geo. H. Shriver, Percy H. Eyer, David F. Sandle, George Feaser, Birnie Teeter, John Flickinger, Wm. H.

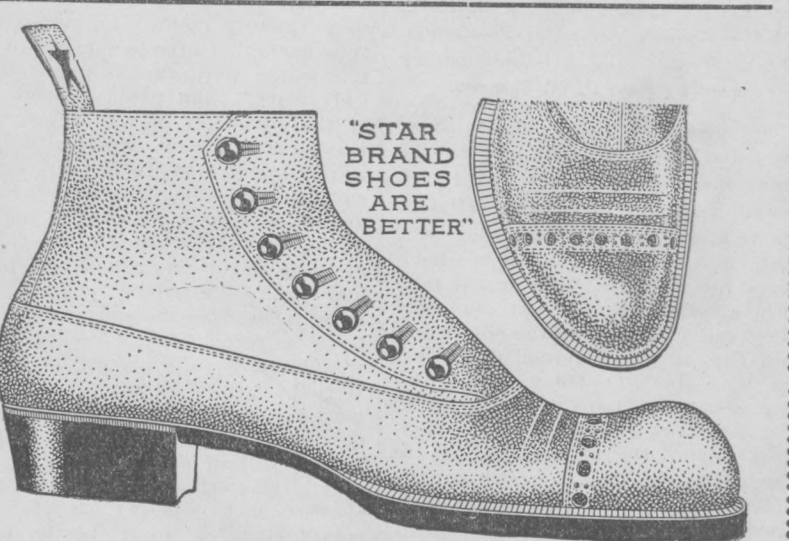
Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder for cleansing and beautifying the teeth. Make the teeth white and purifies the breath. 10c bottle.—Get at MCKELLIP'S. 10-23-6m

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

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.



STYLE, COMFORT AND QUALITY

There is a whole lot of style in this honestly made, comfortably fashioned, Shoe for men. But that is just what you always expect of a "Star Brand" Shoe, and the longer you wear "Stars" the surer you are that the fit, comfort and quality is always there.

As we happen to have dozens of styles of Men's "Stars" in all known leathers, and at all prices, we cannot describe them here. You will have to see these "Better" Shoes, and, we shall anticipate the pleasure of seeing you in our store shortly.

"Star" Shoes for Ladies. If your Foot is Pretty show it.

If you glance over our stock of "Society Star" Shoes you will conclude that all women may have pretty feet by simply wearing these Shoes.

Also Heavy and Medium Weight Shoes.

Boys' School Suits.

All the New Fall Styles in Boys' Clothing. A large variety to select from. Bigger and better assortment than ever before.

School Shoes for Boys and Girls

A complete Line of Heavy and Light Weight Shoes—button and lace.

FASHIONABLE HEADWEAR.

New Fall Shapes in Hats.

All the New Hats are here; the latest headgear for Fall and Winter has arrived. Soft Hats in the newest shapes, and the fashionable models in Derbies.



REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

at Taneytown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Sept. 1, 1910.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$54,876.90
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	14.38
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	1,429.23
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	325,184.03
Mortgages and Judgments of record	10,540.00
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	6,000.00
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	55,550.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	328.24
Checks and other cash items	26.90
Due from approved Reserve Agents	19,618.83
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$576.00
Gold Coin	1,101.00
Silver Coin	725.38
Nickels and Cents	136.72
Total	\$560,079.96

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, interest Taxes paid	22,954.04
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	1,704.16
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to check	\$54,925.56
Certificates of Deposit	736.02
Certified Checks	114.39
Deposits (time)	
Certificates of Deposit	433,009.16
Trust Deposits	6,688.03
Total	\$560,079.96

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CARROLL COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

at Uniontown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Sept. 1, 1910.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$25,406.17
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	151,254.10
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	5,500.00
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	35,757.00
Mortgages and Judgments of record	1,162.56
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	10,827.89
Due from approved Reserve Agents	
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$1,556.00
Gold Coin	50.00
Silver Coin	105.25
Nickels and Cents	53.32
Total	\$231,702.29

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, interest Taxes paid	4,765.53
Dividends unpaid	80.60
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to check	\$15,759.19
Certificates of Deposit	549.32
Deposits (time)	
Savings	7,298.55
Certificates of Deposit	163,249.10
Total	\$231,702.29

I, Jesse P. Garner, Treasurer of the above-named Institution do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JESSE P. GARNER, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of September, 1910.

MILTON A. ZOLLIKOFFER, Notary Public.

CORRECT ATTEST: JACOB J. WEAVER, JR., W. P. ENGLAR, LUTHER KEMP.

The Piper. Tom, Tom, the piper's son, Learned to play when he was young, But the only tune that he could play Was "Over the Hills and Far Away!"

Tom with his pipe made such a noise That he pleased both the girls and boys, And they stopped to hear him play "Over the Hills and Far Away!"

LADY WANTED

To introduce our very complete Fall line of beautiful wool suitings, wash fabrics, fancy waistings, silks, handkerchiefs, petticoats, etc. Up-to-date N. Y. City Patterns. Fine line on the market. Dealing direct with the mills you will find our prices low. If others can make \$10.00 to \$20.00 weekly you can also. Samples, full instructions in next sample case, shipped express prepaid. No money required. Exclusive territory. Write for particulars. Be first to apply.

Standard Dress Goods Co., Dept. 5