

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

There are numerous cases of diphtheria in both Hanover and Waynesboro, Pa.

Baust church union Sunday School will hold an entertainment, on Christmas night; or if the weather be unfavorable, on the following Tuesday night. The public is cordially invited.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science, died last Sunday night, at her home in Boston, after an illness of nine days. It is not expected that her death will greatly, if at all, effect the doctrines and teachings of the organization.

From a pulpit at Blairsville, Pa., on Sunday, a Presbyterian pastor apologized for having declared in a sermon that the governor-elect of Pennsylvania, at that time a candidate, had been in a state of beastly intoxication upon a specified occasion. He apologized because his utterance was untrue, his declaration having been boldly made upon mere hearsay. Incidentally he saves himself from having to appear as the defendant in a libel suit.

Two hundred feet will be the maximum height of buildings in Chicago hereafter. A committee of the whole, the City Council decided that no building shall be erected in Chicago in the future of greater height than 200 feet. The present building code limits the height to 260 feet. The Council agreed to give those real estate men and investors who have planned to erect skyscrapers in the downtown district a longer respite. It decided that the new provision should not go into effect until July 1, 1911.

In his spick-and-span, deodorized and disinfected barn near Montclair, N. J., the owner of a large dairy was horrified a few days ago on realizing that dust actually was in the place. A gleam of sunlight through a knot-hole shone on the floating dust particles. Thereupon the dairy owner gave orders that before milking time the tail of every cow was to be sprayed with filtered water from an atomizer. Now when the cows swing their tails while milking is under way there is no likelihood of their switching contaminating dust into the pails.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is to make a two-months' tour through the country, visiting practically every State outside of New England. He said recently that it was impossible to announce any of his speaking dates, except those of six lectures at the University of California, which are to begin on March 23. The ex-President will leave New York in the first week in March. His first stops will be in the South, probably in Georgia, where he was enthusiastically received on his Fall tour. After visiting the Southern States and completing his course of lectures in California he will zigzag throughout the West. He says he has received three thousands invitations to speak.

Why there are few Constables.

(For the RECORD.)

I notice from the report of our Grand Jury that they again call the attention of the County Commissioners to the fact that they have so few constables in the county. We have 13 districts in the county, with only 7 constables, and two of those are in one district. I have been one of them for going on 18 years, will give in my own opinion what I think is the cause. It is not the fault of the Commissioners, but of the people. In place of supporting us as constables when they have any collecting to do, in place of giving it to us they give it to the Justices of the Peace; we have to bond in the sum of \$2000. for that purpose and seldom or never get any of it to do. We have to bond and be responsible but the Justices don't. We have to take what we get.

If we get a summons for a plaintiff, or defendant, and go 4 or 5 miles we get 45¢; they get 75¢ to \$1.05 for a witness we get 20¢; they get 25¢ for issuing the summons, then in some cases we get from 25¢ to \$1.00 to notify a tenant; if they can reach him they do it for us and make it themselves.

So you can see very readily why there are so few constables. A short time ago I said to one of our prominent business men, "Why don't you give me your collecting?" The answer was, "I didn't know you did collecting."

B. S. MILLER,

Christmas Shopping.

Taneytown has exceptionally good stores, at all seasons of the year. All lines are excellently represented, and competition is keen, which means that shoppers have almost large city advantages and but little real necessity for going away from home for purchases of any kind; and this is especially true, right now, in the height of the Christmas season.

Readers of the RECORD should find special interest in our advertising columns, just now, for it would be hard to find, anywhere, more attractive stocks than our advertisers display. But, there is a warning to be served, even if it does no good. Don't put off your Christmas shopping until the week before Christmas! Do as much as possible of it next week!

You may want something that is not in stock, so give your dealer ample time to order it in for you. But, even if your wants can be well supplied, don't wait until the last day or two. Put a little good business sense in your Christmas buying, even if you don't feel like doing it. It will pay you, and the merchants will appreciate it. Buy early!

A Fatal Driving Accident.

A driving accident, which resulted fatally to Mr. Robert Lyles, colored, occurred on Saturday night, or rather, at an early hour on Sunday morning, at Mr. Wm. H. Clutz's quarry, on the Taneytown side of the Piney Creek bridge, on the Gettysburg road. Lyles, and a companion, Herbert Matthews, both of Gettysburg, had been spending the evening in Taneytown.

They left town for home about midnight, or later, Lyles doing the driving, while Matthews sat in the buggy asleep. On approaching the Piney Creek bridge, for some unknown cause, the horse was guided off the road, sharply to the right, at Mr. Wm. H. Clutz's to the brink of a stone quarry, where horse, buggy and men, fell into the quarry from a height of 18 or 20 feet. Lyles was instantly killed, due to concussion of the brain, while his companion, Matthews, was considerably cut and bruised, but not otherwise seriously hurt, perhaps falling in part on Lyles.

It is thought by some that owing to the night being dark the wrong road was taken, and that Lyles, on finding that he was wrong, attempted to turn around, not knowing of the quarry, and by this means caused the accident. The quarry is not at all dangerous to public travel, as it is on private property and not easy to reach from the main road.

Matthews is not sure how long he lay insensible in the quarry, but when he came to his senses sufficiently to understand his surroundings, disengaged himself from the wreck, and went to the home of Mr. M. M. Marshall, nearby, for help, after which assistance was summoned from town. The body of Lyles was brought to Justice Diffendal's and Matthews was given the necessary medical attention. This occurred about 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

The horse was not seriously injured, but the buggy was badly wrecked. The body of Lyles was afterwards taken to C. O. Fuss's undertaking establishment, and later to Frederick for burial. Friends of the pair, in Gettysburg, were accompanied with by telephone, and arrived here early Sunday morning. In the evening, Matthews was taken to Gettysburg. The dead man was 23 years of age, and has a sister living in Frederick.

Justice Diffendal considered it unnecessary to hold an inquest, as the affair was clearly an accident.

The Influence of the Press.

(EDITOR CARROLL RECORD.)

I was so much pleased with your editorial in last week's RECORD, on the influence of the press, that I feel justified in commenting on it. Take away the influence of the press, and a mighty influence will have departed. No doubt many readers of your valuable paper see differently to-day because of that article; many persons do not care to think, others are not capable; in either case they are subjects for influence, and these two classes are in the majority, hence the Editor has a large class to deal with. If he presents new ideas, subjects not of everyday talk, and they are strikingly advocated, if only a few are interested others will hear of it, and the future of that paper is assured, so long as the people can be interested.

When Horace Greeley established the *Tribune*, it was a venture, but his taste for journalism enabled him to present subjects so pleasingly that men differing widely, read his paper, and the result was an increase in circulation, and a widespread influence for the Republican party. No other man had the fame of Greeley as a journalist. What is tame reading from one man's view, is romance from another's, uplifting and educational from another's, and that paper's influence grows most that is sustained by facts and character.

When the Baltimore *Sun* advocated the election of McKinley, it did it from a purely financial conviction, as Bryan's Silver question was offensive to the commercial men. The *Sun's* influence over the State's electoral vote for McKinley. In how many other instances has this, and other papers, left their party, and used every influence in their power to promote the public good? At such times the papers do wield an influence, but when trickery in politics is paramount, the paper's influence that indorses this scheme, loses its influence and respect.

The readers are not averse to accepting an innovation, when good accrues from it. The tie that used to bind men to party is not so strong to-day, as in the past, hence the desire to know has increased; the only way for the people to get information is through the papers. Local papers get nearer to the people than the city papers, for usually the Editor is known to the subscribers, and if highly thought of, this gives his words weight, and often his subscribers consult with him, as I have known, and his word was law.

If he criticizes a man, the people take for granted he knows what he is talking about, and say "the paper says so." This calls to my mind a subscriber of the Frederick *Examiner* 50 years ago. He had been a subscriber for years and when asked what he thought of the political status, he always replied, "Wait until the *Examiner* comes." Here was a childlike confidence, always willing to abide by what this once popular paper expressed. He was happy in his decision, and no doubt the woods are full of just such readers of the local papers, and dear Editor of the CARROLL RECORD, your influence has the same far-reaching benefit.

Could you hear men and women, as they sit around the lamp at night, read what is said, you and most Editors would smile to see how well your papers are received. With the hope that your influence will spread in ever widening circles, until all mankind consults able authorities such as the good newspapers, I commend the expanding press to all.

ALPHA,

Emmitsburg, Md.

A new paper, the *Evening Post*, will be started in Frederick city, some time this month.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

The Feeling Prevails that Not Much New Legislation Will Pass.

The assembling of both houses of Congress was attended by a strong undercurrent reflecting the recent political upheaval, and there was an air of interest and uncertainty attaching even to the more or less perfunctory preliminaries, that was distinctly felt. Many of the defeated Republicans were almost jolly, as though they welcome, rather than regret, retirement, and there was anything but a funeral air present.

Speaker Cannon, especially, was in fine humor, and never in his life did he appear more completely at ease with the present and future than when he called the House to order at noon, on Monday.

Mr. Clark, the prospective Democratic speaker, received an ovation, possibly born in part of a lively appreciation of favors to come from him at the next session. Both houses adjourned shortly after roll-call; of the 88 Senators, only 8 were absent, while of the 391 members of the House, 348 answered to their names.

The President's message, which was read on Tuesday, is very lengthy, comprising about 38,000 words. It contains the usual fare of all such documents—praised by many according to the shade of political opinion—but the opinion seems to be that it would be much more effective if expressed in one-third the number of words. Insurgent Republicans are not satisfied with the recommendations as to the tariff, but the general impression conveyed by the message's that it is safe and sane, and statesman-like. The chief recommendations are as follows:

That the present tariff board be made a permanent commission to gather information for the scientific revision of the tariff on one schedule at a time.

That funds be provided to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to enter upon a valuation of all railroads.

An act empowering the Supreme Court to make new rules of procedure so as to cheapen the cost of litigation and expedite final judgment. Restriction of the right of appeal to the Supreme Court so as to relieve it of the burden of unimportant cases, and bring before it only those involving construction of the Constitution or the constitutionality of a statute.

That all postmaster-ships of every class, all local offices in the various departments, and all except the highest positions in the diplomatic and consular service be put under the civil service.

Restriction of the franking privilege by providing special stamps for all Government mail to be transported free, these stamps to be issued on requisition only.

Establishment of a parcels post on all rural free delivery routes.

Reorganization of the customs service by abandoning custom houses at unimportant points, abolishing useless offices, putting the surveyor of the port under the collector and abolishing the position of naval officer.

Appropriations for public buildings to meet the needs of the Government only, to be under control of a board of experts.

No more river and harbor bills made up to please local interests, appropriations to be made only upon broad plans worked out by army engineers.

Fortification of the Panama Canal at a cost of \$19,000,000.

Prohibiting an inter-state railroad from owning or controlling any line of steamships engaged in the trade through the Panama Canal.

Abandonment of a minor navy yards and the creation of a great naval base at Guantanamo. Legislation to make permanent the Meyer plan of reorganization of the navy.

Restricted lease of coal and oil lands and water power sites for not more than 50 years.

No reckless pension legislation.

Extending 8-hour law to the building of ships, armor and large guns in private establishments.

No enlargement of immigration facilities at New York, so as to encourage the landing of immigrants at other ports.

Establishment of a United States Bureau of Health.

The much-talked-of Ballinger report was made, on Wednesday. The majority report completely exonerates him, while the minority report asks for his removal, the division being strictly along party lines. Later on, when the reports come up for action, a great deal of bitter controversy is sure to result.

Reopening of Mt. Union Church.

(For the RECORD.)

After being closed for sometime, Mt. Union church was reopened, on Sunday last. The inclement weather affected the attendance, somewhat, yet a goodly number gathered, both for the morning and afternoon services, at which Rev. A. Stewart Harman, D. D., of Baltimore, preached.

The improvements made to the church add very much both to its appearance and comfortableness. The interior has been tastefully frescoed; a plush choir curtain erected, and a new heating plant installed. The grounds fronting the church have been graded, and concrete walks laid. Though the expense incurred was considerable, for a small congregation, yet it was met without any special appeal, on the day of reopening.

Holiday advertising is practically interesting news matter for all of our readers, and especially for local readers, as the season naturally brings with it a desire to know what the stores contain which will help the gift-giver in making selections, and which will in other ways fill the various necessities of the season. We feel, therefore, that no excuse need be made should our usual amount of reading matter be considerably curtailed for a few weeks, and we trust that our advertisers will, for the time at least, be considered welcome contributors by all our readers.

Proceedings of Circuit Court.

State vs Grover Cleveland Fox. Allowing minors to loaf on premises where liquors are sold, 2 cases. Tried before court. Verdict not guilty. Reinsider for state; Weant for traverser.

State vs Phillip M. Bitzel. Selling liquors without license. Tried before court. Verdict not guilty. Reinsider for state; Weant and M. E. Walsh for traverser.

State vs Clifford Hahn. Selling liquors without license. Tried before court. Verdict guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.00 and costs. Reinsider for state; Weant for traverser.

Edward M. Sturtevant vs Frank Arrington and Westminster Fire Engine and Hose Co. G. S. Harris, of Martin B. Shriver. Tried before court. Verdict for garnishees. Weant for plaintiff; Steele for garnishees.

The following sentences have been imposed on those convicted of crime at the present term of the Circuit Court, and Sheriff Kemper took those sentenced to the penitentiary and House of Correction, on Saturday.

John Mathias, larceny, one year in the penitentiary.

Jesse Sharetts, receiving stolen goods (chickens), six months in the House of Correction.

Edward Thomas, assault and battery and carrying concealed weapons; two cases; 12 months in the House of Correction in one case, and two months in the other, the latter to begin at the completion of the first sentence.

Joseph Parker, larceny, three years in the penitentiary.

Mervin Willis, larceny of chickens, three months in jail.

Mathias and Sharetts are white men and the others negroes.

Anti-Saloon League Wants \$15,000.

The headquarters committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, composed of Rev. D. J. F. Heisse, State president; H. S. Dulany, State treasurer; Dr. David H. Carroll and Messrs. Jonathan K. Taylor, Daniel Baker and Charles W. Dorsey, has issued the following appeal:

"Local option is now recognized as the most pressing political and moral issue in Maryland. The importance of the issue and the power of the Anti-Saloon League as the agency for focusing public sentiment in its favor are shown by many things, prominent among which are:

"1. The defeat of the bill by only two votes in 1910 as against 13 in 1908.

"2. The Governor's declaration that it was a mistake for the last Legislature not to pass the proposed bill.

"3. The fact that the legislative candidate of both parties supported by the Anti-Saloon League ran ahead of their ticket.

"4. The desperate attempt of the liquor interests to unlock the league's work by passing a bill (vetoed by the Governor) making it a penitentiary offense to interrogate candidates as to their attitude upon questions not in their party platform.

"Nearly all the churches of the denominations which are actually fighting the saloon are now open for presentation of the league work, but the expense of the preliminary experimental and general agitation work of the last four years, aggregating about \$75,000, has been borne by only about 5 per cent. of their members. Because of the small size of the State as compared with the strength of its liquor traffic, the funds from this source are no longer sufficient. No State league has ever accomplished more in the same time or is equipped to get more results with a given amount of money. No State has ever come so close to victory without winning next time. If such a surprising showing can be made against such odds in so short a time with such inadequate means it must be apparent that victory next time is merely a question of a little more liberal co-operation and complete organization.

"Therefore, we authorize the organization of a committee of 100 leading men of all parties throughout the State, and appeal not only to the temperance forces but to all good citizens, who, regardless of their views upon the liquor question, believe that the people of Maryland can be trusted to govern themselves and that the saloon question should be taken out of politics, to contribute the sum of \$15,000 in addition to the contributions received at the churches to be used in effecting at once a working organization of the people in every voting precinct in Maryland to finish the fight by electing to the next Legislature a majority of members who are pledged to pass the proposed general local option bill."

The St. John's Reformed church, at Woodsboro, Rev. Gny P. Bready, pastor, for the past two months has been closed and undergoing extensive improvements was reopened and rededicated last Sunday morning. The sermon was preached by Rev. Elmer L. Coblentz, of Ridgely, Md., president of Maryland Classis. At 7.30 in the evening the sermon was preached by Rev. B. R. Carnahan.

Church Notices.

Trinity Lutheran Church. Sermon topics Sunday, morning—"Attempting Great Things." Evening—"Constraining Love."

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

Regular services in U. B. Church, Taneytown, Sunday at 10 a. m., at Haney 7 p. m., and each evening during the week. All are welcome. J. D. S. YOUNG, Pastor.

Communion services will be held by Rev. G. W. Baughman at Mt. Union, Dec. 18th, at 10 a. m. Preparatory service on the Friday preceding at 7 p. m. service also on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The Keysville W. C. T. U., will hold their regular meeting, Sunday evening, December 11, at half past seven. Miss Maggie Mehring will deliver an address.

The Presbyterian (town) church, 9 a. m., Bible School, 7.30 p. m., worship, theme: "Our Savior's Herald," Piney Creek, 10 a. m., worship, theme: "Our Savior's Father." A cordial welcome to you and your friends always. S. R. DOWNSIE, Pastor.

PATIENT GIVES POISON.

Two Deaths at Springfield Hospital Due to the use of a Poisonous Drug.

Frederick, Md., Dec. 8.—A bichloride of mercury tablet containing seven and a quarter grains of that poison, administered by a convalescent inmate at the Springfield Hospital, yesterday, caused the death of Mrs. Harriet Wilson Nelson and a member of Dr. Edward Nelson and a widow of one of the most prominent families of this city.

The inmate, a young woman named Jeffries, at the same time swallowed one of the tablets, but prompt application of antidotes saved her life.

The poison was administered and taken about 9 a. m., Miss Jeffries immediately became ill and while physicians were treating her the discovery was made that Mrs. Nelson had been given a like dose. She soon became unconscious and in spite of treatment died three hours later.

According to Mr. Madison Nelson, son of Mrs. Nelson, he was told by Dr. J. Clement Clark, Superintendent of the Hospital, that a nurse had procured a bottle of the tablets to make a solution to bathe her feet. She allowed the bottle to remain in reach of Miss Jeffries, who, because of improvement from mental disorder, was allowed the freedom of the hospital. Removing two of the tablets Miss Jeffries swallowed one and administered the other to Mrs. Nelson.

Information of her death was not communicated to her son or members of the family from the hospital direct. Word was sent to a physician here and Mr. Nelson was informed of his mother's death about four hours after it occurred. Accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Morgan, a friend of the family, Mr. Nelson went to Sykesville. In the hospital parlor they were met by Dr. Clark and told the circumstances. To-night Mr. Nelson, who is a grandson of the late Chief Justice Madison Nelson, is grief-stricken. In the parlor of his home, pacing the floor, beside the bier of his mother, he said he regarded the case "one criminal negligence and a tragedy."

My mother was taken to Springfield about five weeks ago and placed in the hospital department. One week ago I went to see her and found her improved physically. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Meredith Smith told me she had died and, with Mrs. Morgan, I went to the hospital. There we were met by Dr. Clark, who, in an excited and greatly disturbed state, told me her death was due to an accident. I was appalled and exclaimed, 'My God! was she poisoned?'

Partly recovering from his excitement Mr. Nelson said:

"A convalescent patient, a Miss Jeffries, obtained a bottle containing tablets of bichloride of mercury and gave one to my mother, at the same time taking one herself. She became ill, but antidotes saved her life. My mother did not regain consciousness and died at noon."

At the time Miss Jeffries administered the poison Dr. Clark was in Baltimore. He was sent for and arrived with Dr. A. P. Herring, secretary of the State Lunacy Board. According to Mr. Nelson, Dr. Clark told him that he could keep the matter quiet or tell just as he thought best. He said mention would not be made of it at the hospital.

About five weeks ago Mrs. Nelson was taken to Springfield suffering from mental disorder, where it was thought that she could be cured. The news of her death yesterday was a sudden shock to her family and friends. To-night the details of the case became known outside of the family and it created much comment.

Mrs. Nelson was a daughter of the late John Wilson. Her husband was a brother of the late Frederick J. Nelson, of the Frederick bar, and a son of the late Justice Madison Nelson, of the Frederick County Court. She is related to the Ritchie, Tyler, Shriver, Key and other prominent families in this city, and was formerly well known in social circles. Her husband, who was a well-known dentist, died some years ago.—Sun.

How Red Cross Seals Fight Consumption

It would be impossible to tell of all the good work that the money received from Red Cross Stamps last year has done during the past year, but a few instances may be cited.

In Chicago, a little over \$9,000 was realized, and this money for five months supported eight free tuberculosis dispensaries, together with eleven visiting nurses, 1,850 new patients being examined and 8,760 visits made to the clinics. In addition to this for the same five months the Central office of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute was supported, and through this office hundreds of thousands of people were helped in that city and throughout the state of Illinois.

In Brooklyn, the \$5,000 taken in from a ferry boat day camp with an average daily attendance of 75. Many patients have been restored to health and usefulness as the result of this work.

In New York, the County Red Cross Day Camp on the roof of the Vanderbilt Clinic has given a chance for new health to hundreds of consumptives. Similar camps have fought the fight against tuberculosis in Kingston, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio, and in many other cities.

Special nurses have been provided from the Red Cross funds and in some cases, tuberculosis dispensaries have been established. Literature has been printed and distributed, lectures given, exhibits conducted, and legislatures, municipal and county authorities stirred to activity, as the result of the Red Cross Stamp sale of 1909. Every stamp has been a real bullet in the fight against tuberculosis.

House of Correction "Pays."

That the Maryland House of Correction is not only self-sustaining, but is also producing more money than is needed for its maintenance was shown on Wednesday at a meeting of the board of managers when it was decided to turn over \$45,000 of the institution's funds to the State Treasury.

The entire surplus on hand was \$62,000 but it was deemed advisable to keep \$17,000 of it in case any future emergencies or requirements should arise. Later it is expected that this sum, if not more, might be turned over to the treasury. Until last year the institution received \$30,000 a year from the State for maintenance, but this has been discontinued.

The suggestion to turn the money over to the treasury was made by Governor Crothers. In doing so the Governor highly recommended Superintendent Lankford for the excellent management of the institution and said his efforts were greatly appreciated by the board of directors. The Governor also highly commended the directors for their earnest work for the good of the institution. The motion to turn the money over was made by Comptroller Claggett and was unanimously adopted. The board passed resolutions commending M. Lankford, Secretary Jones and Treasurer Wells for their good work.

DIED.

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

SMITH.—Mrs. Alice, wife of Mr. J. N. O. Smith, near Taneytown, died on Sunday morning, of this district, died on Sunday evening, after a protracted illness, in her 46th year. Her death was a distinct shock to the community, as her illness was not generally known, while to her immediate relatives it came as a blow hard to realize. She had been suffering with a bad cold, but was engaged in her home duties as late as Monday previous to her death. On Tuesday, her physician was called to see her, but double pneumonia developed rapidly, and notwithstanding the best of treatment, death ensued on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Mrs. Mary Harnish, of Taneytown. In addition to her husband, the widely known auctioneer, she leaves five children, as follows: Mrs. Mary McCauley, of Arlington, Mrs. Edna Helm, of Baltimore, Mrs. Rosa Trimmer, of Taneytown, and Misses Grace and Vada, at home. She is also survived by her mother, and three brothers, Wm. H., of Taneytown; Samuel, of Taneytown district; Edward, of Denver, Col., and two sisters, Mrs. Thomas G. Shoemaker and Mrs. John J. Reid, of Taneytown.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon in the United Brethren church, interment following the Reformed cemetery.

RENNER.—Mrs. Ida, wife of Mr. Samuel Renner, of this district, died on Sunday evening, after a protracted illness, in her 51th year. Mrs. Renner's death was not unexpected, as she had been in a critical condition for a year or more, due to a cancerous affection, for which she has undergone a surgical operation, but which afforded only temporary relief. In her case, therefore, death was but a happy release from the ravages of an incurable disease.

Mrs. Renner was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Koutz, of Taneytown, who survives her, her mother having died a few years ago. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. Dr. C. W. Weaver, of Taneytown, and Mrs. Oliver M. Graves, of Westminster, and one brother, Mr. George E. Koutz, of Taneytown.

Funeral services were held on Wednesday morning, in the Reformed church.

PATTERSON.—Mr. G. Miller Patterson, of Freedom township, Pa., died Wednesday night, of last week aged about 85 years. He was born in Adams county, March 12, 1826, and lived the entire period of his life within five miles of the place of his birth.

He belonged to a family of strong and sturdy principles and was a gentleman of the old school. He is survived by his wife and two sons and two daughters—Albert M., and G. Meade, of Freedom township, and Mrs. Albert Smith, of Freedom township, and Mrs. George W. Evers, of Fairfield. He is also survived by one brother, Mr. Robert Patterson, of Emmitsburg. Longevity had characterized the brothers of his family. Mr. John Patterson died in Feb. 1904, far advanced in eighty, and the other brother, slightly younger, in Springfield, Ohio.

SWOPE.—Hon. John A. Swope, of Washington, D. C., representative from Pennsylvania in the 48th, and 49th Congresses, died at his home, on Tuesday. Dr. Swope was born in Gettysburg in 1823, and was well known, both there and in Washington. One of his daughters is the wife of Chief Judge H. M. Clabaugh, of Washington. Interment was made on Thursday in Evergreen cemetery, Gettysburg.

Dr. Swope, as he was familiarly known, was a physician by profession, and practiced both in Hanover and Gettysburg, Pa. He was a graduate of Pennsylvania College, Princeton University, and Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He married Miss Emma Wirt, in 1849, by which union there were three children; Mrs. Ella Keller, of Gettysburg, and Mrs. Margaret Burrell and Mrs. Katharine Clabaugh, of Washington. He was married a second time to Miss Blanche Mitchell, of Washington, who survives him with three daughters; Mrs. Edwin J. McKee, Mrs. H. E. Myrick, and Miss Georgia Swope, all of Washington.

Dr. Swope was a frequent visitor to "Antrim," the Clabaugh home at Taneytown, during the summer.

CARTZENDAFNER.—Mary L. F. Cartzendafer died at her home, at Bark Hill, Dec. 6, 1910, aged 51 years, 5 months, 18 days. She was buried at Pipe Creek Church cemetery on Thursday. Funeral services by Elders W. P. Englar, and Ezra M. Senseney and Rev. L. F. Murray.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9th., 1910.

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

Mr. Chafin on Prohibition.

A patron of the RECORD recently sent us, for our comment, an address made during the past summer by Mr. Eugene W. Chafin, late Presidential candidate of the Prohibition party. We give a partial review of the address, and of the subject in general, though we are of the opinion that we are perhaps featuring this subject beyond proper bounds, especially as we do not pretend to be either a specialist, or very profound authority, on it.

In his address Mr. Chafin ably justified the Prohibition party as a political party, and built his conclusions almost solely on the foundation that because a position is morally right, it ought to prevail, irrespective of the popular will. In support of the position he cited the action of our government on the questions of slavery, polygamy and lotteries, holding that in neither of these was decision left to "local option," but rather that governmental "prohibition" was the means used.

Mr. Chafin passes rather lightly over how a great question becomes known as being "right," and this is fatal to his whole argument. He does not tell us who fixes, unalterably, moral standards, and it is well that he did not try, for this is the very question which has been dividing people religiously, morally and politically, from the beginning of time. Generally speaking, therefore, in the absence of generally accepted authority, men must be allowed to follow their own idea of right, in matters of religion and conscience; and in other matters which involve right legislation, it is the American plan to secure what we call a consensus of individual ideas, popularly called the voice of the majority, or public opinion—in other words, wide popular opinion, or local option, according to the needs of the particular question to be settled. It is hardly defensible, therefore, to proceed to argue that prohibition is right, for the fact is it is right only in the minds of those who hold to that particular belief, and not a right which has been established, by the majority of all the people.

In the matter of slavery, it was abolished, not in an arbitrary or prohibitive manner, solely, but because the course of Mr. Lincoln and the government met with popular indorsement. That freedom was right, and slavery wrong, represented a case of the majority saying which was right, and indirectly, if not directly, the whole country adopted the local option plan in dealing with it. Mr. Lincoln's plans would have disastrously failed without popular majority support.

Mr. Chafin's reference to the abolition of polygamy by prohibitive methods, is not as strong as it seems. He should first have informed himself thoroughly as to whether polygamy has actually been abolished, or not. In conversation, recently, with an intelligent citizen of Utah, who now lives on the scene of the Mountain Meadow massacre, the editor of the RECORD was positively informed that polygamy still exists among the Mormons. Not openly, of course, but secretly and in reality, in spite of the action of the government for its prohibition. The mere passage of a law against an evil does not necessarily kill that evil, for laws cannot be successfully enforced without the consent of the majority of the governed.

But, assuming that it was true, that both polygamy in Utah and adjoining territory was abolished by prohibition, without making a local option question of it, and that the Louisiana lottery was put out of business by the same means, it must be remembered that these were blots confined to comparatively small territory, and could be legislated arbitrarily against without fear of stirring up political revolution on a large scale. The question of right in these cases could easily be settled by governmental power, simply because not enough people were interested on the other side to question the government's authority to do so, and the same thing is true of most legislation.

The council of a church can well and safely handle and dispose of many questions of detail, for otherwise the church

body would be continuously rent and disturbed over non-essentials; but, certain other questions, closely relating to the welfare and vitality of the congregation, must be brought before, and settled by, the congregation itself, if serious trouble would be avoided. So, in nearly all great questions involving a definition of right, the people must decide, by units, rather than by great bodies, or by a dictatorial few.

At the last election, prohibition was defeated in Missouri by over 200,000 votes; but, out of 145 counties 37 voted dry. Is it best to keep on fighting for state Prohibition in Missouri and in the meantime compel the 37 counties to allow the liquor traffic to continue, when by local option they would discontinue it? Is not local option simply progressive prohibition?

Here is a fact that prohibitionists forget to talk about. Wherever prohibition is forced on a large town, or locality, against the wishes of the majority, there the enforcement of prohibitory laws are largely a failure, because public sentiment is against their enforcement, and this means that a whole state is too large a unit for the successful operation of prohibitory laws, as public sentiment is now constituted. Perhaps public sentiment is wrongly constituted, and perhaps it is just as logical that there should be state laws against liquor selling as against crime, but is it not best to try to change sentiment gradually, and by localities, rather than fail to change it at all?

Our Prohibition friends make this one big mistake. They are trying to build a great political party, and, failing in that, insist that local option—which is merely local prohibition—is of no account, and a hindrance rather than a help to national prohibition. They want the Nation, or a state, to first legislate so as to kill the liquor traffic, and are unwilling for small units, such as counties, to first adopt local option, and thus aid in creating the desired national or state sentiment. The logic of Prohibition, therefore is, that, notwithstanding the fact that Baltimore city may stand indefinitely against state-wide prohibition, and though separate counties want it, the counties must not have it because Baltimore city prevents the whole state from having it.

Moreover, Mr. Chafin's argument in favor of a third party is weak because he assumes that there is no other way of accomplishing prohibition. He argues that polygamy and lotteries were destroyed through the use of prohibitive methods, but forgets to tell that a third party was not necessary to accomplish their destruction. We have had a great deal of vastly important legislation accomplished during the past fifty years, but it was not necessary each time to have a new party to do it. He overestimates the need for mere parties.

In their right analysis, parties are only the people in the concrete—the people governing themselves—speaking and proclaiming their will. It is a too common mistake, both in secular and ecclesiastical matters, to work for the accomplishment of a desired reform, or to bring into realization some newly discovered "right," to use the new and separate organization plan for securing it. We do not need new religious denominations, new political parties nor new organizations of any sort, half as much as we need the muzzling of an army of agitators and disturbers, who are too selfish and dictatorial to work honestly through the means at hand, and in use, for the conversion of men's minds to a higher conception of what constitutes right, locally and nationally.

The Prohibition party has a right, of course, to try to make itself the representative of majority sentiment, but because it has failed for forty years to do this, it becomes it to denounce and belittle those who work along the line that "a half loaf is better than no bread," and to attempt to arbitrarily proclaim that, because it can't have its own way, all others are fools who are earnestly and honestly supporting a new way, a way which does appeal to the very thing that prohibition has not appealed to—local popular sentiment.

Christmas Business.

In almost every newspaper one picks up, the advice, "buy early for Christmas," is found, but, like many another well meant effort, it is likely to be as generally disregarded as in other years, for there seems to be something attractive in the very rush and scramble which attaches to buying during the Christmas season—it is part of the fun of it, perhaps, and it at least prevents Christmas buying and giving from falling into line with the prosy character of every day business.

This year, Christmas at least will not be interfered with to any appreciable extent by "hard times," for there is plenty of money to spend; but as some spend the least when they have the most, or are making the most, the easy condition of the times may not mean an extra large Christmas business; indeed, the experience of business men is that "the times" does not interfere greatly with Christmas giving, except in the costliness of the gifts—the number is about the same, one year with another.

There appears to be coming in the future, a period of smaller financial transactions and lower prices, but there is no reason why this period should show it-

self this year. Uncertainty as to the extent of tariff legislation may come during the winter, and it is likely to affect business and prices, for no matter how one may persuade himself that lower duties are advantageous, their materialization has always been accompanied by business stagnation and uncertainty, and this is likely to be the result again.

But, so far as the Christmas trade is concerned, the people can afford to go ahead without meeting trouble half-way, especially as they should, as a result of a string of years of prosperity, be in a financial condition to tide them over even a serious siege, of "hard times" and low prices. For the present, let us "eat, drink and be merry" and not think of the rest of the quotation until it is more sure to put in its appearance.

Methodist Unity.

The proposition to unite the three Methodist bodies, which has been talked of, for some years, is apparently but little nearer materialization, even after the late Baltimore Conference, and the trouble seems to be with the "Doctors" and not with the laymen. In fact the news reports state that the laymen are almost unanimously in favor of union. As these bodies, theologically, are almost identical, and as there is a disposition strongly manifested toward harmony in church government—except some differences on the part of the Southern branch—organic union would seem not only desirable, but wholly feasible.

The office holders and ministers, however, are not so willing, and their reasons are easily understandable, if not fully justifiable; for, with union—three in one—some, and perhaps many, would certainly fall outside of the salary list. At least, we judge that this must be the main reason for their halting, as there does not seem to be any other.

Just as naturally, the laity would welcome the union, for the reasons that the single denomination would represent a much stronger one, and at the same time the cost of sustenance—borne entirely by the laity—would, as a matter of course, be greatly lessened. Besides, the average laymen is not a stickler for non-essentials, and fine-spun distinctions between doctrines, which merely divide without good cause.

A Disgrace to the State.

The call of the manager of the House of Correction for "more prisoners," and the reported appeal of the Governor to Magistrates and Judges to "send them in," is certainly going the limit, especially as it is stated that the state has contracts to "furnish labor," and can't do it without more criminals. We hope, for the good name of our state and officials, that the words of both these officials have been misreported, or misconstrued, for surely the old state of Maryland has not gone into any such low-down business. The Ellicott City Times very forcibly and pertinently comments on the question, as follows:

"We think the greatest travesty on Justice we have ever heard of, and the greatest injustice to our fellow men, is the request sent out from the Maryland House of Correction, that more men be wanted in that institution, to hire out as laborers, to persons who have manufacturing contracts with that Institution; otherwise, to make money out of the unfortunates who are confined there. The whole country has felt aggrieved and ashamed at the proved peonage in the Lumber camps of the South, and Federal Justice has laid heavy hands on those connected with this inhuman business. A virtual return to slavery, with more inhumanity, because of the lack of property interests in those afflicted. Further, in the Southern States were convict camps, the convicts being mostly negroes, and hired out for outside labor, are being done away with, because of the abhorrent feeling of decent people to such control of human beings, although criminals."

The Maryland House of Correction is a place of confinement for short term prisoners, not habitual criminals, but those who by error or intent, break the laws in a minor way. The call for "Workers" as made from there would not be so bad, if all confined therein were criminals, but such is not the case; over one third of those held in durance vile in this institution are not criminals at all, and would not become criminals, but for the associations formed while in this institution. The persons confined there are not criminals, are unfortunate people without money, mostly poor young men, caught on railroad trains and railroad rights of way in going from one place to another looking for work, and are arrested by railroad detectives, to earn their wages, and committed by magistrates to make their commitment fees.

In other words, this institution has become an arm of railroad administration and a blind for the miscarriage of Justice, and to perpetuate it, without cost to the State the cry has gone out to send us more inmates. Think of a sovereign State, a noble people, a just people, a chivalrous people like those of Maryland, being engaged in a business of this kind! It is wrong, and we hope

it will be stopped. We want the criminal class controlled, but we do not want to make money out of it and we do not want to add to the unfortunates in this class through the conduct of a Maryland Institution."

President Taft on Expenses.

The President is on the right track in trying to cut down the national expenses, inasmuch as it is becoming monotonously burdensome on the people to have a continuous performance of billion dollar Congresses.

President Taft several months ago served notice on Congress that he would not again stand the River and Harbor "pork barrel," and if appropriations of no use to the public are made to enlarge Kiskiminitas creeks for the benefit of individual Congressman he will veto the bill. So there will be economy in that line sure, or, at least, the money will be spent in a scientific way for the general good and not to make a Congressional duck pond a seaport.

In a similar manner the President is commanding the heads of departments to cut down estimates to the lowest possible notch that will leave nothing for squandering and everything for efficiency. Commendable as all this is, there are leakages of a kind unnoticed that amount to millions and are never heard of, being "the little foxes which destroy the vines."

It was stated the other day that there is a waste of \$800,000 annually in the Public Printing Office, because old methods and old-fashioned, slow presses are used, in order that more employes can get places to satisfy Congressman. A million a year could be saved if the Government printing office were run on the business principle of a modern private establishment.

Next, millions could be saved if supernumerary clerks were discharged who are too old to be efficient and their places filled by new blood, so that one-half the present clerical force could do the work, and do it better. As matters stand now, there are so many subordinates employed in Washington that they are engaged as house servants by the bigger and better paid clerks or officials who maintain private homes. A clean, honest pay-roll for the requisite number of clerks would save millions in the course of the years.

Next, the franking privilege has become so abused that it costs the Treasury millions to print useless matter for campaign purposes and send it free by mail. Printing matter could easily be reduced one-half and the franking privilege so guarded and limited as not to burden appropriations. The Congressional Record could be so revised and published that the expense of the present abuse of that organ would not be so vast as to be scandalous.

We pay both too much for carrying the mail and print too much Government stuff to carry. Then, too, what is the use of rural free delivery to benefit representing sparsely settled districts of a few hundred or establishing post offices for the benefit of but, two or three patrons, as is actually the case in some instances?

In like manner one could go through all the ramifications of Government and he would find individual Congressional pork barrel at every step. If Congressmen were imbued with a high ethical sense they would begin retrenchment of expenses at their own door steps—buy their own pills, castor oil and hair brushes and not campaign at public expense through the Government printing office. Drive all these little foxes out of the Treasury which consume millions and then we will have Congressmen with a conscience and disposition to prevent extravagance in all departments of the Government.—Lancaster Examiner.

This Session of Congress.

The country expects little in the way of business from the short session of Congress which began on Monday, but it should be productive of much that is interesting.

Under the chastening of defeat, the shattered ranks of the party in power may close up and present a program embracing retrenchment in expenditures and the carrying forward of reforms which the country has indorsed in unmistakable ways that will restore it in part to public confidence. The well-known tact and the general liking for the President may enable him to secure action which a President less popular with the opposition could not undertake to carry through. The breaking up of party lines and the desire on all sides for less political maneuvering and more business at Washington may suddenly develop into powerful backing for Mr. Taft if he learns how to encourage and use it.

The next Congress may be more important in results, but the present session, more particularly behind the scenes, will repay watching.—Balt. News.

The quicker a cold is gotten rid of the less the danger from pneumonia and other serious diseases. Mr. B. W. L. Hall, of Waverly, Va., says: "I firmly believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be absolutely the best preparation on the market for colds. I have recommended it to my friends and they all agree with me." For sale by all dealers.

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| Small Chairs. | Nice Dress Patterns. |
| Suit Cases. | Ladies' or Misses Coats. |
| Umbrellas, in a nice box. | Men's or Boys' Suits. |
| Collars, Suspenders. | Pair of Pantaloon. |
| Handkerchiefs. | Raincoat. Overcoats. |
| Gloves of all kinds. | Men's and Boys' Hats. |
| Pictures. Mirrors. | Lamps. |
| Pocket-books. | Large Assortment of Rogers' Silverware. |
| Large Assortment of Bibles. | |

It is wise to buy useful things for Christmas Gifts; and it is doubly wise to make selection early and avoid the rush.

This year we will use our First and Second Floors to display our Christmas Goods.

Dry Goods Department.

This department has not been neglected on account of Christmas Goods, but has been refilled with all the newest fabrics on the market.

Ready-Made Clothing.

This department has been greatly enlarged during the past year, and we are now showing the largest assortment of the most up-to-date styles, in all the leading colors. If you have not already bought your Winter Suit or Overcoat, give us a call; we will save you money.

P. S.—We are giving Cash Premium Checks on all CASH purchases, which will be redeemed by us for valuable presents. Ask to see them.

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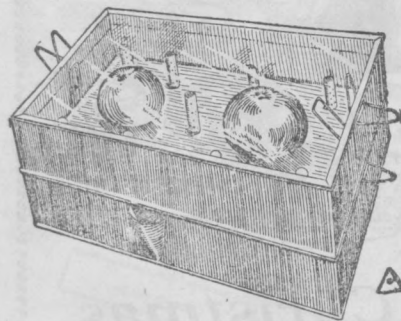
Keep your Valuable papers in our safe deposit Vaults.

Buy all your Exchange through our Bank.

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

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Fruit Steamer That Cooks From the Inside Outward.



Apples and other fruits of like nature are usually cooked from the outside in, that is, the heat cooks the outside first and gradually penetrates to the center. With this cooker the procedure is reversed. It consists of two vessels, a lower one for receiving the water, and an upper one for steaming the fruit. From the lower vessel the steam passes up through small capped cylinders, or cones, perforated with tiny holes. The apples, after being cored, are impaled on these cones, and are cooked from the inside as the steam rises.

The upper vessel is covered with glass, so that the cooking operation can be watched. The cooking cones rise from a tray, which may be lifted out with the fruit attached.—Popular Mechanics.

Laundering Wash Goods.

Black lawns, percales, dimities and all mourning prints will not run or fade if spirits of turpentine in the proportion of one tablespoonful to each pailful of water is used in rinsing after the dress is washed. The same with black satin undershirts. Gum arabic water, gelatine or thin glue water is recommended instead of starch for black dresses.

Starch made deep indigo by the use of blueing should be used for navy prints or lines, while water in which bran has been boiled, when strained and cooled, is especially nice for colored lawns and dimities, giving them a clear new appearance.

Delicate pinks, green and lavenders may be treated the same as black goods in reference to the turpentine. The colors seem even brighter after using it. Of course these colors must not be rinsed in blueing water, as it will change their tone.

Shepherd plaid, that fine black and white checked print, will retain its fresh look until worn out if dipped in the boilerful of hot suds just before washing.

Household Hints.

Before chopping parsley wash it well, and then squeeze it dry in a cloth. When frying a large sole turn it by sticking a fork into the fish near the head.

Iron pillow slips lengthwise instead of crosswise if you wish to iron wrinkles out instead of in.

Oiled paper is easily made at home. Brush sheets of paper with boiled oil and hang in the air to dry.

Lime destroys all insect life and purifies everything.

To clean mother-of-pearl wash it with whiting and cold water. Avoid soap, which discolors it and destroys the brilliancy of the shell.

Ironing Summer Dresses.

All summer dresses are better ironed on the wrong side and are less apt to fade. Should any article become scorched hang it in the sunshine and the stain will generally disappear.

If the circular boucées are ironed according to the straight threads of the material they will keep their shape and not sag; also gored breadths should be treated in the same manner. White pique skirts can be kept from shrinking in the same way. Use a tape measure, and as you iron pull the skirt to its required length, and you will be surprised to see that it will retain its "hang" until old age.

Potato Soup.

Six potatoes cooked. Mash while hot. Add one pint hot milk, onion to taste, salt and pepper, tablespoonful of butter. Cook onions in milk to get flavor from them on to potatoes. Add butter, salt and pepper. Strain when ready to serve. Take common crackers, halve them, butter and brown in oven, or bread cut in small cubes and browned in oven to serve with any soup.

When the Wire Spring Sags.

An excellent way to improve a worn wire spring on a metal bed or cot is to take ordinary manila rope, tie to one side of bed, and lace back and forth across the middle of the bed under spring.

You will find this a great improvement, as it prevents the spring from sagging and makes the bed as comfortable as when it was new.

Puff Biscuits.

Three cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt, and work in two tablespoonfuls of lard. Add milk enough to make a rather stiff batter and drop from a spoon into gem pans.

Coffee Frosting.

One cup sugar, butter the size of a walnut, one-quarter cup strong hot coffee. Boll exactly five minutes. Stir until cool.

FIRST SUBMARINE.

The American Turtle Was Tried Out at New York in 1776.

GAVE THE BRITISH A SCARE.

Her Attempt to Blow Up the English Frigate Asia Didn't Succeed, but the Enemy's Ships Fled in Terror—Her Second Escapade Sealed Her Fate.

The American Turtle deserved a better fate. It was the first submarine war vessel of the United States. It was tried out in 1776 in New York harbor. Its inventor and builder was David Bushnell of Connecticut, of whom little is known. The man who went under water with it and in New York bay tried to blow up the British frigate Asia, under General Washington's orders, was Colonel Ezra Lee.

The Turtle was built at Saybrook, Conn. After its vicissitudes of being captured, sunk and resting for years at the bottom of the East river it was raised and taken back to its birthplace. There, after more years, it was taken to pieces. Its metal went into grandfather's clocks, which are still ticking in the hallways of New York and New England homes. Its oaken, pitch smeared timbers were put to structural uses and all trace of them lost. Bushnell did not get even a tardy reward for his inventiveness. The council of safety of Connecticut in 1777 directed that he be paid £200 for his services in "annoying ships," but there is no record that he ever got the money.

Here is the story of the American Turtle's first exploit as it is told in the quaint phraseology of the yellowing manuscript where it was set down long ago:

"When the British fleet lay in the North river, opposite the city of New York, and while General Washington had possession of the city he was very anxious to be rid of such neighbors. David Bushnell of Saybrook invented a submarine curiosity called the American Turtle, which received General Washington's approval for that purpose. A brother of the inventor was to operate the machine, but on trial he declined to hazard his service. Colonel Lee, distinguished for his courage and patriotism, volunteered his services, and after practicing with the machine to discover its powers a night was fixed upon for the attempt.

"General Washington and his associates in the secret took their stations upon the roof of a house on Broadway, anxiously awaiting the result. Morning came, but no intelligence of the bold navigator. While the anxious spectators were about to give him up as lost several barges were seen to start suddenly from Governors Island, then in possession of the British, and move toward some object near the Asia, ship of the line, and as suddenly they were seen to put about and steer for the island with springing oars. In two or three minutes an explosion took place from the surface of the water, resembling a waterspout, which aroused the whole city. The enemy's ships took the alarm, cut their cables and proceeded to the Hook with all possible dispatch, sweeping their bottoms with chains and with difficulty preventing their affrighted crews from leaping overboard.

"Colonel Lee, coming to the surface during this scene of consternation, was obliged again to descend to avoid the enemy's shot from the island. After forcing his machine against a strong current under water he landed safe at the Battery amid a great crowd, General Washington expressing himself as much pleased that the object was effected without the loss of life.

"Colonel Lee had been under the Asia more than two hours endeavoring to penetrate her bottom, which, being sheathed with copper, resisted all attempts to attach the magazine to the ship."

Apparently the American Turtle made one more attempt to "annoy the enemy's shipping" before she ended her career. Another old diary preserved by a Connecticut family mentions this incident. It seems that the Turtle, manned by some nameless hero, perhaps again by Colonel Lee, though the chronicler does not state, made an attempt to blow up a British ship in the East river. By this time the British appear to have discovered what nature of craft it was that had essayed to destroy the Asia and so were on the lookout for anything suspicious that disturbed the surface of the water. At any rate, the American submarine was discovered before she had made any progress on her second mission of destruction.

The British boats gave chase. Considering that the maximum speed of the Turtle was three miles an hour, the pursuit could not have been a very long one. At any rate, an American vessel, probably some small schooner, was waiting for the submarine, and the Turtle fled thither for protection. Hastily the odd looking craft was hoisted aboard, sail was set, and the American boat tried to show a clean pair of heels to her pursuer, but it was in vain. She was sunk by the English guns.

For a long time the Turtle lay in the submerged vessel's hold. After the war was over, however, the ship was raised and the Turtle was recovered and carried back to Saybrook. If every one else had forgotten her and her achievements by that time the people of her inventor's native town still held the Turtle in affectionate remembrance.—Thaddeus S. Dayton in Boston Post.

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PEN PORTRAITS OF NOTED PEOPLE

V. M. Lewis, Nominee For Governor of New Jersey.



Vivian M. Lewis, Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey, is the present commissioner of banking and insurance for the state. Beginning his career as a newspaper man in his native town, Paterson, Mr. Lewis soon attracted attention in his profession as correspondent of several New York dailies. Then he began the study of law and finally entered politics. In 1898 he went to the state assembly and was twice re-elected. During his last term he served as floor leader for the Republican majority.

After his legislative experience Mr. Lewis devoted his time to the practice of law and was for several years counsel for the state board of health. In 1904 he was elected city counsel for Paterson, resigning to become clerk in chancery. He continued to serve in the chancery office until he was appointed head of the state department of banking and insurance. He is a native of Paterson and is forty-one years old. He is the youngest banking commissioner the state has ever had, just as he was the youngest chancery clerk that ever held that important office.

New Head of the Grand Army.

Colonel John E. Gilman of Boston, the new commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, began his career as a soldier when he ran away from home and enlisted in the famous "Fighting Twelfth" of Massachusetts. The first colonel of his regiment was Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, who fell at the second battle of Bull Run.

During his entire civil war experience Commander in Chief Gilman served successively under Generals Pope, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade. The bloodiest engagement of his regiment was at Antietam, where 80 per cent of the men were



JOHN E. GILMAN.

either killed outright or were mortally wounded. He was at the front during most of the heavy fighting at Gettysburg and left the battle line only when his right arm was torn off by a Confederate shell.

The new commander in chief is a native of Boston and sixty-six years old. He has been a member of the Grand Army since 1868 and is a past department commander of Massachusetts. He was adjutant general of the national body during the terms of Commanders Blackmar and King.

Mrs. Burnett a Hard Worker.

Although Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is an amazing worker, as one must readily realize in glancing over the long list of her works, yet she by no means confines her activities to writing. She is interested in a multitude of things. She is an omnivorous reader; is fond of the social amenities of life; is an enthusiastic gardener, a devout lover of every bulb and shrub and tree that grows.

MY FELLOW TRAMP

During the season of the white czar's first visit to Paris I was walking through Europe. I had tramped through Switzerland and climbed the Alps and was now about to descend, intending to make my way to Paris to be present at the great reception.

Pausing to take a last view from a great height, I sat down on the ground and fell to dreaming. I was recalled to myself by a soft voice behind me asking in French:

"Can you tell me, sir, how far it is to Montbard?"

I looked up expecting to see a woman. Instead the person who had addressed me was a young fellow apparently about twenty, though there was not a sign of hair on his face, and he might have been younger or older.

"Montbard? There is Montbard directly north of us. You can't distinguish the place, for it is twenty-five miles from us in a direct line."

"So far?" with an expression of disappointment.

"I am going that way. Rest awhile, and I will go with you."

The young man sat down beside me, and we chatted for half an hour. He was one of the most attractive persons I ever met. There was much enthusiasm in him. Everything in which he took an interest he took a deep interest. To one who has become blasé and finds most other people so such a one is very refreshing. Besides, he was very intelligent and displayed considerable learning. One thing about him amused me. He was very illogical. Everything was felt; nothing was reasoned. At least his reasons were always absurd. For instance, he expressed a firm belief in the divine right of kings because this right was necessary as a basis for their authority.

We started down the declivity, but had not gone far before we were overtaken by a diligence, and my young man got aboard. I continued to tramp, but I confess the rest of the journey seemed dull and uninteresting.

The next evening I reached Montbard, where I found railway transportation to Paris, but was obliged to wait several hours before getting a train. Going into a cafe to get something to eat, I seated myself at a table and was looking over the menu when a familiar voice asked, "What will monsieur have?" The last time I had heard that voice was when my tramping companion had me adieu before boarding the diligence. Looking up, I saw a waitress standing beside me, and her face was as much like the tramping man as the voice. She was looking down upon me with no sign of recognition, and for the moment I considered the likeness a mere coincidence. I gave her an order for supper, but before leaving the cafe I made up my mind that I was not mistaken—the waitress was really my companion of the day before.

A week later while in Paris, where I had many friends, I attended a reception at the house of a prominent American banker, who then lived near the Bois de Boulogne. The czar had arrived, and all Paris was talking about him. As I entered the drawing room I heard a lady, whose back was toward me, say in tones that were familiar:

"Without authority from heaven he would have no more right to rule than you or I."

Moving to a position where I could catch a view of her face, I saw—my tramping companion, the waitress of Montbard.

"Who is that lady?" I asked of my host as soon as I could find him.

"The Countess Nichalowsky."

"A Polisher?"

"Yes."

"Please present me."

The countess received me graciously, but without the slightest sign of recognition. I was fully aware that any reference to our former acquaintance would not meet with favor and if persisted in would be resented. I therefore refrained from mentioning either of our meetings, but led the conversation into the same channels as when we were resting on the Alps. Every topic she handled differently from her treatment of it at that time, but with even greater brilliancy. When I begged for permission to call upon her she said, "I am very sorry, but I leave Paris tomorrow at dawn."

I returned to America by steamer from Cherbourg. I am troubled with seasickness and kept my room till the voyage was half finished. Then one day, the weather being delightful and the sea smooth, I took my steamer chair and my rug to the deck. I had scarcely emerged from the companionway when I was startled at seeing seated before me my tramping friend of the Alps, the waitress of Montbard, the Countess Nichalowsky. I had at least a right to recognize the last named personage and exclaimed:

"Why, countess?"

"My words were met by a cold stare. 'You are mistaken, sir,' she said in tolerable English. 'You address Mme. Bourdaloue of Southampton.'

I apologized and passed on. The lady did not come on deck again during the voyage, but when we were docked I took a position where I could see her as she went ashore. Her maid first went on to the dock, walked back and forth with her eyes well open, then made a sign, whereupon the mistress followed.

Curiosity led me to Pinkerton's to make inquiries. They told me that they had been advised of the coming of the Countess Nichalowsky, a Polish nihilist, but too late. A plot had been discovered to assassinate the czar on his way to Paris, but had failed. The countess was implicated.

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.

Be Fair To All.

We believe that we have as good a force of correspondents as any paper in this county; indeed, we would not like to exchange them, as a whole, for any other force we know.

We suggest, too, that pastors and others prominent in church work should hunt up our correspondents and turn over to them, already written out, the various announcements they desire given publicly.

Harney.

Stone has been hauled for the putting in of a tile drain across the road, in the square of this place, thus doing away with a very bad crossing.

Blue Ridge College.

The ladies social committee brought about the first Saturday night social of the season, on Dec. 3. All the students were invited to the parlor where several very enjoyable hours were spent in conversation, playing various games and having a general good time.

The beginning of a new term has added quite a number to our already large family. President Wine seems to be unusually fortunate in this respect.

Messrs. Merrill Blosser and Ira Wine, were recent visitors at the home of the Misses Barrick, in Woodsboro.

A jolly company of students attended the social given by the Misses Bonsack last Saturday night.

We have just closed a contract for a new series of popular lectures, on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, Dec. 16 and 17, by Dr. W. C. McKnight, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Copperville.

Hon. Joseph A. Goulden and wife, made a visit to his old home and many friends, here, and attended the meeting of Taneytown Grange, on Saturday afternoon, of which he is a member.

Keymar.

Rev. Seth Russell Downie, of the Presbyterian church, accepted an invitation and made himself acquainted as a stranger. He spoke fervently of the farmer and his privileges over the city man; said "he preferred a rural life with a salary in the hundreds, to that of a city life with a salary in the thousands, and that is his reason for being in Taneytown."

Union Bridge.

"Beautiful Snow" has stopped the contemplated improvements on Farquhar Street for the present.

The special service of the Epworth League was held in the M. E. church, on Sunday evening. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance was not as large as was expected.

Ladiesburg.

Snow began falling here, Monday morning, and continued all day Monday and Tuesday, reaching a depth of ten inches. It was very agreeable to the people in this locality, as water was getting very scarce, many of the wells being dry.

Mayberry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thoman, of Banker Hill, Kansas, visited Mrs. Thoman's sister, Mrs. Leonard Babylon, recently.

Wants to Help Some One.

For thirty years J. F. Boyer, of Fertile, Mo., needed help and couldn't find it. That's why he wants to help some one now. Suffering so long himself he feels for all distress from Backache, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Lassitude and Kidney disorders.

Uniontown.

The Church of God Sunday School, will have their entertainment on the evening of Dec. 23. All are cordially invited.

The Christmas exercises at the Lutheran church will be held Dec. 24. On Saturday, Rev. L. F. Murray entertained Rev. V. K. Betts and W. G. Stine, and on Sunday Charles Kolb, wife and daughter, Catherine, Miss Mary Kolb, Geo. Hankey, of Creagerstown.

Miss Gannie Peters, of Baltimore, who spent a month with Mrs. Missouri Rounton, returned to her home, Thursday.

Woodsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Haller and children, of Frederick, visited Mrs. Senora Young.

Miss Helen Stauffer, of Walkersville, spent Sunday with Miss Clara Donsie.

Mrs. Leonard Barrick and children spent a few days, at Walkersville. Miss Victoria Cramer visited Mr. Charles Hoffman and family, near Troutville.

Keymar.

Every family has need of a good reliable liniment. For a strain, bruise, soreness of the muscles and rheumatic pains there is none better than Chamberlain's. Sold by all dealers.

Keymar.

We hope that the snow will help the wells in this section.

Kump.

Clarence Koons and wife, of near Middleburg, spent from Friday to Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Koons.

Keymar.

Mrs. William Cover, who has been on the sick list, is somewhat improved, and has returned to Walbrook, Baltimore, where he is employed by the W. M. R. R.

Keymar.

"I had been troubled with constipation for two years and tried all of the best physicians in Bristol, Tenn., and they could do nothing for me," writes Thos. E. Williams, Middleboro, Ky.

Fires and Insurance.

The agent of a well known insurance company stood on the fringe of the crowd watching the firemen retiring from the scene of a small blaze in an uptown flat-house.

Keymar.

"I'll do business tomorrow morning," said he grimly, "and most of it will be with women who have forgotten their insurance has run out.

Keymar.

Now you will find all kinds of Toys, Books, Games, Dolls, Sleds, Wheelbarrows, Tree Ornaments and Decorations, Candies, Nuts, Oranges, Grapes, Bananas, Dates, Figs, Coconuts. We have something nice and new for one and all, both great and small. Come and see our useful gifts, such as Berry Sets, Manicure Sets, Military Sets, Jewel Boxes, Albums, Water Sets, Banana Sets, Salad Bowls, Spoon Trays, Celery Trays, Napkins in Mercerized and Linen, Tablecloth by the yard; Pattern Dresses, Scarfs, Buffet Scarf, Sofa Pillow Covers, Center Pieces, Portiers, Men and Ladies' Neckwear, Gloves, Mufflers, Silk Scarfs, Newport Shawls, Suspenders.

CANDIES. CANDIES.

Fine and dandy, all fresh and new, just the kind for you. Come early and get first choice.

Keymar.

To each and every customer making a purchase of \$2.00 and over we give a souvenir plate with the season's greeting on.

Keymar.

Everybody welcome. You always find us willing to serve you at the big (White Front) right on the Square. Thanking you for past favors. I remain your Friend,

Banner Crop Year is 1910.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Dealing in totals and values which read like stories of magic, Secretary James Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, to-day submitted his annual report. Never since the history of the world began, says the Secretary, did the American farmer enjoy so great a condition of prosperity, never were farm values so high, never did a single year yield such enormous returns from the soil as in 1910.

From corn alone the farmers realized \$1,500,000,000, says the Secretary, a sum sufficient to cancel the interest-bearing debt of the United States, buy all the gold and silver mined in all the countries of the earth in 1909 and still leave pocket money for the farmers to pay an occasional visit to the city.

This is what the sale price of the 3,121,381,000 bushels of corn shucked in 1910 would do. The Secretary does not attempt to give the comparative value of the \$8,926,000,000 which he declares represents the sum total of the worth of farm produce for the banner year of 1910.

Secretary Wilson exonerates the farmers from possible blame for high prices. He quotes statistics to show that the producers receive to an average only 50 per cent. of the retail price of product, showing that the commission merchant and the retailer reap the great profit. In dealing with this subject the Secretary asks, "Why do not consumers buy directly from the farmers?" He also urges the organization of co-operative buying associations among consumers.

High prices receive considerable attention in this report. In the farmer's aspect of the matter he receives various percentages of the consumers' prices for farm products. In the case of milk, in seventy-eight cities distributed throughout the United States where the subject was investigated by the Department, the farmer receives a scant 50 per cent., or one-half of the price paid by the consumer.

The railroads get about 7 per cent., so that the remaining 43 per cent. of the consumer's price is received mostly by the retailer. The farmer receives hardly more than half of the consumer's price in the case of poultry 69 per cent. in the case of eggs; cabbage 48 per cent. when bought by the head and 65 per cent. when bought by the pound; celery, 60 per cent. when bought by the bunch.

The apple grower receives 56 per cent. of the consumer's price when the purchase is by the bushel and 66 per cent. when by the barrel; the strawberry grower gets 49 per cent. of the consumer's price in purchases by the quart and 76 per cent. when by the crate. When the consumer buys a peck of onions at a time, the farmer receives 28 per cent. of the retail price; when he buys a barrel the farmer receives 58 per cent.

So in the case of oranges, when the purchase is by the dozen the grower receives 20 per cent. of the consumer's price, whereas, when the purchase is by the box the grower gets 39 per cent. The rule seems to be, the smaller the retail quantity the smaller the farmer's share of the consumer's price.

For pains in the side or chest dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. There is nothing better. For sale by all dealers.

Successful Trap Shooting.

Aim your gun a little above the shed protecting the traps. Give the call "Pull." Do not get rattled. Get your bird as it is going up or at its maximum height and then fire, aiming about six or eight inches ahead and a trifle below it. The tendency is always to shoot too high, not allowing for the speed of the descent. Above all things fire, even if you know you are going to miss. There is nothing so disconcerting or fatal to the poise as to allow a fairly thrown target to get altogether away without shooting at it at all. When calling "Pull" put some ginger into it. "Bark it," an old trap shot used to say. Don't falter it, as though apologizing for being alive. It hurts your confidence and rattles the trap pullers. If you stand with your gun ready and mumble "Pull" three or four times before the target is thrown the chances are overwhelming that you will miss.—C. Q. Peters in Outing.

Christmas Comes But once a Year

So don't forget Santa has his headquarters here, at H. J. WOLFF'S STORE, HARNEY, MD.

Now you will find all kinds of Toys, Books, Games, Dolls, Sleds, Wheelbarrows, Tree Ornaments and Decorations, Candies, Nuts, Oranges, Grapes, Bananas, Dates, Figs, Coconuts. We have something nice and new for one and all, both great and small. Come and see our useful gifts, such as Berry Sets, Manicure Sets, Military Sets, Jewel Boxes, Albums, Water Sets, Banana Sets, Salad Bowls, Spoon Trays, Celery Trays, Napkins in Mercerized and Linen, Tablecloth by the yard; Pattern Dresses, Scarfs, Buffet Scarf, Sofa Pillow Covers, Center Pieces, Portiers, Men and Ladies' Neckwear, Gloves, Mufflers, Silk Scarfs, Newport Shawls, Suspenders.

Fine and dandy, all fresh and new, just the kind for you. Come early and get first choice.

To each and every customer making a purchase of \$2.00 and over we give a souvenir plate with the season's greeting on.

Everybody welcome. You always find us willing to serve you at the big (White Front) right on the Square. Thanking you for past favors. I remain your Friend,

H. J. WOLFF.

YOUNT'S YOUNT'S



13 Days for Christmas Shopping.

The Toys you want are here at prices you will be glad to pay. GET IT NOW! The Christmas Gift you want may be gone later. Everybody is welcome. Pay this store a visit. Most people find it hard to select just the right thing for presentation purposes.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUNG AND OLD.



Santa Claus Airship HAS ARRIVED. He is making his headquarters at our store.

FOR GIRLS.

Dolls, 1c to \$2.00; China Tea Sets, 10c to 50c; Stoves, 10c to \$1.00; Necklaces, 10c to 75c; Pianos, 25c to \$1.00; Books, 5c to 25c.

FOR BOYS.

Signet Rings, 75c; Crokinole Boards, \$1.00; Tool Chests, \$1.00; Printing Presses, 10c and 25c; A Fine Sled, 50c and 75c; Fountain Pens, 50c.



Child's Go-Cart 25c and 50c



Rochester Nickel Coffee Pot. 4-Pint Special Price, 75c.

FOR MEN.

Umbrellas, 50c to \$2.00; Handkerchiefs, 5c to 25c; Cuff Buttons, 25c to 75c; Scarf Pins, 10c to 50c; Pocket Books, 25c to \$1.00; Box Cigars, 75c to \$1.00.

FOR WOMEN.

Fancy Bottle Perfumery, 25c to \$1.00; Brooches, 10c to 75c; Bracelets, 25c to \$1.00; Handkerchiefs, 5c to 25c; China Chocolate Sets, \$1.25 to \$3.50; Back Combs, 10c to 50c.

FOR INFANTS.

Gold Rings, 75c; Nickel Mugs, \$1.00; Combs, 10c; Trampets, 5c to 25c; Shoes, 50c; Cotton Hose, 10c Pair.

Drum Special 59c. Small Tin Drums, 10c.

We Call Your Attention To Our

SPECIAL LINE

OF

CANDY

10c Per Pound

SECOND FLOOR



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

AT THE SIGN OF THE CLOCK!

Quality with Reasonable Prices!

That's what we've built our reputation on. Quality is essential when you present a Christmas Gift. It strengthens the bonds of friendship. Quality is what you get when you deal here.

What man or woman, young or old, does not like beautiful Toilet Articles in Silver or Gold, or Jewelry? To reach their heart, give them a Handsome Watch, Clock, Diamond Ring, Chain, Fob, Neck Chain, Locket, Bracelet, Eye-glass Chain, Brooch, Fountain Pen, Hat Pin, Scarf Pin, Collar Button, Cuff Button, Signet Ring, Band Ring, Set Studs, Belt Buckle, Sash Pin, Silverware, a piece of Hand Painted China, a Graphophone, or Records,

and dozens of other things that you may see if you call. Come early, and if I do not have what you want, I can order it for you.

Such Gifts have a personal appeal, and are among the best of Christmas Gift selections. Thanking you in advance for your patronage, I am Yours for More Business,

J. WM. HULL, Jeweler,

12-9-3t Taneytown, Maryland.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder for cleansing and beautifying the teeth. Make the teeth white and purifies the breath. 10c bottle.—Get at McKELLIP'S.

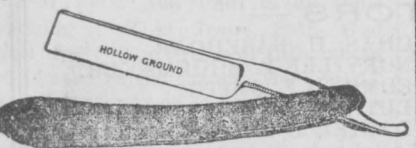
"Economy is Wealth." Clean your old clothes with Lum Tarn Clothes Cleaner. Leaves no smell. 15c a bottle.—Get at McKELLIP'S.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

WHY NOT GIVE
PRESENTS OF PRACTICAL VALUE
SUCH AS THESE?



Carving won't be half so bad with a tool of quality. Wostenholm goods guarantee quality. Our line of Carvers, Table Knives and Forks, Scissors, etc., is the finest and most extensive in town.



He'll appreciate a good Razor! Every man must use one, whether he wants to or not. Our splendid assortment will please you—and him.

Safety Razors

afford the modern way of shaving, and are most satisfactory. We handle Gillette, Auto Strip, and Ever Ready Safety Razors. Prices, \$1.00 to \$5.00.



The first Wagon should be bought just after the little one begins to walk. It's the very thing to teach a child usefulness and to help him entertain himself. All sizes. Coaster Wagons for the larger boys.

SLEDGES

What cut could do justice to our line of Sleds? They are the best ever. Three sizes of Flexible Flyers—\$1.35, \$1.65, \$2.00—Jumpers, and Girls' Sleds, too. Boys, ask to see them!

For the older folks we suggest a Vacuum Cleaner (\$15.00 up), a Sewing Machine, an Oil Heater, Gloves, a Union Driving Lamp, or our latest style, high speed, Washing Machine.

REINDOLLAR BROS & CO.

GREAT OVER-STOCKED SALE

Good News for the Thrifty People
of Taneytown and Vicinity!!

As we have been telling you, we run a chain of stores and are big buyers—so big that in many cases we are able to sell our goods at retail, as low as the wholesale price is to the average storekeeper. This is not brag, but the truth, and we not only are able to do it, but we do it. Now, although we have a chain of stores and have had a big Harvest of business, we feel that we are **over-stocked** and you are going to get the benefit **right now** when you want the goods, and not at the close of the season. This big special sale commences

Saturday, December 10, 1910

— AND CLOSES —

Saturday, December 31, 1910.

We are willing to make affidavit to all our statements, for they are straight and true. Get prices elsewhere, examine qualities, then come to us and see just how much we will save you on—

Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats, Shoes and Furnishings.

Be on Hand for the Big Sale!!

You will be so well satisfied that you will tell others, and that is what we want. Any article you buy that is not satisfactory to you, you may return and we will refund the money.

In many cases our prices are not over half the regular prices at other stores. Don't take our word, but come and see!

We are **overstocked**, and that is all there is to it, so if you are wise you will profit by our condition. *Enough has been said—What are you going to do about it?*

HARRIS BROS. & COHEN,
PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING CO.,
LITTLESTOWN, PA.

CLOTHING



YOU WILL DO a very foolish thing if you buy one dollar's worth of Clothing for Men or Boys until you see the Suits and Overcoats that are right in style, right in color and right in price, at

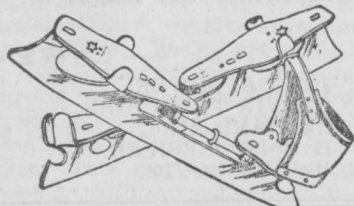
SHARRER & GORSUCH,
WESTMINSTER, MD.



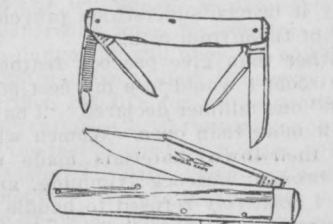
Give the Boy a Rifle!

He wants it. This is a sign of a real boy.

Air Rifles, from 40c up.
Cat Rifles, from \$2.15 to \$5.00.



Skating is the cleanest and healthiest, out-door sport. We carry a large stock of Skates, comprising all the sizes at 65¢ and upward, per pair.



Pocket Knives Galore!

We have never before carried so large, or fine a stock of these. Just the pretty handle and keen cutting blade your friend will appreciate. Very pretty Knives, from 25¢ to \$1.00.

GREAT HOLIDAY DISPLAY

— AT —

S. C. OTT'S Store

If You Are Looking for Santa Claus' Headquarters, Its Here.

My line of Holiday Goods is without a doubt the largest ever on display at this Store. Now is the time to buy your Christmas presents and have them laid back before everything is picked over.

Boys, here are a few things that will make nice presents for Your Sweetheart.

Fancy Mirrors, Gold Clocks, Jewelry Cases, Silver Tea Sets, Water Sets, 4 Piece Tea Sets, Chocolate Sets, Fancy Vases, Work Boxes, Mantel Clocks, Albums, Parlor Lamps, Bureau Sets, Etc.

Something for Father.

Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Mustache Caps, Suspenders, Etc.

Now Children, look what is for You.

Dishes, Dolls, Games, Books, Bibles, Guns, Drums, Go-Carts, Wheelbarrows, Trains, Engines, Flying Machines, Tree Ornaments, Hook and Ladder Wagons, Stoves, and a hundred other things which you must come and see.

Also a full line of Oranges, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Bananas and Everything Tropical.

Groceries. Groceries. Groceries. OYSTERS.

My Grocery Department is always complete and always contains a few bargains, such as 7 Cakes of Circus Soap for 25c, one 20c Can Sliced Pine-apples for 10c, 3 Cans of Peas for 21c, Corn, 8c can. You will find such bargains all through this department.

P. S.—After December 1st., I will give Cash Coupons good for free premiums. Don't fail to ask for them.

Girls, here are a few things that will make nice presents for Your Sweetheart.

Shaving Mirrors, Shaving Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Glove Boxes, Smoking Sets, Gloves, Comb and Brush Sets, Etc.

Something for Mother.

Set Dishes, Toilet Sets, Hanging Lamps, Salad Dishes, Silverware of all kinds—Knives and Forks, Spoons, Gravy Ladies, Orange Spoons, both Rogers 1847 and Rogers Bros, Etc.

Candy. Candy. Candy.

My line of Candy is the largest in town—over fifty kinds to select from. Prices ranging from 5c to \$1.00 lb. Teachers will save money by getting my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

TANEYTOWN'S "EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT" STORE OTTO BROS.

December is here—the month of Holly and Spruce—with its supreme day—Xmas.

No other season is so fitting for the bestowal of gifts. Don't be careless in your selections. Toys and trees will play their part in the day's pleasure. But—the real source of interest—the moment of genuine pleasure—is the Xmas dinner.

Now here's where we come in! Nowhere else will you find a fuller line of foodstuffs. Our Goods are new—necessary—nutritious. Nothing but the wholesome light gets at our Candies—no dust—no dirt—and no darkness—strictly sanitary.

Here are a few leaves of luck gleaned from our large assortment of Xmas necessities gathered from many climes. Aren't they worth plucking?

Candies

Fresh from the kettles. From 5c per lb—6 lbs for 25c—to 60c per lb. Boxes from 50c to \$2.50—real gems for HER, boys!

Oranges

Floridas and Jamaicas, 12c dozen and up.

Lemons and Grape Fruit
Real beauties.

Look at This!

Dates, Nuts, Currants, Cranberries—a full line of A No. 1 quality.

Cluster Raisins in packages—superfine.

Smyrna Selected Figs—In bulk, per lb, 15c. In packages, per lb, 12c.

Special Price on BANANAS during the Holidays.

And This!

GROCERY SPECIALS—

Pineapple, 3 cans for 25c
Peaches (full qt) 2 cans for 25c
Cherries (full qt) 2 cans for 25c
Corn, per can 7c

Lots more Bargains at prices that will save you shopping money.

Oysters

Fresh shocked, straight from Baltimore—salt water quality—\$1.25 per gallon and up. Order early and avoid disappointment.

Don't forget our Home made FRUIT CAKES.

Hello Teacher!

Remember it will pay you to talk over prices with us before ordering your Xmas treat. You will be pleased and profited by our special inducements.

Does he smoke? Make him happy with a box from our Xmas Special Cigars.

The week before Xmas, a beautiful and useful 2-years' Calendar Plate will be given to all who buy ONE DOLLAR'S worth of goods. Have you seen the one in the window?

Rubberoid Roofing

at \$2.00 and \$2.75 per Square.

Galvanized Roofing, in all grades, weights and styles.

Paints, Oils, Glass, and Wall Paper, at market prices.

Guns—Single-barrel breech-loaders, at \$3.25 to \$6.00; Double-barrels, at \$7.50 and up.

Rifles, Cartridges and Loaded Shells, at correspondingly low prices.

Also, a full line of Bicycle Supplies always on hand.

J. W. FREAM,
9-30-2mo HARNEY, MD.

I Can Sell Your Farm

I have many calls for Farms and Country Properties. If you want to sell, write for terms and descriptive blanks. If you want to buy a Farm in any part of the state, I will send you my list on request.

J. LELAND HANNA,
Real Estate Broker,
822 Equitable Bldg. Baltimore, Md
11-18-0,ly

"Why don't you get a motor?"
"I don't know whether I could manage one or not."
"That's not much of an argument. You took the same chance, didn't you, when you acquired a wife."
"Yes. That's what makes me so jolly careful!"—London Opinion.

Always were
and always
will be—

People who love the sport of sleighing; People who wouldn't sacrifice a handsome Cutter for all the touring cars that ever honked. I have lots of customers of this stock, and that is exactly why I have stocked up for this winter season.

Portland Cutters, Auto Seat Cutters, and Speeders

I have them now in stock. Come in while there's a good big selection!

One Word About Buggies

I will give you something absolutely new in style for 1911. Watch my January ad. It will be an eye-opener!

FREE! FREE!
Oyster Shells Given Away Free

With every 100lb Sack of Hen-eta, at the regular price, I will give free, one Sack of 100lb of Oyster Shells.

All Poultry Powders Sold at a Reduction

I carry in stock, Pratts, Dr. Hess's Pan-a-ce-a, Lee's Egg Maker, Magic, Nonpariel. Nice fresh stock. Sold below regular retail price.

CALSINO

I carry a full line of Cal Sino Standard Veterinary Remedies for Animals, Cattle and Poultry. Sold under guarantee. If you have a horse with a spavin, try their Spavin Cure. No cure, no pay!

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER,
Taneytown, Md.

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.

Alexander, R. H. Myers, Mrs. Mattie Angell, Thomas Myerly, Sterling Angell, Harry F. Marker, Wm. H. Althoff, Jos. E. Messinger, Jac. H. Boring, Wm. T. McGlaughlin, Ed. Brown, Nelson A. Moser, Wm. Bankard, Howard Moser, Charles Babylon, Wm. I. Norman, R. C. Coe, Joseph Newcomer, Wm. H. Clousner, David F. Null, Frank Crebs, Maurice Ohler, Milton Crouse, Clarence Wohler, Albert J. Judge Clabaugh, Ohler, Harvey Carbaugh, Edw. Reck, Harry E. Conover, Martin Reifsmider, Wm. J. Duttera, Maurice C. Ridinger, W. H. A. Dayhoff, Joseph Reaver, M. A. Dutterer, Eli M. Ridinger, Jno. H. Diehl, Geo. H. Rodkey, Ira Edwards, P. W. Stanner, Theo. N. Eckard, Curtis Stambaugh, John Eyer, David F. Shriver, Percy H. Frook, Jesse W. Strueveig, Edward Foreman, Charles Hickman, Feeser, Birnie Spangler, Ezra D. Flickinger, Edward Smith, Edw. F. Flickinger, Wm. H. Stonesier, Chas. H. Garner, E. O. Spangler, Samuel Hess, Elmer S. Staley, John M. Hess, John E. E. Shank, Mrs. O. A. Hess, Norman P. Starr, John N. Johnson, Wm. P. Sanders, Wm. E. Koonz, Theo. B. Smith, J. A. Kiser, William Sauble, George Keefer, Chas. E. Shoemaker, Geo. A. Keefer, Harry G. Shoemaker, Wm. L. Keefer, Samuel E. Teeter, John Kiser, J. Frank Whimer, Geo. H. Koonz, Mrs. Ida Hahn, Newton J. Wantz, Josiah Lemmon, Howard Warehime, John W. Warehime, John W.

CHRISTMAS RED LETTER DAY

Ten Stamps FREE to Everyone

The American Home is the most forceful, yet silent endorsement of the **Z.N.** Green Trading Stamp Plan of Profit-sharing. It is so far reaching that one cannot readily conceive the benefit it has been to the pocketbooks of the American Public. Beautiful Rugs, Fine Furniture, Exquisite Cut Glass, Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Toilet Requisites, Bric-a-Brac, etc., are among the many things obtained FREE as a reward to the careful and discerning women who are insistent in their demands for **Z.N.** Green Trading Stamps with every purchase.

To save them is to yearly accumulate many comforts and luxuries which would otherwise have been denied you. Don't fail to visit us on Wednesday, December 14. Get TEN stamps FREE, ask for a Premium Catalog.

Mail your Soap Wrappers, Labels, Tobacco Tags, Trade Marks, etc., to the **Z.N.** Premium Parlor, 412 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md. They will send you **Z.N.** Green Trading Stamps for them. This will aid you to greatly hasten the filling of your stamp books.

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Wednesday
December 14,
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Write to the Hamilton Corporation, 29-35 West 32nd Street New York, for illustrated catalog, list of products and a voucher good for 10 Hamilton Bonds FREE.

KOONS BROS.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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 indorsement of sentiments which may be expressed by contributors, and desire to be as liberal as possible, we at the same time request 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.

Fastest Freight-Train in World.

Let me tell you how the other day I was on a train outward bound from a great city. We rolled past a big freight-yard. Hundreds of cars stood in compact ranks upon scores of parallel tracks. They bore the legends of dozens of different railroad companies. The man sitting beside me remarked: "Curious how freight-cars always seem to be standing still! I'll warrant those very cars have been on those same tracks for the past week without stirring. I read lately that the average ton of railroad freight did not move more than twenty-five miles a day. No wonder freight-trains never get anywhere!"

"However that may be," I replied, "I can show you a yard where the average long-distance ton gets more than 200 miles away inside of twenty-four hours. And a great deal of it is delivered more than 230 miles away in less than a third of that time."

The man's eyes opened wide: "And do you mean to say that a freight-train does that? You must mean express, not freight."

"A regular freight-train, running daily as constant as a ferryboat," I replied.

Now let us follow the track of this habit back to Boston and look at that train for ourselves: It is the famous "B-H 1," or "Pier Freight"—with its east-bound converse, "H-B 4," the best freight-train in the world, they say. The time is early last evening at the big yard in South Easton, just across Fort Point channel from the South Station. A census of all the cars in this yard—1800 on the average, and occasionally as many as 2100—is taken twice a day. So the general yardmaster knows all about every car that is there; what it is, where it is, how long it has been there. In this one yard are fifty miles of track; every month at least 200,000 tons of freight are handled there.

"B-H 1" stands at its long platform, nearly loaded and ready to start—a 640-ton train; limited not to a given number of cars, but by the capacity of its motive power. Speed is a main consideration; the engine is a "long-legged" business-looking machine, one of the biggest of ten-wheeled passenger locomotives. Among the engineers it is as much of an honor to run the Boston "Pier Freight" as to run the "Merchants Limited." It is now within a few minutes of starting time; everything is on board except some of the fish. Teams still come hurrying into the yard with crates and barrels of it just packed; the perspiring freight handlers are rushing their trucks along the platform to the designated cars. The train is scheduled to pull out at 5.55 p. m., but it still lacks eight minutes of leaving time. "All full!" comes the word. As soon as a freight-train is loaded to its capacity it may leave. And almost invariably "B-H 1" starts out ahead of time. The last car doors are shut. A wagon backs up to the platform too late. Its three crates of fish must be taken around to the South Station and go by Adams express. They will get to New York on time, but it will cost a lot more.

The Boston "Pier Freight" runs through to the Harlem River in New York in 7 hours and 55 minutes. The distance is 227.75 miles—a running time, including stops, of a little less than 29 miles an hour. The stops are as few as those of the limited five-hour passenger trains: at Providence and New London for water; at New Haven to change locomotives. At times the speed runs as high as 60 miles an hour. Imagine, if you can, an old-time freight-train, with jiggly light cars and link couplings, going like that! That is what the air-brake and the automatic safety coupling have made possible for the American freight-service. It now seems strange to think that their compulsory use was strenuously fought by some of the biggest railroad men.

Yet here is what a big railroad man once said of his company's freight-service: "Eight miles to the hour is the proper speed. I will dismiss the engineer who dares run by his mile-post faster than that speed." So spoke the president of the Reading thirty-six years ago. It was then, too, that an eminent expert in transportation charged another great railroad company with reckless extravagance in running its freight-trains as fast as twelve miles an hour. "The wear and tear is something terrible," he declared. "It is pounding the track to pieces; every ton of freight hauled at that rate is carried at a loss; a reduction of speed to eight miles an hour would lessen the expenses in the wear-and-tear account of the freight service of that railroad more than a thousand dollars a day!" Such were the days of iron rails and hand-brakes. Just as the Boston "Pier Freight"

habitually pulls out ahead of schedule time, so it customarily arrives ahead of time. Practically it is never late in leaving or arriving. Once, when there was a bad snow storm in Boston, shippers were informed that on account of the bad going in the streets the train would be held for twenty minutes, if necessary. But even then all the shipments were got to the yard in season and after all the train left promptly on time.

Freight-trains are popularly supposed to run on any old time and to fill in the chinks in the passenger schedule as best they may. Such is far from the case in a modern service. More often than not they leave this yard ahead of time; almost never late. It is the same in arriving. Through the morning the freights arrive with the frequency and regularity of suburban locals at a great passenger terminal. And from late in the afternoon until well along in the night they leave with like frequency and regularity.

The "Pier Freight" is due at Harlem River at 1.55 a. m. This morning, as usual, it came in ahead of time. The Fulton Market corporation had its own boat in waiting; the crates of fish were promptly taken on board and down the river to the market. At five o'clock the fish were on the auction block at the market. And, as usual, that element in New York's breakfast, luncheon, dinner, was taken care of for the day.—From "Rushing Freight to New York," by Sylvester Baxter, in the *American Review of Reviews* for November.

Ends Winter's Troubles.

To many, winter is a season of trouble. The frost bitten toes and fingers, chapped hands and lips, chilblains, cold sores, red and rough skins, prove this. But such troubles fly before Bucklen's Arnica Salve. A trial convinces. Greatest healer of Burns, Boils, Piles, Cuts, Sores, Eczema and Sprains. Only 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

Banks on Sure Things Now.

"I'll never be without Dr. King's New Life Pills again," writes A. Shingneck, 647 Elm St., Buffalo, N. Y. "They cured me of chronic constipation when all others failed." Unequaled for Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Headache, Chills, Malaria and Debility. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

A Christmas Cake.

"This makes a delightful little change from the conventional ways of distributing gifts," says Katherine Gilman Grou in the *Woman's Home Companion* for December.

"Take a medium-sized wash-tub—preferably one that has not been painted, that the illusion may be more complete—and when it has been filled with saw-dust, paste tightly and smoothly over the entire top a piece of heavy white paper large enough to reach down an inch over the sides. This is to represent the frosting of the cake. On this frosting are pinned or sewed strings of popcorn to resemble the raised decoration usually seen on large cakes at festive occasions. Through little slits cut in the paper, stick sprigs of holly and small colored candles, and the representation of an ideal mammoth cake will be complete. The fun comes in when the top of the cake is cut to allow the children to grab for the gifts which are found, each neatly tied up, hidden in the sawdust which forms the center of the cake."

When you have a cold get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will soon fix you up all right and will ward off any tendency toward pneumonia. This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Sold by all dealers.

Horses Without Drivers.

Horses, marching sedately and without the direction of a driver from one end of a block to the other, receiving a load of concrete at one end, turning without an order and drawing the load to the other end of the block where it was needed for street repairing work, kept a crowd constantly on the watch in Ridgeway avenue near West Twenty-sixth street. The street was being repaved at that point and half a dozen of these self-driven horses were at work for several days.

They were gray old codgers, most of them, and their intelligence was the result of many years of work. In the middle of the street, half way between the point where the dumping carts were loaded and where the paving was going on, stood a man who kept the line going up one side of the street and down the other with a few words to each horse as it went by.

"It's all a matter of practice and training," said J. R. Hoyme, who kept the line moving from his position in the center of the street. "We have had those same animals working for us for several years and after a horse finds out what is wanted why, he'll do it all right so long as it isn't anything awfully hard. Now that horse there," pointing to a dappled animal, "he didn't catch on for a good while, but he knows his business now, all right. But the one behind him there learned fast. They are just like people that way."

"The only trouble is that if we ever drive them down this way again they would want to start in that back and forth business again and you'd probably have to use the whip to get them out of the block.—Chicago News.

How Felt Hats Are Made.

Hats were first manufactured in England about 1510, and superceded caps or soft headgear in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Wool was the material first employed in forming felt hats, but in time, as European trade with America developed, the fur of the beaver, being finer and softer, came into use, hence the term beaver was long synonymous with hat.

For about three centuries fine beaver hats dyed black and prepared with much skill formed the head covering of the higher classes in Great Britain. This headgear distinguished them from the middle and lumber classes, which continued for some time to wear the less expensive caps and bonnets.

Political and religious differences have often been marked by the form of hats. The Puritan of the reign of Charles I adopted the steeple hat, high and narrow, with a broad brim and devoid of ornament. The cavalier during the same era wore a lower and broader crown, with a feather stuck on one side. The Quaker hat, low in the crown, with a broad brim and plain, dates from the origin of the sect at the middle of the seventeenth century.

The history of hat manufacture in this country dates back to very early Colonial days. In 1662 the Assembly of Virginia enacted a law offering 10 pounds of tobacco for every good wool or fur hat made in the colony. Delaware in 1753 offered a prize of 40 shillings for the neatest and best hat manufactured in the lower counties. Carolina by 1767 had developed a flourishing hat industry, with a large export trade to the Spanish islands. Soon after the close of the Revolution the manufacture of hats had become of great importance in Pennsylvania, and from that time the industry has continued to flourish.

Hatter's fur consists principally of the hair of rabbits (technically called coneys) and hares, with some proportion of nutria, musquash and beaver's hair, though the latter has been for many years extremely scarce, and generally any parings or cuttings from furriers are also used. Fifty years ago the hatter beat his fur with a bow into a triangular piece of felt which, when laid together by two straight edges, assumed the shape of a cone. The felt was next shrunk between cloths which were kept hot and wet by frequent dipping into a kettle of boiling size, care being taken to preserve the triangular shape of the felt.

Having been shrunk to about one-third its original size or to proper dimensions for a hat, the conical bag was drawn over a block and tied tightly at the point where the crown spreads out into a brim. The brim portion was next pulled and stretched into shape with a special instrument. While still on the block the hat was dyed and again washed, stiffened and dried. If a long nap was desired the surface of the felt was carded; while to obtain a smooth finish it was rubbed with pumice stone. It was then ready to be "trimmed," that is, to have the band, binding, lining and sweat band put on. Beginning with the cutting of the fur, these processes are now performed by electrically-operated automatic machinery.

Womanly Wisdom.

Some people grumble because the rose has thorns; they ought to be thankful that thorns have roses.

Bring the soul into command and make the body obey orders.

Cook prunes by pouring hot water over them and letting them stand on the back of the stove a few hours.

Don't make ginger cookies and then hide the jar. Nobody ever hid a cookie jar where a boy could not find it.

I find turkey fat, after it has been tried out, a splendid substitute for butter in making cookies or biscuits.

Gruels are more tempting to the sick if whipped to a froth with an egg-beater, and served in a pretty, dainty cup.

When your stocking feet are past mending, cut off the legs for bags to put over the broom when wiping walls or floors.

If the neck of a sweater becomes stretched too loose from wearing, shrink it by dipping it in clean warm water, then drying.

To prevent woven carpet from unraveling, it is a good plan to unravel about two inches and tie together at the end of warp.

Some jars of nicely canned fruit, or glasses of jelly or pickles, make a Christmas present that is always acceptable to the recipient.

When you make doughnuts, remember that it isn't the hole that fills up a hungry boy's appetite. Put in some doughnut, as well as a great big hole.

If the kitchen window is kept open at the top while cooking such foods as cabbage, onions, etc., the unpleasant odor will go out of the window instead of spreading all over the house. By keeping candle-molds at hands, a few candles may be made at a time as the suet accumulates and the end of candles, and the droppings on the candlesticks, may be melted and run into fresh candles.

Is there anything better for breakfast these cold mornings than fried mush or corn griddle cakes? Don't let the miller grind the meal too fine, and if he is tricky keep an eye on him or you may not get the meal from your own corn.

We like to pick out nice, sound ears, clean and dry enough to grind well. And when we shell them we leave about an inch of the tips on the cobs. Then we like to get all the cob chaff out, leaving nothing but the clean corn.

To corn beef for use in a week or two, wipe it, then rub hot salt into it until it all disappears; then add more salt and rub again until the meat will absorb no more. Place it in a crock in a cool place for a week, turning it each day; then it will be ready for use. To cook, wash and put it to boil in cold water. Bring slowly to the boiling point and simmer it thirty minutes to every pound. If it is to be served cold, allow it to cool in the liquor in which it boiled.—From December *Farm Journal*.

The Good World.

This world is not a vale of tears,
A place of endless sorrow;
Unhappy is the man who fears
The coming of the morrow.
And thrice unhappy he who sighs
That life is but a bubble
Devised but to deceive our eyes
And give us toil and trouble.

The world is full of happiness,
The sky each morn is fairer,
Each day brings something meant to bless

And make our songs the rarer.
Who counts his griefs all foolishly
Adds to his store of sadness—
How much there is for you and me
Of all unnoticed gladness!

I pity those who sit and brood
About the woes hereafter
And stifle every jolly mood
And hush each lit of laughter.
The happiness we each require
Is here for us to take it,
But if 'tis sorrow we desire
We usually make it.

What good is it to wear a frown
And fret o'er what is coming,
When through the highways, up and down,

Joy's company goes drumming,
Joy's trumpeters go blowing sweet
The rally-call of pleasure,
And if we will our ready feet
Shall step the lively measure.

Ah, who would make a world to be
A place of gloom, and fearful,
When he would ten times rather see
All of creation cheerful?
The world is not a vale of tears,
Man is not born to sorrow—
The man who laughs this moment hears
An echo on to-morrow.

Chicago Post.

Keeping a Diary.

There are comparatively few people who keep diaries. Some feel no interest in recording their daily actions and thoughts, sentimental and otherwise, while others would dearly love to keep a diary, but feel that it takes too much time. As a matter of fact, a fair sized diary only requires about three minutes a day, and after the habit of maintaining a diary is formed, it really becomes a pleasure.

Keeping a diary is of considerable value; it teaches us to express our thoughts in condensed sentences, increases one's vocabulary and forms a reference to fall back upon at any time when a question arises as to the date on which a certain event happened.

Perhaps the time when a diary is most appreciated is when we are sick, or better, convalescing. It is a most pleasant diversion then to read of the interesting episodes in one's past; it takes the patient's mind off the morbid subject of his ending sickness.

Also a number of old people have told me that diaries of their youth and later years are a wonderful solace and friend during the last years of life; they take the readers back to the days of priceless memory, causing them to momentarily forget that their lives, at the time of reading, are "in the yellow leaf."

Keep a diary and flavor old age with a youthful spirit.

When your feet are wet and cold, and your body chilled through and through from exposure, take a big dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, bathe your feet in hot water before going to bed, and you are almost certain to ward off a severe cold. For sale by all dealers.

He'd Appreciate This.

"What to give Him?" is the tormenting, puzzling problem now confronting scores of girls and women. "I'd like to make him something myself," some girl is sighing, "but what—what shall it be?"

Well, if you don't want to knit him a tie or embroider a cushion or hemstitch him some handkerchiefs—if you don't want to do any of these, though they're all useful—what would he say to a dainty coat hanger? Not one of those satin-covered, sachet-filled and ribbon-tied affairs that girls love, but a sensible and practical article that will keep his belongings in order and that he will not be ashamed to have another chap see.

For a hanger of this type get the ordinary wire hanger in one of the shops (they cost but a few cents) and then wrap it tightly and neatly with soft leather—gray chamois or suede. Cover the whole thing—even the "hook" part, and you will be surprised at the attractive appearance of the finished article.

And there you will have what you wished for—a personal, "different" gift, that isn't expensive, and will hardly be apt to be duplicated.

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.

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10-23-9

Peacock Plummage.
However much milliners may admire the plumage of the peacock and however much they may desire the money it brings, superstition prevents many of them from using it. "Rather than give peacock feathers house room I would lose my best customer," one milliner declared. "I have done it more than once. Women who want their own materials made up have brought peacock trimming, and when I positively refused to handle it they went away angry and looked for somebody else to work up their peacock feathers. But no doubt they had a long chase, because two-thirds of the milliners feel just as I do about peacock feathers." "But why?" asked a woman who carried a peacock feather in her hand bag. "It's bad luck, that is why," said the milliner.—New York Sun.

No Paprika In Her Bones.
A Hungarian restaurant in New York became famous for its culinary triumphs, and many visitors to the city became acquainted there with the mysterious dishes produced in Hungarian kitchens. In one of these parties several years ago was a young matron from the far west, who, anxious to extend her culinary knowledge and seeing how her husband relished one of the courses of the meal, asked the head waiter for the recipe for the dish. "I can give it to you, madam," was the courteous reply, "but you can't make it." "And why not?" asked the sightseer. "Because you must be Hungarian. It might come right for an Austrian, but an American never. You must have paprika in your bones." And, taking that high ground, the request was refused.—New York Tribune.

Simple, Harmless, Effective.
Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation. 10¢ and 25¢.—Get at McKEL-LIP'S. 10-23-6mo

Christmas Joy

lasts the whole year round when

KODAK

heads the gift list. Make someone happy with one.

Kodaks, - \$5.00 to \$75.00

Brownies, \$1.00 to \$10.00

CHRISTMAS CARDS, BOOK-LETS, AND OTHER

NOVELTIES.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY,

DRUGGIST,

TANEYTOWN. - - MD.

Monuments and Tablets



Having spent some time at Vermont, making selection of a good stock of Monuments and Tablets, which I will have at my yard after Jan. 1st., I invite those who wish to purchase a suitable mark for their departed, to call and be convinced that what you want can be purchased—
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
The best time to order work for Spring setting is at an early date.
B. O. SLONAKER,
TANEYTOWN, MD.
11-18-6m

Classified Advertisements.

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Drs. Myers, SURGEON DENTISTS, Are prepared to do All Kinds of Dental Work, including ALUMINUM PLATES.

DR. J. W. HELM, SURGEON DENTIST, New Windsor - - Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

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

Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md. C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

A Record Unsurpassed.

In the Purchase of a Packard Piano

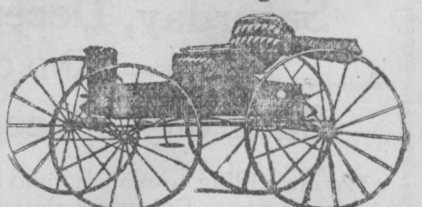
one secures an instrument that has passed through all experimental stages; the result of many years of study and experience. The production of creators and masters of the art who have made Piano building a labor of love rather than a labor for gain. No fancy prices for reputation or name; just a fair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

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

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Repairing Promptly Done.

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Good Printing

Is the art of putting into another mind what is in your own.

IT IS A SUBTLE METHOD OF SUGGESTION

It is a means of making a favorable impression. To have the best results, it must be the best printing. That we are prepared to give you.

WALK RIGHT IN

Compound Syrup White Pine and Tar for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, etc.—Get at McKEL-LIP'S. 10-23-6m

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XII.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 18, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxviii, 1-20. Memory Verses, 5, 6—Golden Text, Matt. xxviii, 20—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Those who know nothing of a risen Christ know nothing of faith or forgiveness of sins or life eternal and have no gospel to believe or preach (1 Cor. xv, 14-19). It was the one great topic of Peter and Paul in all their preaching. "This Jesus hath God raised up." "The Prince of Life, whom God hath raised from the dead." "With great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus." "The God of our fathers raised up Jesus." "Him God raised up the third day and showed Him openly." "God raised Him from the dead" (Acts ii, 24, 32; iii, 15, 26; iv, 10, 33; v, 30; x, 40; xiii, 23, 30, 33; Rom. i, 4). Hear the Lord Himself to John in Patmos long after He had ascended. "Fear not, I am the first and the last; I am He that liveth and was dead, and behold I am alive forevermore, amen, and have the keys of hell and of death" (Rev. i, 17, 18). In Col. iii, 1, believers are spoken of as "risen with Christ" and are exhorted to seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God.

After He died Joseph of Arimathea went to Pilate and asked for His body, and he and Nicodemus took it and wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, with about 100 pounds weight of spices, and laid it in Joseph's new tomb and rolled a great stone to the door and departed. The women from Galilee, having seen where His body was laid, returned and prepared spices with which to anoint His body when the Sabbath should have passed and rested the Sabbath day. Was there ever a gloomier Sabbath to any believers? He in whom they had trusted as their Messiah, to whom they had lovingly ministered, for whom they had forsaken all, had been taken from them and crucified by the authorities as a wicked person, and now they were in great darkness, without any hope, for they looked not for His resurrection. "Having no hope and without God in the world" (Eph. ii, 12) is the condition of so many religious people today because they know not a risen Christ.

The first day of the week having come, they are found very early at the tomb to do what they had purposed for His dead body, but the tomb is open, the stone rolled away, and there is nobody to anoint, for as the angel from heaven said to the women: "Ye seek Jesus, who was crucified. He is not here, for He is risen, as He said." Mary Magdalene, who came with the other women, seems to have run to tell Peter and John as soon as she saw that the tomb was open and the body gone. While she was gone the other women saw the angels and heard their message and went to tell the other disciples. Peter and John ran to the tomb, and, having seen for themselves that it was empty, the linen clothes lying just as when the body was in them, they went away again unto their own home (John xx, 3-10). Mary Magdalene returned to the tomb and stood weeping; then, stooping down and looking in, she saw two angels and heard them say: "Woman, why weepest thou?" Even as they spoke to her I think that she saw them looking beyond her, and, turning around, she saw a man whom she supposed to be the gardener, who also said to her: "Woman, why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou?" But not until He called her by name did she recognize Him. Thus He appeared first to Mary Magdalene even before He had ascended to the Father (John xx, 16-17) in His resurrection body. As she went to tell that she had seen Him He, having ascended and returned, met the other women and allowed them to hold Him by the feet and worship Him (verse 9). Part of the angel's message to the women was, "Go your way; tell His disciples and Peter" (Mark xvi, 7), the only one mentioned specially by name. Some time, somewhere, on that day He appeared to Peter alone (Luke xxiv, 34). In the afternoon He appeared to the two who walked to Emmaus, and He walked with them and opened to them the Scriptures. In the evening He appeared to ten of them (Thomas being absent), comforted them, showed them His hands and His feet and ate a piece of broiled fish and honeycomb before them (Luke xxiv, 36-43). Thus He appeared five times on that day, and we know that He appeared on at least five other occasions during those forty days. "He shewed Himself alive after His passion by many infallible proofs, being seen by them forty days and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God" (Acts i, 3).

At the end of the forty days, Jesus commanded them to wait in Jerusalem till He should send them the Holy Spirit, He visibly ascended from the Mount of Olives, and when He shall come again to that same mount, bringing His saints with Him, Israel shall receive Him, and He will set up His kingdom (Acts i, 10-12; Zech. xiv, 4, 5, 9). Our commission during His absence is to be His witnesses in the power of His Spirit, in all the world, in the consciousness of His presence and the manifestation of His power, that from all nations may be gathered His body, the church, that so He may come again (Acts i, 8; Matt. xxviii, 18-20; Acts iii, 19-21).

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

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

Topic.—If we really love Jesus.—John xiv, 15-24. Edited by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

In the Christian life, how much depends upon our really loving Christ? We may think we love Him or profess that we love Him when we really do not. If so love for Christ is not genuine and we cannot claim the promise of the New Testament based upon the real, genuine love of Christ. There may be some professing Christians who doubt whether we can tell if we really love Christ. But such a doubt is absurd. We have no trouble in deciding whom we love among our earthly friends. We delight to be in their company, to tell them the secrets of our life, to receive confidences from them and to keep them, to do anything we can to make their life better and happier. This may seem more like friendship than love, and perhaps it is when between members of the same sex, but otherwise it is love.

But love applied to other things, such as king or country, is determined practically upon another basis, and that is our willingness to obey them. If a man really loves his country and it is in danger he will obey the call of sovereign and be willing, if necessary, to sacrifice his life for its protection or preservation. Christ thus makes obedience the test of our love to Him. "If ye love Me," He says, "keep my commandments." We are to manifest our love by our obedience to Him, and the reverse is true, "He that hath My commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth Me." It is not only true that if we love Christ we will keep His commandments, and, on the other hand, if we keep His commandments it is proof that we do love Him and are His friends and disciples. "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you."

The relation of Christ to man is most unique. It differs from any other relationship that exists in life, whether it be our loved ones by nature, or our friends or our relation to other forms of creation. He is our Saviour and thus demands our love. He is our supreme King, our King of kings, and therefore has a right to our absolute obedience. We must love Him above father, mother, sister or brother or country, and above them we should love Christ or we are not worthy of Him. If country calls to that which is contrary to the laws of God "we ought to obey God rather than man." He who would not leave father or mother for His sake does not know what real love for Christ is. As He is supreme in our lives, so we must render a supreme loving obedience to Him.

Loving Christ and obeying Him results in blessings to us. We abide in His love. God's love is extended toward us. The blessing of the presence of the Holy Spirit in our hearts is another derived benefit from real love to Christ and the keeping of His commandments. Love inspires love as iron sharpeneth iron. "We love Him because He first loved us." He not only loved us, but gave Himself for us. Let us therefore love Him and prove it by the test of obedience.

BIBLE READINGS.

Deut. vi, 4-7; x, 12, 13; Matt. xxii, 17-22; Mark xii, 28-33; Luke x, 25-28; John xv, 8-14; Acts v, 25-29, 41; Rom. viii, 29; Phil. i, 29; Heb. xii, 1-3; I John iv, 19-21.

Two Australian Projects.

The Two Australian Projects. Christian Endeavor union has just established a "paper exchange." Many able papers on Christian Endeavor subjects are read at the various meetings. The idea of the exchange is to get copies of such papers and supply them to such societies as may request help of this kind. In this way addresses would be given again and again. This same union is getting up "a complete list of work for each committee." The societies are asked to send in lists of work done by the various committees. From this information a list of work for each committee will be compiled. When any committee wishes to know what similar committees have done an application for the list of work will bring the information.

An Anti-slang Brigade.

Last November seven Intermediate Christian Endeavorers of the Lodi (Cal.) Congregational church organized an anti-slang brigade. Today the membership is more than forty, and it is growing fast. Their motto is, "Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace to the hearers." There are no pledges or fines. The brigade is interdenominational, and its members are largely drawn from the high schools. Bimonthly meetings are held, and members tell of progress in getting rid of their slang. The brigade has an emblematic pin, a shield with the letters "A. S. B." A president, a vice president and a secretary are the only officials.

AN ENDEAVOR DAY.

At light of day
A lift of prayer
To chase away
A word of care;
At noonday's hour
A calm retreat
To break the power
Of some defeat.
Thus with the eve
Is falling ever
The benediction
Of Endeavor.
—John R. Clements.

MYSTERY SOLVED

Whittemore first saw her at the opera. It was her sweet face that attracted him, a face that bespoke some great sorrow. She kept her eyes turned upon the stage, but he noticed that it was where there was acting rather than music. All those in the box with her were chatting during the opera, while she, resting her cheek on her hand and her arm on the rail, her figure partly covered by a curtain, seemed to be absorbed by her own dreams. The opera was "Faust." During the scene where Mephistopheles and the nurse are walking in the garden and Faust and Marguerite are singing their love she turned her eyes away, and they fell on Whittemore in the parquet, his head turned toward her, his eyes fixed intensely on hers. She blushed slightly and looked again at the figures on the stage.

When the opera was ended and all rose to go, Whittemore was watching her box. An elderly man put a wrap around her shoulders, and the others of the party were also getting ready to leave. Whittemore watched to see some of them speak to her; but, though they were chatting with each other, no one said a word to her. Then they all went out, and it seemed as if the electric lights had been turned off.

Winter passed into summer, and Whittemore went to the seashore. The morning after his arrival at bathing time he strolled down to the beach. There, sitting under a sun umbrella, was the girl he had seen at the opera. She was peering far out where the water and the sky met, and here and there a glint of sunshine on the horizon bespoke a sail. She was alone. Whittemore would have given worlds for some one to take him to her and introduce him, but he knew no one there. He had come to be alone and for rest. He waited, expecting that some of her friends would join her, but they did not, and after the bathing she arose and went away. As she passed him she started. Evidently she remembered him.

The next morning he was at the beach early, watching for her. When she came it was with a party of girls and an elderly man, all in bathing suits. What symmetry! Her hair, instead of being coiled under one of those unbecoming bathing caps, was streaming down her back as it is sometimes worn by very young girls while bathing. All the party save her were talking and laughing. She alone was quiet. Surely she must have some sorrow.

The beach was shelving, and few dared venture beyond the breakers. The man of the party took the fair one by the hand and led her beyond their depth. Suddenly Whittemore saw him struggling in the water. The fair one had gone under. With all his clothes on, Whittemore plunged in and brought her out.

They stood on the beach, Whittemore presenting a poor appearance in his dripping clothes. The fair one looked at him with an expression so distressed that he thought she regretted that he had saved her. Then, without a word of thanks, she turned and ran away to the bathing house. The man who had taken her beyond her depth had been dragged out of the water, and Whittemore saw him coming toward him. Whittemore, indignant, turned his back upon him and walked away. The next evening he saw the fair one being driven toward the railroad station. As she passed him she regarded him with the same pained glance.

Winter came again, and Whittemore, who had dented society for its holowness, plunged into the gay world, hoping that he might meet the girl who had absorbed his whole being. He appeared at teas, receptions, balls; he went to the opera, to concerts, everywhere where music was to be heard. At last at a musical entertainment at the home of one of his most intimate friends he saw her, but where? Sitting alone in a recess, so immersed behind curtains as almost to be indistinguishable! Although he was looking for her, when he found her he was taken completely aback. He stood still and trembled.

"Pardon me," he said. "I am permitted to speak to you here under our mutual friend's roof, but I will not avail myself of the privilege. Remain here for a few minutes, and I will bring him to introduce me."

Without waiting for her consent he hurried away, found the host and brought him to the recess.

It was empty. In vain he dragged the man through the rooms looking for her. She was not in any of the rooms below. They waited in the hall, and presently she came down, followed by her maid.

"Ah!" said the host. "Now I understand. That is Clara Van Cleve, an orphan. She is a deaf mute."

Whittemore went home in great distress. He was desperately in love, but he was a practical man and considered what it would be to be tied to one upon whom there was such a blight. For a week he suffered torture, then made up his mind that to go on through life suffering without her would be worse than suffering with her. Then he spent some time studying the deaf mute sign language. This mastered, without calling in any one as a go-between, he wrote to her, intimating that he knew of her misfortune and begging to be permitted to share it with her. When the two met the next evening at her home Whittemore astonished her by addressing her by her own method of communication. They soon became engaged, and when married Whittemore found, to his surprise, that her misfortune only drew them closer together and made their married life the happier.

SNAPSHOTS AT CELEBRITIES

H. H. Thompson, Head of Postal Savings Banks.



Photo by American Press Association.

Harry H. Thompson, chairman of the special committee designated to put Uncle Sam's new postal savings bank scheme into operation, has had a long experience in the government service. The committee he heads is composed of officials of the postoffice department and was appointed by Secretary Hitchcock to work out the details for putting the plan in motion.

It is the purpose of the law passed by congress to extend the system of postal savings banks to every postoffice in the land. By the provisions of the law an account may be opened with \$1. Those not having that amount may purchase a postal savings card for 10 cents and by the subsequent purchase of postal savings stamps at 10 cents each gradually acquire the necessary sum. Thus a child may open a bank account with Uncle Sam.

Mr. Thompson is superintendent of the finance division of the postoffice department and is considered well qualified for the work to which he has been assigned. He is a native of the District of Columbia and is forty-two years old. He entered the government service in 1891 as chief clerk in the paymaster's office of the United States marine corps, which position he retained until transferred to the department of commerce and labor as cashier to the disbursing officer. In October, 1905, Mr. Thompson entered the postoffice department as disbursing clerk and a year later was promoted to the office he now holds.

New Senator From Virginia.

Claude A. Swanson, who succeeds the late John W. Daniel as United States senator from Virginia, is no stranger in congress, having served six terms in the lower house. He was first elected to the Fifty-third congress and was regularly returned by his constituents until he resigned after his seventh election to become chief executive of the state.

The new senator is a native of the Old Dominion and is forty-eight years



CLAUDE A. SWANSON.

old. When he was sixteen financial reverses suffered by his father threw him on his own resources, and he finished his education only by dint of hard work. For a time he taught school and clerked in a store in Danville for a couple of years, finally getting enough money to study law at the University of Virginia. He got his degree in 1886 and began the practice of law at Chatham, becoming one of the foremost members of the profession in his section. He was chosen governor of Virginia in 1906, his term of service expiring Feb. 1 of this year.

COME HERE FOR YOUR SHOES, HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS

We have by far the largest stock and greatest variety of Men's Women's and Children's Shoes in Carroll County, at the right prices. We have all the correct styles in HATS, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS AND HOISERY. We want your trade.

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WESTMINSTER, MD.

The Famous Rayo

Is the Lamp of Real Beauty

because it gives the best light of all lamps. The Rayo gives a white, soft, mellow, diffused light—easy on the eye because it cannot flicker. You can use your eyes as long as you wish under the Rayo light without strain.

The Rayo Lamp is low-priced, and even though you pay \$5, \$10 or \$20 for other lamps, you may get more expensive decorations but you cannot get a better light than the low-priced Rayo gives. A strong, durable shade-holder holds the shade on firm and true. This season's new burner adds strength and appearance.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company

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Know the Stars in the Dragon?

Winding in and out between the stars of the Great and Little Dipper is the constellation of the Dragon. The tip of the tail lies between the pole star in the Little Dipper and the pointers in the Great Dipper, but much nearer the latter and only a few degrees below the pointers. The rest of the constellation, outlined with faint stars, curves downward and around the Little Dipper, when with a final coil it terminates with the two bright stars Gamma and Beta, which mark the head of the Dragon, or, in fact, its eyes. Aratus in describing the constellations speaks of the Dragon as "with eyes oblique retorted, that askant cast gleaming fire."

Its leading star, Alpha, near the tail of the Dragon and halfway between Mizar (the middle star in the handle of the Great Dipper) and the lowest star in the bowl of the Little Dipper, is known by the name of Thuban. Four thousand years ago it was the pole star.—Mary Proctor in Chicago Tribune.

Does Your Cat Cough?

Poor pussy! As if the immemorial charges against her of keeping us awake o' nights and of eating canary birds whenever she gets the chance were not enough, the doctors have just discovered that for years she has been responsible for the spread of diphtheria. Dr. G. J. Auburn of Manchester, England, having traced an epidemic of this disease in a suburb of that city to a pet cat belonging to one of his patients, has found, after much clever investigation, that all cats are peculiarly susceptible to diphtheritic affections of the throat. He has therefore recently been warning all families who own cats to watch them carefully and if they develop coughs to forbid their being hugged and petted. Dr. Auburn further recommends that if the cough persists and the cat begins to grow thin to have the animal destroyed at once. The only really safe way, he says, is to let the first wheeze be pussy's death warrant.—New York World.

Left to a Worse Fate.

The business man was sitting in his office thinking of starting for home when a suspicious looking person came in with a leather bag in his hand. "If you don't give me \$5," said the visitor, coming at once to the point, "I will drop this on the floor." The business man was cool. "What is in it?" he asked. "Dynamite," was the brief reply. "What will it do if you drop it?" "Blow you up!" "Drop it!" was the instant command. "My wife told me when I left home this morning to be sure to send up a bag of flour, and I forgot it. I guess it will take just about as much dynamite as you have there to prepare me for the blowing up I'll get when she sees me!" "I'm a married man myself," said the dynamiter and quietly slipped out.—Illustrated Bits.

The Battle of a Week.

The battle of a week was the great conflict at Tours in which Charles Martel overthrew the Saracens, A. D. 732. The members of the Saracen army are variously estimated at from 400,000 to 700,000, and the historians say that 375,000 were killed on the field. It is suspected that these figures are a gross exaggeration, but it is certain that few battles of history have been either so bloody or so decisive.

Her Evidence.

"I had a colored woman before me as a complaining witness," said a criminal court judge. "She had a man held for trial by a city magistrate on the charge that he had attacked her with a pair of scissors. 'He mou' near gouge mah eye out, jedge,' she lion to me. 'Jes' come at me lak a lion, he did, a-roarin', sub. He poke me in de face wiv dem scissors, jedge, not once, but for four or five times. He jes' cut up my face lak it was a yald of ribbon, jedge. The magistrate what held him to dis heah court says he nevah did hear tell of no more dang'ous man."

"Well, I looked her over. She had a wide, smooth, yellow face that didn't have a mark on it. I told her to repeat her story, and she went all over it again, telling how the man had slashed her face with that pair of scissors."

"But, madam," I said, "there isn't a mark on your face."

"Marks!" said she indignantly. "Marks! What I care for marks, lem me ask you dat? I got witnesses, I tell you."—New York Cor. Cincinnati Times-Star.

She Had Courage.

A self possessed young woman who knew no French strolled into one of the larger downtown cafes. She spoke to the waiter in that decisive tone which distinguishes the initiated and glanced over the French bill of fare with the nonchalant air of a Parisienne.

"I'll have," she began firmly as she plunged into the sea of French dishes—"I'll have—let me see. Oh, yes, I'll have some bisque tortoni, a sultana roll, pommes de terre and a little of that fromage. And, garcon, you might as well bring me a cup of coffee."

The waiter gasped. He started to speak, but the young woman froze him with one of those icy stares peculiar to the thoroughly sophisticated.

And the order arrived—two kinds of ices, boiled potatoes and a piece of cheese. But she ate it as if she had been used to that sort of diet all her life.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Brown Eyes and Color Blindness.

Color blindness is one of the great drawbacks to a large percentage of men who would enlist in the United States marine corps, according to the recruiting officers.

"We have a box filled with different colored yarn," said an officer of that branch of the service. "We ask the prospective recruit to pick out green, for instance. If he is color blind he will invariably pick all the red yarn. We place it all back in the box again and ask him to pick out the red. In nine cases out of ten out will come the green."

"Another strange thing I have noticed is that most persons who are color blind have brown eyes. Once in awhile a person with eyes of a different color is afflicted that way, but as a general rule they are persons with brown eyes."—Kansas City Star.

The Angel.

Wife—I am trimming up last year's hat to save the cost of a new one! Hubby—How good of you! You're a perfect little angel! Wife—Am I? Then give me \$10 to buy wings.

His Impression.

Mrs. Knicker—Now, will you remember everything, John? Knicker—Yep, I'm to turn the flowers out at night and sprinkle the cat.—Harper's Bazar.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Col. Rogers Birnie, of New York, visited his home folks here, on Wednesday.

Excellent sleighing, for several days, has been made good use of by both old and young.

Miss Blanche Buffington, of Washington, has returned to her home in Taneytown, for the winter.

Mr. George Stem and bride, of Baltimore, spent several days this week, with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stouffer.

Red Cross seals, 1¢ each, at the RECORD Office and McKinney's drug store. The purchase of these seals helps along the fight against tuberculosis.

The nomination and election of officers of Carroll Conclave No. 333, I. O. H., will be held next Monday evening, Dec. 12th. All members are requested to be present.

We will be glad to make announcement of the special Christmas programs to be held in the various churches, if those in charge will be kind enough to give us the necessary facts.

We still have a few copies of "Choice Maryland Cookery," a work that is usually in demand at this season of the year. They can be had at 20¢ at our office, or will be mailed at 25¢.

Mrs. A. C. Valentine, a RECORD subscriber at Chadron, Nebraska, recently gave her friends a progressive whist entertainment, which was a very elaborate affair. No doubt some of our readers are acquainted with Mrs. Valentine.

The snowfall of Monday night and Tuesday—from eight to ten inches—was unusual for so early in the season, especially as it was of the blizzard variety. Generally speaking, it was a welcome visitor as it is likely to aid materially in recuperating streams and wells.

The annual election of officers for Taneytown Grange No. 184, will take place at their hall, on Middle street, on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock. Also at the same time and place an election for seven Directors to manage the interests of the stockholders of said Grange for the ensuing year will be held. A full attendance is desired.

The customary winter nuisance—coasting on sidewalks—has commenced. We have as warm a desire as anybody for children to enjoy themselves, but certainly, in so important a matter as the safety of our sidewalks to pedestrians as a whole—old and young—coasting on them is wrong; it is dangerous to the public, and should not be permitted.

Mr. Chas. G. Buffington, of N. Y. city, has been spending a portion of the week here, visiting his brothers. Mr. Buffington is operating an extensive millinery business, in New York, an advertisement of a special feature of which will be found in this issue. He expects to make a specialty of the mail order business, and will appreciate orders from his old home neighborhood.

Don't forget the lecture by Dr. Roland Dwight Grant, next Tuesday evening, in the Taneytown Opera House. Dr. Grant has been entertaining big Chautauqua audiences, for years, and he can entertain you. Remember, that our entertainment course is possible only because it is a course. The various numbers could not have been engaged, separately, for anything like the price you pay for each entertainment. The two musical numbers, alone, are worth the price of the season ticket. You will be glad, afterwards, if you hear Dr. Grant—take our word for it.

Dr. Roland Dwight Grant who lectures here, next Tuesday night, holds the record for a long introduction to an audience. It was a Massachusetts town, and the hall was packed to suffocation. The committee chose a prominent lawyer to introduce Dr. Grant, and he went calmly on for just one hour and thirty minutes with that introduction. As he closed he said, "I am sorry I shall not be able to remain and hear the eminent lecturer, as I have an important engagement." Dr. Grant, however, urged him to stop for ten minutes, which he consented to do, and, as a matter of fact, did not get away until after midnight, nor did any one else leave, for the lecturer used the lawyer as kindling wood.

An Essay on Motor Cars.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I'm going to give you all this afternoon in which to write an essay upon motor cars. You may say whatever you like, and treat the subject just as you please. Write 250 words, and mind the grammar."

This subject delighted the soul of eight-year-old Aminta. Of obtaining full marks she was confident, for had she not only the day before been for a motor drive in her own father's auto?

So she wrote this: "My father has a motor car. While going up the hill the other day the motor car busted. I think this is about fifty words. The other two hundred are what father said while repairing the car."

**Roland Dwight Grant,
OPERA HOUSE,
Next Tuesday Night.**

Census Changes.

No census in recent years has worked more unexpected changes and alterations in the distribution and growth of population and the development of States, cities and political power in different sections than the one whose results are now appearing.

First. Instead of continuing the increases of political power in the Middle West and South, the decade's growth has been largest in the East, so that the largest gain in political power among older States, relative to the whole of the country and their past history, is in New York and Pennsylvania. In the Congress to be chosen in 1912 and in the election of a President then, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will have a larger relative share of votes than in the past. Oklahoma and the Pacific Coast, led by California's marvelous advance, make the other great increase in population.

Second. The shift of population from the rural districts to the cities and the decrease in those living on farms emphasizes and reveals the fact that the increase in the price of food (which is the principal cause of the increase of the cost of living) is due to the simple fact that more people are eating food and less people are raising it, proportionately, than in the past. The only remedy for dear food lies in improving condition on the farm, so that population will go back to the task of raising food and improving the methods of farming so as to increase the total product.

Third. The States which have made a phenomenal growth and the cities which share this advance, are those which have received a large population from without. In the Eastern cities this is an immigrant population. In States in the West, which have grown rapidly, this population is partly from abroad and partly transferred from other parts of the country. States which do not receive immigration from other States or from foreign countries, make an advance as small or smaller than that of European countries.

A generation ago it would have appeared incredible that Iowa in ten years should add no more to its population than does France. The Southern States, which receive little immigration, must depend on the increase in the birth rate for their population, and constantly lose by the movement of a part of their population West and North, making a relatively small increase, which runs from 6 per cent. in a State like Missouri up to 15 per cent. or 16 per cent. in more favored States. Most of the Southern States whose figures are represented, show an increase of about 9 per cent. or 10 per cent. This is about the increase of European countries like England, where growth still goes on, and is about the annual increase in Germany.

So far as its native population is concerned, the United States now grows no faster than a European country. So far as the distribution of political power is concerned, the movement away from New England and the Middle States is arrested, and the prospect that the South and West will ultimately have full political control grows less. As to the supply of food, so long produced here far in excess of the need of the population, the time has come when the United States must, as with other countries, face the necessity either of encouraging the growth of food at home, by improving farming and making it attractive or begin the import of food.—*Phila. Press.*

A LARGE CONTRACT.

When R. S. McKinney, the enterprising druggist, first offered a 5¢ package of Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at half price, and guaranteed to return the money if it did not cure, he thought it probable from his experience with other medicines for these diseases that he would have a good many packages returned. But although he has sold hundreds of bottles, not one has been brought back.

R. S. McKinney wants every person to get 60 doses of the best medicine ever made at half the regular price, with his personal guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure.

To those suffering with dizziness, headache, poor digestion, constipation straining, Dr. Howard's specific offers quick relief. It is an invaluable boon to all who feel uncomfortable after eating, and is today the popular dinner pill in all the large cities.

A Sure Cure for Mike.

A haggard looking woman, speaking with a strong Irish brogue, walked into a West Side drug store in New York the other day and asked for a bottle of Dr. Quack's Consumption Cure. While the clerk was wrapping the package, she conversed volubly of Mike, her husband, who was sick with consumption. She said one of her neighbors, Mrs. Casey, had told her that the bottle of medicine she held in her hands would surely restore Mike to health. So she had saved 50 cents from the scant earnings she made over the washtub in order that her husband might have a chance. As she turned to go away, her eye was attracted by a sign upon which was written in big red letters, "Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals, and help Cure Consumption. A penny for a Seal."

From the few cents in the palm of her hand, the woman drew out a nickel and holding it to the clerk, said, "O'ill I take five of them. Sure, with this bottle of medicine, and them things stuck on Mike, he'll be well in a wake."

Saved from Awful Death.

How an appalling calamity in his family was prevented is told by A. D. McDonald, of Fayetteville, N. C. R. F. D. No. 8. "My sister had consumption," he writes, "she was very thin and pale, had no appetite and seemed to grow weaker every day, as all remedies failed, till Dr. King's New Discovery was tried, and so completely cured her, that she has not been troubled with a cough since. Its the best medicine I ever saw or heard of." For coughs, colds, la-grippe, asthma, croup, hemorrhage, all bronchial troubles, it has no equal, 50¢, \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, druggist, Taneytown, Md.

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.

WANTED!—Young Guineas 50¢ to 80¢ pr. Turkeys, Chickens and Ducks wanted. Special prices for large and small chickens. Squabs 25¢ to 28¢ pr. **Good calves, 7½¢, 50¢ for delivering. Game and furs highest market price. No poultry received after Thursday morning.**—SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

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

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, from Dec. 12 to 17, for the practice of his profession. 11-25-3t

OYSTERS, OYSTERS Served in any style, also by measure. Send in your orders for Christmas.—N. B. HAGAN. 9-2t

FOR SALE.—Apples 1½¢ per lb.—PERCY L. MEHRING, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—Two Horses and 9 Shoats.—MRS. RUTH A. RITTER.

PORK WANTED.—5000 lbs. weekly. Apply to W. F. MYERS, Pleasant Valley, C. & P. Phone 194-13 12-9-2mo.

NEAR THE Square can be found a fine display of Silverware for Xmas presents.—N. B. HAGAN. 12-9-2t

HALF-PON Dry Ground Slaughter Hones for poultry, at \$2.00 per 100.—JOHN A. NULL, Taneytown.

PORTLAND SLEIGHTS, \$21.98.—See the RECORD next week for details. We have all others beaten in Price and Quality.—ANGELL VEHICLE WORKS, Middleburg, Md.

A FULL LINE of Oranges, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Prunes, Cocoanuts and Bananas.—N. B. HAGAN'S. 12-9-3t

HOUSE AND LOT for sale or rent, by H. T. SPANGLER. 12-9-2t.

BROOM-MAKING.—I am now ready to make up brooms, and will scrape the broom corn when desired.—C. S. KOONS, Middleburg, Md. 11-25-3t. e.o.w.

A GOOD FRENCH Mixed Candy at 10¢ lb. Also a nice assortment of Chocolate Drops, at lowest prices.—N. B. HAGAN'S. 12-9-2t

MOVING PICTURES and Photo Plays will be shown in the Opera House, this Saturday night. Admission 10¢. Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance at 7.30. One long show—Don't miss it!

A NICE Assortment of Fine Candy in Fancy Boxes—at N. B. HAGAN'S. 12-9-2

CONSIDER A subscription to some good paper or magazine, for your friends for a Christmas present. I have a few samples on hand.—C. C. HESS, Agent. 11-25-4t

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Berkshire Pigs of both sexes. Sires and dams both registered and of the best English and American strains. Can furnish sow and boar pigs not akin.—R. C. NORMAN, Taneytown, Md. 12-2-tf

FOR SALE.—Property located in Taneytown, Md., and is classed among the fine homes, all the necessary out buildings, all of which are in first-class order. For further particulars, call on or address, D. W. GARNER, Real Estate Agent Taneytown, Md. 11-25-tf

POSTPONED SALE
On Account of Snowstorm to
Wednesday, Dec. 14th, 1910,

at 1 o'clock, sharp, the undersigned will sell on the land of Wesley J. Hahn, about 2 miles west of Silver Run, Md., on the road leading from Silver Run to Green Valley school house, the following:

- 25000 ft good BOARDS, PLANK & SCANTLING, (FULL EDGE)
- 25 Cords or Oak Slab Wood.
- 12 Acres of Uncut Tress and Tree Tops in lots to suit purchasers.
- Chips, Chucks, Sawdust, Etc.
- A Credit of 3 Months will be given.
- A. W. FEESER.

Ohio & Kentucky Horses



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

H. W. PARR,
HANOVER, PA.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County; October Term, 1910.
Estate of William J. Fink, deceased.
On application, it is ordered, this 15th day of November, 1910, that the sale of Real Estate of William J. Fink, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by John Sylvester Fink, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 3rd Monday, 19th day of December next; provided a copy of this Order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 2nd Monday, 12th day of December, next.
The report states the amount of sale to be \$2500.00.
JOHN E. ECKENRODE,
WILLIAM L. RICHARDS,
ROBERT N. KOONTZ,
Judges.
True Copy:
Test: WILLIAM ARTHUR,
11-18-11
Register of Wills.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store." Butterick Patterns, 10c and 15c
Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.
10 S. & H.
Green Trading Stamps
FREE
To every Customer on Red Letter Day, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1910.

Start Your Christmas Shopping Here
STOCKS ARE IN FULL READINESS
This is the Most Helpful Christmas Store for Thrifty People!
HUNDREDS OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN THE VERY THINGS YOU WANT

Assortments of gift things and Seasonable Merchandise were never so large, so complete or so well selected—this, with willing, courteous and intelligent service, makes gift choosing easy.

Women's Holiday Neckwear, 25c. Each in a neat gift box.	Hundreds of— CHRISTMAS HANDKERCHIEFS. Extra Good Values, Too. Women's, Men's and Children's Handkerchiefs. 3c to 50c.	Great Gathering of New JEWELRY. Hundreds of unique pretty and inexpensive gift things—and all under other stores' prices. Men's and Women's
Women's Belts. Large variety of Tapestry and Persian Belts, 25c. Each in fancy box.	Hand Bags. A large variety of styles; plain, metal or oxidized frames, moire or leather lining. Square or round shape. Also black velvet with tassel handle. 25c to \$1.45.	Gold Watches and Chains. Neck Chains and Lockets, Brooches, Belt Pins, Cuff Buttons, Scarf Pins, Hat Pins, and many other beautiful gifts.
Men's Neckwear. Made of silk; pretty patterns in choicest colorings. Open ends or narrow reversible shapes. 25c. Each in neat gift box.	Men's Overcoats. We are making a special display of Men's Fine Overcoats in light or dark colors. See what a nice Coat you can get for \$9.95.	Men's and Women's Kid Gloves. Military Sets. Mufflers, all colors. Men's Suspenders in fancy Holiday Box. Men's Fur Collars, \$1.75.
Horae Blankets and Robes. We are showing the best selected line of Blankets and Robes ever displayed in town.	Tremendous Sale of WOMEN'S SHOES Stylish, Perfect and High-grade Mid-Season Savings Never Equaled.	Good news for Parents. Just look at these Wonderful Values in Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Good Winter Suits, nicely made \$2.45. Long Overcoats, \$2.90.

OUR BIG ANNUAL Clearing Sale of MILLINERY
makes it Easy to own Choicest Hats, Plumes, etc.
At Next to Nothing Prices.
A great part of the wearing season is yet ahead, and the savings are tremendous.

Christmas Umbrellas.
For Men and Women.
Natural wood and fancy handles, appropriate gifts for any time.
\$1.39 to \$3.00.
In fancy Holiday Boxes.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' Tailored Worsted Suits and Coats.
Best value in all Taneytown. Special offering of Women's Suits of Striped Herring Bone Serge and Worsteds, 32-inch long Coats, tailored, lined with guaranteed Satin, Panel Pleated Skirts, Black, Navy and Greys.
\$9.45 to \$18.00,
worth from \$13.00 to \$23.00
\$7.00 Ladies' Long Black Coats, \$5.75.

Men's Shoes.
We are showing the most complete Line of Shoes ever displayed in this Store, embracing all the popular styles.

Buy Your Willow Plumes
Direct from Manufacturer
and save about one-half the regular retail price.
Special Prices for Holiday Season, ranging from \$6.50 to \$25.00. Send us your order for the price you want to pay, and we will send the very best for the money.
Remember, we are manufacturers and sell direct to consumer, saving all middle profits. A trial order will convince you.
Money refunded in case of dissatisfaction. Plumes sent C. O. D., if desired, the purchaser paying all return charges.

C. G. BUFFINGTON,
776 East 165th St.,
NEW YORK.
Formerly of Taneytown. 12-9-10-11

DAVIS Carbide Feed Gas Generator, and QUINCY Gasoline Engines. For sale by—J. L. BAUST, FRIZELLBURG, MD.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.
Corrected weekly, on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat, dry milling	90@90
Corn, dry	50@50
Rye	65@65
Oats	35@35
Timothy Hay, prime	14.00@14.00
Mixed Hay	10.00@12.00
Bundle Rye Straw	4.00@5.00

Baltimore Markets.
Corrected Weekly.

Wheat	95@96
Corn	50@52
Oats	35@38
Rye	78@80
Hay, Timothy	19.00@20.00
Hay, Mixed	18.00@19.00
Hay, Clover	14.00@15.00
Straw, Rye bales	9.50@10.50