

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1913.

Please watch the Date
on your Paper.

No. 32

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State
and our Exchanges.

Woman suffrage gained a preliminary victory in the Pennsylvania House, on Wednesday, in the passage of a Resolution which must be laid before the legislature of 1915, and passed, before a vote can be taken in the state. The vote was 131 to 70.

It is said that a scheme is on foot by a lot of college boys to stampede the suffragette parade, in Washington, on March 3, by turning loose at various points along the line, a bagful of live mice. It is also said that, as a counter movement, the paraders may have as a body guard, several delegations of cats.

The Progressive leaders have announced a State convention to be held in Baltimore, on March 12, when a party constitution and declaration of principles will be adopted, also its attitude with reference to name, candidates and other parties. Delegates to the convention will be selected at mass meetings in city and counties.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, the noted surgeon, now owns \$50,000 worth of radium, the most expensive mineral in the world, as the bulk of all that he possesses is not larger than an average sized pea. The mineral apparently has great curative powers, through its light, on a number of diseases which affect the tissues of the body.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's annual report tentatively suggests reduction of some parcel post rates and increasing the limit of weight beyond eleven pounds; recommends civil pensions for postal employees; an increase in rates on second-class mail which may pave the way for one-cent letter postage; the consolidation of the third and fourth classes so that books and papers may be forwarded by parcel post, and points out that during his administration the expenses of operating the postal service has been cut down \$45,000,000.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. Hamilton, pastor of the South Third Street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, N. Y., preached 21 sermons in 21 consecutive hours, beginning at midnight Saturday and ending at 9 o'clock Sunday night. Each sermon was from a different text and each required from 40 to 45 minutes for delivery. The voice of Dr. Hamilton was a bit hoarse, but he said it would be fit by next Sunday and he would express to his congregation his appreciation of a gain of 62 members of his church by reason of his long-distance discourses. The largest attendance during the services, about 400 persons, was Sunday evening, and the smallest at 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

Pen-Mar fair circuit has selected the dates for the annual exhibitions this year. The circuit has been increased to seven organizations by the addition of Winchester, Va. The dates for the annual fair are as follows: Winchester, September 9th, to 12th.; Hanover, September 16th, to 19th.; Carlisle, September 23rd, to 26th.; Lancaster, September 30th, to October 3rd.; York, October 6th, to 10th.; Hagerstown, October 14th, to 17th.; Frederick, October 21st, to 24th. These officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, O. C. Warheim, Frederick, Md.; Vice-President, Charles Delone, Hanover, Pa.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. C. Heckert, York; Executive Committee, Dr. R. H. Smith, Hagerstown, Md.; J. E. Seldembridge, Lancaster, and S. P. Jackson, Carlisle, Pa.

Whether the Progressive party is one of the two leading political organizations in Maryland, and thereby entitled to have two of its members as judges and one as clerk of election in each precinct of the city, will be argued before Judge Harlan, in the City Court, Friday morning, February 21. A petition filed by Alfred A. Moreland for a writ of mandamus requiring the Supervisors of Elections to select Progressives instead of Republicans raised the question. It is contended by the Progressives that as they polled more votes than the Republicans for Presidential electors in November their party is one of the two leading ones. For the Supervisors it is contended that as the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, theirs is the legal right to judges and clerks.

Taneytown Vocal Class Concert.

Prof. George Edward Smith's vocal class closed the season's course of instruction with a concert in the Opera House, on Tuesday night. The program was splendidly rendered from start to finish, with decided credit to both instructor and class, and the instruction given will surely result to the future benefit of all who took full interest in their opportunity. Miss Anna Galt was accompanist. The program was as follows:

1. Anthem, Lift up your heads.
2. Chorus, Beautiful flag of Liberty.
3. Quartette, Sunset Gales of Gold.
4. Chorus, Twilight is Stealing.
5. Chorus, O, who will O'er the Downs?
6. Solo, Prof. George Edward Smith.
7. Chorus, Hurrah for the Slough Bells.
8. Octette, Angel of Peace.
9. Recitation, Miss Marguerite Garner.
10. Anthem, Oh, How Lovely is Zion.
11. Chorus, Now Away, No Longer Stay.
12. Triple Quartette, Star of Descending Night.
13. Chorus, Cradle Song.
14. Chorus, The Bright New Year.
15. Quartette, Slumber Song.
16. Chorus, The Slough Ride.
17. Solo, Prof. George Edward Smith.
18. Recitation, Rev. L. B. Hater.
19. Anthem, And the ransomed of the Lord.
20. Chorus, What Say the Bells?
21. Octette, 'Tis the Last Rose of Summer.
22. Chorus, Come to Me Darling.
23. Chorus, May-Day.
24. Solo, Mr. W. Rein Motter.
25. Chorus, The Farmer's Boy.
26. Chorus, Good Night.

Careless Wrapping of Parcel Post Packages.

The careless wrapping of packages is one of the nuisances of the Parcel Post system, and one which the P. O. Department will be compelled to take action on. The mails are beginning to partake of the character of some of the contents of packages, in a way decidedly objectionable to those who handle the mail, as well as to those who receive it. Flour and feed samples, as well as of other articles which sit off of broken or loosely constructed packages, are a decided nuisance.

Every user of the mails—and especially of the Parcel Post provision, should use strong wrappings and plenty of them, and see that packages are neatly and compactly tied with strong string. The making up of a business-like package is not so much an art, as it is an exercise of good business sense, and the expenditure the proper amount of time. It is necessary for the sender to take into account how the mails must be handled, and the treatment packages are likely to receive in mail pouches, crowded in with many large and heavy packages and dumped from mail cars to station platforms. Common-sense will easily reveal the necessity for care in packing and wrapping packages of all sorts, and especially those containing powdered substances, or those likely to be broken if not carefully handled. Mails are "handled with care" only in so far as the conditions of the service will permit—which means that the contents of the mails, must, to a large extent, be able to care for themselves.

Harry Hess Returns After 33 Years.

(For the Record.) Harry Hess, of Pittsburg, Kansas, son of the late Wm. H. Hess, of Taneytown, arrived in York, Pa., on Jan. 30, hale and hearty after being away from his old home for 33 years. He stopped with his brother, Albert C. Hess, and his sisters, Mrs. Henrietta Koonz, Mrs. Sue Bowers and Mrs. Emma Spangler, of York, after which he came to Taneytown, to see his sister, Mrs. Annie Fox, on Feb. 3. He then went to Keysville to visit his mother, Mrs. William H. Hess, and sister, Mrs. Rosa Stull, after which he will visit his sisters, Mrs. Levi Sell, near Taneytown, and Mrs. Jennie Baumgardner, of Hagerstown.

When he left home, his mother was 45 years of age, at which time she had one grandchild. She is now 78 years of age, has 41 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren, and is in good health and looking well. Her husband died 12 years ago. Mr. Hess thinks Taneytown has wonderfully improved in 33 years, but he likes the West best. He will return again to Taneytown before he leaves for the West, when he hopes to meet many more of his old friends.

Public Meeting at Grange Hall.

After the close of the regular meeting of Taneytown Grange, next Tuesday afternoon, an open meeting will be held, to which the public is cordially invited. An address will be delivered by Rev. D. J. Wolf, on celery growing, which will be of interest to all, as he has made quite a success of the business.

The Editor of the Record will speak on "The Referendum," an issue in our politics about which we are likely to hear a great deal within the year, and as it is a question which has far-reaching influences, it ought to be given careful thought by all voters. The meeting will be open to the public at 2:30. After the addresses opportunity will be given for general discussion. The object of the Grange in having public meetings, is to encourage individual thinking on questions of general interest to farmers and tax-payers.

Meeting of the School Commissioners.

The Board of School Commissioners of Carroll County, held a regular business meeting in their office on Monday, Feb. 3, 1913.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by the president Theo. F. Englar, all the members being present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Charles E. H. Shriner and Rev. D. J. Wolf appeared before the Board asking for the re-instatement of Russell Wolf, Marlin Shriner, Edgar Hockensmith, Ferris Reid and Charles Fogle, who were suspended from the Taneytown school by the principal upon a charge of indecency and disrespect.

After giving the matter due consideration it was decided not to interfere with the principal's plans for disciplining the school, but to suggest to him that the term of suspension be reduced from May 24, 1913 to March 3, 1913, upon the following conditions:

1. That at the expiration of the term of suspension those pupils desiring to be re-instated shall appear before the principal and make proper apology.
 2. That they shall give promise of obedience to the rules and regulations of the school.
 3. That the principal shall be the sole judge as to whether these requirements have been fulfilled and that re-instatement shall be at his discretion.
- Certain affairs relating to the colored school at New Windsor, were left to Commissioner C. G. Devillbiss. The financial condition of the Board was discussed, and a number of bills were passed and ordered paid. The Board adjourned at 1 p. m.

And Still They Come.

Editor Deffenbaugh, of the Mountain Democrat, Oakland, Garrett county, is another mourner for "Bull Moose" cash, as he says in this week's issue:

"Enter our name on your list of victims Bro. Record. We gave up in disgust some time ago trying to get a reply, not to mention a remittance. What we would like to know, was there any crime committed at Chicago?"

THE GOVERNOR TALKS TO FREDERICK FARMERS.

Favors an Experimental Farm in
Every County in State.

Governor Goldsborough addressed a large meeting, last Friday, in Frederick, at which he delivered a strong address in favor of greater agricultural productivity, improved roads, and improved country life generally. He said, had he the power, he would establish an agricultural farm, for experimentation, in every county. He said in part:

"Let the best of conducting experimental farms rest with the State. Let them be managed by the officials of the State who will secure specialists. They could rent a farm and permit the owner to live on it only let it be conducted by an agricultural specialist and the surplus of the proceeds of the work go to the State. If there is no surplus you need no better proof of the failure of the experimental farm."

"I advocate one of these experimental farms in every county of the State. There is no doubt of the good that could be done. The Maryland Agricultural College is an example. What they can do, you farmers can do, if you are willing to work and to listen to those who have worked the matter by theory. Do not stand back, but lend them a little of your practical experience."

"It is up to you farmers to send a body of men to the Legislature that will get an appropriation for the establishing of an experimental farm in your county. Do not leave the politics to the politician. You are most directly concerned, which is the more reason why you should look out for your own interests. The politician is not getting you anything. It is a time for an awakening."

"There is a great call in the cities of 'Back to the Farm.' I find that the city people are more interested in the increased production of the farms than the farmer is himself. Why is this? Because they realize that increase of farm products will lower the high cost of living."

"Now, will this increase in the production of your farm lower the receipts of your farm? It will rather increase them. If you can raise a greater amount of produce on the same space of ground, it is larger than that your receipts will be. If the great population centers are interested in the agricultural questions it is time that you farmers would be showing some interest in securing new methods that have been founded on a scientific basis."

"The trouble is that you farmers are unwilling to change from the old methods that have been handed down from your ancestors. It is true they were successful, they amassed wealth, yet this is no reason for your not trying more modern methods that are sure to bring even greater results. We are all one people under the flag that waved over the land of religious toleration, over those who have distinguished and made this historical State. It should be the one great plan for the State and Nation to build up the wealth of its people."

"This naturally means the farmer, for after all, the farmer is the backbone of the Nation. That old saying is surely true, we all at least depend upon the farmer. If we are to work for the interests of the people, it is necessary that the legislative body should be representative of the people. The conclusion is that you men must determine to place men in the Legislature that will work for the interests of the people."

"A few days ago your committee came to me in regard to the moving of the Maryland Agricultural College. It is impossible to move this college for the reason that the State has a vast amount invested there. Also some of the stockholders have money in it. It would be useless to sink this large sum of money."

"City engineers have taught me more about farming than any farmer has ever attempted to do."

"They have made a scientific study of the agricultural question with the idea of producing twice as much, or more, on the same amount of soil with the view of reducing the high cost of living in this country. Now it is our duty to take their example and utilize the natural richness of our soil."

"The counties that are not so well endowed as this county are getting far better results than you are for the reason they are adopting the ideas of the agricultural specialists."

"I believe in better schools for this county and the State. Not more schools, but better ones. Those that will give the farmer's children the same advantages as those of the city. I even think that it would be wise for the State to cut out some of the country schools and secure automobiles that would be used to gather up the children in the country and bring them to our high schools."

"I urge the farmer to modernize his home. Install baths and steam heat and make the home cheerful. Why not? He has the money, why not use it on his family? The results will be tenfold and the cry for city excitement will be hushed."

"I want this State to advance. But before any advancement can be made we need your help and co-operation. The question is are you willing to help in the movement? You have only to do your part and the result is sure."

"I believe in the farmer's organizations and hope that one will be organized in every county of the State. Do not let them stop with the organizations of the counties, form an organization of the districts. It is the only way in which the farmer will ever win what he wants."

An epidemic of appendicitis has attacked St. Francis Industrial School, near Philadelphia, as 33 boys have been operated on within a week, and there are other suspects. All of the boys were below par in general health, which indicates that they have been victims of some microbes. The cause of the outbreak is a mystery, although careful investigations are being made.

Ex-Judge Motter For Union.

Ex-Judge John C. Motter, of Frederick, says that Frederick county Republicans and Progressives are all Republicans at heart, and will get together. He said in an interview, in Baltimore:

"There were very few Democrats in the Progressive movement in our section. There is no trouble with the rank and file of the party. It is willing to join hands. There are a few malcontents due to disappointments. They may not be satisfied. The Republican majority in Frederick is normally 400 or 500, possibly 600, and this affords sufficient leeway for the discontent to express itself without endangering the success of the candidates, provided the rank and file of the party is in sympathy with the idea of co-operation. This I believe it to be."

"I was one of those who supported Colonel Roosevelt in the primary campaign. I was not able to follow him when he left the party. I had been honored by the Republicans of Frederick, and the party itself, even the name of it, is very dear to me. I voted for President Taft in the general election."

"In our county some of the Republican members of the Board of County Commissioners and other public officials supported Colonel Roosevelt to the end. They felt that both candidates were good Republicans, and they refused to give up their first choice after that foolish performance in Chicago. There is no doubt about the real Republicanism of these men. They will be along with the rest of us trying to get things in proper shape for the general election."

Cement Co. Loses First Trial.

The trial of forty-one employees of the Cement Company, at Union Bridge, for working on Sunday, held in Frederick, last Friday, before Justice Posey, resulted in a fine of \$5.00 on each employee.

Before Justice Posey the men were represented by William J. O'Brien, of Baltimore, and Emory L. Coblenz, of Frederick. The company set up the plea that running the plant on Sunday was a necessity in order to save the company from great loss, as the processes are largely automatic, once the stone is quarried and delivered to the crusher. The quarry only is located in Frederick county, the plant proper being in Carroll county.

Blair T. Scott, the first vice-president and man in charge of the plant, said that the operation of the quarries on Sunday was necessary. He said to operate the plant to its capacity of 1,250,000 barrels of cement annually would require about 1,200 tons of stone daily and that only about 900 tons had been gotten out, on an average. This he attributes to the condition of the quarries and said later if conditions become such that he could stop Sunday work he would do so. He said the plant had not yet paid a profit and that it represented an investment of about \$2,250,000. He said there is \$1,750,000 worth of bonds on the plant and that of this amount Maryland citizens hold about \$600,000. There is \$4,000,000 of common stock authorized. He said the company has five kilns and has operated about three on an average and that in order to economically manage the plant all five should be operated. Justice Posey said he did not think it had been proven that the Sunday work was necessary and would, therefore, fine the men \$5 each. The company at once gave notice of an appeal.

Inauguration News Items.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Woodrow Wilson will be the first President to have an organized body of women march in his inaugural parade. The women are not suffragettes, but members of the National Peace Conference, with headquarters in New York City. A letter received from son that the committee on the committee on civic organizations, said they would march, if permitted, and he replied that the committee will only request they be at least 200 strong and wear some distinctive uniform.

Mr. Wilson may also be the first President-elect to be greeted by a body of citizens representing the District. The inaugural ball and reception having both been vetoed the otherwise "deadhead" reception committee, headed by Thomas Nelson Page, may meet the coming chief executive at the Union Station on the night of March 3, and accompany him to his suite in the Shoreham Hotel.

According to the latest estimate given by Gen. Leonard Wood, grand marshal of the inaugural parade, 40,000 persons will be in line, and it is expected that this number will be swelled by the late applicants.

Hollow Horn Bear, original of the picture of an Indian which is engraved on a \$5 silver certificate, will come to Washington from South Dakota, on March 4, to present a historic pipe of peace to the next President.

Following the usual custom, Dr. Wm. C. Woodward, District Health Officer, will thoroughly inspect every restaurant and eating place, while the cheaper hotels and lodging houses will be subjected to a rigid investigation.

Alleged Magazine Swindle.

The Hanover Record says: "It is stated that several strangers have been covering the town during the week, soliciting subscriptions to a combination of three magazines at the introductory rate of 49 cents for the three. They secured, it is said, about 500 subscriptions. It is alleged that the scheme is a fraud and that the subscribers will wait for their magazines in vain. If this is true it is only another natural result of placing confidence in strangers, who offer alluring bargains."

It will be wise for our readers to be on the look-out for such propositions; it will be safer to deal with home people in such cases, or to pay no money until the magazines are actually delivered.

From this time on, watch our columns for Public Sale advertisements.

THE SENATE FAVORS SINGLE SIX-YEAR TERM

Wilson, Taft and Roosevelt Would Be
Ineligible For Re-election.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Never again will the issue of a third Presidential term confront the country or despotism threaten the United States if the House and three-fourths of the State Legislatures concur in the action of the Senate today in passing by the narrow majority of one vote the Works resolution which would restrict the President and Vice-President of the United States to a single term of six years and would bar Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft from again seeking election.

When after a three-day fight, in which the Progressives joined with many Republicans in opposing the restricted Presidential term, the vote was taken it showed 47 Senators for and 23 against the resolution.

The language which it is proposed to insert in the Constitution in place of the first paragraph of Article 2, is as follows: "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The term of the office of President shall be six years; and no person who has held the office by election or discharged its powers or duties, or acted as President under the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be eligible to hold again the office by election."

"The President, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows":

The resolution proposing the constitutional amendment now goes to the House for its approval. It ratified there by a two-thirds vote it will be submitted to the Legislatures of the States and will become effective when three-fourths of the 48 States of the Union have officially approved it.

During the debate on the resolution, all attempts to exclude Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson from its operations, making them eligible to hold one six-year term in addition to those already and about to be served by them, failed of passage. And while the language of the resolution as passed is somewhat ambiguous, leaving doubt as to whether it will apply to these three persons, it is without question that the framers of the amendment believe it to be retroactive, so that, should the House pass the resolution and the Legislatures ratify it before 1916, all parties will have to nominate new men in that year.

The "Safety First" Campaign.

Railroad men from all over this State and nearby points in adjoining States filled the Lyric Thursday night, when the first "Safety First" rally ever held in Maryland was held.

It was organized by Gamble Latrobe, general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Baltimore, and other officials of the Pennsylvania, and officials and employees of the other railroads operating in Maryland were invited to take part. Special trains were run over the various divisions of the Pennsylvania to bring to Baltimore the employees who desired to attend.

The meeting was primarily to interest the employees of the railroads in the "Safety First" campaign that the companies are carrying on in an effort to decrease the large number of fatalities and other accidents that occur on all the roads. The greatest interest was manifested by the railroad men in the meeting, and the attention and the applause that was given the speakers when they emphasized the importance of "safety first" and criticized methods and practices which lead to accidents indicate that the movement has taken a firm hold on their imaginations.

"The Part of the Employee in the campaign for Greater Safety" was the topic of the meeting and it was discussed in five minutes talks by J. B. Hendricks, freight conductor, Pennsylvania Railroad; G. W. Sturmer, passenger engineer, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; J. O. Love, passenger conductor, Northern Central Railroad; T. H. Hoover, passenger conductor, Western Maryland Railway; G. H. Conn, machinist, Northern Central Railroad; G. W. Shoemaker, track foreman, Northern Central Railroad, and P. H. Crouse, freight engineer, Northern Central Railroad.

Each representative of the various departments of railroad work was told of things to avoid in order to prevent accidents and of things to do to insure safety. Emphasis was laid on the little things that are so often neglected and which so frequently result in casualties.

As the concluding feature of the rally a stereoscopic exhibition was given by J. O. Young, a passenger engineer of the Pennsylvania, in which some of the important rules of the company were illustrated and pictures shown of practices that lead to accidents.

Advertising Brings Results.

The pastor of a Laurel, Md., church inserted in the newspapers of that town an advertisement for "100 men to take up the best paying proposition they ever entered upon," and increased by fifty the membership of his Bible class. Here is the advertisement that drew the men:

Wanted—Next Sunday morning, at 9.15 a. m., one hundred (100) men to take up the best-paying proposition they ever entered upon. If you work hard during the week this proposition will not be a bit tiresome, but rather it will be helpful and greatly beneficial to your welfare. We want you to appreciate and understand this proposition because it contains everything needful to be known or done, and it will bring you good results. Only those who mean business need apply. Come early to avoid the rush. Apply Sunday morning at our local office at the Southern Methodist Church.

REV. WATSON E. HOLLEY, Agent.

In addition to those who responded in person, many other men sent letters asking about the "proposition."

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Feb. 3rd., 1913.—Edward Smith, administrator of Elizabeth A. Smith, deceased, received additional warrant to appraise personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Edgar A. Easton, late of Carroll county, deceased, granted unto Samuel Barr, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Elias N. Davis and Willie E. Davis, executors of William H. Davis, deceased, returned inventory of current money and settled their second and final account.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4th., 1913.—The Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, guardian of Mary Belle Sauble, ward, settled its first and final account.

The Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, guardian of Emma E. Myers (now Bowers), ward, settled its first and final account.

Edward Smith, administrator of Elizabeth A. Smith, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money and settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Amanda Dell, deceased, granted unto John W. J. Grant and Francis A. Dell, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration d. b. n. c. t. a. on the estate of John C. Dell, late of Carroll county, deceased, granted unto John W. J. Grant and Francis A. Dell, who received order to sell real estate.

Jonas Newdecker, George Newdecker, Jacob Newdecker and Frederick Newdecker, executors of John J. Newdecker, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Joshua F. Magee, guardian of John L. Magee, ward, settled his first and final account.

A Birthday Surprise Party.

(For the Record.) A birthday surprise party was held at the home of Chas. Foreman and family, on Feb. 1, in honor of Mrs. Foreman's birthday, and before she could realize her situation she was surrounded by a jolly crowd. The evening was spent in music, singing and social conversation; at a late hour all were invited to the dining-room where the table was laden with lots of good things to eat. Mrs. Foreman received some fine and useful presents.

Among those present were: Charles Foreman and wife, Charles Miller and wife, Roy Crabbs and wife, Robert Kuhns and wife, W. G. Boone and wife, Birnie Crabbs and wife, John Shirk and wife, Clarence Shank and wife, Wm. Miller and wife, Jacob Strawsburg and wife, Edward Miller and wife, Oliver Miller and wife, J. A. Koons and wife; Mrs. L. D. Sell, Mrs. David Foreman, of Union Bridge; Misses Marie Simpson, Ruth Koons, Virgie and Violet Miller, Carrie, Helen and Elsie Foreman, Edna Crabbs, Naomi and Lucy Sell, Mary Shank; Messrs. Wm. Angell, of Rocky Ridge; Joseph Foreman, Charles and Alfred Simpson, Cleve Weishaar, George Sell, Leonard, Eugene, Charles and Ralph Foreman, Ralph and Bruce Shirk, Russell and Frank Boone, James and George Crabbs, Grayson Shank and Herman Miller.

The income tax proposition has now been ratified by three-fourths of the states, and the imposition of such a tax rests on Congress. The rate of taxation, the size of incomes to be taxed, and even the decision to impose such a tax, are all questions for Congress to approve—it is now simply Constitutional to do so.

MARRIED.

HILTEBRICK—WEISHAAR.—On Feb. 6, 1913, at the Reformed Parsonage, Taneytown, by Rev. D. J. Wolf, Mr. Walter W. Hiltelbrick and Miss Jennie M. Weishaar, both of Taneytown.

IN SAD BUT LOVING REMEMBRANCE of my dear wife and mother, Rosa B. Stull, who departed this life, one year ago February 8th, 1912.

Rest, dear wife, thy work is o'er, A faithful wife, kind and true, A more faithful wife, no one could find. Sleep on dear wife, sweetly rest.

I loved you well, but Jesus loved you best. God's will be done; He doeth well, But oh, how I miss you no earthly tongue can tell. O, joys that are gone, will I find you at last, On the shores of that wonderful land? By her sad and loving husband.

The last farewell was spoken, Just one year ago today; Our family circle was broken, When our dear mother passed away.

Rest on, dear mother, thy labors o'er, Thy willing hands will toil no more; A faithful mother, both true and kind, A truer mother we could not find.

Dear mother, you will never be forgotten, Never shall your memory fade; Sweetest thoughts will ever linger, Around the grave where you are laid. By her children.

Church Notices.

In Trinity Lutheran church on Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "The Sense of Gratitude." In the evening there will be a special sermon to young men. The theme will be "A Wise Son." There will be no meeting of the catechetical class on Saturday (tomorrow) afternoon.

U. B. church, Hanover—Sunday School, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10 a. m. Taneytown—Sunday School, 1:30 p. m., preaching, 2:30 p. m. Subject, "Abraham Lincoln—The John Baptist of the Nineteenth Century." Soldiers and their friends invited.

Presbyterian—9 a. m., Bible School; 10 a. m., worship. Theme: "A Seeming Weakness—The Source of the Only Strength." 6:30 p. m., Endeavor service. Piney Creek—2 p. m., worship. Sermon subject: "Bought with a Price."

First Sunday in Lent—Services at Emanuel Reformed church at Baist, 2:30 p. m. Subject, "Your Dress, Your Desires, Your Doubts, Your Duties." Catechism at 2 p. m., before service, Y. P. S. at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Christian Zeal." Leader, Mr. O. E. Dodder. Services at Union Bridge at 10:30 a. m. MARTIN SCHWETZKE, Pastor

Foreign Missionary day services will be held on Sunday morning, in the Reformed church. Everybody cordially invited.

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, 6th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th., 1913.

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.

STUBBORNNESS, alone, is not necessarily a virtue. "Sticking to" a mistake is as bad as staying in the rain when cover is handy—an evidence of lacking good sense. The man who "comes in," or "comes back," will soon forget that he ever went wrong.

SENATOR WILLIAMS got off a good one in the Senate, the other day. In response to a remark by Senator Crawford, that "We have no fear of a despot," Senator Williams shot back, "No, we are not afraid of a despot. Neither was any other fool nation that ever existed, until after they got him."

CHEER UP, BRETHREN! When the knowledge of those unpaid advertising bills reaches the Chief of all the Bull Moose, the "ready John" will be forthcoming by wireless. After all, it has been only three or four months since the service (?) was rendered, and lots of good people don't pay the editor under a year.

CONGRESSMAN Lewis "would accept" the appointment as Postmaster General; in fact, he "would be glad" to do it. Now that this much is settled, Governor Wilson no doubt feels relieved. Considering the lengthy list of the "prominently mentioned," the new ship of state will not need a press-gang to provide a crew.

MORE HAIRD THINKING ought to be done by voters over public questions. Too many opinions are accepted "ready-made," like suits of clothing, and like them may be both cheap, and misfits. Don't accept our opinions, unless they fit your own ideas—but be sure to do the necessary thinking in order to produce sound ideas. If one man can say enough to make another think, he has rendered a public service.

IT WAS CONFIDENTLY stated that Roosevelt had warm friends enough in the Senate to prevent the passage by the Senate of the six-year Presidential term, which would eliminate him as a future candidate; but the vote shows the confidence to have been misplaced. The truth likely is that Col. Roosevelt, like Mr. Bryan, has been before the people so prominently and so long that his name has lost much of its magnetism.

"The Getting Together" Movement.

The "getting together" movement of the Republicans and Progressives, into one body to oppose the Democratic party, does not at present show very hopeful signs, assuming that the leaders of both are to manage the job. We think that after the result of another election, with the three parties represented in the field, the proposition will be decidedly clearer, for then the rank and file of the voters will have had an opportunity to express themselves, and to show their future preferences. Parties are not composed of leaders, but of voters, and when the latter show their strength, the former must follow.

A calm, and as nearly as possible unprejudiced, view of the present situation in Maryland, seems to show that the Republican party split over the "crime of the Chicago convention," and because of a strong personal following for Col. Roosevelt, especially as against President Taft. These matters are now ancient history, so far as the masses are concerned, and there is no use in fighting "has-beens." The fight of last year was a National fight, and has nothing whatever to do with state or county affairs; therefore, there does not seem to be any sane reason why men who were Republicans before the nomination of Taft and Roosevelt, should not be Republicans now, when both of these leaders are eliminated as political issues.

So far as the mass of Progressive voters were concerned, we are reasonably assured that they simply took up the Roosevelt end of the fight, and stuck to it; but that does not necessarily mean that when they voted for Roosevelt, they at the same time abandoned, once and for all, their Republicanism. They may have done so, but we doubt it, for party fealty is not usually so lightly held, in spite of the

confidence to the contrary apparently held by a few new leaders in the state that the movement brought to the surface.

With the exception of a very few who are "sore" at the Republican organization in the state, and for the sake of revenge would like to continue to disrupt the party in the state, we can see very little basis for the claim that the Republican party is a discredited institution, and must hereafter be tail end to the Progressive party, or be absolutely swallowed up by it, principles, history, property and baggage. There are thousands of Republicans in the state who will never consent to any such thing—they will be straight-out Democrats first.

As we see it, the best way to decide "who is who," is to have a line-up and fight it out this Fall. It will mean a walk-over for all of the Democratic candidates, but that will only represent the natural after-effect of party revolution, too late to consider now. The party leaders do not own the voters, and can not dispose of them like cattle, to suit their selfish pleasure. Fight the thing out to the finish, with the voters fighting as they choose.

Militant Suffragettes.

The window-smashing "Carrie Nation" style of campaign, in London, by the militant suffragettes, hardly presents the style of argument best calculated to forward the cause of woman suffrage, either in England, or in this country. If there is one thing above another, that one would naturally expect from feminine participation in politics, it is that "rough house" methods would be decried, rather than supplied.

We are told by columns of news reports, that the "wildest excitement" prevailed last week, in London; that the House of Parliament, even, was assaulted, and that the police had the difficult duty of both trying to prevent the women from devastating property, but to keep them from being roughly handled by the unsympathetic crowds which gathered. Members of Parliament required strong police protection, to guard them from the fury of the suffragettes.

This is surely "going some" for a cause representing the social, moral, and generally righteous uplift of humanity, through the granting of equal suffrage, and is sure to dampen the ardor of those in this country, who feel inclined to further extend the experiment so urgently demanded by "the weaker sex."

Doctors Make Drug Fiends.

At a hearing, in Albany, N. Y., before the Senate Committee on Public Health, during the investigation of a new law which proposes to control the sale and use of cocaine, and other like drugs, Dr. Spencer L. Dawes, of Albany, made the following startling statement:

"A very large percentage of cases of the drug habit is due to physicians who unnecessarily prescribe these drugs for the relief of pain."

"I have not written a prescription for cocaine in twenty years. I never wrote but that one, and as a result of it, I now know, a man formed the cocaine habit and died of it. I know I am morally responsible for that man's death. I didn't know any better. I do now. But I want to see a law passed which will make all physicians realize what dangerous paths they tread when they prescribe these drugs even in what may seem to be most necessary cases. Many of them, I believe, do not realize this today."

The statement was further made, that while the average physician is honest enough, and knows the dangers in prescribing these drugs, in many instances they do not know when they are getting to the danger point.

"Away-From-Home" Vote.

Speaker Champ Clark has issued a statement advocating the changing of election day from Tuesday to Monday and recommending his "little reform" as he himself styles it, to the consideration and judgment of the State Legislatures.

The Speaker thinks this should be done to enable drummers who spend Sundays at home with their families to vote on Mondays instead of losing both Mondays and Tuesdays in order to cast their ballots. For the drummers, actors, preachers, doctors and railroad men who are unable always to be at home on election day Mr. Clark suggests an additional reform. He thinks these "away-from-homes" could be allowed to vote on sworn blanks which may be sent by them to the proper election officials. Both ideas he commends to the consideration of the State Legislatures.

"Last fall," said Mr. Clark, "while campaigning in Iowa I met a number of drummers on the cars and, of course, they were all discussing politics, whooping it up for Wilson, Taft and Roosevelt. Several were lamenting the fact that they would be compelled to lose their votes by reason of absence from home on election day."

"Besides the many thousands of drummers, there are thousands of voters necessarily absent from home on business on election day, students, preachers, doctors, railroad men and others."

"In view of the foregoing facts, my suggestion is that State Legislatures should pass laws enabling those necessarily absent from home on election day to vote. It could be easily arranged and safeguarded by providing that regulation ballots be furnished such persons to be marked, signed, sworn to and returned to the proper election officers."—Rockville Sentinel.

Men and Religion Movement.

The Men and Religion Movement, intended to increase church membership in this country, did not produce the results expected of it, according to figures issued by Dr. H. K. Carroll in the New York Christian Advocate. Dr. Carroll, who was Government Statistician in 1890 and who since then, has published church statistics each year, found that the total increase for all churches for 1912 was 579,852, a decrease of 15,486 from the figures of 1911.

On behalf of the Men and Religion Movement it was said that the proposed increase of 300,000 Christians over the normal increase due to growth in population was not intended to be effected in a year, but was expected to be realized in five years. Dr. Carroll's figures put the total number of Christians in the United States at 36,875,537, divided as follows:

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Roman Catholics, | 12,907,000 |
| Methodists | 6,905,000 |
| Baptists | 5,894,000 |
| Lutherans | 2,353,000 |
| Presbyterians | 1,981,000 |
| Episcopalians | 980,000 |
| Reformed | 450,000 |

Smaller bodies made up the balance. Dr. Carroll explained that he followed the Government census rule in deducting 15 per cent. from Roman Catholic statistics, which were based on population, and included children not confirmed and therefore not communicants. He did this to equalize in some measure the differences between Roman Catholic and Protestant methods of computing church membership. As the growth in population of the United States varied from 1,300,000 to 1,600,000 a year, an increase of church membership of less than 600,000 a year was not "taking America for Christ," a churchman pointed out yesterday.

Dr. Carroll's figures showed there were 41,419 Baptist ministers in this country in 1912 and that they added on an average three Christians each to the Church for the year. There are many more Baptist churches than ministers, and the churches are credited with adding two and a half Christians each a year to the church roster. Methodists added the same number, while Presbyterians did little better. Each Presbyterian church got nearly three new members on the average.

The figures showed that the churches that were most orthodox were the only ones that were growing. The Unitarians were said to have stood still in membership, and to have lost last year 6 ministers and 16 church, while Universalists fell off 2,500 in members. Dr. Carroll conceded 85,000 members to Christian Science churches. They gained no new members last year, he asserted.—N. Y. Times.

The Doctor and His Pay.

Brethren should dwell together in peace and harmony. Disquieting news comes from Havre de Grace that a new schedule of rates adopted by the physicians of the town has stirred up a rumpus. The country doctor is not an over-paid individual according to our observations. The rates agreed upon by the doctors and to which objection has been raised do not seem exorbitant. Two dollars for night calls—well, we've known the time when two dollars looked like two cents in comparison with the service "Doc" rendered after staying hours with a poor devil who was almost "all in."

There is also another side to the story. The average country doctor never turns down a call to help suffering humanity although he knows he will never receive a cent for his service because some of those who get sick are not able to pay. And it is altogether probable that any of the Havre de Grace doctors would size up the ability of patients to pay in all cases under their charge, and make due allowance when settlement time came.

Physicians have hearts as well as other people and they use them in kindly deeds to others oftener than most people. Usually very close personal relations exist between the country doctor and his patients and to those who have been very sick a feeling of gratitude to him comes to such an extent that they feel he can never be repaid in dollars. The kicker is the fellow who has not been very sick himself. There are exceptions—a very few doctors have neither heart nor skill and they are physicians for revenue only. But this type is exceedingly rare.—Belair Times.

Competition and Crude Oil.

The automobiles are increasing the demand for oil, and there is an increase in the use of gas engines for other purposes that is producing the same effect. The rapid increase in crude oil prices during the past thirteen months may naturally be attributed to this increase in demand. But as the price had been steady at \$1.30 for eighteen months before the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, and has advanced to \$2.33 in the thirteen months since the dissolution, it is quite possible that another factor has been at work.

Automobiles were increasing in numbers rapidly during the year and half before the dissolution; why should the price of oil have remained almost stationary, and have nearly doubled in the thirteen months since? Competition has probably had something to do with it.

The Oil Trust was formed as much to control the price of crude oil as to control that of the manufactured products.

With a dozen companies bidding against each other for oil, the crude article could hardly fail to advance, but with the dozen merged into a single Trust, the competition would be greatly curtailed and it would be comparatively easy to keep the price unchanged.

There has been a good deal of skepticism about the practical results of the dissolution. The ownership of the subsidiaries remains in the same hands as before, but the control is not so concentrated. It is quite possible that the dissolution has resulted in more competition than the public has supposed. Eleven days after the dissolution the price of crude oil had advanced five cents; within a month it had advanced 20 cents. Advances have occurred at frequent intervals during the past year, and the closing price in Pittsburgh on Thursday was \$2.33, an advance of \$1.03 since the dissolution. It looks as though the division of the octopus had benefited the owners of oil wells, whether it had benefited consumers or not. The advance in crude would of course affect the price of the products, and the rest of the advance may be explained satisfactorily by the increasing consumption.—Phila. Record.

Quickened Business Conscience.

The Chicago American a few days ago announced that hereafter it would publish no more whiskey advertisements in its columns because it no longer desires to find itself in the position of encouraging in one column the consumption of what it believes to be a deleterious drug that should no more be sold without restriction than morphine or cocaine, while in another column it advised its readers to shun the evil and made plain its reasons for giving such advice.

The position taken by the Chicago American is the only tenable one it could take and be consistent. Some publishers have asserted that when they accept the advertisements of articles that are popularly considered objectionable or harmful, they do not assume any responsibility for any ill effect that may follow their use by their readers; they claim that they are common carriers of advertising and are obliged to accept any announcements offered them so long as they are not immoral or relate to articles under the ban of the law.

It is a fortunate thing for American journalism that the number of publishers holding the above views is growing smaller each year. Indeed it may be said that during the last two years there has been a remarkable quickening of the business conscience, not only in the counting rooms of newspapers, but also in those of commercial and manufacturing concerns.

Within two years there has been a great house-cleaning time in the columns of the newspapers. Advertising that was formerly admitted without hesitation is now barred from hundreds of dailies and weeklies. Publishers now realize, as they have never realized before, that upon their shoulders rests a great responsibility—that of protecting their readers against the wolves in sheep's clothing who seek to prey upon their readers.

The Chicago American's attitude on whiskey, while it will not meet the indorsement of the many newspaper men who believe that any article, the manufacture of which is countenanced by the government, is eligible to representation in their columns, will be warmly commended by the prohibitionists, the W. C. T. U. and Y. M. C. A. organizations and the churches. Without question, the Chicago American will hereafter exert a much more potent influence with the religious public than ever before.—Editor and Publisher, N. Y.

Every six minutes a new human being is born in New York.

A huge underground lake is to be tapped in an effort to supply water to a section of Belgium which is almost entirely dependent on rain water.

Domestic science instruction has become so important in Germany that a special domestic science dictionary has been issued for the use of teachers and others in education for the home.

Migration of part of the population from congested or infertile parts of European Russia to sparsely peopled territories with a satisfactory soil and healthy climate is Asiatic Russia may be regarded as a regular feature of Russian life nowadays.

Tom Fitzpatrick, of Denton, Tex., has received 30 cents by mail in payment of a 12-year-old debt of 10 cents. A note accompanying the remittance read as follows: "About 12 years ago I borrowed a dime from you. With back interest and compound interest it would amount now to 30 cents, which I inclose."

No Need to Stop Work.

When the doctor orders you to stop work it staggers you. I can't, you say. You know you are weak, run down and failing in health day by day, but you must work as long as you can stand. What you need is Electric Bitters to give tone, strength and vigor to your system, to prevent break down and build you up. Don't be weak, sickly or ailing when Electric Bitters will benefit you from the first dose. Thousands bless them for their glorious health and strength. Try them. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy. Only 50c at R. S. McKinney's, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle's, Mayberry. Advertisement.

Hesson's Bargain Store

NOTICE!

We are now giving the Biggest Bargains on Ready-made Clothing that you ever heard of. Look at the reductions:

| \$14.00 | Suits Reduced to | \$9.00 |
|---------|------------------|--------|
| 12.50 | " | 8.00 |
| 12.00 | " | 7.50 |
| 11.00 | " | 7.00 |
| 10.00 | " | 6.25 |
| 9.00 | " | 5.75 |
| 8.0 | " | 5.00 |
| 7.00 | " | 4.25 |
| 6.50 | " | 4.00 |
| 6.00 | " | 3.50 |

The above prices are for Suits and Overcoats carried over for past season or two.

Nice Cotton Bats, at 10, 12 and 13c.

Get our Reduced Prices on Bed Blankets.

D. J. Hesson.

Note the Progress we have made

The Birnie Trust Company

TANEYTOWN, MD.,

HAS MADE FOUR REPORTS TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

The 1st was Feb. 20th, showing deposits \$559,501.41
The 2nd was April 18th, showing deposits, \$579,649.94
The 3rd was June 14th, showing deposits, \$584,857.05
The 4th was Sept. 4th, showing deposits, \$598,035.49

WE SUCCEED

Because we give liberal treatment to everybody.
Because we are correct and accurate.
Because you can depend on us.
And because we are prompt, polite, courteous.

E. E. REINDOLLAR, President.
GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.

Try Our School Shoes

If you are looking for good School Shoes, at the right prices, come in and see us.

This season we are showing a greater variety of **Dorothy Dodd and Walk-Over Shoes** than ever before. We have unusual values in Ladies' \$2.00 Shoes, in all leathers, both low and high heels.

You will always find correct styles here in **Hats, Caps, Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, Gloves and Hosiery.**

WE WANT YOUR TRADE!

Wm. C. Devilbiss,

22 W. Main Street,
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

RESOLVE

THAT YOU WILL USE

CHALLENGE FLOUR

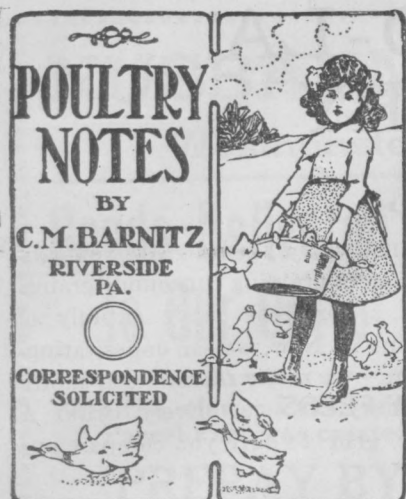
the best Winterwheat Flour made in America
DURING 1913
and secure best Bread results.
MANUFACTURED AT FREDERICK, MD., BY
THE MOUNTAIN CITY MILLS,
For sale by all Dealers.
CAPACITY 1000 BBLs. DAILY.

PRINTER'S INK SPELLS



Prosperity

We Make It SPELL For YOU at Prices So Low They Will Astonish You
Come and Get Those Letter Heads You Have Been Needing So Long



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THE POPULAR WHITE EGG—ITS LAYERS.

There's no accounting for some fads and fancies, and among these is the craze for white or brown shelled eggs.

While English egg sellers dip white shelled eggs into walnut stain to get the color to catch the fancy price, New Yorkers pay a premium for the chalky white, while in Boston Browning, brown beans and brown hen fruit are synonymous.

No use talking, the pure white egg is a beauty, and the craze for it is so extending that it will soon be national.

Fortunately, the white egg layers are the most prolific and so numerous.

There are forty-three standard varieties that lay white hen fruit, divided



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

WHITE LEGHORNS, WORLD CHAMPIONS.

up as follows: Leghorns, eight varieties; Minorcas, three; Polish, eight; Games, eight; Hamburg, six; Spanish, Blue Andalusians, Anconas, Houdans, Crevecoeurs, La Fleche, Redcaps, Sumatras, Silkies and Sultans.

Of these the Leghorns excel.

The single comb white Leghorn, "the hen of destiny," is queen of white egg layers, the world's greatest layer, the business hen that holds sway on most of America's egg plants and the egg farmer's dependence to bring the long green. As to which breed lays the largest white egg, the Black Minorca and Houdan fanciers make the same claim, but we rather think the Minorca breeders are easy winners on this point.

Most of these white egg layers are not extra for market.

Some lack in size and juiciness and are hard to fatten, while others have the white skin and pinkish flesh and black or slate blue legs that do not meet the American fad.

Now comes a New York rooster tinker and declares he has evolved a new

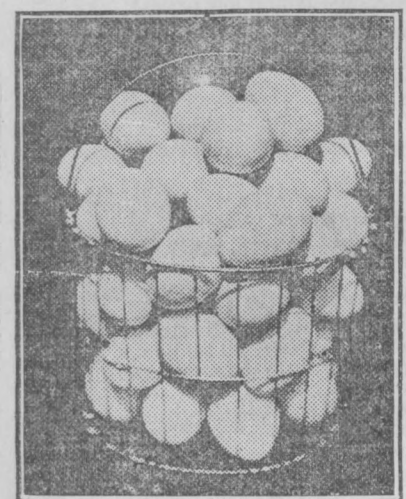


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

PRIZE WHITE SHELLS.

breed, which he calls "the White Egg American Fowl."

He claims this fowl has the laying ability of the Leghorn and the meat quality and size of the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte.

If the originator can substantiate his claims his new breed will revolutionize the egg industry. We are satisfied to wait and see.

Eggs of this new creation now sell at \$5 apiece, so buy early and avoid the rush.

DON'TS.

Don't think hotel garbage is fine poultry feed because it's free gratis for nothing. Most of it is fermented, therefore poisonous.

Don't expect birds for the fall show to feather and plump up without special treatment.

Don't worry your gizzard about those pullets if they come from good stock and have been fed and kept right. The hen that's a layer, stayer and payer doesn't show off in a premature egg debut and then fizzle.

A LAY FOR THE LADIES.

A hen sat on some Leghorn eggs. When, on the twenty-first, Just fifteen bright eyed Leghorn chicks From those snow white eggs burst.

A lady sat in a church pew With a stunning Leghorn bonnet. The women were all envious; The men were stuck upon it.

"A fifty dollar hat!" one cried. "Oh, what a perfect daisy! If I should buy a hat like that My husband would go crazy!"

But now you ask: "What has that hen To do with the Leghorn hat? And what have the fifteen Leghorn chicks To do with a hat like that?"

Why, sure, that lady fed those chicks, And they became great layers. She soon had money for a hat. For Leghorns are great payers.

You wish a stunning Leghorn hat That will the male folks dazzle And lick the women all around Into a sticky frazzle?

Well, now, don't rob your husband's pants Nor run him into debt. Nor have a bloody family fight That Leghorn hat to get.

Just raise a flock of Leghorn hens And then behold the fun. Those hens will go right on the nest, And quick they'll lay you one. C. M. BARNITZ.

HATCH SHOW BIRDS EARLY.

The early show bird catches the blue ribbon at the early show, especially among breeds that have big bones and bodies to build and much feathering to finish.

Leghorn style birds are all right later, but Brahmas, Cochins, Orpingtons, Rocks, Dottes and the like must be out in January or February to win the cup at fall shows and must be handled carefully to thrive in cold weather.

A big, hot blooded hen should be selected for hatching, as most show birds are incubated by hens, and nine eggs are enough for her to cover in winter. She should have a comfortable nest for winter hatching, for any dampness or drafts at such a time, when she sits so close, mean colds and rump.

Instinct teaches her to stick close to the nest in cold weather, so keep a pan of whole corn, water and grit close by and keep her free from lice by frequent dusting.

Some set hens at such a time in a warm cellar or heated brooder house.

We have raised fine birds in this way, but invariably a number of the broodies molted out their winter feathers on account of the warmth, and both hens and chicks could not for some time be removed to cooler quarters without risk of taking colds unless the heat was gradually cut down or outside conditions moderated.

These show chicks should run on earth and be fed on a diet as near nature as possible. Steel cut oatmeal is a good starter; then good chick feed without much yellow corn, lettuce, sprouted oats, raw meat, grit, fresh water and larger grain as they grow older. Exercise is essential, and they should be turned out on sod as soon as the weather permits. Running on boards means crippled chicks, too much meat means oversized combs and too much yellow corn makes white birds creamy.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Make the pheasant runs as natural as possible. Place some spruce and fir around sides and in the corners. The timid birds will hide behind them for protection from the wind, and the vulgar gaze and nest there in the spring.

A rot and spot dealer in Philadelphia, who was recently arrested for selling rotten eggs for food purposes, also furnished formaldehyde, embalming fluid, to doctor the putrid product.

Plucking live geese is now unlawful in England, a London court recently imposing heavy fines for the practice. Plucking fat geese is still a favorite pastime of the legal fraternity.

A subject discussed at the last field meet at the Connecticut Agricultural college was "Why Poultrymen Should Grow Their Own Grain and How to Grow It." The poultryman who sees his flock and their feed grow side by side need not worry how prices slide.

If you have a poor egg yield and your henhouse is infested with red mites the latter is explanation of the former. Exterminate the mites and watch the egg yield boom.

Koreans declare if a man finds an egg laid by a rooster he will be fortunate ever after, while the Jews in Jerusalem believe fortune will come to the housewife if the brood of chickens are all roosters.

The joke is on some fellows who entered the North American egg laying competition. They have been advertising their birds as phenomenal layers, and the printed records of the contest show their hens way down in egg production.

Fattening crates should occasionally be well disinfected. Hot lime wash strong with crude carbolic acid is best mixture. For a quick, thorough job it should be applied with a compressed air sprayer.

Of 212 pigeons released at Petersburg, Va., for a 200 mile race to York, Pa., only fifteen reached home. They were all young birds. Weakness or inexperience may account for their getting lost. Persons who find stray racing Homers should advertise their leg band number.

When some persons can't get eggs they at once blame it on the breed and at once decide to make a better layer by crossing some other breed with it, and the first breed may already have blood from the other in its makeup. This is what makes so many worthless mongrel flocks.

C. M. Barnitz.



Anty Drudge Gives Mr. Wiseman a Lecture

Anty Drudge—"Yes, Mr. Wiseman, the doctor has been here, and he says your wife must have a good, long rest, and can't do any work for some time. She's just worn out with doing too much. If you take my advice, you'll lay in a lot of Fels-Naptha Soap, so that when she gets well, she will have a chance to stay well and not get all tired out again. There's nothing like Fels-Naptha Soap to ease a woman's work."

Fels-Naptha Soap does your washing better than it was ever done before, in less time, with less trouble. A little thought and common sense put into your work will bring its own reward. If you were told of something that would change hard work into easy work, you would be very unwise not to try it and see for yourself whether it was really so. That's all you have to do with Fels-Naptha Soap—try it. It will do the rest.

It will do these things:—Make your work easy; give you some time to yourself and save your health; wash all kinds of dainty fabrics as well as all the heavier washing and scrubbing. It will do its work best in cool or lukewarm water, thus making a hot fire unnecessary.

There are thousands of women who know that Fels-Naptha Soap will do all these things and who use it in preference to any other soap. Follow the directions on the Red and Green Wrapper.



The Taneytown Savings Bank of Taneytown, Md.

Accounts of Merchants, Corporations and Individuals Solicited.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

D. J. HESSON, President. WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer.
C. T. FRINGER, Vice-Pres. JOS. A. HEMLER, Asst-Treas.



If You Value Your Eyesight Rayo Lamp

You will equip your reading table with a

Authorities agree that a good kerosene oil lamp is the best for reading. The Rayo is the best oil lamp made, the result of years of scientific study. It gives a steady white light, clear, mellow. Made of solid brass, nickel plated. Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to clean and rewick.

At Dealers Everywhere

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(Incorporated in New Jersey)

Newark, N. J.

Baltimore, Md.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON ARTISTIC HOME-MAKER

Mrs. Wilson undoubtedly will feel the thrill produced in the heart of every born house-



keeper by the contemplation of the possibilities which every new abode possesses—and such an abode! Though the task is too large for one woman to supervise, Mrs. Wilson probably will make a tour of inspection every day, and, with her artistic knowledge and love of home making, will add many personal touches to the house and grounds.

The family probably will bring its negro servants, reminiscent of its southern home. Many of the servants at the White House are black. Thus Mr. Wilson will not discontinue the eating of "chicken, southern style" and candied sweet potatoes. In fact, the home life of the family will simply be taken up bodily and deposited against another background with not one of its integral parts disturbed. The Misses Wilson have interests of the kind that take girls from the fireside into the world and probably will find little time with their added social duties to aid their mother with the burdens of the establishment. Will they become frivolous or Washington society serious is the question everybody is asking.

Will the presence of three young women of serious mind, instead of school girls or debutantes dreaming of their entrance into the world of society with the historic environment of the president's house, deprive Washington society of the informal dances and dinners which delighted the younger set during the last administration? Miss Margaret Wilson has a rich soprano voice, which has been trained under New York teachers. Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson is a graduate of the Woman's college at Baltimore and has thrown herself heart and soul into sociological work. What the Lighthouse at Philadelphia, which is the scene of her settlement work, will do without her, or whether she will, as heretofore, spend only Sundays with her family, is not known. Miss Ellen Randolph Wilson has inherited her mother's skill with the brush and is a student at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. Will these young women give up their chosen avocations to live always in Washington?

That a family possessing such personality will make its imprint on the character and policy of entertaining at the White House is to be expected. The policy of the Taft regime caused the invitation lists to be reduced and the number of entertainments increased, so as to avoid the impersonal crashes which prevent "the first lady of the land" from really becoming acquainted with her guests.

"WHITE HOUSE BABY" INTRODUCED TO SOCIETY

The most brilliant social function that Princeton, N. J., has seen in many years took place at "Westlands," the Cleveland home, the other afternoon, when Miss Esther Cleveland made her formal debut into society. Society people from all of the large cities of the east were present and over four hundred guests thronged the large and richly furnished rooms of the home of the late president of the United States.

The house was charmingly decorated with palms and chrysanthemums, countless roses and other flowers of the season that had been sent to Miss Cleveland were everywhere around the house. The guests were received in the large drawing-room by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, and Miss Cleveland.

While Mrs. Cleveland did not desire to have anything detract from making it Miss Esther's day, yet she herself received congratulations, for it was the first time many had seen her since she announced her engagement to Prof. T. J. Preston, who was present.

Miss Cleveland was gowned for the afternoon tea in white chiffon trimmed with silver, while in the evening her costume was of blue chiffon trimmed with pearls.

Caters to Popular Demand.

An enterprising Brooklyn dealer in second-hand furniture has hit upon a new plan for catering to the wants of his customers, whose preferences run to goods left in flats by "going away" owners. To satisfy the demands for bargains of this peculiarity and at the same time keep his regular stock down to par this dealer rents flats, fits them out in tasty style, advertises that the late owner was called suddenly to Europe or Timbuctoo or some other place and then holds the auction. "There is a class of bargain hunters who have a leaning to this kind of sale and who will buy in no other way," he says in excuse for his new method. "I give them the bargains they are looking for and throw in ideas as to fitting up their flats." He says the departure pays.—New York Sun

OPERATED ON OWN BODIES

Cases of Four Heroic Surgeons Who Established Records for Acts of "Autotomy."

The recent report from San Francisco that a surgeon there had attempted to operate upon himself for appendicitis recalls to Dr. Paul Reclus four instances where surgeons actually did succeed in performing operations upon themselves. He recounts them in the Lancet, and the following appears in the Medical Record:

"Paul Reclus has commented on the courage and stoicism necessary for the act of what he calls 'autotomy,' or surgical operation upon one's own body. He has described at some length four examples of this heroic procedure. The first story is that of a French surgeon who, having acquired a small outgrowing tubercula of the right index finger following an operation wound, determined to excise it under cocaine anesthesia. This he did, surrounded by his class, in a curiously unsurgical way, by fixing the instrument—first a scalpel, then a sharp spoon—in the left hand and performing all the necessary movements with the diseased right hand. In spite of this novel technique, the result was quite satisfactory. His only discomfort was a little nausea at the unpleasant sensation of scraping his own periosteum; this was, however, corrected by a sip of hot coffee.

"In the second case the surgeon operated on himself for bilateral ingrowing toe-nail, apparently without pain and with absolutely satisfactory result. The hero of the third story was a Turkish military surgeon attached to Professor Reclus' own clinic, who was operated on for double inguinal hernia under local anesthesia with such complete success that he determined to remove for himself a troublesome affection. The procedure was painless and the result perfect.

"The fourth 'autotomy' was performed by M. Regnault, a naval medical officer, who was led to undertake a radical cure of his own hernia. He anesthetized the area of operation by injecting cocaine into the several layers of tissue concerned, after a preliminary injection of morphine into the subcutaneous tissues of the thorax. He guarded himself from disaster by enlisting the help of two colleagues, who stood by prepared for action in case they were needed. However, all went well, and there was neither pain nor mishap."

Truth and Error.

Verily, there is nothing so true that the damps of error have not warped it. Verily, there is nothing so false that a sparkle of truth is not in it. For the enemy, the father of lies, the giant Upas of creation, can but pervert the good, but may not create the evil. He destroyeth, but cannot build; for he is not an antagonistic deity. Mighty in his stolen power, yet is he a creature and a subject; not a maker of abstract wrong, but a spoiler of concrete right. The fiend hath not a royal crown; he is but a prowling robber, suffered for some mysterious end to haunt the king's highway. And the keen sword he beareth once was a simple plowshare. His panoply of error is but a distortion of the truth. The sickle that once reaped righteousness, beaten from its useful curve, with ax, and spike, and bar, headeth the marauder's halbert. Seek no further, O man, to solve the dark riddle of sin; suffice it that thine own bad heart is to thee thine origin of evil.—Martin Farquhar Tupper.

New Idea for Stereoscope.

The old-time stereoscope, the friend of our childhood days, is promised a return to popularity in a somewhat new guise. The old-time device has been hitched to the latest phase of the photographic art and it may be but a short time before the modernized stereoscope will be seen in the parlors and sitting rooms of every home as it was once before. The moving picture machine has been made available for domestic purposes. It is no longer limited to the auditorium and the hall, but a new camera, small, compact, and easily operated and not expensive, places the facility for making these pictures within the reach of the amateur. With the knowledge acquired with a little practice one may make pictures which will catch the merry twinkle of the eye, the fleeting light of baby's dimple and the little individualities which are lost in the fussiness of the studio pose.

Needed Knowledge.

Sometimes one wonders if the world has forever lost its sense of peace and beauty, and if we are to whiz and yell and advertise till the end of time. Will simple pleasures seem tame and quiet ways unsuccessful? Or are we mad only for a little term, and will we return to spacious and serene things after this fever cools? Shall we soon turn from the clatter of these days, the temporal display, the unreal values set on position and success, the scorn of what is simple-hearted and generous, the haste and noise that drown out all gentle voices? It is time to recover our knowledge of the wind on the hills, the silent passage of a summer's day, the swift wind-swept procession of early autumn clouds, the sea in calm and storm, with the breaking waves that wear away the beach—Collier's Weekly.

Surely Lovely.

Miss Quizz—Have you ridden in Charley's new car?
Mrs. Malaprop—Yes; it was lovely. There was some oculation, but it didn't bother me a bit.—Brooklyn Life.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th., 1913.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Pearl McMaster, daughter of Rev. T. H. Wright, returned home Wednesday from a visit to her sister in California, where she had been since last summer.

John Clingan and daughter, Mrs. T. F. Myers, are home from their Washington trip.

Sherman Murray, of Washington, who had been taking treatment at a hospital there, for some time, has been at home with his father to recruit his health.

W. P. Englar was confined to the house for some time with lumbago.

Guy Segafosse has been housed up and was not able to take his weekly trip to the City, but shipped by his substitute, John Heck, 2400 doz. eggs, this week, pretty good quantity for winter time.

A number of others of town are complaining, but none serious.

Mrs. Lucy Hiteshaw, who fell by the side of a chair a month ago, and who has been in bed since suffering with her back, is somewhat improved.

One night last week Snader Devilbiss, had some one to come and help himself to a quantity of nice beef. Beef is high but sometimes it costs more to get out of a scrape.

The M. P. Mite Society held their regular social at the home of Frank Romsper's, on Tuesday night; a pleasant evening was spent by those present.

E. M. Smith visited his sisters hereover Sunday. Others in town the past week were, Miss Belle and Margaret Cover, of Easton; Miss Nellie Weaver, of the Sanitarium; Mrs. Annie Hoyt, of New Windsor.

Mrs. Annie Babylon, was a guest of her brother, John Nusbaum, in Bark Hill, over Sunday.

A trial was held here, in the hall, last Wednesday, before Jesse Billmyer, Esq.; a large crowd was present. The parties interested were Kurtz Birely and Raymond Wilson, near Middleburg. There had been a deal in horses, and differences arose, which they thought to settle by a trial, which was in favor of Wilson, but there is rumor of its being appealed.

Ivan Hoff, Esq., of Westminster, was Birely's counsel; E. O. Weant, for Wilson.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

We were glad to welcome Prof. Yount and family at the College, on Sunday.

Verl Forney, a student of last year, spent a few hours at his alma mater, recently.

Mr. Rowland, of Mangansville, visited his home Saturday and Sunday.

G. D. Hicks received last week the news of his success in the Civil Service examination, which was given in November. His place was second on the list. Saturday morning he left our ranks to take up a good position in the Hagerstown postoffice. We are sorry indeed to miss such a one of our number.

On Sunday, Alfred Englar and wife entertained Samuel Utz and sister, Susie, and Misses Edna and Lena Miller.

Misses Long and Newcomer, of Hagerstown, were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Flora, for a few days.

Prof. Keller and Miss Parkhurst spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Haines, at Union Bridge.

Prof. Eisewiler will move his headquarters from Sky Parlors to Buzzard's Eyebrow, where a room was vacated by Mr. Hicks.

The College German Class has just completed the study of Schueller's "William Tell."

Miss Edna Geiman, of Westminster, recently visited friends at the college.

Prof. and Mrs. John entertained Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Miller to supper, on Monday evening.

The evening church services have been well attended. On Sunday morning, and especially in the evening, the house was well filled. The meetings continued until Thursday night.

Elder Gaudin Royer, of Elgin, talked to the students and friends of college on Tuesday morning and afternoon. His theme was that of missions, and he made an earnest plea for foreign workers.

BERRETT.

A surprise party was given Miss Veria Becker, Jan. 23, by her schoolmates.

A social was held at the home of D. M. Shoemaker and wife, on Jan. 31.

The following are the officers of Never Die Lodge No. 338, I. O. G. T., elected for the ensuing term, on Jan. 28: C. T., H. H. Garhart; P. C. T., F. J. Brandenburg; V. T., Miss Ella Frizzell; Treas., Reese Shipley; R. S., Mrs. Carry Paynter; Asst. R. S., Mrs. Annie B. Jordan; E. S., Mrs. Estell Garhart; Chap., Henry Yake; M., Miss Bessie Wilson; D. M., Miss Bertina Shipley; G., Miss Annie Wilson; S., Miss Mary Garhart; Organist, Miss Margaret Dorsey.

Following are the names of delegates elected to attend the next District meeting to be held at Long Corner, Howard county, Md., 22: Roland Paynter and wife, and Mahlon Grimm.

The Lodge will hold an oyster supper in the Hall, in Berrett, Thursday night, Feb. 26, 1913.

Two of our young men were before Justice O. O. Miller, of Sykesville, on Monday, Feb. 3, on the charge of disorderly conduct. They were fined \$1.00 and cost each for disorderly conduct in Berrett, Jan. 28. They were warned by the Justice that if they come before him again they would get a jail sentence.

E. A. Shoemaker, teacher of Berrett school, held his second spelling contest on Thursday evening, Jan. 30. Following are some of the averages: Rena Becker, 100; Pauline Keefe, 98; Mary Garhart, 98; Julia Dorsey, 98; Veria Becker, 96; Margaret Dorsey, 96; Milton Dorsey, 96; Alvie Dorsey, 94; Regina Becker, 90.

The health of the community is very good at present.

UNION BRIDGE.

The sale of the household goods of Abraham Stoner, was made this Thursday by his sons, Isaac and Lee Stoner, as trustees. Heavy mahogany furniture, some of it probably 100 years old, was thought to have brought a good price. Some jellies and apple butter that were said to have been made 40 years ago, were offered for sale.

Freda O'Connor, daughter of William and Katie O'Connor, has been quite sick with la grippe, this week. It appears to have visited each member of the family; the others are now convalescent.

The soft southerly breezes have again left us, and at this time, Thursday, we are having breezes from the opposite direction, which quickly make you aware that you are possessed of a nose and ears.

Mrs. Leanna Englar, widow of N. Addison Englar, died at the Union Bridge hotel, Saturday night, Feb. 1, 1913, of a nervous complication. She was taken sick Wednesday, Jan. 22, while waiting at the station for a train. She was born at Johnsville, Frederick county, September 3, 1836, and was the only child of the late Nicholas and Ann E. Wolfe. She married and continued to live at the ancestral home after the death of her husband, until September, 1911, when she moved to Union Bridge to the home of the late Joseph Wolfe, which she had previously purchased, and where she has since resided. The funeral was held at her home, Tuesday morning; Rev. C. H. Hastings, her pastor, conducted the religious services. Burial was in the family lot in Mountain View cemetery.

John Gossnell and daughter, Miss Eva, of Loy's, spent Sunday with G. W. Abbott and family.

Thomas Smith, of Peoria, Ill., visited his aunt, Mrs. Mary Gossnell; also the family of his cousin, Mrs. G. W. Abbott, during last week.

Mrs. Isaac Tozer is considerably indisposed this week.

Chester Eyer has been afflicted the past week with a sore throat and gathered ear. When other remedies failed to remove the pain, an old-time onion poultice brought relief. Scientific experts ridicule poultices, but sometimes when science fails grandmother's remedies bring desired results.

Howard Moore, on Monday, while assisting a neighbor to catch a chicken, fell on his right hand, knocking two of the knuckles out of joint. He did not realize for several hours that he had misplaced the bones.

Kenny Zumbun, the Standard Oil man, reports that on Tuesday while driving near Galt's station, N. C. R., he saw two blue birds, having previously heard their peculiar voices. This is rather early for our well-known spring bird, but the season so far appears to be very much out of joint.

J. Wesley Little and wife were in Westminster, Monday, and attended a musical at the opera house, that evening.

Mrs. W. H. Staub and daughters expect to leave for Baltimore, next Tuesday, where they will remain until the first of April, when they expect to return and occupy the house on Farquhar St., built by Ferdinand Lacobite, last summer.

Mrs. Myra Albaugh, of Linwood, was in town, Wednesday, calling on friends. John Mackley and wife, of Mt. Union, spent Tuesday with H. H. Bond and family.

Irving Bohn and wife, of Hagerstown, spent Sunday with her parents, Howard Moore and wife.

Miss Gladys Melown, very pleasantly entertained a company of her young friends, Wednesday night. There were various games and amusements that added to the enjoyment of youthful life. There were plenty of refreshments, and of course the hours sped away all too rapidly.

Howard Moore is mourning the demise of his little dog, "Fritz," who has been his faithful companion nearly 15 years. "Fritz" was known all over town. There were strong indications that poison had gotten in its work.

Charles C. Little and family arrived in Baltimore, from Panama, on Monday. They were six days on the ocean from Colon to New York. Charley came to town, on Thursday, expecting to visit here until Saturday.

Miss Loraine Hooker, who was spoken of last week as being critically ill, showed but little sign of improvement until Tuesday morning, when she appeared to awake, as from sleep, and motioned to some of her family to come to her bed when she made them understand that she was hungry and wanted some puddings and fried mush for her breakfast. The doctor told them to prepare some chicken broth, which she swallowed with evident relief. She is now taking broths and orange juice, and hopes are entertained that she may continue to improve.

Mrs. Joseph Garver, of Waynesboro, Pa., died on Monday, and was buried this Thursday. She and her family were former residents of Union Bridge.

Rev. J. Tolley Marsh, of New Windsor, has been preaching each night at the protracted meeting, in the M. E. church. The attendance has been good.

There will be services at St. James' Lutheran church, at 10.30 a. m., and at 7.30 p. m. A minister from the Gettysburg Seminary will preach.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

There is fine skating on the pond and the young folks are enjoying themselves. Jos. P. Yingling expects to begin filling ice tomorrow.

Miss Ada Geiman is in a critical condition and little hopes of her recovery.

Mrs. Theodore Zepp, who was paralyzed is no better at this writing.

Miss Ruth Hahn, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Carroll Myers and her brother, Jos. H. Hahn, of Westminster.

Frank Kane, wife and daughter, of Pipe Creek Valley, spent a few days with her parents, Edward Hahn and wife.

Mrs. Harry Devilbiss entertained her friend, Mrs. Hollie Myers, one day last week, at which time they quitted two quilts in one day. Who can beat it?

The Lutheran and Reformed congregations at this place are preparing to have a birthday social in the near future, which will probably be on Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, and will be announced later.

Mothers Can Safely Buy

Dr. King's New Discovery and give it to the little ones when ailing and suffering with colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles; tastes nice, harmless, once used, always used. Mrs. Bruce Crawford, Niagara, N. Y., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery changed our boy from a pale, weak, sickly boy to the picture of health." Always helps. Buy it at R. S. McKinney's, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle's, Mayberry. Advertisement.

LINWOOD.

Miss Hetty Haines, of the Women's College, Frederick, and her friend, Miss Harriet Geise, Sunbury, Pa., visited the former's mother, from Friday until Monday.

Mrs. Clara S. Englar, spent several days this week in New Windsor, attending the meetings at Blue Ridge College, conducted by Elder A. B. Miller, of Hagerstown, Md.

Mrs. Harry Spellman is convalescing, after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. John Crabbs was ill the first part of the week, but at this writing is better.

Miss Fannie Dorsey gave a taffy pulling to a few friends on Friday night.

The Sisters Society will meet this Saturday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. John Buckley, New Windsor.

Harry Butler, has rented the Albert Gilbert property, and will take possession April 1st.

We are glad to note quite an improvement in the attendance at our Sabbath School and hope the good work may continue.

E. Mac Rouzer was home over Sunday. C. H. Englar is attending the canners convention in Louisville, Kentucky, as a representative of the Continental Can Co.

O. A. Gilbert, of Hagerstown, spent Wednesday at Linwood Shade.

Mrs. Abram Caylor spent several days in Baltimore.

HARNEY.

On last Saturday afternoon, a fairly well attended shooting match was held in this place for turkeys, ducks and chickens.

On last Saturday, Charles Schwartz, near Harner's school-house, had the misfortune to fall and fracture his leg between the knee and ankle. We are told that it was a bad break and that he suffers a great deal from its effects.

On this Sunday morning, Rev. Stangle, D. D., of the U. B. church, will preach a sermon, using for his subject, "Abraham Lincoln, the John Baptist of the Nineteenth Century." It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

A catechetical class was started at St. Paul's Lutheran church on last Saturday afternoon. The class will meet regularly every Saturday afternoon from now until Spring.

Geo. M. Ott, who was seriously ill from pneumonia, is able to be around in the house again, and if nothing takes place will soon be out and around.

Millard Hays was off on a trip to Emmit'sburg on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Grace Shriver left, on Wednesday for Baltimore, and will soon go South to engage in the millinery business during the Spring season.

KEYSVILLE.

William A. Devilbiss, a retired farmer, near here, has had an acetylene light plant installed in his house by the Emmit'sburg Generator Company which gives perfect satisfaction. To prove this call on Mr. and Mrs. Devilbiss and see what sunny smiles they will bestow.

Henry Hess, of Kansas, and Mrs. Henrietta Koonitz, of York, Pa., are visiting at Byron Stull's.

Clifford Hahn, wife and daughter, visited Edward Kippel's, Thursday.

Verl Forney, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his parents, A. N. Forney and wife.

Wilbur Shorb, wife and son, were visitors at Edward Shorb's, on Friday.

Calvin Hahn, wife and son, Wilbur, visited at George Clutz's, on Sunday.

Last Wednesday, Mrs. John Shorb entertained the following: H. C. Deberry and wife, Samuel Boyd and wife, C. H. Valentine and wife, and daughter, and Wm. Anders and wife, who are living at the same place. As it was Mrs. Shorb's birthday, she had a fine dinner for the occasion. All had a fine time and wished Mrs. Shorb many more such happy birthdays.

L. R. Valentine, Mervin and Raymond Wantz spent Saturday evening with C. H. Valentine's.

Clarence Baumgardner and sister, Helen, and Mary Ohler, of Frederick county, were visitors at Peter Baumgardner's, on Sunday afternoon.

NEW WINDSOR.

Mrs. Virginia Devilbiss left, on Thursday for Washington, D. C., where she will stay for some time.

The Church of the Brethren closed their special services on Thursday evening.

Holy Communion will be celebrated in the Presbyterian church, this Sunday. Preparatory services this Friday evening. The new individual communion set will be used for the first time.

Mrs. Joseph L. Englar gave a family dinner on Sunday last.

Mrs. A. C. Smelser entertained the W. H. & F. Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church at her home, on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Margaret Hume, of Suffolk, Va., visited her mother, Mrs. Hettie Ecker, the first of the week.

E. Joseph Englar and wife attended the funeral of their aunt, Leanna Englar, on Tuesday, at Union Bridge.

GIST.

Albert E. Smith and wife, spent Sunday and Monday in Baltimore, visiting Mrs. Smith's parents, Mrs. Wesley Willis and family.

Mrs. C. W. Allen, who has been ill and under doctor's treatment, is still confined to her room.

Mrs. Henry Griffe, is ill with an attack of neuralgia of the face.

Miss Rena Snyder has been entertaining some friends from Berrett the past week.

The citizens of this section petitioned the County Commissioners on Monday of this week, for a road under the Shoemaker law, running from the state road to Kees Mill, a distance of 1½ miles.

MAYBERRY.

Wm. H. Marker and Wm. I. Babylon spent Wednesday and Thursday in Baltimore.

Blanche Eckard is spending a few weeks with her father, in York.

Howard Petry returned home Saturday from New Oxford, where he has been employed with his brother.

Mervin Fezer, of Baltimore, is visiting relatives and friends at this place.

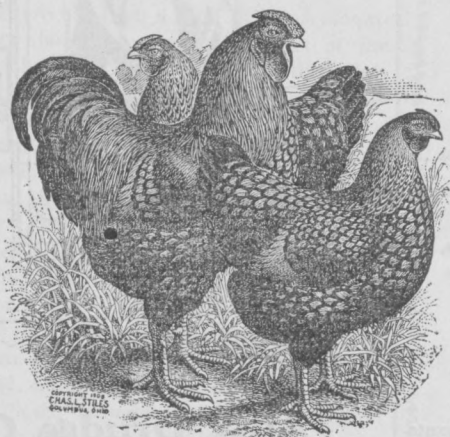
Mrs. A. C. Eckard, of York, is visiting at her home.

The revival services are still in progress with one seeker at the altar.

The Ordinance services will be held this Thursday evening at the Church of God, at 6.30 p. m.

THE NEW APPROVED SYSTEM

POULTRY FEEDING



The Dry Mash Method, most healthful, economical and profitable method known. With Directions for feeding Reindollar Bros. & Co's REIN-O-LA Poultry Feeds, in connection with HEN-E-TA.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO'S REIN-O-LA FEEDS

Or write us for Prices and Directions for Feeding same.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

Taneytown, Md.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

She's an algebraic wonder; all her leisure time she spends solving problems in equations that are at her fingers' ends.

In the higher mathematics she has gained a college fame. Where her geometric genius added luster to her name.

She is up on trigonometry, and figures are her forte. For she even knows the age of Ann, according to report.

But when playing off a rubber it's a pipe she'll never miss. Gurgling sweetly to her partner some inspired phrase like this:

"Yes, indeed! I just dote on bridge. It's such a lovely scientific game! Let's see—what's trumps?"

She has read the leading authors, and her diction is most choice. She can rattle reams from Browning in a cultivated voice.

Never platitude she utters; she's original and bright. And she scorns to use expressions that are commonplace or trite.

But it's safe to bet some evening she'll be gazing at the moon. With a chap's that humming marches that are popular in June.

And he'll ask a single question as she slips her hand in his. And she'll whisper in his waistcoat some unreply like this:

"Oh, John, this is so sudden!"

She is versed in many languages, from Dutch to Corsican. She can quote a dozen poets in the tongue of quaint Japan.

She excels in French and Spanish, and it even has been said. She knows all the rules of grammar in a language that is dead.

But the day is some time coming when she'll prattle quite offhand. In a tongue so weird and complex that no man can understand.

She'll be talking to a bundle 'twixt a rapture squeeze and kiss. And her line of conversation will most likely run like this:

"Doddabessum's itty-bitsy heartums! Didum naughty tole hurtum's itty tummy? Zere, zere, don't ow cwy, muvver's itty-bitsy pweecious heartums!"

—Ella Bentley Arthur in Judge.

Common Complaint.

Spiffin and Miffin were friends. They were strolling along one sunny Sunday afternoon in the rear of their respective wives when Spiffins, who was always something of a worrier, broke the contented silence.

"Look here, old man," said he, "I know you say the most awfully nice things about me to my face, and I've no reason to believe you do anything else behind my back. But it bucks a chap up to be criticised by his friends every now and then, you know."

"You want me to criticise you?" asked Miffin, mildly sniffing the clean and frosty air.

"I do," answered Spiffin, throwing out his chest and striking it impressively. "It would do me all the good in the world."

Miffin looked sideways at his friend and then burst out:

"Look here, Spiffin, you're six feet two; I'm five feet four. You can't seriously mean you want my private opinion of you. It can't be done. Old chap; can't be done."—Answers.

Surprise Your Friends.

For four weeks regularly use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They stimulate the liver, improve digestion, remove blood impurities, pimples and eruptions disappear from your face and body and you feel better. Begin at once. Buy at R. S. McKinney's, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle's, Mayberry. Advertisement.

REIN-O-LA POULTRY FEEDS

What is *your* idea about Poultry Feeds? Are you willing to pay as much for feeds containing unsound grains, wheat screenings, chaff, etc., as for feeds made entirely of pure, sound, wholesome grains? Now, we can unhesitatingly say what *our* feeds contain—we *make them*. Our motto for REIN-O-LA POULTRY FEEDS is "Every Grain A Good One." We shall be glad to have you compare our feeds with others.

We guarantee REIN-O-LA FEEDS to be perfectly balanced and to be both scientifically and mechanically correct; to be the best it is possible to obtain anywhere.

We make Rein-o-la Poultry Mash, Rein-o-la Chick Feed, and Rein-o-la Scratch Feed in our own mill in Taneytown, over our own formulas. These feeds are better, yet cost no more than other good grades.

Buy these REIN-O-LA POULTRY FEEDS direct from us, or get them from your home dealer.

A copy of our booklet on Poultry Feeding, like cut, can be had for the asking.

REINDOLLAR BROS & CO.

Red Tape In Germany.

The following is an illustration of the beauties of bureaucratic administration in Germany:

It appears that in the postoffice department at Berlin, if a clerk wishes a new lead pencil, he must turn in to the proper authority the stump of the one that has become too short for further use. In one case a clerk received his new pencil without returning the end of the old one, and before this error was discovered this clerk had been transferred to another office. Shortly after the assumption of his duties at his new post this clerk received an official intimation that he had neglected to turn in his pencil end. By this time, however, the end had disappeared. In order to avoid official reprimand, the resourceful clerk purchased a new pencil, cut off a piece about the length of the missing end and dispatched it to the stationery department. Everybody was accordingly satisfied.—Harper's Weekly.

When Swinburne Was Ready.

A diverting picture of Swinburne, his frock coat bulging with manuscript, waiting to be asked to read aloud his latest poem, is given in Edmund Gosse's "Portraits and Sketches."

After floating about the room and greeting his host and hostess with many little becks of the head and affectionate smiles and light wavings of the fingers, he would settle at last upright on a chair, or by preference on a sofa, and sit there in a state of rigid immobility, the toes of one foot pressed against the heel of the other. Then he would say in an airy, detached way, as though speaking of some absent person, "I have brought with me my 'Thalassius' or my 'Wasted Garden' or whatever it might happen to be, which I have just finished." Then he would be folded again in silence, looking at nothing. We then were to say, "Oh, do please read it to us! Will you?"

Pairing Off For Dinner.

The custom of walking to the dining room arm in arm, "taking a lady in to dinner," strange though it may seem, is comparatively modern, as prior to the middle of the eighteenth century it was the custom for the hostess to go in to dinner first, the ladies following in order of rank and the gentlemen after, all in single file, also in the order of rank, the best being last. This, however, gave rise to so many duels on questions of precedence both among the ladies and the gentlemen that the custom of "pairing off" was begun in order that no dispute might arise, it being one of the customs of society that no duel challenge could be given in the presence of the lady concerning whom the dispute had arisen.—New York American.

Medical Fees In Bygone Days.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the usual fees to physicians and surgeons in England were "to a graduate in physick, his due is about 10 shillings, though he commonly expects or demands 20 shillings. Those that are only licensed physicians, their due is no more than 6s. 8d., though they commonly demand 10 shillings. A surgeon's fee is 12 pence a mile, be his journey near or far, 10 groats to set a bone broke or out of joint and for letting blood a shilling; the cutting or amputation of any limb is 25, but there is no settled fee for the cure." The system of regulating the fee according to the pocket of the patient is almost as old as history.—Westminster Gazette.

The Old Bedlam.

Bethlehem (pronounced Bedlam), the London lunatic asylum, was originally founded in 1247 as a priory, but is spoken of as a hospital for lunatics in 1472, and when the church was despoiled it was granted to the city of London as such an asylum. At one time the wretched inmates were exhibited to the public like so many wild beasts, as Pepys notes in his diary and Hogarth shows in one of his sketches. Patients that were harmless or half cured were given badges

When a Man Marries

By
MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Author of *The Circular Staircase*,
The Man in Lower Tenth, Etc.

CHAPTER XIII.

He Does Not Deny It.

Aunt Selina got up the next morning and Jim told her all the strange things that had been happening. She fixed on Flannigan, of course, although she still suspected Betty of her watch and other valuables. The incident of the comfort she called nervous indigestion and bad hours. She spent the entire day going through the storeroom and linen closets, and running her fingers over things for dust. Whenever she found any she looked at me, drew a long breath, and said, "Poor James!" It was maddening. And when she went through his clothes and found some buttons off (Jim didn't keep a man, and Takahiro had stopped at his boots) she looked at me quite awfully. "His mother was a perfect housekeeper," she said. "James was brought up in clothes with the buttons on, put on clean shelves."



"Lord! the cook next door—"

night. Every one had found fault with the breakfast, and they struggled down one at a time until I was frantic. Then Flannigan had talked at me about the pearls, and Mr. Harbison had said, "Good morning," very stiffly, and nearly rattled the inside of the furnace out.

Early in the morning, too, I overheard a scrap of conversation between the policeman and our gentleman adventurer from South America. Something had gone wrong with the telephone and Mr. Harbison was fussing over it with a screw driver and a pair of scissors—all the tools he could find. Flannigan was lifting rugs to shake them on the roof—Bella's order.

"Wash the table linen!" he was grumbling. "I'll do what I can that's necessary. Grub has to be cooked, and dishes has to be washed—I'll admit that. If you're particular, make up your bed every day; I don't object. But don't tell me we have to use 33 table napkins a day. What did folks do before napkins was invented? Tell me that!"—triumphantly.

"What's the answer?" Mr. Harbison inquired absently, evidently with the screw-driver in his mouth.

"Used their pocket handkerchiefs! And if the worst comes to the worst, Mr. Harbison, these rags here can use their sleeves, for all I care—not that the women has any sleeves to speak of. Wash clothes I will not."

"Well, don't worry Mrs. Wilson about it," the other voice said. Flannigan straightened himself with a grunt.

"Mrs. Wilson!" he said. "A lot she would worry. She's been a disappointment to me, Mr. Harbison, me thinking that now she'd come back to him, after leavin' him the way she did, they'd be like two turtle doves. Lord! the cook next door—"

But what the cook had told about Bella and Jimmy was not divulged, for the Harbison man caught him up with a jerk and sent Flannigan, grumbling, with his rugs to the roof.

It did not seem possible to carry on the deception much longer, but if things were bad now, what would they be when Aunt Selina learned she had been lied to, made ridiculous, generally deceived? And how would I be able to live in the house with her when she did know? Luckily, every one was so puzzled over the mystery in the house that numbers of little things that would have been absolutely damning were never noticed at all. For instance, my asking Jimmy at luncheon that day if he took cream in his coffee! And Max coming to the rescue by dropping his watch in his glass of water, and creating a diversion

and giving every body an opportunity to laugh by saying not to mind, it had been in soak before.

Just after luncheon Aunt Selina brought me some undergarments of Jim's to be patched. She explained at length that he had always worn out his undergarments, because he always squirmed around so when he was sitting. And she showed me how to lay one of the garments over a pillow to get the patch in properly.

It was the most humiliating moment of my life, but there was no escape. I took my sewing to the roof, while she went away to find something else for me to do when that was finished, and I sat with the thing on my knee and stared at it, while rebellious tears rolled down my cheeks. The patch was not the shape of the hole at all, and every time I took a stitch I sewed it fast to the pillow beneath. It was terrible. Jim came up after a while and sat down across from me and watched, without saying anything. I suppose what he felt would not have been proper to say to me. We had both reached the point where adequate language failed us. Finally he said:

"I wish I were dead."

"So do I," I retorted, jerking the thread.

"Where is she now?"

"Looking for more of these," I indicated the garment over the pillow, and he giggled. "Please don't squirm," I said coldly. "You will wear out your—lingerie, and I will have to mend them."

He sat very still for five minutes, when I discovered that I had put the patch in crosswise instead of lengthwise and that it would not fit. As I jerked it out he sneezed.

"Oh, sneeze," I added venomously. "You will tear your buttons off, and I will have to sew them on."

Jim rose wrathfully. "Don't sit, don't sneeze," he repeated. "Don't stand, I suppose, for fear I will wear out my socks. Here, give me that. If the fool thing has to be mended, I'll do it myself."

He went over to a corner of the parapel and turned his back to me. He was very much offended. In about a minute he came back, triumphant, and held out the result of his labor. I could only gasp. He had puckered up the edges of the hole like the neck of a bag, and had tied the thread around it. "You—won't be able to sit down," I ventured.

"Don't have any time to sit," he retorted promptly. "Anyhow, it will give some, won't it? It would if it was tied with elastic, instead of thread. Have you any elastic?"

Lollie came up just then, and Jim took himself and his mending downstairs. Luckily, Aunt Selina found several letters in his room that afternoon while she was going over his clothes, and as it took Jim some time to explain them, she forgot the task she had given me altogether.

When Lollie came up to the roof, she closed the door to the stairs, and coming over, drew a chair close to mine.

"Have you see much of Tom today?" she asked, as an introduction.

"I suppose you mean Mr. Harbison, Lollie," I said. "No—not any more than I could help. Don't whisper, he couldn't possibly hear you. An if it's scandal I don't want to know it."

"Look here, Kit," she retorted, "you needn't be so superior. If I like to talk scandal, I'm not so sure you aren't making it."

That was the way right along: I was making scandal; I brought them there to dinner; I let Bella in!

And, of course, Anne came up then, and began on me at once.

"You are a very bad girl," she began. "What do you mean by treating Tom Harbison the way you do? He is heart-broken."

"I think you exaggerate my influence over him," I retorted. "I haven't treated him badly, because I haven't paid any attention to him."

Anne threw up her hands.

"There you are!" she said. "He worked all day yesterday fixing this place for you—yes, for you, my dear. I am not blind—and last night you refused to let him bring you up."

"He told you!" I flamed.

"He wondered what he had done. And as you wouldn't let him come within speaking distance of you, he came to me."

"I am sorry, Anne, since you are fond of him," I said. "But to me he is impossible—intolerable. My reasons are quite sufficient."

"Kit is perfectly right, Anne," Lollie broke in. "I tell you, there is something queer about him," she added in a portentous whisper.

Anne stiffened.

"He is perfect," she declared. "Of good family, warm-hearted, courageous, handsome, clever—what more do you ask?"

"Honestly," said Lollie hotly. "That a man should be what he says he is. Anne and I both stared.

"It is your Mr. Harbison," Lollie went on, "who tried to escape from the house by putting a board across to the next roof!"

"Don't believe it," said Anne. "You might bring me a picture of him, board in hand, and I wouldn't believe it."

"Don't then," Lollie said cruelly. "Let him get away with your pearls; they are yours. Only, as sure as anything, the man who tried to escape from the house had a reason for escaping, and the papers said a man in evening dress and light overcoat. I found Mr. Harbison's overcoat today lying in a heap in one of the maid's rooms, and it was covered with brick dust all over the front. A button had even been torn off."

"Pooh!" Anne said, when she had recovered herself a little. "There isn't any reason, as far as that goes, why Flannigan shouldn't have worn Tom's overcoat, or—any of the others."

"Flannigan!" Lollie said loftily. "Why, his arms are like piano legs; he couldn't get into it. As for the others, there is only one person who would fit, or nearly fit, that overcoat, and that is Dallas, Anne."

While Anne was choking down her wrath, Lollie got up and darted out of the tent. When she came back she was triumphant.

"Look," she said, holding out her hand. And on her palm lay a lighthouse brown button. "I found it just where the paper said the board was thrown out, and it is from Mr. Harbison's overcoat, without a doubt."

Of course I should not have been surprised. A man who would kiss a woman on a dark staircase—a woman he had known only two days—was capable of anything.

"Kit has only been a little keener than the rest of us," Lollie said. "She found him out yesterday."

"Upon my word," said Anne indignantly, preparing to go, "if I didn't know you girls so well, I would think you were crazy. And now, just to offset this, I will tell you something. Flannigan told me this morning not to worry; that he has my pearl collar spotted, and that young ladies will have their jokes!"

Yes, as I said before, it was a cheerful, joy-producing situation.

I sat and thought it over after Anne's parting shot, when Lollie had flounced downstairs. Things were closing in; I gave the situation 24 hours to develop. At the end of that time Flannigan would accuse me openly of knowing where the pearls were; I would explain my silly remark to him, and the mine would explode—under Aunt Selina.

I was sunk in dejected reverie when some one came on the roof. When he was opposite the opening in the tent, I saw Mr. Harbison, and at that moment he saw me. He paused uncertainly, then he made an evident effort and came over to me.

"You are—better today?"

"Quite well, thank you."

"I am glad you find the tent useful. Does it keep off the wind?"

"It is quite a shelter"—frigidly.

He still stood, struggling for something to say. Evidently nothing came to his mind, for he lifted the cap he was wearing, and, turning away, began to work with the wiring of the roof. He was clever with tools; one could see that. If he was a professional gentleman-burglar, no doubt he needed to be. After a bit, finding it necessary to climb to the parapet, he took off his coat, without even a glance in my direction, and fell to work vigorously.

One does not need to like a man to admire him physically, any more than one needs to like a racehorse or any other splendid animal. No one could deny that the man on the parapet was a splendid animal; he looked quite big enough and strong enough to have tossed his slender bridge across the gulf to the next roof, without any difficulty, and co-ordinate enough to have crossed it with a flourish to safety.

Just then there was a rending, tearing sound from the corner and a muttered ejaculation. I looked up in time to see Mr. Harbison throw up his arms, make a futile attempt to regain his balance, and disappear over the edge of the roof. One instant he was standing there, splendid, superb; the next, the corner of the parapet was empty, all that stood there was a broken, splintered post, and a tangle of wires.

I could not have moved at first; at least, it seemed hours before the full significance of the thing penetrated my dazed brain. When I got up I seemed to walk, to crawl, with leaden weights holding back my feet.

When I got to the corner I had to catch the post for support. I knew somebody was saying: "Oh, how terrible!" over and over. It was only afterward that I knew it had been myself. And then some other voice was saying: "Don't be alarmed. Please, don't be frightened. I'm all right."

I dared look over the parapet finally, and instead of a crushed and unspeakable body, there was Mr. Harbison, sitting about eight feet below me, with his feet swinging into space and a long red scratch from the corner of his eye across his cheek. There was a sort of mansard there, with windows, and just enough coping to keep him from rolling off.

"I thought you had fallen—all the way," I gasped, trying to keep my lips from trembling. "I—oh, don't dangle your feet like that!"

He did not seem at all glad of his escape. He sat there gloomily, peering into the gulf beneath.

"If it wasn't so—er—messy and generally unpleasant," he replied without looking up, "I would slide off and go the rest of the way."

"You are childish," I said, severely.

"See if you can get through the window behind you. If you cannot, I'll come down and unfasten it." But the window was open, and I had a chance to sit down and gather up the scattered ends of my nerves. To my surprise, however, when he came back he made no effort to renew our conversation. He ignored me completely, and went to work at once to repair the damage to his wires, with his back to me.

"I think you are very rude," I said at last. "You fell over there and I thought you were killed. The nervous shock I experienced is just as bad as if you had gone—all the way."

He put down the hammer and came over to me without speaking. Then, when he was quite close, he said:

"I am very sorry if I startled you. I did not flatter myself that you would be profoundly affected, in any event."

"Oh, as to that," I said lightly, "it makes me ill for days if my car runs over a dog." He looked at me in silence. "You are not going to get up on that parapet again?"

"Mrs. Wilson," he said, without pay-

ing the slightest attention to my question, "will you tell me what I have done?"

"Done?"

"Or have not done? I have racked my brains—stayed awake all of last night. At first I hoped it was impersonal, that, womanlike, you were merely venting general disfavor on one particular individual. But—your hostility is to me, personally."

I raised my eyebrows, coldly interrogative.

"Perhaps," he went on, calmly—"perhaps I was a fool here on the roof—the night before last. If I said anything that I should not, I ask your pardon. If it is not that, I think you ought to ask mine!"

I was angry enough then.

"There can be only one opinion about your conduct," I retorted, warmly. "It was worse than brutal. It—it was unspeakable. I have no words for it—except that I loathe it—and you."

He was very grim by this time. "I have heard you say something like that before—only I was not the unfortunate in that case."



The Mercer Girls Kissed Dal and Anne Was Furious.

"Oh!" I was choking.

"Under different circumstances I should be the last person to recall anything so—personal. But the circumstances are unusual." He took an angry step toward me. "Will you tell me what I have done? Or shall I go down and ask the others?"

"You wouldn't dare," I cried, "or I will tell them what you did! How you waylaid me on those stairs there, and forced your caresses, your kisses, on me! Oh, I could die with shame!"

The silence that followed was as unexpected as it was ominous. I knew he was staring at me, and I was furious to find myself so emotional, so much more excited of the two. Finally, I looked up.

"You cannot deny it," I said, in a sort of anti-climax.

"No." He was very quiet, very grim, quite composed. "No," he repeated, judiciously. "I do not deny it."

He did not? He would not? Which? (To be Continued.)

LONDON LORD MAYOR'S EXPENSES EXCEED SALARY

To be lord mayor of London costs a lot of money, the New York Times correspondent writes. He receives \$50,500 a year in salary, free of income tax, but is expected to entertain lavishly; in fact, when the corporation in 1873 fixed the amount of his present emolument it recommended that the lord mayor should show hospitality and attention to



the other municipalities of the kingdom, the representatives of the city guilds and the trading and commercial classes of London. Interest in the heavy pecuniary burden the lord mayor has to bear is revived through a motion pending in the city of London corporation in regard to the question of the lord mayor's expenses "owing to altered circumstances." Since 1873, when the matter of the lord mayor's salary was last discussed officially, the expenses of the office have increased enormously.

Probably none of the incumbents of the office in recent years has been able to defray the costs of the honor out of his salary, large as it is. It is asserted that one lord mayor spent \$150,000 in his year of service out of his own pocket, while the minimum expenditure is said to be about \$40,000. Away back in 1774, the year before the system of compensating the lord mayor through certain dues was abolished, John Wilkes received about \$21,000 and spent more than \$41,000. After Wilkes' term the salary for 60 years was \$5,000 with some allowances, and later these included about \$16,500 paid by the corporation for the expenses of the mansion house, the lord mayor's official residence. This system was in force until the present salary was granted. In addition to what he now receives, the corporation spends from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year on mansion house expenses. Those who have witnessed the lord mayor's show get an idea of one very heavy burden which the lord mayor had to bear in part. When the present lord mayor assumed office, the "show" included a historical pageant with costumes that were worth a small fortune.

"CARMEN SYLVA" EVER AN ANGEL OF PEACE

Just before the opening of hostilities in the Turko-Balkan war, the queen of Roumania, otherwise known as "Carmen Sylva," wrote the following letter to a peace-loving friend in America:

"Sinaia, Oct. 10, 1912. — Dearest Madam: Your letter came to me almost like an outcry of pain, almost on the very day when a

fresh war is breaking out before our very doors! Only the Danube rolls its big, swollen floods between us and the dire disaster.

"The king has done what was in his power to make peace between all those excited peoples, these young nations who want to feel and to manifest their strength in the only manner known upon our dark earth, where strife is the word!

"I can't write more, as I know not what the small hours of the rising day announce. All is dark like the torrents of rain that hid the sky since so many months. May your work prosper in the enlightened countries you are visiting—this is my greatest wish, dear madam. Every yours, 'ELIZABETH (CARMEN SYLVA)."

The queen, in many respects one of the most interesting characters in Europe, last year startled the world by daring to do something never before done. Her autobiography, considered one of the most wonderful ever to come from the pen of royalty, ignored titled persons, court intrigues, statesmen and heroes of wars, to relate the annals of a queen's private life.

Few men or women of title ever had dared to pull back the royal purple and let the world for one brief moment look behind into the innermost secrets of the life of royalty. Probably none ever stepped so far as did her highness, the queen of Roumania.

Her revelations amazed those who considered the life of rank as one of luxury, ease and comfort, and forgot that kings and queens often exist in embittering conditions. The Spartan discipline endured by those who one day may be a king or a queen she showed in her memoirs in a manner which was outspoken and fearless.

Her own life from childhood, the few pleasures and the many trials and tribulations which filled her heart as a girl, just because of the position in life for which she must prepare herself, quite unlike that of the care-free boy or girl of modern America, is told without a softening line.

ONCE A LUMBERJACK; NOW STATE GOVERNOR

Elias M. Ammons, governor-elect of Colorado, is a self-made man. He worked up from the position of mill boy to become a prosperous rancher, honored by several offices in the gift of the people of Colorado, culminating in his election as Governor.

He was born in North Carolina in 1860, his father being a school teacher and Baptist minister. His parents were poor, and in 1871 they felt the lure of the west and settled in Denver.

The boy's first job was in a woolen mill. Later he worked as a lumberman in the woods, earning money to send himself through high school, from which he graduated when nineteen years old.

He then became connected with the circulation department of a newspaper, later joining the editorial staff and becoming associate editor before his sight failed. He then invested in a ranch.

As a Republican he was elected clerk of the district court and soon afterward to the legislature. He was speaker in his second term there. He followed Senator Teller out of the Republican party and soon became a power in the Democratic ranks.

Mr. Ammons has a wife, a daughter and two sons.

They Carry Disease Germs.

Domestic animals are declared to be disease conveyers by the weekly bulletin of the Chicago department of health, issued recently.

Fondling the meek, old family cat may cause rashes, intestinal and infantile paralysis, or diphtheria, the bulletin says, and the faithful watchdog may bring dire communicable diseases. The parrot is found to be a conveyor of psittacosis, a parrot disease.

Although not many families to whom the bulletin is mailed are believed to be in danger from familiarity with the cow, dog, goat or squirrel, the bulletin points to parasitical dangers lurking in these animals.

Corkscrew Way.

Mrs. Netty Kibby, conductor of the National Division of Sons of Temperance, in a temperance address in Worcester, pointed out the absurd folly of attempting to drive away sorrow by getting drunk.

"There is no greater fool on earth," she said, "than the man who tries to pull himself out of the hole by a corkscrew."

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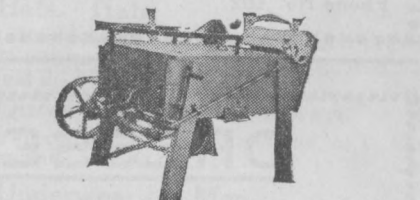
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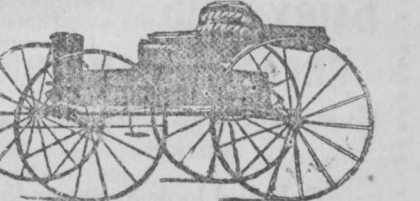
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SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—First Quarter, For Feb. 16, 1913.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xii, 1-9—Memory Verses 1-3—Golden Text, Gen. xii, 2—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We closed our last lesson by a very brief glance at the fact that when in the days of Peleg, son of Eber, the Most High, the possessor of heaven and earth, divided to the nations their inheritance, He set the bounds of the people according to the number of the children of Israel (Gen. x, 25; Deut. xxxii, 8), although Israel had not at that time begun to exist on earth. Today there is no nation among the nations called Israel, but in the sight of God Israel is still a nation and shall never cease to be one, and ere long shall be recognized as such, and her king shall sit on David's throne at Jerusalem and shall be king over all the earth. King of kings and Lord of lords (Jer. xxxi, 35-40; iii, 17; Zech. xiv, 9; Luke i, 32, 33). He will perform the truth to Jacob and the mercy to Abraham even as He has sworn (Mic. vii, 20).

This is worth noting now, as we are about to begin the study of the story of Abraham. To those who would dare to question there ever was a man called Abraham we would say—consider Jesus Christ and His testimony in such passages as Matt. viii, 11, 12; John viii, 56. The number twelve is suggestive of all Israel and of the time when the twelve apostles shall sit on twelve thrones, ruling the twelve tribes (Matt. xix, 28; Luke xxii, 30). The seventy nations of Gen. x make us think of the other seventy whom He sent forth after He sent forth the twelve. The Babel story of Gen. xi, 1-9, points us onward to the consummation of rebellion against God before the promises to Abraham shall be finally fulfilled (see Rev. xiii, xvii; xviii).

The spirit of Babylon may be found everywhere today and is easily recognized by the principle "Let us make us a name" (Gen. xi, 4), instead of "Let us make Him a name." I know well that the wisdom of men, under the name of scholarship, new theology, etc., derides a great many things which are plainly written in the Scriptures, but I am one of those who believe all things written by Moses and the prophets and that there shall be a literal fulfillment of the same, even as Christ Himself taught.

From today's lesson onward we have the story of Abraham, the friend of God (II Chron. xx, 7; Isa. xli, 8; Jas. ii, 23), to whom the God of Glory appeared and said, "Get thee out of thy country and from thy kindred and come into the land which I shall shew thee." It is written of him, "By faith Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed, and he went out, not knowing whither he went" (Acts vii, 2, 3; Heb. xi, 8). He was for more than 150 years contemporary with Shem, the son of Noah, and I do not doubt but that he had heard from him of paradise, the flaming sword, the cherubim, the future glory of the redeemed, when all creation shall enjoy the benefits of the great redemption according to Rom. viii, 18-23. See also Heb. xi, 10, 13. The great promises of verses 1 to 3 of our lesson were not fulfilled to Abraham in his lifetime (see Acts vii, 5), and they still await their complete fulfillment, but all that God has said shall come to pass in His time, and all true believers shall see it.

His call was to complete separation from his kindred, but he took some of them with him, and they seem to have proved a hindrance for a time. He did not get beyond Haran till the death of his father (xi, 32). When he entered the land his first resting place was Sichem, Shechem, in the plain of Moreh. There the Lord appeared unto him and confirmed the promise, "Unto thy seed will I give this land" (verse 7), and there Abraham builded his first altar in the land unto the Lord. This seems to have been the Lord's first appearance to him since He called him to leave his native land. He had not been fully obedient, and revelations of the Lord require obedience on our part. The Canaanite was in possession of the land and knew not the God of Abram, but this gave Abram the opportunity to bear witness to the true God, and also to manifest his faith and patience.

His next resting place was between Bethel and Ai, and there also he builded an altar unto the Lord and worshipped Him (verse 8). This was all as it should be and a testimony to the living and true God in the presence of the heathen who dwelt in the land. He continued his journey southward, and from verse 9 we may gather a good saying for our daily life, "going on still." It should always be so with the believer, or, as in II Sam. v, 10, margin, "going and growing," or, as in Ezek. xli, 7, "an enlarging and a wind ing about, still upward." * * * by the midst." The rest of this lesson chapter is not so good a record. The going down to Egypt because of a famine in the land does not look like confidence in God, and it did not turn out well, for it led to deceit on the part of Abram and Sara in the presence of the Egyptians, and we read of no altar unto the Lord in the land of Egypt. Deceit is always wrong, and we can never afford to omit the altar unto the Lord. It is not for us to condemn. Are we with our increased light doing better? Have we put away from us all deceit and lying?

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For Week Beginning Feb. 16, 1913.

Topic.—Bulletins from the temperance war.—Rev. xiii, 1-8; xiv, 11, 12, 19, 20. Edited by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

The struggle between temperance and intemperance may well be called a war. It has been a long and constant warfare. From the ancient efforts to check this great evil by pledging members of certain religious orders to sobriety down to the latest political movements against intemperance, there have been many leaders, many great battles, many victories, and alas! also many defeats. But these defeats have only been temporary setbacks. There are more people and more influences engaged on the side of temperance today in this gigantic struggle than ever before. Moreover, this war will never be ended until it is ended right. God is in the conflict on the side of those who are battling to save mankind from its greatest curse, and in His time and way victory will crown the efforts of the temperance hosts.

The nations of the world as never before are arranged on the side of the temperance cause. An international prohibition confederation has been formed recently which publishes the strongest temperance arguments in every language in the world. This movement has spread through Europe, India, Japan, Africa and many other lands. In a number of European countries the rulers are deeply interested in the cause of temperance, and when those who exercise so much power become aroused to the evils and dangers of this awful curse and are led to recognize the necessity of some drastic action a great advantage has indeed been won for the cause.

In the United States undoubted progress is being made. Over one-half of the territory of our country is under local option or state wide prohibition. The adoption in many of our states of the initiative and referendum will beyond doubt be taken advantage of by the temperance people to demand a vote upon the question until it is finally settled right. There is an ever increasing demand that the national congress prohibit the importation of spirituous liquors from non-prohibition states into those which have prohibition, and sooner or later this demand will be granted. The great political leaders in the nation in increasing numbers are taking the temperance side of the struggle. William Jennings Bryan recently advocated state wide prohibition for Nebraska. Congressman R. P. Hobson is an ardent advocate of temperance and proclaims his views in congress and throughout the land. In the not distant future one of the great political parties of our country will add a prohibition plank to its platform. This is the more certain to prove true if the third party becomes a permanent factor in politics. Expediency, if nothing else, will lead one of the three to advocate national prohibition. One of the leading New York dailies, in a stirring editorial recently demanded the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of the worst alcoholic liquors, such as whisky and gin, on the ground that they "are poisonous drugs." Thus from many standpoints the signs of the times indicate progress and should encourage all advocates of temperance to renewed efforts in their struggle against the greatest curse of our land and all other lands.

Prohibition by law under present conditions may not bring about absolute sobriety. But what law does this? We have laws against murder, against theft, against forgery. But are there no murderers, no thieves and no forgers? Does any one advocate the doing away of these laws because they do not absolutely prevent crime? Why, then, should there be such a cry against prohibition laws because they are not entirely prohibitive? If it were true that more liquor is drunk where there are prohibitive laws, would the liquor dealers be against prohibition? Prohibition does prohibit.

A gentleman recently visited two towns in Pennsylvania of about equal population, spending about the same time in each. One had local option, the other licensed saloons. In the "dry" town he did not see a person under the influence of liquor. In the other, on one night, and that a Sabbath night, he saw eight intoxicated men, three of them staggering along the street. The next morning, Monday, he called on a friend at his business place and found him short handed in men "because of drunks," as he put it. They had taken the Sabbath day to go on a debauch and were unfitted for business. Who can doubt that, in spite of all the obstacles in the way, prohibition has a powerful influence in preventing drunkenness?

BIBLE READINGS.

Lev. x, 8-11; Num. vi, 1-4; Deut. xxi, 18-21; Prov. xx, 1; xxiii, 29-35; Isa. v, 11; Matt. xiii, 30-43; Hab. ii, 12-17; Luke xii, 45, 46; Jer. xxxv, 5-10; I Cor. v, 11; II Pet. i, 1-11.

An Endeavor Lawmaker.

Mr. Patrick Henry, now "Hon." Patrick Henry, secretary of the Texas union, has made a successful campaign for membership in the Texas legislature. His object in seeking this honor is to use his influence to write some moral reform laws into the statute book. He writes, "I will thus have the opportunity of making very practical use of the training I have received through my Christian Endeavor experience."

Temperance

(Conducted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

PERNICIOUS EFFECT ON BODY

Beer Drinking Produces Disease of Stomach and Digestive Tract and of Nervous System.

My connection with large medical institutions for many years past has given me, I think, an excellent opportunity to observe the effect of beer drinking and the use of other alcoholic liquors in many cases. I can say as a result of my own observation that beer drinking has a very pernicious effect upon nearly every organ of the body. It produces disease of the stomach and digestive tract, of the heart and circulating system, of the kidneys and liver, and of the nervous system. In addition to this it lessens the vigor and vital resistance of the whole body, makes the beer drinker very much more susceptible to infection such as pneumonia and other acute infections, and also lessens his ability to recover from illnesses of any kind. An untold amount of misery and disease would be avoided if the use of beer and other intoxicating liquors could be wiped off the face of the earth.—Dr. W. H. Riley, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

NO FOOD VALUE IN ALCOHOL

Dr. Evans, Former Chief Health Officer of Chicago, Says Liquor Has Only Fuel Worth.

Dr. M. E. Evans, former chief health officer of Chicago, now on the Chicago Daily Tribune staff, in an article recently contributed to that paper says:

"A man with the alcohol habit is a sick man, however much he may think to the contrary. He is mentally sick. He may have inherited a mental make-up which makes it strongly probable that he will be a drunkard, or it may be the fault of bad social training. Usually, however, the disease develops as the result of what it feeds on. The man's mentality becomes perverted through chronic alcoholic poisoning."

"Alcohol has fuel value, but no food value. Its poisonous qualities overshadow its fuel value. It has no toxin neutralizing power. It is no longer used by well-informed people for snake bites, or consumption, or blood poisoning. There is mighty little, if there is any, place for alcohol in medicine."

GOOD OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE

In Supporting Temperance Cause Policeman Says Never Had Abstainer Under Arrest

Two boys were seated in a railway station talking, and a minister across the room was listening.

"Say, John, they tell me you have signed the total abstinence pledge."

"Yes, Harry, I signed the pledge, and joined the Loyal Temperance Legion."

"What put that into your head?"

"Well, I think it will help me overcome any temptation to drink or use tobacco, and I notice that the best people are abstainers."

A policeman stood near with a prisoner in handcuffs. The minister turned to him and said:

"Sir, what have you to say about temperance?"

"Well," said the policeman, "all I have to say is, I never took a total abstainer to prison in my life, nor to the house of correction."

Showing Trend of Times.

A Minneapolis saloonkeeper recently advertised in a liquor journal for a bartender in which he said, "Bartender wanted. Must be sober. No boozers need apply." Suppose employers in other trades should adopt the same rule, what would be the effect on the cash register of the saloonkeeper? The truth is, the rule of total abstinence is becoming popular among employers all over the country, and the man who is a boozier is finding it more and more difficult to secure a position, or to hold it if he does secure it.

Criminal Waste.

The estimated wholesale market value of liquors as reckoned by the United States census bureau is \$440,726,471. It is a startling fact that this entire production of liquor is so much waste. In every branch and detail of the business of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors there is absolute destruction, without a single redeeming or qualifying feature. The raw material used is wasted, the labor expended upon it is wasted, the money spent by the people for the liquor is wasted.

Raises Life Limit.

I am thoroughly in sympathy with the temperance movement and believe that the non-use of alcohol will be a tremendous factor in promoting the health and raising the life limit of the people.—Dr. A. S. Warthin, Pathological Laboratory, University of Michigan.

Make and Protect Men.

Men support the saloon to make money and to protect money; we oppose the saloon to make men and protect men.

HOTEL LIFE IN NEW YORK.

Some Rich Folks Pay \$45,000 a Year Just For Rooms Alone.

"The number of people who rent apartments in hotels by the year is growing," said a hotel man. "Ordinarily this is rather more expensive than having an apartment in an apartment house, for the rentals run up to big figures."

"The man who paid the biggest rent ever put down for hotel rooms was probably the late John W. Gates. He had sixteen or eighteen rooms on the third floor of the Plaza, and he paid for rent somewhere between \$65,000 and \$75,000. The biggest rent payer in a New York hotel now, with the possible exception of Mrs. John W. Gates, is Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who is said to pay something like \$45,000 for his big apartment in the Vanderbilt hotel. George Gould had a suit at the Plaza for which he paid \$38,000, and one of the Guggenheims is said to have paid \$45,000 a year for his suit at the St. Regis."

"The Princess Lwoff Parlaghy, who keeps her seven rooms and three baths at the Plaza and occupies them only for six to eight months at a time, pays a rental of \$18,000 a year. Cases are numerous where a man or a family rent two or three rooms by the year, and I know of a western mining man who pays \$13,000 for a suit at a Broadway hotel which he doesn't occupy more than three months all told out of the twelve. That's his lookout, of course. It is an advantage for a man in business to have a permanent New York address, of course. Living in a hotel gives a family a chance to get away from the servant problem, and that is why it is getting more popular."—New York Times.

A Household Maneuver.

"And what," asked the caller after he had been shown all over Mr. Bobbs' new house, "is that pretty little article hanging over the piano?"

"Don't you know?" answered Mr. Bobbs enthusiastically. "Why, that is a handy match receiver, made by Mrs. Bobbs. I scratch a match and use it. It must not be thrown on the floor. There is the receiver. Holding the burned match carefully in my fingers, I move the piano away from the wall to the center of the room. Then I go down in the basement and get the stepladder. I place the stepladder against the wall, mount it, deposit the match in the receiver, climb down again. I then return the stepladder to the basement, come back and move the piano into its former position. There's nothing like having these things about the house. It makes neatness and discourages smoking."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Recipes For Long Life.

The late John Bigelow, the patriarch of diplomats and authors, and the no less distinguished physician and author Dr. S. Weir Mitchell were together several years ago at West Point. Dr. Bigelow was then ninety-two and Dr. Mitchell eighty.

The conversation turned to the subject of age. "I attribute my many years," said Dr. Bigelow, "to the fact that I have been most abstemious. I have eaten sparingly and have not used tobacco and have taken little exercise."

"It is just the reverse in my case," explained Dr. Mitchell. "I have eaten just as much as I wished, if I could get it; I have always used tobacco, moderately at times, and I have always taken a great deal of exercise."

With that ninety-two years shook his head at eighty years and said, "Well, you will never live to be an old man."—Lippincott's.

Rheumatism Neuralgia Sprains

MISS C. MAHONEY, of 2708 K. St., W. Washington, D. C., writes:—"I suffered with rheumatism for five years and I have just got hold of your Liniment, and it has done me so much good. My knees do not pain and the swelling has gone."

Quiets the Nerves

MRS. A. WEIDMAN, of 403 Thompson St., Maryville, Mo., writes:—"The nerve in my leg was destroyed five years ago and left me with a jerking at night so that I could not sleep. A friend told me to try your Liniment and now I could not do without it. I find after its use I can sleep."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

"Is a good Liniment. I keep it on hand all the time. My daughter sprained her wrist and used your Liniment, and it has not hurt her since."

JOSEPH HATCHER, of Selma, N. C., R.F.D., No. 4. At All Dealers

Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00

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THE VOUGH PIANO IS THE LEADER

People can talk about which plan is the best, but anyone who wishes to know the truth about the matter, has only to compare the VOUGH, part for part, with the leading makes of the century. We are always glad to have anyone make these comparisons, as the wonderful strides of progress made in the construction of the VOUGH Pianos

Is A Revelation To All

who investigate. The best Piano to be had today, if actual construction and results are judged, is the VOUGH Piano. You can see and examine these Pianos at

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HOAXING THE ENGLISH.

Jokes Sprung by Irish Members in the House of Commons.

Now and then a joke, somewhat after the American pattern—perhaps it would be more exact to say hoax—is brought forward in the British house of commons, usually by some son of Erin. Recently John O'Dowd, an Irish M. P., wanted to know of the government when the port of Manorbhamilton would be opened for the shipment of Irish cows and Irish sheep. Mr. Runciman, answering for the government, said the matter should receive his consideration. When this promise got into print there much laughter all over Ireland, for Manorbhamilton is forty miles from water, and the fact was apparent that English ministers are as densely ignorant about Ireland as they have been charged with being.

The O'Dowd sell is, however, not altogether new. Some years ago John Roche, an Irish member, gave a beautiful picture in words of the natural advantages of a roadway that he named as Woodford harbor and assured the house that its shelter was unsurpassed and that if it were properly dredged the whole British fleet could safely ride at anchor within its coast lines. He threatened to divide the house unless satisfactory assurance were given that something would be done for this neglected harbor. The head of the admiralty promised to give the matter his immediate and personal attention. The next morning all Ireland was in a roar of laughter, for Woodford is even farther from the sea than Manorbhamilton. Mr. Roche, it seems, is the owner of a duck pond, and the natives now call this sheet of water Woodford harbor.—Exchange.

THE WORLD'S TELEPHONES.

Europe Makes a Poor Showing Compared With This Country.

It has been roughly estimated that of the 10,000,000 telephones in the world 7,000,000, or 70 per cent of the whole number, are in America, 2,000,000 in Europe, with the remainder scattered over the earth's surface.

The reason why Europe presents so poor a comparison in this respect with America is said to be because four or five of the most civilized and populous countries are extraordinarily backward in telephonic development. France, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy, in the first four of which the telephone is entirely in the hands of the government, may be instanced. In the whole of the French republic, it is estimated, there are few more than 200,000 stations, and in Austria and Hungary combined there are actually fewer phones than in Chicago.

Ancient cities of universal renown, prosperous and thriving places of from 400,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, in many cases centers of great commercial importance, such as Lyons, Marseilles, Naples, Antwerp and Prague, are far behind American towns with 50,000 to 100,000 people, such as Peoria, St. Joseph, Dayton and Norfolk, towns that Europeans in many cases have never heard of, while Vienna, with a population somewhere near 2,000,000, has not so many stations as San Francisco, with one-fourth that many inhabitants. If the countries of central and western Europe were as well provided telephonically as Great Britain and Germany, to say nothing of Scandinavian countries, the old world's phone statistics would compare far more favorably with those of the new.—New York Tribune.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Lent commenced on Wednesday—forty days before Easter.

Miss Marie Baile, of New Windsor, was the guest of Mrs. Walter Bower.

Miss Ida Buffington, who has been confined to bed for three weeks, is still quite ill.

Next Tuesday night, the Trier Sisters! Give the ladies the big house they deserve!

Miss Ada Schultz, of Baltimore, was the guest of Miss Clara Reindollar, the past week.

Last year at this time we had 43 sales in our register, or exactly the same number as this year.

John Hockensmith, whose illness has been previously mentioned, is gradually regaining his health.

J. N. Hoover and two sons, Paul and Nevin, of York, Pa., spent last Sunday in town, visiting friends.

Charles Baker, while cutting cord wood for George R. Sauble, last Friday, cut one of his feet very seriously.

Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Valentine, of Gettysburg, spent Thursday and Friday with Mrs. Margaret Stott and Miss Anna Galt.

James H. Reindollar, accompanied by Dr. C. Birnie, went to the Richard Gundry Sanitarium, near Catonsville, on Wednesday evening, for examination and treatment.

Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Hafer attended, on Friday, the public sale of the stock and implements on one of the farms of the estate of Mrs. Hafer's father, near Chambersburg, Pa.

The present cold streak is raising hopes for at least a portion of an ice crop, but as the streams are flush and the Sun has considerable power, the outlook is a more or less doubtful one.

Installation of officers and annual banquet of Carroll Conclave No. 333, I. O. H., will be held on Feb. 10. All members are requested to be present. Also, a musical entertainment will be given.

Rev. E. C. B. Castle, of Mechanicsburg, formerly pastor of the Taneytown U. B. church, has just completed the building of a handsome church, at a cost of about \$66,000. It was dedicated last Sunday.

A horse-power street scraping experiment was tried last Friday, but the freeze came too soon to complete it. The scraper will work, under proper conditions, especially if the surface is gone over twice. There are tons of mud on our streets that ought to be removed.

Mrs. Mary (Martin) Smith and daughter, Velma, joined her uncle, J. F. Royer, as he passed through York, Pa., last Wednesday, and went with him to his home in Canada. The report was current, last week, that this was the case, but it was not verified in time for mention in last issue.

Harry Witherow met with an accident, last Saturday, which resulted in the loss of a finger of his left hand. He was operating a chopping mill, when his gloved hand was caught and would likely have been more severely injured had he not thrown the belt. The one finger was amputated back of the second knuckle.

Amos Wantz and wife, Wm. Vaughn and wife and G. Walter Wilt attended the funeral of the three months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sprengle, in Hanover, on Monday. Mrs. Sprengle was Miss Helen Combs, before marriage. The child was found dead in bed, death apparently being due to heart trouble. It had not been sick.

The engine of the mail train going South left the track at Mehrling's switch, at Keymer, on Monday evening. The train was running at slow speed, consequently but little damage was done except to the track, which was torn up for quite a distance. Passengers were transferred around the wreck, and in about five hours to damage was repaired.

Miss Lizzie Eck who will be well remembered by many of the older citizens of town and neighborhood, was found dead in her room, in New York City, on last Saturday night. Her body was brought to Taneytown for burial, this Friday morning, services and interment taking place at St. Joseph's Catholic church. She was aged about 70 years, and is the last member of her family, which was once a prominent one here. Her sister, Mrs. Annie Payne, died here some years ago.

Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler's new church, in Chicago, was dedicated on Sunday, Jan. 19, with the building filled to overflowing. Most of the General Synod pastors of the city were present, the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. H. H. Weber, D.D., of York, Pa. The offerings of the day amounted to about \$3000.00, which places the finances of the church in a very satisfactory condition. The whole property cost about \$12,000. The pastor has had a busy two years, building both congregation and church, as he had but thirteen actual members to start with. Both pastor and congregation are to be congratulated on their splendid achievement.

George W. Motter is ill with, as yet, a light attack of pneumonia, since Monday night.

The Misses Birnie entertained at cards on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Humrichouse, of Williamsport, Md., who is their guest for a week.

Singing Class Ends Its Course.

The singing class, which has been instructed during the season, by Prof. George Edward Smith, of Frederick, closed its course on Tuesday night with a concert, which was generally very much appreciated. It has been a source of pleasure to hear the expressions of commendation from those who heard the concert rendered.

We desire to express our pleasure at the way in which the members of the class, without regard to denomination, co-operated to make the movement successful. At the same time we desire to correct an impression that has gained considerable currency, that the class was for the benefit especially of the Lutheran church. It was organized with a view to the cultivation of the musical talent of the community in general. We were particularly pleased when a number of older persons, who already had considerable musical training, joined in the movement.

No one has profited financially by this class. Prof. Smith was paid a stipulated sum which was fixed in advance without regard to the size of the class. Besides this, only actual expenses were paid. The class closed with all bills paid, and a very small balance in the treasury. This will be held in the treasury, subject to the future orders of the committee. It is probable that it will be used as the nucleus for a fund for the further musical development of the community.

L. B. HAFFER.

R. S. MCKINNEY'S UNUSUAL OFFER.

Sell Dr. Howard's Specific at Half-Price and Guarantee a Cure.

"It isn't often that I have faith enough in the medicine put up by other people to be willing to offer to refund the money if it does not cure," said R. S. McKinney to a man who dropped into his store, "but I am glad to sell Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia on that basis."

"The Dr. Howard Company in order to get a quick introductory sale, authorizes me to sell their regular fifty-cent bottles at half price, 25 cents and, although I have sold a lot of it, and have guaranteed every package, not one has been brought back as unsatisfactory."

"I am still selling the specific at half-price, although I cannot tell how long I shall be able to do so, and anyone who is subject to constipation, sick headache, dizziness, liver trouble, indigestion or a general played out condition, ought to take advantage of this chance. You can tell your readers that if they are not satisfied with the specific that they can come right back to my store and I will cheerfully refund their money."

LEGEND OF NATURAL BRIDGE

It Saved the Mohegans and Was Thenceforth Called by Them the Bridge of God.

At a height of 215 feet above Clear creek in Virginia stands the famous natural bridge known all over the world. Built of solid rock forty feet thick, it spans the creek. It is a great natural wonder. Our great and beloved national hero, George Washington, once climbed it and carved his name upon its side. The Mohegan tribe of Indians called it the Bridge of God and ascribed to it this supernatural origin.

Once upon a time it happened that the Mohegans were at war with a hostile tribe of Indians. The fight was hot, and a valiant stand they made against their foe. But at last the Mohegans were forced to give way and to retreat. On and on they went, the whole tribe with their women and children, and the enemy behind them. Finally they came to a precipice. Below yawned a cavern, wide and deep, and no way to cross or means to escape was anywhere to be seen. Perilous and helpless indeed was the plight of the Mohegans. They were ready to give up and submit to the cruel fate that was pursuing them. Then a wise man of the tribe spoke. "My children," he said, "go down upon your knees and pray to the Great Spirit above, who alone can save us from our misfortunes."

All in a body they obeyed the words of the old medicine man. Long and hard they prayed. When they finally lifted up their heads, lo, there stood a mighty bridge. Across it they now led the women and children, and then turned upon their foes, who were close at hand. They gave the enemy a hard battle and finally repulsed and defeated them. In gratefulness to Manitou, the Great Spirit of the world, they named this bridge the Bridge of God.

Are You a Cold Sufferer?

Take Dr. King's New Discovery. The Best Cough, Cold, Throat and Lung medicine made. Money refunded if it fails to cure you. Do not hesitate—take it at our risk. First dose helps. J. R. Wells, Floydada, Texas, writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery cured my terrible cough and cold. I gained 15 pounds." Buy it at R. S. McKinney's, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle's, Mayberry.

White Cake.

Cream four ounces of crisco or other shortening with one and one-half cups of finest granulated sugar and one-half teaspoon salt, add water and flour alternately, using altogether three-fourths cup of water and three cups of cake flour which has been sifted with three level teaspoonsful baking powder. Add last the whites of six eggs beaten until stiff, and flavor with one teaspoon vanilla. Bake in two layers, placing the tins in a cool oven, and gradually increase the heat. Put together with any icing desired.

"Mechanical Horse" Used Abroad.

A real "mechanical horse" is being experimented with abroad. It is a "tractor," that is easily hitched to any horse-drawn vehicle, just as a team of horses may be, and combines all the advantages of the horse with those of the auto truck at an exceedingly low price. The outfit comprises a steel bar and coupler and sprocket wheels designed to be attached to the wheels and tongue of the wagon. There is only one wheel on the "horse," and that is at the front, the most of the support for the tractor depending upon the front wagon wheels by which it is driven. The engine, mounted under the front hood as in an automobile, is of forty or fifty horsepower, and drives the wagon at a speed of from eight to thirty miles an hour, the latter speed only being used when it is designed for fire engine service. The front wheel is used to steer by, and it allows a turn being made at an angle of eighty-five degrees, thus giving remarkable turning ability in narrow streets. One of the greatest advantages of the "mechanical horse" is the fact that it may be kept constantly at work while unloading or loading is going on.

Dr. King's New Discovery.

Soothes irritated throat and lungs, stops chronic and hacking cough, relieves tickling throat, tastes nice. Take no other; once used, always used. Buy it at R. S. McKinney's, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle's, Mayberry.

Stolen Turkey. Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, in an interview during the Little Falls strike, said of a very religious and very notorious child-labor millionaire: "This man reminds me of Uncle Calhoun Clay."

"Uncle Cal was accused of stealing a turkey, and the Sunday after the accusation being communion Sunday, the old fellow was one of the first communicants at the little white church."

"His pastor, Rev. Washington White, said to him reproachfully, after the service: 'Calhoun Clay, I'm ashamed of you. The idea of your coming to communion after stealing a turkey!'"

"Lands-a-massy, parson," said old Uncle Cal, 'do you think I'd let a skinned old turkey, hardly worth ten cents a pound, stand betwixt me and the Lord's table?'"

Swiss Savings Banks. The number of savings banks in Switzerland increased from 420 in 1897 to 1,050 in 1898.

Economy is Wealth.

Clean your soiled grease spot clothes with Lum-Tum Clothes Cleaner. Price 15c per bottle, at McKellip's Drug Store. Advertisement.

Work For Uncle Sam!

We wish to announce to readers of CARROLL RECORD, that after ten years of experience in fitting pupils in resident classes for Civil Service Positions, we are now offering the same Courses, by mail, at greatly reduced rates.

To all who answer this Ad, we will give a Course for the

Custom House, Postoffice Clerk or Carrier, Railway Mail Clerk, Int. Revenue Service, Etc., for the sum of \$2.50 per month, and give free instruction afterwards to any who have studied a year and then failed to pass. Total cost of books for either Course only \$3.00—which will be loaned free to the first ten answering this Ad. Write today.

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Our Auto Seat Club Buggy

A Regular \$75 Guaranteed Job, for \$60.

You will then know how we are able to give good, honest value for every dollar spent with us.

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All Kinds of Auto and Carriage Repairing. 2-7,tf

50 HEAD OF HORSES WANTED

Highest Cash Prices paid for Fat Horses for Southern market. All kinds of stock wanted at all times. Horses and Mules for sale. Let us know what you have to sell, or what you want to buy, in the stock line and we will accommodate you.

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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.

500 OLD PIGEONS and 200 LARGE RABBITS wanted at once. Capons and all kinds of poultry wanted, young chickens 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, highest price. Squabs, 25c to 28c per pair. Good Calves, 8c, 50¢ for delivering. Highest Cash Prices paid for Furs of all kinds. —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

FOR SALE.—Fine Bay Mare Colt, 2 years old in August. —JONAS HELTERBIDDLE, near Tyrone.

FOR SALE.—10 bu. Potatoes, 50c per bu., also 1 barrel Vinegar. —J. E. FLOHR, near Uniontown. 2-7-2t

PRUCE BULL DOG and Pups for sale —BURRIER HILL, Taneytown, Md. 2-7-2t

JUST RECEIVED a carload of Bulls and Steers, 450 to 900 lbs. They can be seen at Roy Derr's any time. They have good bone, good color, and price right. I will make exchange on any kind of stock. Come and look them over. —CLARENCE E. DERN, Keymer, Md.

FOR RENT.—My house near town. Will give tenant work at carpenter trade. —T. A. MARTIN. 2-7-2t

WANTED.—A good man to attend sales and peddle fish. —S. WEANT, Keymer, Md.

SALESMEN WANTED to look after our interest in Carroll and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission. Address—THE HARVEY OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN at 5%. Call at CARROLL RECORD Office. 1-31-2t

FOR SALE.—Buff Orpington eggs. Booking orders now. —PAUL EDWARDS, Taneytown, Md., near Otterdale Mill. 1-31-4t

PIGS OR SHOATS.—Persons having Pigs or Shoats of any kind for sale, will please write or phone to Central Hotel, Taneytown. Highest cash price paid by the Hanover Produce Company. —L. J. BRENDEN, Mgr., who will be at Hotel on Feb. 8. 1-31-2t

\$4000.00 TO LOAN on First Mortgage on Real Estate, at 5 per cent, in sums to suit. Apply to Box 56, Taneytown. 31-3t

WILL DO SHOE and Harness repairing until further notice. Will not do work while waiting. Terms cash. —J. E. RECK. 12-27-10t

WANTED.—Hides and Furs of all kinds. S. I. MACKLEY, Union Bridge. Phone 15K. 11-1-tf

The Trier Sisters CONCERT OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY, FEB. 11

The Big Event of the Season's Course! Don't miss it!

We need not say much about this attraction, as it was with us last winter, and drew a full house. Everybody that heard this famous Quintette will want to hear it again, and those who missed it last year will not want to miss it this year.

Reserved Seats now on Sale at MCKINNEY'S, at 35c.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, as Administrator of Elizabeth Rebecca Shank, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at her late residence, in Taneytown, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1913, at 12 o'clock, m., sharp, the following described personal property, to-wit:—

ONE BEDROOM SUITE, 2 stoves, corner cupboard, sofa lot of carpet and matting, 1 bedstead, buffet, kitchen safe, table, lot of chairs and rockers, stands, lot of pictures, cooking utensils, chest, step ladder, lot of coal and wood, meat bench, sausage grinder and stuffer, meat barrel, 2 kettles and stands, ladder, hog gallows, and a lot of other articles not mentioned.

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

CLARENCE I. SHANK, Administrator.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 2-7-2t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell at public sale at her home, on Baltimore street, Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1913, at 12 o'clock, m., the following household goods:

ONE OLD-TIME BUREAU, 1 safe, 1 bed, 2 stands, 12 chairs, Weaver organ, 6-leg solid cherry table, No. 8 New Albion cook stove, sink, wood chest, sausage grinder, 2 meat benches, quarter-barrel copper kettle, 2 rocking chairs, iron kettle, wash tubs, copper ladders, lot of stone and glass jars, a lot of barrels, graniteware, a lot of carpet, wood saw, hoes, rake and shovel, bed clothing, a lot of dishes, meat barrel and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms Cash. MRS. WASHINGTON KOONTZ, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 7-3t

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store." Standard Sewing Machines, \$13.95

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

CLEAN-UP-SALE

We have cut the price on all—
Ladies' Suits and Coats, Men's Winter Suits, Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Furs and Muffs, Bed Blankets and Comforts, Horse Blankets and Lap Robes, Men's, Women's and Children's Sweaters.

We do not have all sizes of Ladies' Suits and Top Coats, but—
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BARGAINS IN SHOES
For Men, Women and Children. Come in and see for yourself. We can show you the largest assortment and most stylish line of Shoes to be found.

BALL-BAND RUBBER AND FELT BOOTS AND ARCTICS
Sold by us only.

STANDARD DROP-HEAD SEWING MACHINES
\$13.95 and \$21.
The Best and the Cheapest.

Equal to a 25 per-cent. Dividend.

The persons who purchased land in the **FAMOUS YAKIMA VALLEY, WASHINGTON,** last Spring have received \$100.00 per acre, or \$1000.00 on a 10-acre tract, as their share of last season's potato crop? THIS IS EQUAL TO A DIVIDEND OF 25 PER-CENT.

Why not Profit by their Experience?

We have more of this land to sell, and you will get your first crop returns next Fall.

REMEMBER THIS IS A GUARANTEED INVESTMENT, and if you are not satisfied, you can get your money back with 10 per-cent interest.

'Phone, write or call to see us, and learn more about this splendid opportunity.

C. E. & J. B. FINK, WESTMINSTER, MD.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, as administrator of Jacob M. Rodkey, deceased, will sell at Public Sale on the premises, about 1 mile from Mayberry, near Marker's Mill, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913, at 12 o'clock, the following personal property, to-wit:—

ONE GOOD HORSE, 1 good Cow, will be fresh in the Spring; 1 Buggy, one 2-horse wagon, lot of farming implements; corn by the barrel, lot of hay, cured meat of 2 hogs, 1 can of lard, 1 bed and bedding, 4 acres of growing wheat and 24 acres of rye, and a lot of small articles not mentioned.

TERMS:—Cash on sums of \$5.00 and under. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given on notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

JACOB M. RODKEY, Administrator.

1-31-2t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, will sell at Public Sale, on his premises, along the railroad, in Taneytown, Md., on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1913, at 12 o'clock, m., the following personal property, to-wit:—

TWO GOOD HORSES, 2-horse wagon, 1-horse wagon, heavy spring wagon, buggy, good as new; one horse sled, large sled, set buggy harness, good as new; 4 sets wagon harness, 1 set heavy double harness, platform scales, weighs 1000 lbs.; bedroom suite, iron bed, wood bed, 2 small stands, Red Cross range, new; 1 new sink, 1 doz. kitchen chairs, buffet, good as new; parlor suit, good as new; 3 rockers, lot of linoleum; 1 new sewing machine, 3 lamps, some dishes, chest, lot of glass fruit jars, good centre table, cradle, looking glass, lot of pictures, 2 lots picture frames, and many other articles. The above goods are all in good order, having been recently purchased new.

TERMS CASH. MAURICE GOLDSMITH, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 2-7-2t

Ayer's Pills

Good health demands at least one movement of the bowels each day. Just one Ayer's Pill at bedtime. Sold for 60 years. Ask Your Doctor.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at her residence on Frederick St., Taneytown, Md., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 8th., 1913, at 2.30 o'clock, p. m., immediately after the Furry's sale, the following household goods:

ONE DOUBLE BED, spring and mattress; 2 beds, 1 old-time bureau, 1 washstand, 6 wooden chairs, 1 child's crib, 1 cradle, 1 high chair, 1 lounge, 2 hanging lamps, 1 hall hanging lamp, 1 three-cornered cupboard, 1 small leaf-table, 2 rocking chairs, 1 small clothes horse, 1 sausage grinder, 1 corn fodder cutter, 1 corn sheller, 1 corn grinder, 1 iron flower stand, lot of stone and glass jars, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MRS. E. K. REAVER, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 31-2t

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE LIVE STOCK Friday, February 14, 1913.

Two miles south of Harney, Adams county, Pa., on Watson Hart farm, the undersigned will sell 11 HEAD OF HORSES, COLTS AND MULES; 18 HEAD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE; 25 HEAD OF HOGS, and some farm machinery. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock, sharp. Terms: 10 months credit to purchasers giving approved security; 4 per cent. off for cash.

JOHN W. MILLER, CLEVELAND MILLER.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

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

Wheat, 1.02@1.02
Corn 45@45
Rye 70@70
Oats 35@35
Timothy Hay, 11.00@11.00
Mixed Hay, 8.00@10.00
Bundled Rye Straw, 12.00@13.00

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly.

Wheat, 1.06@1.07
Corn 53@55
Oats 36@38
Rye 55@60
Hay, Timothy, 18.00@19.00
Hay, Mixed, 15.00@16.00
Hay, Clover, 13.00@14.00
Straw, Rye bales, 17.00@18.00