

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

A new political party is being formed in Baltimore, to be called the "Citizens' party." Here is another chance for Messrs. Bonaparte and Gaither.

500 shad and 65,000 herring were caught in one haul of a seine, on a float near Port Deposit, Md., last Saturday. This is the largest catch of shad, in years, for a single haul on the Susquehanna.

Former Gov. Warfield has accepted the position of road supervisor in Howard county. This is a genuine effort to hold office for the good of the public, as the little salary connected with the office will be turned back into the county treasury.

German's mill, near Union Mills, on the road to Deep Run, was destroyed by fire last Saturday evening. The dwelling adjoining was on fire, several times, but was saved by neighbors. The mill was one of the old land-marks of the neighborhood.

Dr. W. W. Davis, of the Lord's Day Alliance, will try every means to prevent professional baseball from being played in Baltimore county, on Sunday. A game was partly played, last Sunday, which was stopped by rain. There was no sign of police interference.

\$3,610,000 is given as the amount of damage done to the Pennsylvania R. R. lines, by the recent floods in the middle West. Twenty-four bridges were destroyed and fifty were damaged. The length of the road requiring repairs amounted to 163 miles, affecting 218 miles of track.

The R. D. Johnson Milling Company, of Cumberland, has asked the Public Service Commission to investigate the "rates, practices and rules of the Western Maryland Railway Company in the State of Maryland." No charges are made against the management of the company and just what is the cause of the request is not stated in the letter.

Gov. Hatley, of Missouri, and President Butler, of Columbia University, delivered addresses before a large meeting in Boston, on Saturday night, advocating a great movement for harmonizing the Republican party. Enthusiasts in the audience were so impressed, that a boom was started for Hadley for President, and Butler for Vice-President, in 1916.

Should an exigency arise necessitating the presence of American battleships in the Pacific Ocean, the Panama Canal could be utilized by the latter part of October. This admission was made by officials of the Isthmian Canal Company, who frankly stated they were straining every resource to complete the locks and gates of the waterway by that time.

"Wishywashington" is apt to become the title of the capital of the United States during Wilson's administration, in the opinion of the grape juice dinnery given by Secretary of State Bryan. "Official life in Washington under the Wilson-Bryan regime holds out little prospect of gaiety," its editor says today. "We fear the capital of the great republic is destined to be known as 'Wishywashington.'"

The *Mining Journal*, of Frostburg, has suspended publication, giving as its reason "lack of local support." The paper has been issued by Mr. J. B. Oeder, for 42 years, who has been rather noted among the fraternity for his paragonic style and pungency of his paragonic writings. We are of the opinion that a broader gauge policy would compel local support, but this is a very long range view, without exact knowledge of local conditions.

The new 30-story Woolworth building, New York city, was formally opened, on Thursday night of last week, when a dinner was given on the 24th floor to 900 guests, by the owner, Frank W. Woolworth, in honor of the architect of the building, Cass Gilbert. The building is 792 ft in height above the street, and has a basement 39 ft below the street. The illumination of the building called for the use of 80,000 electric lights.

Edward Melvin, of Smithville, Caroline county, was killed by a bolt of lightning, on Tuesday, while sitting in his house holding his 11-month-old baby. The baby escaped without injury. The bolt entered the house by the parlor chimney, passed through the living room and entered the kitchen where it killed Melvin, then passed out into the porch and killed a dog. The kitchen and porch were wrecked and set on fire, but Mrs. Melvin, even in the distressing situation, managed to get the fire under control.

Fear of the effect of proposed tariff changes is given by officials of the Nasonville Woolen Mills, at Nasonville, Mass., for voluntary receivership proceedings, which were begun on Tuesday. The mills manufacture worsted goods and employ 125 hands. Augustin H. Eddy, president of the company, made the following statement: "On account of the proposed tariff changes we fear that the business cannot be run with any profitable results, and a petition for dissolution has been filed. At the beginning of the present year we had a surplus of \$63,507. How much of that will remain to be divided depends entirely on the success of the liquidation."

Unlawful to Ship or Sell Musty or Moldy Hay.

It appears to be not generally known that it is unlawful, under the National Food and Drug Act of 1906, to ship or sell moldy or musty, or decayed hay when for feeding purposes. Such hay is subject to seizure and confiscation. An inquiry made of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., from Indiana, in reference to the question, brought the following reply.

"Section 7 of the National Food & Drug Act, 'In the case of foods' gives the various conditions under which any food product, including Hays, is to be considered. The Sixth paragraph of the section just quoted, would in our opinion cover Hays, which were musty, moldy or completely decayed. The Fifth paragraph would especially apply, in the case of Hays, to those cases where, either through the action of moulds or the process of decomposition substances had developed in the Hays, which render the same injurious to health."

Father Lennon Remembered by His Former Parishioners.

The years of service of Father Lennon, as pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, Taneytown, greatly endeared him to his parishioners. His transfer to a new and larger field, not only came as an unwelcome shock, which called for universal manifestations of love, but the esteem in which he was held has again been emphasized in the shape of a presentation to him of a purse of gold, which he has received with gratitude and pleasure, knowing the spirit that prompted the donors. Father Lennon, through the *Record* wishes to thank one and all for this token of appreciation and remembrance, and for the many kind acts shown him by all the people of Taneytown in the past.

Entertainment Course 1913.

The subscribers to the Entertainment Course, for Taneytown 1913, met a representative of the Antrim Lyceum Bureau, on Thursday, and contracted for the following list of attractions:

The Boston Lyric Co., varied vocal and instrumental music, readings and pictures.

The Batting Co. Readings, impersonations, harp solos and vocal selections.

Clarence Burgdurfur. Entertainer and impersonator.

The Pierces. Society entertainers, character sketches, short plays.

English Opera Singers. Program in regular concert, scenes from popular operas, oratorios, and old-time favorites.

This course is slightly more expensive than that of last year, and is largely different in every way. It has been selected for its variety, and as nearly as possible according to the expressed desires of our audiences. It is a splendid course, and at the proper time should receive the liberal support of our town and neighborhood.

Our Public Library.

Already, and on more than one occasion, the attention of our townsfolk has been called to the establishment of a permanent public library all our own. We need it, and badly. Because of its importance and because of the great need—let every public-spirited citizen get behind our young ladies who are undertaking such a work, and stay it through to complete success.

Whoever does this will be doing one of the noblest and one of the very necessary services for Taneytown and its citizens. In the near future, you will be approached to help to completion plans well-laid and worthy of your heartiest and fullest co-operation.

Make the most of so splendid an opportunity to give the community a good and useful institution. Here is a work that all should be glad to do and generous in the doing. *Let everybody help.*

Celebrated 20th. Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Reightler, Park Heights, Du Pont Park, Baltimore, Md., entertained very elaborately at their home, April 27, in honor of their twentieth wedding anniversary.

Their home was very artistically decorated in potted plants, and cut flowers were used throughout their home.

Covers were laid for twenty-four invited guests seated at small tables, which were very beautifully decorated in cut flowers, violets and Easter lilies.

The music for the evening was furnished by the Peterson Orchestra, including the playing of the Lobengrin wedding march, while the guest were entering the dining-room.

Mrs. Reightler was the daughter of the late Rev. George W., and Mrs. Harriette Seilhamer, of Uniontown, Md.

Among those present were: Albert Bangs and wife, W. Maurice Rounton and wife, Frederick Peterson and wife, Robert Newcomer and wife, D. A. Morgan and wife, John Myers and wife, Scott Doing and wife, William Swatska, Jr., and wife, Mrs. Harriette Seilhamer, Mrs. Grant Helthridge, Westminster, Md., Misses Elizabeth Reightler, Esther Newcomer and Marie Schoenfelder.

Ex-Congressman Charles R. Shirm, Progressive, and William Y. Perot, of Baltimore, Republican, are in the counties of the Sixth District trying to effect harmony, if possible, among Republicans and Progressives, in order to unite on a common ground to fight Democracy.

Rev. Charles Trowbridge, of Easton, Pa., recently elected pastor of the Gettysburg College church (Lutheran) has declined the call.

ONCE MORE, let us say that we are not allowed by the Postal laws to send papers to subscribers OVER ONE YEAR in arrears. If yours should be stopped, do not be concerned offended. We obey the law!

TRACTION ENGINES MUST NOT USE STATE ROADS.

The New Law Invoked Against a Frederick County Man.

Hamilton Shaffer, of Burkittsville, Frederick county, was before Justice Posey, Frederick, last Saturday, upon the charge of running a traction engine upon the new state road near Jefferson. The warrant was sworn out by C. A. Tenney, resident engineer for the State Road Commission. As Mr. Shaffer was unaware of the law, and said he would not run his engine on such roads again, the Justice dismissed the case.

This law will be of decided interest to Taneytown, when the state road is finished toward Westminster. The law forbids any traction engine with cleats or bars of iron upon the wheels, or any vehicle with such cleats to be used upon the improved roads, and roughlocks may not be used upon wagons.

The law, if enforced, and the Good Roads officials seem determined to enforce it, will work a great hardship upon threshermen and others using traction engines. Now almost every engine in use for threshing is a traction one, and all such engines contain cleated wheels to enable them to pull the threshing machine upon the road. If these cleats were taken from the wheels the engines would be unable to pull any great load, and especially would not be able to pull their own weight in damp places, as moist earth or material causes the wheels to slip very easily.

Just Gov't League Meeting.

(For the Record.)
The Just Government League of Carroll county held its regular monthly business meeting, on Monday afternoon, April 28, at the Opera House, Westminster. In the absence of the Secretary, Miss Whitmore, who had not recovered sufficiently from her recent illness to be present, the treasurer, Mrs. Carroll Albaugh, read the minutes of the last meeting, and reported two new active members.

Mrs. D. L. Farrar, chairman of the petition committee, reported a number of new signers.

Mrs. Reginald Foster, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses, an experienced social worker, and now organizer for the Just Government League of Maryland, was present, and reported an organization formed at Mt. Airy, on Saturday, April 25, with Mrs. W. E. Gambrell as Secretary. Other organizations will be started in the county, and meetings will be held in a number of towns.

Arrangements were made for a meeting to be held at the Opera House, Westminster, on Friday evening, May 16, at which Mrs. Donald G. Hooker, President of the State League, and others, will be present and make addresses. The names of the speakers will be announced next week.

A Family Reunion.

(For the Record.)
A very pleasant reunion was held at the residence of Martin L. Fogle and wife, 5243 St. Charles Ave, Arlington, on Sunday, April 27, the event being the 45th anniversary of their marriage. They were made happy by the presence of their children, grand-children and other guests.

The dinner served was in keeping with such events, followed later by refreshments, at which the grand-children all agreed that grand-father and grand-mother ought to have an anniversary every year.

Mr. and Mrs. Fogle received many useful presents. Mr. Fogle is an employee of the W. M. R. R., and formerly lived at Detour.

Those present were Sheridan A. Fogle, wife and children, Pauline, Margaret, Earl and Walter; Walter H. Fogle, wife and son Walter, Jr.; Chas. A. Fogle, wife and daughters Grace and Lillian, all of Baltimore; S. K. Weybright, wife and twins, Victoria and Victor, of Detour; C. Ray Fogle, wife and daughter, Martha Jane, of Westminster; Miss Catharine Appold, of Arlington; Miss Areen Fogle, of Thurmont.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, April 28th., 1913.—The last will and testament of Frederick Walking, late of Carroll county, deceased, admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Wilhelmina Walking who received order to notify creditors.

John P. Miller, administrator of Edward Brice, deceased, returned inventories of debts and credits.

The last will and testament of Zachary Flannagan, late of Carroll county, deceased, admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Catherine Flannagan who received order to notify creditors.

J. Oliver Wadlow, executor of Mary E. A. Baker, deceased, received an order to take personal property at the appraised value.

Chloe Edith Hoffacker received order to withdraw funds deposited in the Manchester Bank.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James W. Lemmon, deceased, granted unto Amanda A. Lemmon who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

TUESDAY, April 29th., 1913.—John J. Reese, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., reported sale of bank stock and settled his third and final account.

The Gettysburg papers are severe in their criticism of eight bronze statues recently placed on the Pennsylvania Memorial, presumably representing President Lincoln, Gov. Curtin, Generals Hancock, Gregg, Birney, Pleasanton, Meade and Reynolds. The *Compiler* says the first impression created is a desire to scream and laugh at what apparently looks more like caricatures than art.

Bull Moose Party Breaking Up.

The Baltimore *Star*, of Thursday, contains the following with reference to an imminent split in the Progressive party in Maryland:

A serious and permanent split in the Bull Moose party is imminent. A number of the regular leaders of the party are either outspoken in advocating a return to the Republican fold or have indicated that they see no other political course. Among these are former Congressman Chas. R. Schirm, who is working openly in Western Maryland for reunion; State Chairman Edward C. Carrington, Jr., and Col. Joseph R. Baldwin.

Others prominent in the leadership of the Bull Moose have insisted that the party shall live. Some of them favor the nomination of a separate ticket for the coming election; others are for indorsement of citizens' movement, and these latter seem to be the majority of the strong anti-Republicans. Chas. J. Bonaparte, Geo. R. Gaither, Alfred A. Moreland, N. Winslow Williams and former Senator Geo. L. Wellington are the principals of this element.

The other element, speaking broadly is that which feels that the Bull Moose party's days are numbered, and that they must return to the Republicans. As a general thing, this element comprises most of those who took the lead in the actual fighting last fall and were most aggressive. This seemingly paradoxical fact arises from the circumstance that in the Bull Moose Presidential fight those men were in charge who believe intensely in the concrete, in the practical. The abstractionists were followers in that fight. Now that conditions have changed, the leaders of last fall are again acting along what they believe to be concrete, practical lines. Most of them would like to meet the Republicans halfway.

Colonel Carrington said last night: "You say there is a drift back to the Republicans from the Bull Moose party. I know that to be true, although it does not mean that our people are going back en masse. But the drift is of sufficient proportions to prove that those who announced themselves for amalgamation with the Republicans, of whom I was one, were right. This is a two-party country, and there is bound to be but one real party to elect the Democrats."

"But you say you favor amalgamation and that the present drift back to the Republicans shows you were right. Now if the Republicans refuse to amalgamate, except under their own party name, what then?"

"I have always believed in the fundamental principles of the Republican party. I believe in a protective tariff; in the regulation of a big business; in a strong nationalism. I care nothing for a party label. I am interested in the historic principles of the Republican party, under which we have made our country what it is today. As to the Republicans refusing to give up their party name for the purposes of an amalgamation, I have no official information to that effect."

Cut This Out For Reference!

Cut this out, and paste it up. It is from Mr. Bryan's paper, *The Commoner*, and tells just how the tariff bill is going to reduce the cost of living. Watch these things come true, and also how farmers, manufacturers and labor, will prosper more than now.

Meats. All duty taken off, which means that meats from the Argentine, South America, can be imported to compete with this country's products.

Fish. All fish on the free list, meaning probably 20 per cent. reduction in cost to consumer.

Bread. On the free list. Opens the markets of the world to every consumer in the country.

Fruits. All citrus fruits reduced, opening the markets of Southern Europe to our consumers.

Milk. All kinds, on the free list.

Poultry. Greatly reduced.

Cheese. Kinds generally used, much reduced.

General Produce. Cut all along the line about 100 per cent.

Potatoes, Butter, Beans, Eggs, Onions, Peas, on free list.

Clothing. Heavily cut, and must mean better clothing at greatly reduced cost. A \$10.00 suit will be bought at \$8.00, and higher priced goods in equal ratio.

Leather Goods. Mens dress gloves will be reduced 50% part. Working gloves on free list.

Paint. The consumer will be able to purchase excellent foreign made paint at very low prices.

Furniture. Duty reduced 20 per cent. Will cause foreign importations, at very low prices.

Agricultural Implements. Mostly on the free list; must reduce prices.

Sugar. On free list; cheaper to the consumer.

Woolen Goods. Greatly reduced; will be imported and sold at prices much cheaper than now prevail.

Frog Legs as Common Diet.

Washington, April 30.—Frogs' legs may become as ordinary a dish as bacon and eggs if the United States Bureau of Fisheries succeeds in propagating the scheme with which it has just started to experiment.

At the bureau's hatchery, at Edenton, near the western end of Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, efforts are being made this Spring for the first time to discover how frogs may be propagated rapidly.

There is much territory in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, as well as in some other States, where, in the opinion of fish experts, frogs should thrive and become so plentiful in the course of a few years that they would become articles of common diet.

The W. M. R. R. had a bad freight wreck, last week, on its Gettysburg branch, due to the dropping of brake appliances, and on Wednesday morning on the Main line near St. George's station, four coal cars and two box cars were derailed, causing an interruption of traffic until the afternoon. The cars left the track and overturned.

A LEGAL BATTLE FOR BIG GARNER FORTUNE.

Heirs all Over the United States are Getting Interested.

Mr. J. W. Rodkey, of Edmond, Okla., sent to D. W. Garner, of Taneytown, a news dispatch dated St. Louis, April 19, which tells of the near approach of the time when the courts will try to divide an immense fortune of about \$76,000,000 left by Henry Garner, a St. Louis pioneer, which has been tied up because of a 99 year lease, which but recently expired.

Henry Garner died many years ago, leaving a large estate which has been accumulated until it is valued at the figure named. Heirs are said to be scattered over many States. Those who are at present active in securing the estate are T. F. Garner, a cattleman, of Dodge City, Kansas; Clarence Garner, of St. Louis, and a number of Garners in Idaho.

According to Clarence Garner, litigation for the estate has been contemplated for many years. There is also another Clarence Garner, of Keokuk, Iowa, who is prominently interested.

There seems to be considerable doubt as to who Henry Garner was, as the Garner family came to St. Louis, originally from Pennsylvania, and to the United States from Germany. Owing to doubt as to the heirs entitled to the fortune, the Garner family, pretty generally, is getting interested, and trying to trace up the various branches of the family tree.

W. M. Starts to Double Track.

Swamped by the influx of freight the completion of the Connellsville division has brought, the Western Maryland Railway has begun the double tracking of its Maryland division, has lengthened every passing track and added many new ones between Cumberland and Baltimore.

Even before the Connellsville extension was completed the Western Maryland was hauling all the freight it could handle with convenience. When the line was pushed through to Connellsville it not only gave the road access to a number of small mines and to the ovens of the famed Connellsville coke region, but a working agreement netted it much freight from off the New York Central lines, through the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad. Just at present it is a problem to get trains to and from Baltimore.

If the Western Maryland can show the New York Central lines that it has the facilities to care for whatever may come, the latter will send a great portion of its export freight over the Western Maryland, for the seaport of Baltimore is much nearer the west than New York or Boston.

But the New York Central must be assured that the Western Maryland can give first class service before it will make it a route for its heavy and important export freight. If the Western Maryland can come up to snuff in the matter of service there is no doubt but that it will not only get choice freight service, but will be running a couple of the Central's crack passenger trains over its system between Baltimore and Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Work has already started on the Western Maryland in double tracking between Pearre and Hagerstown, a distance of about 45 miles. East of Hagerstown no double tracking is being done for the Western Maryland is not just yet sure what it will do with this portion of its system. It seems almost certain that a low-grade cut off will be made between Williamsport and a point near Westminster, requiring the construction of about 60 miles of new road. This would obliterate the heavy grades over the Blue Ridge mountains, though it would lengthen the distance between Cumberland and Baltimore perhaps 10 miles. It is said that the new road will be double tracked at the start and will be used exclusively for freight service. Passenger trains would continue via Pen-Mar so as to reach the famous summer resort region.—*Cumberland Times*.

Meat Prices Likely To Be Higher.

Chicago, April 25.—Swift & Co., acting, it is said, for all the packers, have issued a pamphlet calling upon the people to stop eating beef and turn to mutton. Here is the warning:

Eat more lamb and mutton and less beef.

Raise more cattle on the farms.

Stop the useless and wholly indefensible slaughter of calves.

This corporation can see nothing ahead but higher beef unless the things they ask the people to do are done.

According to the figures in the Swift pamphlet, there was a decrease in 1912 of 560,265 cattle brought to market as compared to 1911. There was a decrease of 15 pounds per head in the cattle marketed and a total decrease in pounds of 704,498,355.

The pamphlet states that the increase in population in the United States in the last ten years has been approximately 16,563,000 persons. The decrease in the number of cattle in the country in that same time has been 7,468,000.

"From this," says the Swift pamphlet, "it is evident that the consumer, if he does not wish meat values to mount still higher, must advocate increased production in cattle."

The United States, says the pamphlet, is the greatest veal consuming country in the world. The number of calves slaughtered for food has increased 100% in the last 10 years. The statement is made that unless some nation-wide laws are passed—laws similar to those now in force in South America—prohibiting the slaughter of calves—the price of beef in the United States is going still higher.

A goose 25 years old, owned by Hezekiah Sent, of Klappordschtetel, York Co., is still laying as steadily as any younger members of the flock. Except for the loss of one eye, sustained some years ago, the venerable fowl is as sound as any goose could be.

High License in Baltimore.

Baltimore's high-license law has been in operation five years. As the method of applying it was made gradual by the terms of the act providing a sliding scale for increasing the fees charged for licenses to sell liquor, we are just beginning to see its real effects.

But we have not seen the full effects, for the work will not be complete until there is a still further reduction in the number of places where liquor may be sold. The present Board, using the discretionary power of that body for the first time, has refused to renew 160 licenses. The automatic decrease, due to the gradual raising of the license fee in three successive years, was 193 in 1910, 204 in 1909 and 341 in 1908. But we still have considerably above the average proportionate number for other cities which are attempting the same thing, and our license fee is capable of increase to \$1200, at least, if this is necessary to bring about a real test of high license on its merits.

Still, it is clear that progress has been made. There are only about 1100 saloon licenses this year, and five years ago there were 2300. But there is still one saloon to every 510 inhabitants, based on the last census, or one to every 140 adult males. Boston, which has a \$1200 license fee for saloons and a \$2500 and \$3000 fee for hotels, has one to every 1000 people; Philadelphia, one to every 800, and Los Angeles, one to every 1500. It is worth considering whether Maryland ought not to adopt the method of some other States which have limited the proportionate number by law.

The fact that every stage of progress in carrying out the high-license plan has been beset with difficulties should not defer further steps as they may appear necessary. Five years are enough only for a beginning. When the administration of the law has fully squared with its intention long enough, results can be fairly judged.—*Balt. News*.

We have received through the courtesy of the Hon. J. Chas. Lintthum, member of Congress, from the Fourth District, a copy of Farmers' Bulletin, No. 513, "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard," together with a copy of his address in the House of Representatives, on "What We owe to the birds." Mr. Lintthum is taking an active interest in Congressional legislation looking to the protection of our feathered friends. He could be engaged in no better or more laudable work. Copies of his address have been sent to the school children of Maryland, and should be productive of much good in educating the youth to care for these friends of the farmer and the people.

DIED.

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

O'NEAL.—Dr. John W. C. O'Neal died at his home in Gettysburg, on Thursday night of last week, aged 92 years and 3 days. For many years he was one of the best known physicians and most honored residents of Gettysburg, and up to a comparatively recent time was very vigorous and in full possession of all his faculties.

Dr. O'Neal was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, of Irish and American parentage. He received his classical education at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and he later took up the study of medicine with Dr. John Swope of Taneytown, and N. R. Smith, of Baltimore. He attended the medical department of the University of Maryland and received his degree of doctor of medicine from that institution in 1844. In the Spring of that year he settled in Hanover which he made his home for five years, moving to Baltimore in 1849. He finally went to Gettysburg in 1863 and made his home there ever since that time.

Dr. O'Neal and Miss Ellen Verr, daughter of Henry Verr, of Hanover, were married in 1847. Mrs. O'Neal died a number of years ago and he leaves five children, Mrs. Mary Crapster, of Taneytown; Mrs. J. T. Huddle, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Walter H. O'Neal, Miss Katie O'Neal and Miss Annie O'Neal, of Gettysburg.

Funeral services were held at his late home at 10:30 on Monday morning, by Dr. T. J. Barkley, and the body was taken to Hanover, in the afternoon, for interment.

IN MEMORY.

Little Caroline Cookson, May 2, 1912.
Beyond her years in wit and ways,
Elders her friends, their theme her praise,
By them wept as few have been,
Her grave their spot of sacred green.

Church Notices.

Harney U. B. Church—Sunday School, at 9 a. m.; Preaching, at 10 a. m.; Taneytown—Sunday School, at 1:30 p. m.; Prayer-meeting, 3:30 p. m.; Preaching, at 7:30 p. m. Sermon: "Joseph—A mark for Archers."

Rev. W. P. Englar will fill the pulpit in the Church of God, at Uniontown, at 10:15 a. m., at the absence of the pastor. Sunday School, 9 a. m. All are invited to attend these services.

L. T. MURRAY, Pastor.

The Holy Communion will be observed at Baptist Reformed church, Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. Preparatory services Saturday previous, at 2:30 p. m. The 25th anniversary of the organization of the Brotherhood of A. & F., Sunday, at 7:45 p. m. A special speaker, Rev. J. W. Reinecke will be present. All are invited.

MARTIN SCHWITZER, Pastor.

Uniontown Lutheran charge: Communion service at Mt. Union, on Sunday, May 4, at 10 a. m.; at Baust church, May 11, at 10:30 a. m. Preparatory service on Saturday previous at 2:30 p. m.

A Sunday School rally will be held at Winters church, on May 4, at 2:30 p. m. Geo. W. Yeiser, President Carroll Co. C. E. Union, and Rev. Hoffmann, of Silver Run, will be present and deliver addresses.

G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Presbyterian—9 a. m., Bible school; 10 a. m., worship, topic, "Prayer-Teaching for the Present Time." 7 p. m., C. E. service.

Piney Creek—1 p. m., Bible school; 2 p. m., worship, theme, "Faith-Power."

"The Spirit of the Church" will be the topic for the sermon by the pastor in Trinity Lutheran Church, on Sunday morning. In the evening the sermon will be somewhat of a companion sermon to that of the morning. The evening topic will be "The Christian's Resources."

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on ap-
plication, after the character of the business
has been definitely stated, together with in-
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lege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd,
24th and 25th pages must be in our office by Tuesday
morning each week; otherwise, insertion
cannot be guaranteed until the following
week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

FRIDAY, MAY 2nd., 1913.

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

"FREE CATTLE and cheaper meat," is
an argumentative dream—a bit of talk
that sounds quite attractive, but will not
produce the results. Let us remember this
prediction, a year from now. The meat
packing business is in South America,
as well as in our own country, and is
able to take care of every pound of beef
that country produces. The largest es-
tablishment there is owned by Swift &
Co., of Chicago. If we get South Ameri-
can beef, it will be at standard market
prices.

One of the fool propositions concern-
ing the "referendum" idea, is to let the
whole people of the United States vote on
the tariff. After all, why not? Such a
proposition would be about as sensible as
voting on many other abstruse questions,
such as the "referendum" is recommended
to apply to. A bill of this kind has
been introduced in Congress by a "Pro-
gressive" member, on the ground that the
Democratic majority in Congress repre-
sents a minority of the voters of the
country.

Principle and Policy Regarding Local Option.

The Republican party, in all but plat-
form announcement, is the Local Option
Bill party of the state. The Governor,
Senator Jackson and Chairman Hanna,
and other leaders, have committed them-
selves, by their utterances, against the
liquor forces and their various interests.
In any contest—especially one involving
legislative influence—the party would
bear whatever loss there might be at-
taching to its known leadings toward
Local Option, while it would hardly be
so clearly identified with anti-liquor in-
terests as to gain the full strength of the
votes of those who always vote, when the
issue is clear, for anti-liquor candidates.

The party might be accused of oppor-
tunism in openly indorsing the passage of
the Local Option Bill; of trying to recoup
itself for the loss of votes due to the Pro-
gressive movement—in short, of "play-
ing politics" as a kind of forlorn hope
that by openly indorsing Local Option it
might make a strong showing, if not an
absolutely winning campaign. But, the
facts stand that the party made its pres-
ent reputation regarding the liquor ques-
tion, long before Progressivism was even
dreamed of; so that after all, the official
adoption of the anti-liquor plank would
simply be the open confirmation of what
has unofficially been the party's course
for years.

Republican party sentiment, as reflect-
ed in its candidates and voters, has in
fact been stronger—bolder—than the
diplomacy, or generalship, of its leaders.
Candidates and voters have taken steps
that the leaders feared to take. The pro-
fessional politician weighs chances, look-
ing largely toward tactics that will win
party victories and party spoils. Party
voters look decidedly more toward the
right and wrong of issues—when they are
such that they easily understand them—
than do the conniving leaders. The one
wants victory for the party organization,
the other for what they conceive to be the
best interests of the people regardless of
party organizations.

If there were no more obscure public
questions to be settled by a referendum
to all the voters than the question of sub-
mitting Local Option to the people, then
the "referendum" as a political expedi-
ent might be safely given to the whole
mass of voters; but this is so distinctly
not the case, that we regard the "refer-
endum" as a measure to be invoked in any
or all cases, a very dangerous proposition.
But, the merits of Local Option legisla-
tion, having so long and exhaustively
been before our people, presents a very
different case from the ordinary—a very
decided exception, in fact.

We think, therefore, that the Republi-
can party would be not only following
the plain preference of its own voters, and
at the same time playing "regulation
politics," should the organization of the
party, this year, come out openly and
unequivocally in favor of submitting to
the voters of the state the questions in-
volved in the Anti-saloon League's Local
Option Bill.

Conservatism and Radicalism.

Perhaps there is no more disunion in
the world than common, and it may be
that each age has its own characteristic
differences and dividing questions. Like
the vegetable world, in which each sep-
arate growth has its distinct pest and
enemy, it may be that each division of
the human race into 'isms and movements
must also have its antagonist, though
sometimes possibly less noticeable than at
others.

For a number of years past, it has
seemed to us that these opposing elements
have been more distinct and rampant
than usual.

Questions and issues that once opposed
each other in a more or less logical way,
and with very little outward energy, now
seem more distinctly combative and promi-
nent, carrying with them much personal
stress and ill-feeling. There seems to be
less of willingness for the lapse of time
and experience to settle disputed ques-
tions, and decidedly more of the spirit
for hastily pitched battles and snap judg-
ments.

To one strongly inclined toward con-
servatism, and "making haste slowly,"
the present spirit seems both unwise and
dangerous. There is, in fact, a battle
being waged between "conservatism" and
"radicalism" all along the lines of
human endeavor—in politics, in religious
affairs, in social problems—everything.
How much further the tendency can
grow, without serious danger to the very
foundations of our various institutions, is
a question of serious import.

We plead guilty of being a conservative
—a progressive conservative. We do not
believe in headlong progress, and burn-
ing the bridges behind; not in the "on
with the new, off with the old" style of
procedure, regardless of the merits of the
known safety of the old. There can be
too much of every good thing. Too much
flying-machine progress; too much speed,
both in travel, and in legislative matters,
using untested new machinery.

Instability is a serious trait of char-
acter, whether in an individual or a com-
bination of individuals. There is an ele-
ment of "pure luck" in almost every-
thing. A very few men "strike it rich"
and grow wealthy rapidly; what are
known as "plungers" sometimes accom-
plish in a day as much or more, than
others do in a life-time. But, these are
exceptions, and exceptions do not prove
sound rules. In a sense, the whole coun-
try is pursuing exceptions, and taking
the luck chances of gamblers; either just
this, or something closely approaching it.

Conservatism is almost a word of re-
proach. In politics, it is regarded as "re-
actionary"—going backwards—an evi-
dence of lack of progressive inclinations,
and standing by issues and policies either
dead or corrupt. Who says so? The
converts to untried and largely theoretic-
al radicalism. Who knows so? Nobody.
Right or wrong, we prefer to stand for
the long established rules proven sound
by trial and experience, disposing of them
gradually only as successors have demon-
strated conclusively their superiority. Ar-
gument is not practical use. Contempt for
"slow but sure" methods does not
destroy them, nor prove their unfitness.
Even public sentiment sometimes goes
wrong, and there is a fearfully heavy re-
sponsibility attaching to those who turn
it wrong, and encourage it.

The Railroads Must Prosper.

Whether the legal arbitration of the
railroad firemen's grievances was a com-
promise to prevent a strike, or whether
it was a bit of exact justice, the fact re-
mains that the result means an increased
expenditure of about \$3,000,000 a year
for the railroads involved. In all equity
and fairness, therefore, the same govern-
ment which provides machinery for ex-
tracting the millions from the railroads,
ought also provide machinery by which
the railroads can in turn extract the
millions from their patrons, and thus
even things up. Then after a while, when
organized labor becomes dissatisfied
again, the same process can be repeated.

One thing is sure; the railroads must
be permitted to make money. They
stockholders; not only for profits to
stockholders, and to maintain the value
of their bonds and stocks as good invest-
ments for banks and individuals, but in
order that the physical status of the roads
be kept in an up-to-date and safe con-
dition.

Whenever a great railroad is forced to
economize, there is bound to be trouble
somewhere. Either in the depreciation
of their securities, and through them loss
to investors, or in an increase in wrecks
and loss of life and property due to im-
properly cared for lines. There is, in
fact, nothing more essential to the wide-
spread prosperity of our country than the
prosperity of our railroad systems. Those
who pursue the railroads in a system of
squeezing at one or both ends, are, for
the sake of unsound popularity, doing a
notoriously wrong thing.

We do not, of course, advocate no regu-
lation whatever of railroad rates and
methods. Capital and might are apt to
become oppressive; but there should
never be such a movement toward the
claims of organized labor, for instance—
which are just as apt to be oppressive as
the rates and rules of a railroad—as to
overlook the prime necessity of permit-
ting the railroads to make money liber-
ally. They must have it, and govern-
ments must let them have it.

One gets an excellent view of the ab-
solute necessity for large railroad earnings,
in the great losses growing out of the

floods in Ohio and Indiana. Such losses
are extraordinary, of course, but they
must be provided for. These losses run
into the millions. Not only flood losses,
but other expensive and unforeseen con-
tingencies are always confronting rail-
road managements, and there is no way
of meeting them save from the Company's
resources. Public benevolence never
takes the form of extending financial aid
to the railroads.

State Rights.

The Progressive council, which recently
met in New York, pompously declared
against fusion with either the Democratic
or Republican parties, giving substan-
tially as its reason that some of the lead-
ers of the G. O. P. were too utterly bad
to associate with, while the Democratic
party was wedded to that governmental
horror, "state rights." The sound of
this ultimatum has hardly died away,
however, until the state of California, the
very incubator of Progressivism, indulged
in a display of "state rights" hardly ever
before equaled by any state in the Union.

There could be nothing more convict-
ingly insincere than California's ultima-
tum, through its Progressive legislature,
that it intended to prohibit Japanese from
owning lands in the state, even if so doing
violated international laws and treaties. A
more pronounced specimen of state rebel-
lion could not well be conceived, and its
announced objection to Democracy, and
its own boastful superiority, falls to the
ground.

The truth likely is, Progressivism is one
thing in one section, and another thing
in another. Perhaps there is such a thing
as justifiable Progressive state rights, and
unjustifiable Democratic state rights.
Right, may be what Progressive leaders
say it is, for the time being, and for their
own purposes. It may be right to keep
the Japs down in California, and wrong
to keep the Negroes down in Alabama,
but only the specially educated can see
the logic in it.

Progressivism, in our opinion, will have
hard work to build up a party organiza-
tion by refusing to use any material dis-
tinctly Democratic, or distinctly Republi-
can. There are hardly enough unrep-
lanted planks lying around loose with which
to build a ship that people will trust their
lives and fortunes to, and it is hardly
likely that the only safety rests in a Pro-
gressive crew. The California case is a
showing of colors that will not do the
new party of political opportunities any
good.

Are We Wasteful?

This is a big country, these United
States, and it's full of big men—big
mentally, physically and all other ways.
We like to do things in a big way. But
in spite of the size of the scale on which,
as a nation, we operate, we also think
we're pretty good farm-managers and
understand farm economics pretty thor-
oughly.

Wasteful? Impossible! We raise
corn, feed it to steers, let hogs follow the
steers, put the corn-free manure back on
the land and raise more corn, and so
forth. Or, we milk cows, sell the cream
or butter, feed the skim-milk or butter-
milk to hogs and put the manure from
both the cows and the hogs back on the
land to raise feed for the next generation
of cows and hogs.

But the late F. H. King, of Madison,
Wisconsin, who has studied the agricul-
ture of the Orient, thinks we are waste-
ful. He says of China and Japan:

Almost every foot of land is made to
contribute material for food, fuel or
fabric. Everything which can be made
edible serves as food for man or domestic
animals. Whatever cannot be eaten or
worn is used for fuel. The wastes of the
body, or fuel and of fabric worn beyond
other use is taken back to the field.

In Japan there is an average of 3.4
people to the acre of cultivated land, each
farmer's household tilling an average of
2.6 acres. He shows that the lands have
been worked for three thousand years
without any noticeable loss of fertility
and contrasts this condition with some of
the older farm lands in this country
which now yield satisfactory crops only
when coaxed to do so with high-priced
fertilizers. Rather looks as though the
orientals were better farm-managers,
doesn't it?—*Farm and Fireside.*

What's To Become of Mary?

What's to become of Mary Konovsky?
Mary is not a real personage, but she is a
type of a numerous class of working girl
employed in the mills. She gets \$6 a
week. She is a child of poverty. She is
ignorant and untrained, stupid and
stolid. She works hard—very hard—
from Monday morning to Saturday night.
She works at manual labor, for she can
do nothing else. But she cannot live
with comfort on \$6 a week and wants
more.

Kind-hearted people want to help
Mary. They think she must be helped
if she is to live. So they would pass laws
raising her wages to \$8. They would say
to the employer of Mary: "Six dollars
is not enough for Mary; give her \$8." But
the employer replies: "No; I cannot
do it. Mary does not earn more than \$6
a week. If I must pay \$8 I will discharge
Mary and hire a girl who is brighter and
quicker and able to do more work. I
must have \$8 worth of labor for \$8 in
pay."

Then what's to become of Mary? If
she is out of a job and the law says she
shall not go to work for less than \$8, who

will hire her? Can she become a house-
maid? No, for she is too crude. Can
she cook? Can she sew? Can she wait
on the table? Where is the housekeeper
willing to pay her the wages which the
law prescribes? Can she sell goods be-
hind a counter? Can she run a type-
writer? Why, she scarcely speaks Eng-
lish and would be worthless in any of
these places. Then where is she to turn?
That is for the kind-hearted people who
would legislate her out of her job to
answer. She is pretty sure to ask them.

Mary is not a myth. She is all around
us, in every community, large and small.
She is well known to every large employer
of labor. Her case was formally stated
by the president of the National Associa-
tion of Cotton Manufacturers at the open-
ing of their annual meeting, but it was
perfectly familiar already to all the mem-
bers. It is worth the consideration of the
kind-hearted people and the legislators
who are contemplating the minimum
wage acts. What's to become of Mary?
—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Says a Country Woman is "The Salt of the Earth."

The following is taken from an article
in the *May Woman's Home Companion*:
"The country woman is, from her en-
vironment, the possessor of a resource at
once so intelligent and capable that it
behooves those who observe it to admire.
She can hitch the horse to the buggy,
and drive him, too; she can round up
the cows that have broken through the
pasture fence, and mend the fence; she
can put out the fire in the chimney when
the men-folks are far afield; she can ad-
minister first-aid treatment of the very
best to bad burns or cuts or broken arms,
as well as such minor ills as hornet
stings, chilblains and stone bruises; she
is apt to be a pretty shrewd judge of cat-
tle; she can make and mend her own
and her children's clothes; she knows
how to cure meat, to shoot a marauding
hawk, to prune a rosebush, to make soap,
to beat a carpet, to scale a fish—and she
looks on none of these things as an 'ad-
venture' or a unique experience, but
simply as part of the day's work.

"Because she lives with the actualities
of life, she is not likely to put undue em-
phasis upon its non-essentials. Comfort,
neatness and cleanliness, above style, are
desired in her home. Her table is sup-
plied with palatable and wholesome food,
neatly served. She does not worry about
the lack of lace centerpieces, or mono-
grammed linen, or the position of the
knives and forks; she knows that if she
is comfortably dressed in neat, clean
clothes befitting the occupation in hand
and suitable to the weather she is truly a
well-dressed woman. She asks, 'Will it
wear well?' when she goes to buy, and
she is a very astute purchasing agent,
keen at a bargain, knowing exactly what
she wants and what she wants to pay
for it.

"There is just one phrase that fits her
—'salt of the earth.' Let us by all means
put her in a class apart and yield her the
respect due her."

Find the Good in People.

A contributor in the *May American
Magazine* says:

"If there isn't some good in everyone,
what are they here for?"

"Anybody can point out anybody else's
bad qualities. If you want to distinguish
yourself go around pointing out good
qualities.

"Pick out the man whom everyone dis-
likes. Select the one you feel could best
be spared from your office, from your
circle of acquaintances, from the commu-
nity in which you live. Ask yourself if
there isn't something good about him.

"Put him on a mental dissecting table.
Cut him to pieces and see what's in him.
Remember—you are looking for the
good. Throw away the bad in him and
forget it. Make a list of his good qual-
ities. It will surprise you how many you
can find.

"The next time you hear him criticized,
tell the people the things you know about
him—the good things. You'll at least be
different and you'll find that it does you
more good than it does him.

"How would you feel if you knew that
people whenever they talked about you
talked only about what was bad in you.
You know it's there, plenty of it, but
you'd rather not have it talked about.
It's much nicer to have only your good
points discussed.

"Give the other fellow the kind of a
deal you like yourself. If you can say
nothing good about him, say nothing.

"There are mighty few people in the
world we can't say something good about
if we try. The trouble is, we don't try.

"And yet, the more good you find in
other people the more good other people
will find in you.
"Women, too, can make this experi-
ment."

For the Weak and Nervous.

Tired-out, weak, nervous men and
women would feel ambitious, energetic,
full of life and always have a good app-
etite, if they would do the sensible thing
for health—take Electric Bitters. Not-
ing better for the stomach, liver or kid-
neys. Thousands say they owe their
lives to this wonderful home remedy.
Mrs. O. Rhinevault, of Vestal Center,
N. Y., says: "I regard Electric Bitters
as one of the greatest of gifts. I can
never forget what it has done for me." Get
a bottle yourself and see what a differ-
ence it will make in your health. Only
50c and \$1.00. Recommended by R. S.
McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, and
H. E. Fleagle, Mayberry.
Advertisement.

Hesson's Bargain Store

SPECIAL ON READY-MADE CLOTHING

The last shipment of Clothing has just arrived, which makes
our assortment the largest that we have ever had
the pleasure of showing the public.

As they were a little late in coming in, it makes our stock
entirely to large, and in order to reduce same quickly, have decided
to reduce the prices on our entire stock at once. This is an oppor-
tunity to get a good, and latest style Suit for little money. Ask
to see them, and get our cut prices.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

Our Shoe Department has never been in better condition to
meet all your wants.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Don't fail to see our line of New Spring Hats. All kinds of
Straw, Panama and Felt Hats. Priced low.

Large assortment of all kinds of Carpets, Mattings,
Linoleums and Rugs. Matting Rugs, 9x12 ft,
at \$2.69.

D. J. Hesson.

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The Birnie Trust Company

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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

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Because we are correct and accurate.
Because you can depend on us.
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Try Our School Shoes

If you are looking for good School Shoes, at the
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This season we are showing a greater variety of **Dorothy
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in all leathers, both low and high heels.

You will always find correct styles here in **Hats,
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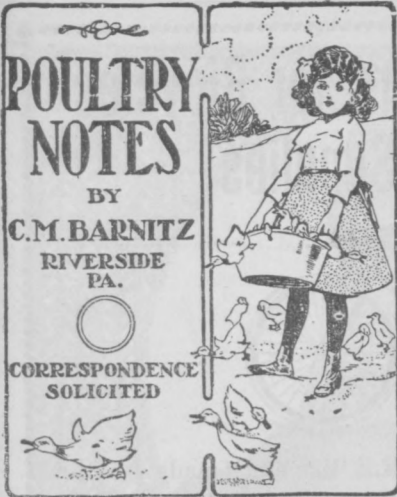
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A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned

A DOLLAR SPENT AT HOME
Is a Dollar That May Come Back
to Your Purse

IT IS A SUBTLE METHOD OF SUGGESTION

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



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CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST

There's a very old saying—
Of course it is true—
That roosters come home,
And old hens do, too,
Just as soon as 'tis bedtime,
Wherever they roam.
They cackle and hustle
For the old roost at home.

They hike from the roadside,
They run from the hill,
They come from the barnyard,
When whippoorwills trill.
You don't have to call them
Nor give them a boost,
For chickens, you know,
Always come home to roost.

And this, too, is true
Of a cutting word said,
Of lies that are told
About living or dead.
They may recall soon
Or in years to come,
Like the wandering chickens,
They always come home.

And there is that action
So unjust, so mean,
It may seem well hidden,
It may seem unseen.
But nevertheless,
Like the chickens that roam,
That evil a hundredfold
Will return home.

C. M. BARNITZ.

A MONOLITHIC INCUBATOR HOUSE.

The old fad of running incubators in the cellar amid the aroma of cabbages, turnips and taters and risking a fire is not so popular as it once was. There are few poultrymen who raise a considerable number of fowls who do not have a special incubator house. This is generally of iron, tile blocks or concrete. Concrete is most popular. It is presentable, indestructible, it is easily made and in the long run is most economical.

Mixing concrete was once a secret, but there are now many expert workers everywhere, and a building can be

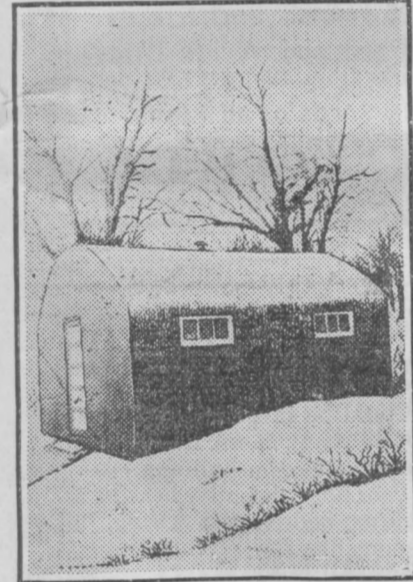


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

MONOLITHIC INCUBATOR HOUSE.

erected at reasonable price. We here describe a monolithic concrete house, so called because it is all in one piece. The foundation and walls are eight inches thick and three feet deep, and the forms for the walls are made of two inch plank. The mixture is composed of one part cement, two of sharp sand and three of clean gravel, and the finishing coat is equal parts cement and sand. The form for the roof is made of 2 by 4's close together and is propped up on the inside, the concrete being carried out over the walls to complete the roof, and when the roof is dry the forms and props are removed. The floor is of same mixture and is four inches thick, the rough coat being three inches and the finish one inch. Before erecting a monolithic concrete house it is wise to study the location well, as it is of a permanent nature and can only be removed in fragments.

DON'TS.

Don't expect business to boom by absent treatment. You can't run a poultry plant by wireless nor make profit galore while you loaf at the store.

Don't prophesy your neighbor's failure when he goes into turkeys because you fell down. A little light on your methods may show him how not to do it.

Don't think it's waste of time to prepare and arrange market products in the most presentable style. People buy such things to eat, and they want them neat and sweet.

Don't keep eggs where flies turkey trot. "Swat the fly" is the national cry.

Don't keep a menagerie. Some fellows must dabble in every breed that comes along. Result, a little of everything and not much of anything.

Don't get stuck on an extreme open front unless you see some other fellow succeed with it in zero weather. It may work in California, but not with Single Comb Leghorns in Pennsylvania.

INCUBATION INFORMATION.

While testing, if an egg is cracked, patch it with black court plaster unless the break is on the large end, and about the nineteenth day wet and gently remove plaster. Our picture shows chick and cracked shell from which it came.

If uncertain as to any eggs mark and set them in the front row of the egg tray, and another test in a few days will show whether they are developing or dead, and after testing bunch the good eggs with slats in the middle of the tray.

When an incubator tank springs a leak, chop poured into it will often plug the hole, but if the tank must be removed to solder, the eggs may be kept



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

HATCHED FROM CRACKED EGG.

warm by covering them with a woolen cloth dipped in hot water and wrung out.

If caught at moving time with an incubator full of eggs don't get scared, especially if it's a hot water machine. Place eggs in warm lined baskets and cover well. On arrival at destination fill tank with boiling water and reset. We have kept eggs from machine an hour and had an 85 per cent hatch.

Remember hatching eggs are affected by the air and the germs are weakened or killed not only by lamp fumes and odors from bad eggs and decaying vegetables, but also by tobacco smoke and also by those nasty, deadly cigarette fumes that kill so many foolish humans. When chicks stick in shell it is generally a case of weak germs, too low or too high temperature. When the dry egg membrane binds the chicks open the incubator door slightly and send a warm spray of water from an atomizer over them and watch the chicks come tumbling out.

The handiest and safest light for testing is an electric light or a flashlight. Carrying oil lamps about is dangerous, and it is difficult to read an incubator thermometer by their faint ray. An electric flashlight hits the thermometer fair and you don't need to stare and strain your eyes.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

The early bird catches the worm, the early worm catches the sucker, and likewise the early hen man catches the egg. Biddy should have an early breakfast, as she generally lays in the morning and wants the rest of the day for cackling, fixing her wardrobe, dusting, sunning, scratching, feeding her egg machine, henpecking and flirting with her numerous affinites.

With a corn crop of 3,169,137,000 bushels the big duck plants where so much is used should have easier sailing than in recent seasons, when corn was so high.

The bureau of animal husbandry, Washington, declares that one-third of the \$45,000,000 loss in farm eggs is due to blood rings and urges the farmer to produce infertile eggs, the quality egg for market. It recommends the following rules: (1) Keep the nests clean and provide one nest for every four hens; (2) gather eggs twice daily; (3) keep eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar; (4) market the eggs at least twice a week; (5) sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

A child of Mrs. John Trauschmann, Clarion, Pa., stooped to pick up an egg in the chicken yard, when a rooster spurred the boy in the neck and cut the jugular vein. His mother held the vein, and the doctor got there in time to save him. There is no telling what a high spirited rooster will do. We have Wyandotte cockbirds that have yet to meet the bulldog they can't lick.

It's a foolish fellow who still hangs to the idea that testing incubator eggs has no effect on the hatch. We have known one bad egg to scent the whole room where an incubator was set, and when thrown from a window the egg went off like a shot. Such a rot soon poisons the air in an incubator and weakens or kills the embryos in the eggs.

Notwithstanding the farmers of this country produced \$9,500,000,000 in crops last year, we have some people and state legislatures that begrudge them any appropriations made for farm and crop improvement. This country has a billion dollar poultry product, mostly from the farm, and yet there are a number of states that do not appropriate a red cent for poultry culture.

Cartons for shipping eggs, etc., by parcel post should be of minimum weight and of maximum security for protecting their contents. Cartons are already on the market, and where the producer has a number of customers in the same city the cartons may be returned and used again.

C. M. Barnitz.

Dependable Nursery Stock

Varieties True to Name. Extra Care Used in Packing. With Privilege of Examining Stock before Paying for it.

These are FOUR vitally important features to be considered before placing your order for Stock. We offer for Spring Planting:

100,000 PEACH AND 75,000 APPLE TREES,

Embracing all the leading Commercial Varieties. We also offer a full and complete assortment of Stand. and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces, Apricots, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c. Ornamental trees, Shrubs, Vines, Rose Bushes. California Privet is a Specialty with us. Submit a list of your wants and save money.

MOUNTAIN VIEW NURSERY CO., Williamsport, Md.

SALEMEN WANTED to Travel or Act as our Local Representative. Write for terms and territory. We pay liberal commissions. 2-14,3m

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.
G. T. FRINGER, Vice-Pres. JOS. A. HEMLER, Asst-Treas.

WILL BREAK OR SNAP CRISPLY WHEN FRESH.

New Recipes for the Preparation of Various Vegetables That Are Well Worth Trying—Suggestions in Cooking.

A good digestion waits on appetite. Fresh vegetables will break or snap crisply. To cook vegetables, put into boiling water, slightly salted, and boil steadily until done. After they are done, drain at once.

Dressing for Green or Wax Beans, Cauliflower or Kohlrabi—Half cup of sour cream, yolk of one egg, one small teaspoon flour, small lump butter, a little nutmeg, half cup of water from the vegetables, which should be boiled in salt water. Stir together in sauce pan and cook gently to prevent curdling. Add salt if necessary.

Potatoes—Peel and cut into small squares, or pieces of equal size, raw potatoes; slice in one-fourth as much onion, two green peppers, and add boiling water to cook. When nearly done add a little sweet milk, salt and pepper and a liberal piece of butter. Thicken with little flour rubbed in milk or butter. They will be ready in 15 minutes.

Scalloped Tomatoes—Pour off nearly all the juice from a can of tomatoes; put a layer of bread crumbs in the bottom of buttered dish, then a layer of tomatoes seasoned with pepper and salt and a little butter and sugar; continue till dish is full, finishing with bread crumbs; cover and bake until hot, then remove cover and brown.

Cauliflower and Cheese—Cook cauliflower in salted water, cover with drawn butter sauce, then with ground eastern cheese or parmesan and place in a hot oven until cheese is browned a little.

Baked Onions—Boil until tender, drain and cut in halves or leave whole if preferred; put in a dish, pour over them a cup of cream or milk; sprinkle with salt, cover top with cracker crumbs, cut tablespoon of butter in small pieces, put over top and put into quick oven and brown.

Fried Celery—Boil until nearly tender, then dip into a mixture of egg and bread crumbs and fry in butter or oil. Serve hot.

Creamed Cabbage—Take a firm head of cabbage, chop rather fine and cook in salted water from a half to three-quarters of an hour; drain off water, put in a piece of butter, season and pour over enough cream or milk to almost cover cabbage; heat to boiling point and serve. This will be found a very nice way of cooking cabbage, and many who do not like cabbage relish it when prepared in this manner.

Stuffed Egg Plant—Cut the egg plant in half; remove inside, leaving shell one-fourth inch thick; boil the inside when tender, add one large tablespoon bread crumbs, a little chopped onion, a tiny bit of garlic and a small piece of butter; season with salt and pepper; fill shells with the mixture, sprinkle bread crumbs and grated cheese over tops and bake about 20 minutes. One egg added to every two egg plants is a great improvement.

Stuffed Chili Peppers—Take a half dozen large, green peppers and brown on top of stove, when done peel carefully and make a stuffing of cold meat chopped fine; add a small piece of onion and tomato, chopped, a little thyme, parsley and salt; then fry. When done, stuff the chilis; make a thin batter of flour and two eggs, dip the chilis in butter and fry in hot lard like doughnuts. When brown, arrange in a dish and make a sauce of browned flour and pour over them.

Littlestown Carriage Work



S. D. MEHRING, Manufacturer of

Fine CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, TRAPS, GARTS, CUTTERS, ETC.

DAYTON, McCALL AND JAGGER WAGONS.

Repairing Promptly Done. Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed. LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Rich Hair

Long, thick, heavy hair. Want this kind? Ayer's Hair Vigor promotes growth. Does not color the hair. Ask Your Doctor. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cape Smoke.

The chiefs of Basutoland and Bechuanaland demand prohibition, and take care that it is secured to their people. But nevertheless the brandy party of the Cape Colony leaves no stone unturned to promote the sale of "cape smoke" and wine sufficiently strengthened to suit the native taste. Nothing can be more fallacious or hypocritical than to speak of the native being supplied with "light wines." The native wants something with a "bite" in it, and is not satisfied with any intoxicant which does not proceed down his throat "like a torchlight procession."

Within the last three months there were at one time no fewer than 1,500 persons in the Johannesburg jails charged with illicit selling of intoxicants. The crime is that of giving veritable poison to natives—all at a price frequently of ten shillings a bottle. The punishment for this lucrative and murderous traffic is, Mr. Wilmot contends, "absolutely preposterous," and after some months of easy prison life the brazen trafficker returns to his easy method of making money.

Codfish Balls.

To one cupful of boiled codfish chopped fine add two cupfuls or more of mashed potatoes. Moisten with one beaten egg, or two or three table-spoonfuls of sweet milk. Season with pepper and a little butter. Make small flat cakes; flour and fry a delicate brown in hot drippings of lard. A more delicate dish is made by dipping the cakes in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, and frying as above stated.

Lemon Tarts.

Mix well together the juice and grated rind of two lemons, two cups of sugar, two eggs and the crumbs of sponge cake; beat it all together until smooth, put into twelve pattypan lined with puff-paste and bake until the crust is done.

Cheese Sandwiches.

Grate any kind of cheese, add salt, a few drops of vinegar and paprika and a speck of mustard. Mix thoroughly and spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

WAS ONCE ROMAN CITY

DURAZZO HAS HISTORY EXTENDING FAR INTO PAST.

Ancient Name for Town, at That Time a Port of Considerable Prominence, Was Epidamur, but Later Was Changed.

Durazzo, the Albanian port which has attracted international attention on account of its occupation by the Servians in opposition to the wishes of the Austrians, is just such an outlet to the sea as the Servians have long coveted, says the New York Herald. As a Turkish port it has been badly run down in the last quarter of a century, for the railway from Salonica to Metrovitz had diverted much of the trade that it once controlled in the interior of the country southward to the Aegean. The harbor is filled with big rocks—if you were to trust the stories of some of the Albanian patriots the Turks dumped there purposely to ruin the harbor—and it has become silted up. Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd stop there twice a week and carry away olive oil, cotton and fruits, which are abundantly produced on the rich lands of the neighborhood.

Durazzo was a port more than six centuries before the Christian era and became a populous and important city. When the Romans came they didn't like the sound of its ancient name, Epidamur—it was too much like their word damnum—and they changed it to Dyrrachium, which time and later occupants corrupted to its present name. It was the beginning of a Roman road southward along the coast and of the great military road, Via Egnatia, running through Salonica and the Hellespont. It has been the scene of much strife, and Slavs, Normans and Venetians had been masters of its port before the Turks took it in 1501. An earthquake destroyed Durazzo in 1273, and the only traces of its ancient buildings are in broken columns and marbles where the city once stood.

The city, which was formerly an island, is joined to the mainland by a huge marsh, over which is built a bridge 750 feet long. The marsh is partly salt where the government salt works are situated and partly fresh and haunted by "storks, frogs and fivers." Durazzo is scarcely more than a shadow of its former self. The old walls are dilapidated, plane trees grow on the ruins of the ancient Byzantine citadel and many of the Roman remains, funeral slabs, columns and inscriptions have been smashed up by the Turkish government to build a road around the point projecting out into the bay.

The port is fifty miles south of Scutari and is 400 miles nearer the Mediterranean than Trieste. The population of the place is about 5000. The Roman Catholic religion through the hard work of priests trained in Austria has made considerable headway. The German or Slav languages are spoken by as many persons as is the Italian.

Durazzo has dreamed for years of a railroad that might help it back to its lost glory. The people, though, had expected that it would be built from Monastir. They had not contemplated that the port might fall into the hands of Albania's hereditary enemies and that they would carry out the pet project. Should the Servians manage to retain this port they would be forced to make railway communication and do a great deal of hard work upon the harbor, consuming in all two or three years, before they could send their products to a foreign market by this route.

Edith Evans' Heroism.

Among the names which the world loves to honor, in connection with the appalling Titanic disaster, that of Edith Evans should not be forgotten. She was one of a number of women who had taken their places in one of the lifeboats on the doomed liner. When it was about to be lowered, however, it was found that there was one more passenger than could be carried in safety.

Who would be the one to give up the chance of safety was a question that would not have been easily settled if heroic self-forgetfulness had not afforded a solution. This young girl with everything to live for, with a bright future before her, rose to her feet, saying to the woman beside her that she must remain, since she had children at home. She went down with the hundreds of other heroes and heroines, but of them all no name is worthy of more reverent remembrance.

Conservation.

"Yes," said the old man, "I find my strength is failing somewhat. I used to walk around the block every morning, but lately I feel so tired, when I get half-way round I have to turn and come back."—Woman's Home Companion.

Moderate.

"Go away from me," said the fashionably dressed woman to the tramp; "I wouldn't have you touch me for a dollar."

"I was only goin' to touch you for a dime, lady."

Cheap Food.

"What's that you say?" "I say our ancestors didn't know beans." "Well, if our ancestors were up, our descendants will become very well acquainted with them."

HOBO'S CLOSE SHAVE

TRAMP ACKNOWLEDGES OWING LIFE TO SLIGHT MISHAP.

Had His Hat Not Blown Off at Just That Moment He Would Have Gone to Death With His Fellow Wanderer.

"I have had some very narrow escapes in my life," said the reformed hobo, "but none of them can hold a candle to one that happened down in Texas.

"It was the endup of a very strenuous week which began with a fire in a lodging house in San Antonio, where I had to get out with less than half of my then very scanty wardrobe. I had to get out of a window on the fourth floor at that, and the fire ladder was a trifle short. I had to hang by my hands from the window sill, and as I dropped a fireman caught me between the ladder and the building and then half-carried me down to safety.

"Two days later I was one of the last they dug out from under the trucks and debris of a baggage car and with no bones broken and few bruises worth mentioning. The next day I got arrested for walking across a railroad bridge, but they let me go when I explained I wasn't trying to avoid paying toll on the highway bridge, but had to take the railroad bridge because I was broke.

"After being released I started out on foot until I came to a water tank. There I was hailed by another hobo, who happened to be a big black fellow, bigger I imagine than Jack Johnson. He said he was waiting for the 10 p. m. express, was going to ride the blind baggage and wanted me to go with him for company. It was full 60 miles before the next stop, he said, and I would be a fool to walk.

"It had cleared up a little from a very heavy rain, but there were still some very black clouds on the horizon and it looked like another storm to come later. I consented to wait for the express, and shortly before it arrived at the tank the wind began to blow terribly. The express arrived and the black fellow made it all right, but my hat blew off in my rush to make the blind baggage and it was a case of losing the hat or the train and I chose the latter.

"The storm that broke loose a few minutes later was the worst I ever saw, and it lasted for half an hour. The water tank was no protection, so I got soaked through, and after the storm was over I started to walk the track. I was wet and cold and had to do it to keep from becoming completely numbed. The moon came up a little later in a clear sky.

"After I had walked about five miles in the moonlight my foot slipped over something that gave me the horrors. It was the negro's body. He had undoubtedly been unable to retain his hold and had been blown off the train in the midst of that terrible storm. If my hat hadn't blown off as it did when I was about to join the negro on the blind baggage I certainly would have been blown to Kingdom Come, too."

English Boys Trained for Chefs.

With the general complaint of the high cost of living the Universal Cooking and Food exhibition which was recently held in London attracted more than usual attention. Demonstrations were given each day by continental experts in foreign household cooking. The London county council is training a number of English boys just out of school to become chefs and waiters. That the experiment is proving a success was shown by a luncheon, attended by more than 100 guests, which was both cooked and served by boys who are being thus trained. The feature which distinguished the exhibition from all those previously held was the effort to give a practical demonstration of the low cost at which nutritious food, properly prepared, could be placed on the workingman's table. It was shown, for example, that a good soup for fifty people could be obtained for 58 cents, German pie for fifty people for \$1.09, and many other nourishing dishes were exhibited which were made from what, in the ordinary household, is thrown away as scraps or waste through ignorance of how it can be utilized.

Ancient Asbestos.

There was a winding sheet of amianthus in the Vatican library, soft and pliable in the hand, and showing indications of ignition upon one corner. The cloth, however, did not suffer. This burning is taken as showing that some combustible fiber had been intermingled. Marco Polo, in the thirteenth century, reported a cloth which the natives of territory now included in Russian Siberia claimed as having been made of salamander skin. Marco Polo satisfied himself, so it seems, that he had to do with a mineral substance. In fact, he found out something as to its manufacture. In this same general region of country asbestos is today known to exist. We are not to regard asbestos as a single, definite mineral. Nor are we to understand that there is a fixed chemical constitution. Certain forms of hornblende and serpentine, if fibrous, are regarded as asbestos.—Cassier's Magazine.

Worse and More of It.

Bill—Do you believe the world is growing better?
Jill—I do not. Listen to this: To enable a person ignorant of music to play an accordion an inventor has equipped an instrument with mechanism operating a perforated music roll, that of a piano player.

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.

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

UNION BRIDGE.

Mrs. Clarence Eiler and her two children, and Miss Viola Potts, of Hagerstown, were visitors at Harvey Harry's, Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mrs. Lula Peggs and little daughter, of Cumberland, spent from Saturday until Wednesday with her parents, Milton T. Haines and wife, who are now residing in town.

Jacob Gladhill and wife returned from a several days visit to their daughter, in Baltimore, on Wednesday morning. They had the good fortune to strike the wreck at St. George, near Glyndon, and were delayed about one hour while the passengers were transferred to another train this side.

Cleveland Bohn expects to occupy the house on Main St., which Mrs. Bell, who will move to Hagerstown, will vacate probably this week.

Mrs. Olean Perry Gillespie, who was recently married and has a home at Bath, Pa., is at the home of her parents, Harry Perry and wife, for a week. She has just recovered from a spell of sickness.

Elias Erb, of Hagerstown, came to town Wednesday morning and spent a couple of hours. He says his wife, who has been sick for more than a year, has made some improvement in health.

Edward Young and wife, of Delour, the latter a sister of J. T. Miller, made a business trip to town, Wednesday morning. They were formerly residents of the place.

Mrs. George H. Eyer and niece, Annie Barnes, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with her parents, Edward and Annie Knipple, of Keyville.

One hundred and thirty-two tickets were sold at Union Bridge for the Band excursion. The excursion, as predicted, was a large one, but it had the misfortune to be delayed by the wreck of a freight train near Glyndon.

John M. Hollenberger has been sick since last Thursday.

Mrs. Howard Frock and son, Harris, have been staying at her parents, John Strawsburg and wife, of Mountain View, the past ten days.

William Caylor and wife were in Westminster, Wednesday afternoon.

The "fire fiend" is gradually causing people in town to substitute metal for wood, as roofs. Mrs. Grumbine had a metal roof put over the shingle roof of one of her tenant houses, this week.

Allen Delashmutt, a much respected young man, who entered Prof. Wolfe's school last Fall, and was soon compelled to cease his studies on account of sickness, is now very ill with tuberculosis at the home of Mrs. Mordecai McKinstry.

The wife and daughter of J. E. Dunwoody, chief clerk of the Tidewater Portland Cement Co., at Union Bridge, arrived in town on Wednesday from their home in New York, and are stopping at the home of Mr. Griffith, general manager of the Cement Plant.

Rev. L. F. Murray, of Uniontown, was in town, Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Isaac Tozer is still at Frank Reese's home, Westminster, confined to bed with symptoms of mumps. Mr. Tozer is there also.

Mrs. Laura Lynn, whose sickness was mentioned in my letters, died at the Springfield hospital, on Sunday, a few minutes after two of her daughters who had been there to visit her had left for their homes. Her death was unexpected.

On Monday her remains were brought to the home of her sister-in-law, the Misses Lynn, in town. The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon at Pipe Creek Brethren Church, religious services being in charge of Elders Charles D. Bousack and W. P. Englar. Interment was in Pipe Creek Cemetery near her husband and kindred. She was about 59 years old. She leaves three grown daughters, also two sisters and three brothers.

A very interesting letter was received from my brother, this Thursday morning, from our cousin, Susan Sullivan, who lives with her brother, Joseph, at Dayton, Ohio, and who was a witness of the terrible calamity that befel that city, and which she says can scarcely be exaggerated. She and her brother are both natives of this place. She speaks of the terrible battle of Gettysburg, 50 years ago, during which she was part of the time within the fighting lines, and the terrible flood at Dayton, which she thinks were two experiences that would fill the measure of a lifetime's horrors. She also speaks of the noble generosity of the Ohio farmers, who, as soon as the water had subsided sufficiently for them to venture forth, came to the city with their wagons loaded with bread, butter, milk, eggs, potatoes, and in fact everything that could be desired to eat, and freely distributed to all who needed, and soon the hungry were supplied from the stores which they so generously brought from their farms.

Owing to two weeks, one at Cranberry and the other near Glyndon, the Band excursion reached Baltimore about 2.30 P. m.

James Seabrook is still battling for health and takes long walks to bring back their wonted activity to his limbs and muscles. Such perseverance should be crowned with success.

Pemberton Wood, one of our aged and respected citizens is this Thursday evening critically ill. The sands of life are slowly passing through the hour glass and this is the last of earth will tell of the change to the great beyond.

Wonderful Skin Salve. Bucklen's Amicia Salve is known everywhere as the best remedy made for all diseases of the skin, and also for burns, bruises and boils. Reduces inflammation and is soothing and healing. J. T. Sossaman publisher of News, of Cornelius, N. C., writes that one box helped his serious skin ailment after other remedies failed. Only 25c. Recommended by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle, Mayberry. Advertisement.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Jesse F. Billmyer is spending the week with her children in Baltimore.

Mrs. Clayton Hann and daughter, Miss Nellie, left for Philadelphia, on Wednesday, to remain some time with the former's daughter, Mrs. Cortland Hoy and family.

Thos. Zepp and family, of Westminster, spent Sunday with Mrs. E. Baust and daughter, Miss Annie.

Misses Rebecca Thomas and Grace Firor, of Baltimore, spent part of the week with Mrs. Martha Singer.

George Diehl, of Hagerstown, is visiting his grandfather, Wm. Bankard.

Mrs. Mary Eckard, of Baltimore, is spending some time with Miss Louisa Eckard.

Wm. Rodkey and wife spent Sunday at Gettysburg.

Mrs. Bud Haines is home from her visit in Baltimore.

Mrs. Mary C. Cookson returned last week, having spent the winter in Westminster, with J. M. Lynch's family.

Ralph Komsper, Harry Rounton, J. Thos. Haines, Will Hiteshew, Clarence Billmyer and son, Wilbur, and Charles Rodkey, of Baltimore, visited in town, this week.

Rev. Murray, Misses Arminta Murray, Rosella Fritz and Clara Slonaker, attended the annual joint conference of the Sunday school, Christian Endeavor and Woman's Missionary Societies of the Maryland and Virginia Eldership of the Church of God, held at Woodsboro, May 1-4.

Our street has received a coat of oil this week, which we greatly appreciate.

Our egg dealer, W. G. Segatoose, continues to haul large quantities of eggs. The highest number was a few weeks ago, when it reached 5100 dozen for one week.

FRIZZELLBURG.

News items are so scarce here now that one finds it a hard matter to write a letter.

Sabbath School here, Sunday, 2 p. m. We are glad to note that the operation performed on Mrs. Scott Sullivan, at the hospital, has been successful. She is on a fair way to recovery, and is expected home Saturday.

It looks as though we are going to have a baseball team here, this summer. The fever is coming on them. The boys have already played and won several games about the stores at night. Keep it going boys, we will do what we can to help you. Our town ought to have something to arouse interest and amusement.

Mrs. Edward Bowers went to Baltimore, Tuesday, where she will spend the remainder of this week.

Luther Null had his house painted, recently, which added much to its appearance.

Preparations are well on the way for the commencement of work on the state road at this end, next week.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

Byron King's splendid entertaining lecture closed the lecture course of the season.

A clean, close, quick game of ball was played on Saturday with the Western Md. Reserves. The score was 4 to 3.

Rev. H. L. Earnest, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lonaconing, Md., visited Prof. Keller last week. They were friends at Albright College.

Prof. Guyton's father and mother visited his home several days lately.

Miss Margaret Weybright visited Miss Edith Proutz on Monday.

Verl Forney, who is now employed at the cement plant in Union Bridge, attended the lecture on Monday evening.

Mr. Meiley, having completed his work under Dr. Fraser, has relinquished his studies and gone to his home.

On Monday afternoon, Dr. King gave a very interesting lecture on the "Art of Expression," to the students during the 1 o'clock period.

Clyde Shadrach, of Mangansville, visited the college on Saturday.

Miss Jessie Mangans spent Sunday at her home in Mangansville.

Prof. Etsweiler spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of David Dotterer, near Union Bridge.

For those who receive the paper in due time, there will be a public program Friday evening.

EMMITSBURG.

Charles Henry Jourdan, aged 83 years, professor of mathematics and chemistry, died at his late residence, near Mt. St. Mary's College, Monday night. His illness was only two weeks duration. He was born in Forcalquier, France, in 1830.

In 1855 he came to Emmitsburg, where he entered Mt. St. Mary's College, and remained here until 1888 when he removed to Mexico. After a short stay in Mexico, his eldest daughter, Miss Fannie Jourdan, died; he then returned to this country, where he located in Brooklyn, N. Y. Again, in 1895, he joined the faculty of Mt. St. Mary's taking up the teaching of mathematics and chemistry, which he filled until his death. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Florence Roddy, and Miss Edith Jourdan. His wife was Miss Adelaide Diehman, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Diehman. His funeral took place Friday morning, from Mt. St. Mary's church.

Mrs. Lucy Beam is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hundley, of St. Joseph, Mo.

Miss Ruth Shuff has returned from a visit to Mrs. Rudolph Dieffenbach, of Washington.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Rev. Luther Hoffman will celebrate Holy Communion, Sunday, May 11th. Preparatory service Saturday afternoon.

Charles and Lee Myers, Harry Brown and Harvey Starner, left for Dayton, Ohio, where they will seek employment.

George Graub and wife, of Hanover, spent a few days with her parents, David Frock and wife.

Miss Rachel Devilbiss, spent some time with her cousin, Miss Margaret Kane, of Westminster.

Mrs. E. C. Ebaugh and Mrs. Theodore Shipley, of Carrollton, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Edward Hahn.

CONSTITUTION CURED.

Dr. King's New Life Pills will relieve constipation promptly and get your bowels in healthy condition again. John Supsic, of Sanbury, Pa., says: "They are the best pills I ever used, and I advise everyone to use them for constipation, indigestion and liver complaint." Will help you.

Price 25c. Recommended by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle, Mayberry. Advertisement.

HEALTH A FACTOR IN SUCCESS.

The largest factor contributing to a man's success is undoubtedly health. It has been observed that a man is seldom sick when his bowels are regular—he is never well when they are constipated.

For constipation you will find nothing quite so good as Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. They are sold by all dealers. Advertisement.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

The newly married young woman rushed into her father's presence and threw herself on her knees before him. "Oh, papa!" she sobbed. "I have come for your forgiveness and blessing! It was wrong and unfeeling of me, but I loved Richard so that I just had to elope with him. But I couldn't be happy till I had been reconciled with you, so here I am at your feet."

"Well, well," growled the old man, much affected in spite of himself. "I suppose I'll have to. But you are alone—where is—Richard?"

"He's just outside, papa, dear, with the cabman. And now that you have forgiven us, please lend us enough to pay the horrid brute so that he'll go away. You see, we had only enough money for the license and the minister."—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

DOG LAWS OF RICHARD II.

When Richard II. was king of England the keeping of greyhounds by servants, groomings and artificers led to trouble, for these sportsmen would go a-hunting in parks and warrens the while "Christian people be at church hearing divine service." This, it was thought, was not good for park, warren or the soul of the servant. Reforms were arranged. The law was laid down that neither layman with less than £10 should keep sporting dogs or engines of game destruction. And, further, the servant and laborer were ordered to have bows and arrows and to keep Sunday and holiday in using them and to "leave all playing at tennis and football and other importunate games."

A SPOOL OF COTTON.

"But for Napoleon," said the spool, "I, like the Arc de Triomphe, would never have existed." In Napoleon's time thread was only made of silk and of wool. Napoleon to ruin the English silk thread trade destroyed the world's silk stock, which lay in Hamburg. In this crisis the Paisley spinners turned to cotton. After tremendous labor they at last made cotton thread. Cotton thread is the world's chief thread today.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

IT MADE A DIFFERENCE.

"I done told dem s'picious neighbors o' mine dat I been losin' too many chickens an' I'd have to get a shotgun."

"Did that make any difference?"

"Yes, sah. Dey lef' de chickens alone, but dey come aroun' an' stole de shotgun."—Washington Star.

HOW HE SPOKE.

"So your husband made a speech at the banquet last night? And how did he get along?"

"Well, he couldn't have stammered more if it had been 2 o'clock in the morning and I was insisting on knowing where he had been."—Detroit Free Press.

SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE.

Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation. 10c and 25c.—Get at McKELLIP'S. Advertisement.

COPPERVILLE.

Oregon school visited Oterdale school on Wednesday afternoon. The children report having a good play, afterward gathering woods flowers.

Samuel Flickinger and wife are spending the week in Hanover, with their daughter, Mrs. Thomas Weishaar, and other relatives, as a recuperation to Mr. Flickinger's long spell of sickness.

Our people are very busy; some have planted corn and others are getting ready; some are turning over the sod which is almost wet enough to form balls.

BEST MEDICINE FOR COLDS.

When a druggist recommends a remedy for colds, throat and lung trouble, you can feel sure that he knows what he is talking about. C. Lower, Druggist, of Marion, Ohio, writes of Dr. King's New Discovery: "I know Dr. King's New Discovery is the best throat and lung medicine I sell. It cured my wife of a severe bronchial cold after all other remedies failed." It will do the same for you if you are suffering with a cold or any bronchial, throat or lung cough. Keep a bottle on hand all the time for everyone in the family to use. It is a home doctor. Price 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle, Mayberry. Advertisement.

FIXING FOR BATTLE THROGS.

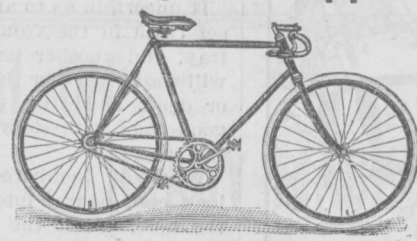
Gettysburg, Pa., April 25.—Realizing that Gettysburg is to have distinction in handling the crowds which will attend the semi-centennial celebration here in July, the Ministerial Association of the town has decided to open all the churches as lodging places, and a schedule of rates has been fixed, which will make the cost of such accommodations merely nominal.

The demand for boarding and lodging in the town has been the greatest in its history, and citizens are all opening their homes to accommodate visitors. Old soldiers acquainted with the size of Gettysburg have, in many instances, engaged rooms in the town rather than go into the big camp, and this has reduced to a considerable extent the capacity of the place to take care of other visitors.

Reports from the neighboring towns of Chambersburg, Carlisle and Hanover state that the hotels there have booked many guests for the time of the battle anniversary celebration.

From Harrisburg the Semi-Centennial Celebration Commission has issued announcement that all applications for transportation of Pennsylvania veterans to and from the battle-field must be made before June 1. The State has provided \$165,000 for the transportation of the veterans, and the war record of each applicant must be established to secure the necessary papers.

We Are Headquarters for Bicycles and Bicycle Supplies



THE WESTMINSTER BICYCLE, like cut, (made by the Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.) is a fine-appearing, high-grade wheel. It has forward extension handle bars; New Departure coaster brake; roller chain; saddle with universal spring; sprockets of best quality cold rolled steel; nickel plated three plate crown strongly reinforced; three coats best enamel and one coat high grade transparent varnish; tool bag and kit of tools. Price, \$25.00.

THE YORK SPECIAL is also a first-class bicycle, with coaster brake; forward extension handle bars, roller chain, good tires, and other desirable features. Price, \$22.50.

We have both these Bicycles in stock; also, extra tires, lamps, carbide and sundries. Come look them over.

Mead Bicycles can be furnished by us, if desired, at the same price as advertised and offered to you. ONLY WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Don't forget, we can save you the freight charges.

SEE US BEFORE INVESTING

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS TANEYTOWN, MD.

Notice To Housewives

We invite everyone in need of any Dishes or Cooking Utensils to call and look our Line over.

The largest line of—

Set Dishes, at the Lowest Prices,

ever shown at this store. Call and get our prices before purchasing—10 Patterns to select from.

We have three beautiful patterns of open stock in Cups and Saucers, Plates, Meat Plates, Etc.

A Full Line of Toilet Sets.

ENAMEL WARE Our Line of Enamel Ware is complete—Preserving Kettles, Stew Kettles, Dish Pans, Buckets, Etc. We have 14-qt Dish Pans, at 25c; 10-qt Stew Kettles, at 25c.

I have added a Line of Aluminum Ware to my Stock, guaranteed for 15 years.

Also, a full Line of Tinware, Wood and Willow Ware. Cutlery of all kinds—Knives and Forks from 49c to \$1.90 Set.

We are headquarters for Bulk Seeds of all kinds.

S. C. OTT.

GO TO J. W. FREEM, HARNEY, MD.

FOR—

Galvanized Roofing and Galvanized Shingles, Hardware, Oils,

Paints of all kind, Varnish,

Glass, Bicycles and Repairs, Wall Paper,

Fishing Rods and Tackle.

Have in stock, or will get what you want on short notice.

J. W. FREEM, HARNEY, MD.

C. & P. Phone 11-5. 4-4, 2m

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR

New Standard Worcester

MOWER

which I will cut against any other Mower on the market. The price is right. Entirely new and different from any other Mower. Don't forget where to buy the

NEW WAY GORN PLANTER, C. A. FOX,

6-14, 3 TANEYTOWN, MD.

Clothing of Quality

Not the Ordinary Kind

Hundreds of the handsomest patterns you have ever seen, all at money saving prices.

See the Famous "Styplus" Suits, at \$17. You can't match them elsewhere for \$20.

Let us make you a Suit to Order.

Sharrer & Sorsuch

Westminster, Md.

Carroll Co's Big and Only Exclusive Clothing Store.

NERVOUS?

All run down? Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a strong nerve tonic. No alcohol. Sold for 60 years.

Ask Your Doctor. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Burning Property

Could be saved from destruction in many cases, if a little care was exercised in building.

Poor flues, defective heating apparatus, bad electric wiring, are responsible for seventy-five per cent of all fires.

The Home Insurance Co

NEW YORK,

maintains a special department, at Baltimore, for giving information and advice, free, on proper construction and safe building to prevent fires and REDUCE INSURANCE RATES.

It costs you nothing—may save you much money. Write for information. Address—

THE HOME INSURANCE CO

A. G. Hancock, Gen. Agt., Home Insurance Bldg.,

2-28-3, 1y BALTIMORE, MD

Transfers and Abatements

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the County Commissioners of Carroll County will sit for the purpose of hearing applications for transfers and abatements at their office, in the Court House, Westminster, Md., as follows:

April 15th., Districts No. 1 and 2.

April 16th., Districts No. 3 and 4.

April 22nd., Districts No. 5 and 6.

April 23rd., Districts No. 7 and 8.

April 29th., Districts No. 9, 10 and 11.

April 30th., Districts No. 12, 13 and 14.

The Board will sit from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m., on each of said days, and notice is hereby given that after the sittings as aforesaid no transfers or abatements will be made to affect the levy of 1913.

O. EDWARD DODRER,

3-28, 5t Clerk and Treasurer.

Fresh Cows & Springers



For sale every Thursday afternoon, 2 miles west of Taneytown, on Emmitsburg road.

We also have HORSES for Sale or Exchange. Come to see us. C. & P. Phone 31-3.

Scott M. Smith, Lercy A. Smith.



Styleplus Clothes \$17.

"The same price the world over"

Want your clothes just right?

Right in fit, right in style and *right in price?*

Of course you do!

Then come in and see our Styleplus Clothes \$17.

They have the style and fit and cloth you've often seen in a suit that costs anywhere from \$20 to \$25.

Styleplus Clothes are so inexpensive because they are made by the biggest clothing manufacturers in the world, who buy their cloth cheaper in such tremendous quantities, and make their clothes better and at lower cost because they turn out such a big product.

We sell more clothes and charge less money, you pay less money and get more value—that's the Styleplus proposition in a nutshell.

Step in to-day and see for yourself. Look these clothes over—try them on if you want to. You don't have to buy, if you're not perfectly satisfied. It will cost you but a few moments' time to

Pay us a call!
HARRIS BROS. & COHEN,
LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Styleplus
Clothes

H. A. ALLISON.

J. B. ELLIOT.

ALLISON & ELLIOT

**Heating and Plumbing Contractors
Gas Fitting.**

Hand and Power Pumps,

Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills,

Roofing, Spouting and Repairing.

Stoves, Ranges and Cooking Utensils.

WELL DRILLING CONTRACTS RECEIVED

We will be pleased to render our services to the general public, in any line of work above mentioned, and solicit a trial. C. & P. Phone 17k.

ALLISON & ELLIOT, - Taneytown, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

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

EMANUEL E. BAIR,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of October, 1913; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 25th day of April, 1913.

Laura B. Bair,
Administratrix.

4-25-13

Notice to Creditors.

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

WILLIAM H. BLOOM,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of October, 1913; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 25th day of April, 1913.

Charles Fritz,
Administrator.

4-25-13

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 1 per-cent interest.

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

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

1-24-13

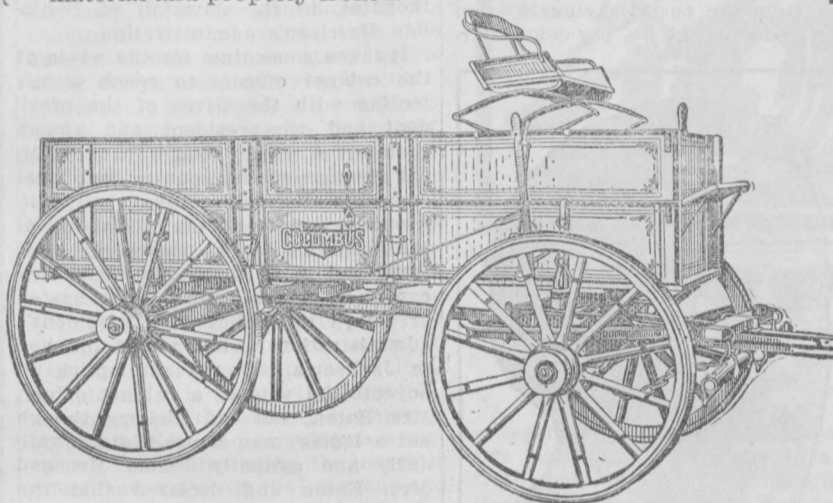
Columbus Wagons

If you want a good, light running farm wagon, let us sell you a Columbus.

We have one here that we will gladly show you. The light running feature of the Columbus is one of its excellent points.

You know that horseflesh costs money. A Columbus wagon is so light running that this feature is favorably commented upon everywhere.

The wheels, the gears, and boxes are made of good material and properly ironed.



This excellent construction enables them to withstand the severe usage encountered on the farm.

Columbus wagons are so well built, in fact, that after years of service a farmer still has good words for his Columbus wagon.

Call on us at once.

If you are not in need of a wagon at present, it will pay you to investigate the Columbus and be ready when the time comes.

L. R. VALENTINE, Taneytown, Md.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

and the **Negro Problem**

The United States census of 1910 found the white population of Maryland, 1,062,645 and the negro population 232,249.

The total registered vote in Maryland in 1912 was 291,878.

Of these, 243,693 were cast by white men and 48,185 by colored men.

Women's suffrage would not change the proportion of votes cast.

Men of Maryland, the white women of this state are today the political equals of colored women and the political subordinates of colored men

Are you willing to admit that you would rather keep white women in political subordination to colored men than enfranchise colored women?

Remember, the Independent Voters of Maryland have defeated three amendments which sought to disfranchise colored men because their grandfathers were slaves.

Published by the Just Government League of Maryland. Headquarters, 817 N. Charles St., Baltimore. Advertisement.

Notice to Creditors.

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

MARY ANNA JONES,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of October, 1913; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 18th day of April, 1913.

JONES OHLER,
Executor.

4-18-13

Little Things as an Index.

"Here," said an observer, "was a machine upon which appeared the name plate of the manufacturer; a small and not essential feature, but this plate had been set on true, and then the screws by which it was held in place had all been turned up until the slots in their heads all showed in precisely the same position, alike, uniform."

"Whoever put this plate on made a nice, finished job of it; and I should be inclined to think that a shop that had such pride in even the minor details of its work, would do good work throughout."

SWEAT SHOPS OLD

Philadelphia Woman Traces Origin Back to 2500 B. C.

Miss Lamb Tells of Her Researches to University Museum Audience—They Existed in Ancient Egypt—First Needle a Thorn.

According to the reports of Miss M. A. Lamb, a Philadelphia woman who has taken upon herself the task of raising the needle to its rightful place in history, upon the results of her personal investigations among relics of the most ancient peoples, the sweatshop originated in Egypt and the first needle probably was plucked from a thorn tree by Mother Eve some few minutes after her historic leave-taking of the Garden of Eden.

Miss Lamb appeared the other day in the lecture hall of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and every assertion she made to an interested audience was backed by photographs and exhibits sufficiently accurate to convince the most unbelieving of skeptics. Of course, there were no relics of Adam and Eve; the assumption concerning the means taken by them to add to their abbreviated costumes after cold Knowledge had started the first of all human troubles is nothing more or less than a long shot at a doubtful target. But Miss Lamb did show a photograph of the very oldest piece of combination leather work and embroidery in existence, a piece that is carefully preserved in a museum of the old world, and demonstrated how positively it is known to antiquarians that the skillful hands responsible for its existence were busy at work during the reign of Solomon.

To prove Egypt's responsibility for the appearance of the sweat shop the women lecturer showed a very striking photograph of a tapestry hall of the ancient empire taken from stone carvings of a very ancient period and beside the figures of a woman and man, men being among the most expert of the early needle and loom workers, there was a series of hieroglyphics that, deciphered, bespoke the plaint of an old Egyptian woman who was much displeased that her daughter, after serving an apprenticeship in one of the shops, was not being paid in proportion to her labors. And the strange writing goes on to describe the shops—small places with many occupants who are deprived of sun and air while they work.

This was 2500 years before Christ. Going back even further Miss Lamb produced etchings from the cliff abodes of the cave-men of a period that belongs somewhere in the hazy stretch of time known as the stone age, and time after time the rude skill of the rock-dwellers was shown to have turned to the portraying of the fancy sleeve-dress of the tribal chiefs and leading warriors. An actual photograph of a tunic, dug from ten feet of peat in an Irish bog and evidently a part of the apparel of one of Eve's earliest daughters, was thrown upon the screen in the lecture hall. The process of petrification revealed it to be made of two pieces joined together by a system of stitching similar to what is known now as "drawn-work." It seemed sufficiently convincing to the women part of the audience and the rest of Miss Lamb's admirers took their applause as expert testimony.

Thorne from the trees of antiquity were the first needles. After them came those of bone, flint and shell and the succeeding steps were taken gradually through stone and copper to the steel implement of today. Miss Lamb showed pictures of the first cousin of the needle, the safety-pin, and it seems to have had its origin just 1,000 years earlier than Christianity. It was a mere matter of detail to carry the story through Chaldea, Babylonia, Assyria and the lands of the ancient Hebrews.

From all that the patiently investigating Philadelphia woman was able to tell her audience yesterday it is assured that Abraham, Solomon and Mohammed wore richly-embroidered silks and cloth of gold; that even before them the stone men, content with lesser attire, made fancy wrist-lets and arm decorations, and, finally, that the needle as we see it, is only the present-day descendant of the bit of thorn bush the "first woman" plucked on the outskirts of Eden in an emergency born of the very earliest "moving-day" recorded.

Wonderful Repartee.

At a studio tea a painter said: "No man can be always witty. People pretend that Whistler was always witty. Here is a story about Whistler that I have even heard cited as an example his of unflinching wit."

"Whistler, as you know, had a tiny white lock upstanding in his black hair. Well, at a dinner once the hostess got some one to detail Whistler in the dining room, and in his absence she distributed tiny white feathers among the men, and each man put his feather in his hair.

"Then Whistler was summoned, and, entering the drawing room, he beheld a half dozen black-haired men standing in line, each man with a white lock exactly like his own.

"Whistler, whose wit was said never to desert him, turned as red as a turkey cock, he shook all over, then he roared:

"Very pretty, very pretty, but I'll never speak to a single blank dash one of you again!"

How Lincoln Managed Sumner.

Writing on "The Arbitration of the Alabama Claims" in the Century, Colonel William Conant Church says: "Grant had none of the tact in dealing with Senator Sumner that Lincoln, master of men, had shown in his intercourse with that sensitive statesman. Sumner, who occupied roomy quarters in an old fashioned house diagonally across Jackson square from the White House, prided himself on making the best tea in Washington. When Lincoln had a point to gain he would saunter across the square and ask Sumner to make him a cup of 'that delicious tea.' The two would gossip over their tea like two 'gold wives,' and not until the president rose to go did he refer to the subject on his mind. Then he would say, 'Sumner, such and such a bill is coming up in the senate tomorrow, and I count upon your support for it.'

"Had he introduced the matter directly the natural disposition of the senator to differ might have resulted in persuading him into opposition to a measure concerning which he had no determined opinions."

Fifteenth Century College Ways.

The Oxford undergraduate in the early fifteenth century, in order to obtain his B. A. degree, studied the logic of Porphyry and Boethius, something of Aristotle, and enough of arithmetic to enable him to find Easter. Three years more were usually spent in studying geometry, astronomy and astrology. He lived in college. His allowance of money was 1 shilling a week. His breakfast was a piece of bread and a pot of beer at dawn. His dinner was eaten at 10 in the morning. He was given one suit of clothes yearly. Three times a year each student was required secretly to tell the masters of the misbehavior of his fellows, who then received "competent castigation." The rules laid down by De Wykeham prohibited visits to taverns or "spectacles," the keeping of dogs, the playing of chess and other "noxious and illicit sports, shooting with arrows or other missiles, dancing, running, wrestling or other incautious and inordinate amusements." — St. James' Gazette.

A Watch, a String and an Almanac.

Suppose you were in an open boat on the ocean with a nautical almanac, a piece of string and a watch that had run down and were entirely ignorant of your whereabouts. How could you find out where you were?

The question may puzzle you, but don't put forward an answer as silly as the following reply to the question as to how many times you can subtract 19 from 1,000,000: "As often as you like."

But to return to the boat, the watch, the string and the almanac, set the watch going. With the piece of string measure at arm's length the distance between the sun and the horizon and ascertain its ratio to the length of the arms. This will give the sun's altitude at various times by the watch, and the latitude and moment of noon can be found approximately in the same way. — New York Sun.

Holy Wars by Moslems.

There has been no universal war by Moslems on unbelievers since the early days of Mohammedanism. It has been supposed that only the caliph, an office now claimed by the sultans of Turkey, can order a general war or jihad, but as the Persians and the Moors, who are Mohammedans, do not acknowledge the spiritual authority of the Ottoman sultan and look to their own rulers for their cue in such case, it is not at all likely that there will ever again be a jihad. Holy wars have been proclaimed by the mahdis, as was the case in the Sudan in 1882, when "Chinese" Gordon was murdered at Khartoum, but there has been no general war between the followers of the prophet and the infidel dogs since the early times when Mohammed was establishing his power.—Argonaut.

Verbosity, Ocity and Ocity.

She was a young woman, famous for her command of the English language, also equally well known for having people follow her wishes. She visited a friend and described her plans. The friend, made garrulous by embarrassment, declined to fall in with the proposition and floundered around for half an hour in a sea of excuses and explanations. This was too much for the girl with the command of language. She ended the interview with this stinging denunciation: "Verbosity, idiocy, hideosity!" — Popular Magazine.

The Surest Way.

"Is there any way you can suggest by which we can cure her of her infatuation for him?"

"Oh, yes; that's easy. Just—"

"I mean without letting her marry him?"

"Not that I know of." — Houston Post.

Much In Little.

"Pop, what does multum in parvo mean?" "Multum in parvo, my son, is Latin and means—er—well, haven't you ever seen a fat woman in a bathing suit?" — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Effective.

"I've got a new attachment for the family piano," said Mr. Grumbler, "and it's wonderful."

"What is it?"

"A lock and key."

Sensible Advice.

Bill—What are you carrying a cat for? Jim—I'm having a device of a time for water on the knee. Bill—Why don't you try wearing pumps?—Lippincott's.

BLAKE'S SURRENDER

It Was An Unconditional One

By CLARISSA MACKIE

Blake pushed his way through a thicket of chaparral, from which he emerged a little more ragged and dusty than before, and sat down by a tiny stream trickling its languid way toward the sand blown desert. His feet were hot and sore from two days' rapid traveling through untracked wastes, but so far he had come out unharmed. True, his broad sombrero carried two holes where an insurrecto sentry's bullet had gone zipping through, but Frank Blake had drawn his own weapon in response, and he was sure that the Mexican had taken a brief vacation from sentry duty.

Of course that only hastened his flight toward the frontier, for it was fight. Ordinarily he was not one to turn his back on a skirmish, but he was the paymaster of the Laguna Mines company, and as the revolutionary spirit of his miners forbade them to waste any more golden days delving in the darkness of galleries and crosscuts or upper and lower levels when there was insurrection afoot it became necessary for the paymaster to flee ungalantly with his papers and his bills of exchange—the currency he hastily buried. As he was the only American left on the force there was nothing for Frank Blake to do but to guard his company's treasure to the best of his ability.

He tossed off the tin box which had been strapped to his shoulders and unbuckled the stuffed belt which burdened him cruelly in the heat and stress of his long tramp. He kicked off his shoes and stockings and thrust his feet into the cool trickle of the stream and closed his eyes.

Naturally dark complexioned, the burning sun of Mexico had tanned his face to the complexion of the natives. His straight black hair hung to his forehead and added to the ragged, unkempt appearance, for ragged he was and uncared for. His clothing was torn to shreds by thorns and cactus spines, and the dust that covered his handsome features lent a grotesque appearance to an otherwise attractive personality.

All at once he opened his bright black eyes with the sudden resolve that a thorough scrub in the stream would refresh him mightily. Hungry he was and thirsty, but he must go unsatisfied until he ran across a ranch, and in this locality they might be thick as pulque plants. As he bent to plunge his cupped hands into the water there came the sharp barking of a dog and the sound of light quick footsteps behind him. He turned to see a girl, slender, erect, with inquiring eyes of warm brown, a skin blended of the olive and the cactus flower, hair as black as his own and a red mouth rounded into a surprised exclamation at sight of him.

"Ah," she said quickly in Spanish. "Buenas tardes, señorita," returned Blake gravely, for there was hostility in her eyes now as she scanned him closely. Then he continued in Spanish as he arose to his feet. "Is there a house near at hand?"

"Why do you ask?" she inquired suspiciously. Blake laughed shortly and included his outcast appearance in one graceful sweep of a shapely brown hand. "I am in need of refreshment and repose among friends. I have traveled far, and I am very weary." A trace of the weariness was evident in his voice. For two days and a night he had not slept.

The girl seemed to hesitate. She looked over Blake's head, her forehead wrinkled in a pretty frown. Truly she was the flower of some neighboring hacienda, he decided as he noted the Spanish coloring of her complexion, though she wore the trimly cut garments of an American girl—a short snowy linen skirt and shirt waist, with loose sleeves rolled back to rounded elbows. Her uncovered head showed her hair arranged in two loose braids hanging far below her slender waist.

"Come," she said suddenly. "Come to my father." He admired the girl's quick tread, so different from the languorous glide of her countrywomen, and attributed it to the free, open life which she had enjoyed as the daughter of a ranchero. He was aware that she was under going some perturbation on his account, for she frequently looked back at him and always with that distrustful glance of her brown eyes.

Presently he noticed that her hand always rested lightly on her right hip, and then he saw there was a tiny holster, from which protruded the ivory handle of a revolver. His own hand sought his weapon then, for if the daughter was suspicious the father might be openly hostile.

They topped a rise of ground and came upon a smooth, well made road winding toward a distant red roofed building set in the midst of a chestnut grove. North, east and west stretched a magnificent cattle range. Herds appeared like biots in the distance. The herders were black moving specks on the vastness of the grassy plain. As they went forward a horseman rode from the gates and, turning to the west, galloped madly along a path

shaded road. At the sight of him the girl uttered a sharp exclamation and ran ahead, but when she reached the gates he was out of sight.

She seemed disconcerted at this happening, and Blake was quick to guess that the man might have been her father and that in his absence she was doubtful what to do with the stranger. He resolved to help her out.

"Some tortillas and frioles for supper and a bundle of straw for a bed, señorita; these would make me most grateful," he said eagerly, and the girl nodded brusquely and led the way up the avenue of chestnuts and into the courtyard of the hacienda.

With a gesture she detained him while she went to the door of an adobe wing of the building and brought forth a fat Mexican woman, who scowled at the stranger in a most unfriendly fashion. The girl spoke rapidly to the woman in a strange dialect, of which now and then a word was familiar.

The supper was hot in more ways than one, but it was good, and Blake ate ravenously and drank of an excellent cup of coffee. He waved away a handful of cigarettes the Mexican woman contemptuously offered him and, to her astonished disgust, drew from his breast pocket a pipe and calmly proceeded to fill and light it.

"My hitting the pipe instead of the national vice has jarred them some," meditated Blake as he knocked the ashes out of the bowl and proceeded to convey his bundle of straw to the hut which an Otomi Indian had pointed out as his sleeping place.

Blake had planned to sleep with one eye open until the pale dawn should signify that eight hours of repose of a sort had been his. Then he would arise, throw a few dollars on the floor and resume his tramp to the frontier. He surmised that he was not far from the little Rio del Cuchillo, and by keeping close to its banks he would ultimately come out near Aguel, which was a few hours' walk from Fort Hancock.

In spite of his efforts to keep awake the young American fell into a sleep through which he was ever pursued by the fair Castilian, whose dark beauty enthralled his senses. So vivid were his dreams of her that when he awoke he was loath to carry out his plan of escape.

But prudence forbade this, for he had not comprehended enough of the girl's conversation the night before to satisfy himself that she was not a rebel sympathizer and to be avoided.

He was passing through the arched gateway that led into the drive when the sound of a voice smote sharply on his ear. It seemed to come from the wall of the arched passage. It was the voice of the señorita.

"Quien es?"

When Blake hesitated before replying she added meaningly, "If you do not answer, insurrecto, I shall shoot!"

"But I am not an insurrecto, señorita. I am an American," he was beginning when her contemptuous laugh ended his explanation.

"Ah, señor, perhaps you are also the commander of the American forces in disguise. I will thank you to return to the courtyard to await the return of my father."

"And suppose I do not surrender to your wishes?"

The ominous click of her little weapon was the only reply. Blake could see her now in the weird light of the coming day. Her lovely face was framed in a small window cut in the wall of the arched passage. There were shadows beneath her sweet eyes, as if she had not slept, and the long black lashes drooped against her pink tinted cheek.

"I surrender, señorita," he said gravely, and, lifting his hat, he returned to the adobe hut and once more threw himself on the straw, a prey to a thousand new emotions.

Presently there came the clatter of hoofs as the ranchero returned from his journey. Servants flew lither and thither, and Blake heard the distant sound of a pleasant bass voice within the house. At last footsteps accompanied the voice, and he was pleasantly aware that the señorita was coming, too, to exhibit her captive.

"Hey, there!" called out the ranchero in English. Then he added impatiently, "Vamos!" The girl laughed deliciously at her father's mistake.

Blake appeared at the door as ragged a specimen of native Mexican as one would care to meet. But now his eyes were bright with anticipation, and a broad grin overspread his face as he held out a brown hand to the astonished big blond ranchero, who had American written large over dress and feature.

"Hello, Smith!" was Blake's greeting.

"Hello yourself!" said the other, with a puzzled stare. "Who the dickens are you anyway? Why, it is Blake of the Laguna mines. You know I'm a stockholder there, Becky," he explained to the girl while he was pumping Blake's arm cordially. "Here, come out of that hole, old man, and come in among white folks. This is my daughter, Rebecca. Looks like a señorita, eh? but as loyal an American girl as ever left the states and came down here to rough it with her dad. Make your apologies to Mr. Blake, Becky, while I bury up some breakfast and a room for—your prisoner, shall I call him?"

Rebecca blushed beautifully as Blake's hand closed on her own. "I owe you so many apologies, Mr. Blake, that I do not know where to begin."

"No hurry about it," the young man reassured her. "I believe I'll stay as long as your father will let me. Besides, I'm your prisoner. I surrender, you know."

Rebecca did not offer to give him back his freedom then, and afterward it was too late.

OPERATED AT LOSS

Postal Savings Institution Is Not Paying Expenses.

Uncle Sam's Banking System Not Self-Supporting and Federal Appropriation May Be Necessary—Claimed American System Simplified.

Washington.—The postal savings system of the government is not paying expenses. After something more than a year of operation, this government venture gives indication of needing a Federal appropriation to make it come out even. Its hope of independence lies in the future. Theodore L. Weed, director of the postal savings system, thinks the system will be self-supporting when the deposits aggregate \$100,000,000. The deposits now aggregate close to \$28,000,000.

One of the important questions about the inauguration of any new government service, especially one which is more or less paternalistic in nature, is whether it is likely to become a burden upon the federal treasury.

The attempt of the responsible officials, like Mr. Weed, has undoubtedly been to establish a postal savings system which may be conducted with reasonable economy. It is claimed, for instance, that the American system has been greatly simplified by the elimination of pass books.

However economically the system may be conducted, it is not difficult to perceive the certainty of a deficit, at least for the immediate future. The entire income of the postoffice department from the postal savings system is derived from the 2½ per cent. inter-



Theodore L. Weed.

est paid by the banks upon deposits of funds. Of all the funds deposited with the postoffice department, 95 per cent. is turned over to the banks; 5 per cent. is kept as a working balance. The government pays individual depositors 2 per cent. interest. The net income of the department is thus a little less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the total deposits. Upon the present aggregate deposits of \$28,000,000, therefore, the government's net income is less than \$140,000.

This net income is doubtless more than consumed by the clerical force employed in this city. The average salaries of government clerks is in excess of \$1,000 a year, and it is safe to say that the salaries paid to Washington employees in the postal savings system are upwards of \$160,000 in the aggregate, which, in itself, creates an apparent deficit of a little more than \$20,000 a year. Probably other charges ought in fairness to be made against the postal savings system. Great expense is involved in producing the necessary stamps and certificates.

That the postal savings system has met a public need there can be no question. The deposits continue to grow at the rate of 6 to 8 per cent. a month, at which rate it will not be many years before the aggregate on deposit will exceed \$100,000,000—the figure at which the system is supposed to become self-supporting. The history of such government enterprises, however, is that the expense increases unexpectedly, and it is open to question whether, upon the present income, the postal savings system can ever become self-supporting.

Taking the Ocean's Temperature

Among the records of the hydrographic office in Washington are some five and one-half millions of memoranda of the temperature of sea water in all parts of the world and at all seasons. They have been noted and sent in by mariners for the last 60 years. Twice as many such notes are stored in Hamburg, besides millions elsewhere. The tabulation of them, supplemented by observations of a more scientific sort upon temperatures at various depths, have been of decided value to navigation as well as of theoretic interest.

The comparative warmth, as well as the onward flow of the Gulf stream, was noted by some of the earliest voyagers to this side of the Atlantic; and the restless curiosity of Benjamin Franklin led him to make as careful observations upon it on his trips to

and from Europe as his means permitted. His common sense saw how helpful this current might be to ships, and he urged captains to use the thermometer to ascertain when they reached it and to enable them to keep within its influence when going east or to steer clear of it in coming west.

Lieutenant Maury, who was the founder of hydrographic science, used such temperature memoranda as were available in his examination of ocean currents. By following his directions shipmasters of half a century ago shortened the voyage between North America and England by ten days, that from New York to California by about 45 days, and that from England to Australia and back by two months. Heland Hansen, the Norwegian geographer, declares that the profit from the use of Maury's charts by British owners on the East India route alone amounted to \$10,000,000 yearly. Latterly the usefulness of the thermometer in indicating the neighborhood of ice has been emphasized among mariners.—Harper's Weekly.

Woman's Power at Washington Shown in Many Ways

Only those who have given the subject close consideration and have been familiar with it personally can have even a remote idea of the power of the women connected with a presidential administration, meaning the wives of the president, vice-president and the cabinet officers. This power of the women first began to be marked in President Andrew Jackson's time and it has continued almost unabated up to the present hour. It is an unseen power. It is not proclaimed from the house tops. It contributed, according to the best authorities, to the downfall of Benjamin Harrison's administration.

It takes some time for the wives of the cabinet officers to reach a fair footing with the wives of the president and vice-president and among themselves. They come from different sections of the country and must accustom themselves to a vastly different environment, the official life of Washington. In a thousand little ways and in as many big ways they can make or mar, help or hurt, hasten or retard the policy of a president's administration. They raised old Joe in Jackson's time by attempting to boycott the wife of a cabinet officer, Mrs. Eaton; but Old Hickory, though not a ladies' man himself, stood valiantly and gallantly beside Mr. and Mrs. Eaton and declared that the wives of his other cabinet officers shouldn't rule his administration—"No, not by the Eternal!" Jackson's favorite phrase in negating a proposition.

Coal Supply to Last Thousands of Years.

The known coal fields of the United States embrace a total area, according to the United States geological survey, about 32,000 square miles, to which may be added something more than 160,000 square miles of which little is known, but which may contain workable coal, and about 32,000 square miles where the coal lies under heavy cover, and is not considered available under present conditions.

The supply of coal before mining began is estimated to have been 3,076,204,000,000 short tons, of which 1,922,979,000,000 tons were believed to be easily accessible and 1,153,225,000,000 short tons to be either so deep or the beds so thin that they are accessible only with difficulty. Classified according to the character of the coal, the original supply consisted of 21,000,000,000 short tons of anthracite, 1,661,457,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, 650,157,000,000 tons of subbituminous coal and 743,590,000,000 tons of lignite, the supply of bituminous coal being somewhat more than that of all other grades combined.

The total production of coal to the close of 1911 has amounted to 2,270,798,737 short tons of anthracite and 6,468,773,690 tons of bituminous coal, or an aggregate of 8,739,572,427 tons. This total production to the close of 1911 represents, including the waste of coal mining, an exhaustion of the beds equal to 14,181,980,000 short tons, or something less than 0.5 per cent. of the original supply. In other words, the quantity of coal still remaining to be mined amounts to 3,062,022,020,000 short tons, or a little more than 99.5 per cent. of the original supply. The annual rate of exhaustion at the present time as represented by the production in 1910 and 1911 is .025 per cent. of the supply. The quantity of coal still in the ground at the close of 1910 was 6,000 times the production of that year, or, estimating a half ton of coal lost for every ton recovered, the supply is equivalent to 4,000 times the present annual rate of exhaustion.

Government Printing Office Issues Big "Check List."

What is declared by literary experts to be one of the most remarkable documents ever published by the government has just been issued by the government printing office. The publication, known as the "Check List," records every publication of the government from its foundation down to and including 1909. The work is a voluminous document and contains more than 1,800 pages.

Approximately fifteen years were required in its preparation. The work was done by Miss Mary A. Hartwell, an assistant to August Donath, superintendent of documents.

The "Check List" will be placed in every important library in the United States.

KITCHENS OF ROMAN WOMEN

Were Much More Luxuriously Fitted Out Than Are the Average Ones of Today.

While the housewife today prides herself, and with reason, on the equipment and conveniences of her establishment, she need not think that centuries ago other women in other lands were not equally well provided. Indeed, the kitchens of Roman women were much more luxuriously fitted out than are most kitchens of today.

Now, in the days when the Roman empire was at its height, if you went into the culinary department of an elegant establishment you would find saucepans lined with silver and pails of various description richly inlaid with arabesques in silver and shovels that were handsomely and intricately carved. Egg frames, too, that would cook 20 eggs at once, and pastry molds shaped like shells, an infinite assortment of gridirons, frying pans, cheese graters, and tart dishes.

The toilet table of the Roman women were well supplied in the same lavish fashion. Ivory combs, perfumes, cosmetics, hairpins, even an elaborate hair net of gold, has been recently unearthed. Safety pins, too, which have for a long time been considered a strictly modern invention, could be found on their tables. But they had no brushes nor any glass mirrors, the kind they used being of silver or other white metals.

The ancient world was rich also in surgical instruments, and those recently found at Pompeii deprive modern science of the credit of more than one invention.

Vision of School Children.

An examination of forty children from two public schools in New York city shows some striking results. The forty pupils examined were the worst that could be found in the two schools, eighteen of them being so stupid that they were in ungraded classes, eleven were so stupid that they required three terms to do the work of one term, and eleven were delinquent. All of the forty children had defective vision. They were fitted with proper glasses, and after six months it was found that thirty-two of them had made astonishing progress. These thirty-two were under as many different teachers. A report of this work has been made to the board of education, recommending that the entire care of the school children, mental, moral and physical, be vested in one department with a single head and that that should be the board of education; that a sufficient number of doctors be trained to deal with all defects of school children who are at present in the category of ungraded, backward or disciplinary cases; that any child whose work is unsatisfactory for one term should be examined and all defects of structure and habit corrected as far as possible.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

The Successful Hostess.

I once knew a hostess who gave glorious parties with wonderful music, refreshments and flowers that transformed her home into Titania's court. But when this girl entertained there was always a long row of bashful boys who sat alone on a window seat, afraid to speak to any girl. This went on for two evenings, but at the third party a halt was called and the girl tried a new plan. She would go up to some blushing, painfully embarrassed boy, and showing him a book or a picture, would get him away from his mates. Then, after a pleasant chat she would leave him, reassured and confident and quite equal to conversing with the young girl whom the thoughtful hostess would leave in her own place. So this girl's parties were always successful, for every one had a marvelous time, even the girl herself; which sounds almost impossible unless you have tried her way. Her good time came to her because she knew that her guests were enjoying themselves.—Christian Herald.

Jury Knew Him.

The jury of mountaineers that returned the quaint verdict reported in the Boston Journal were evidently more impressed by the evidence in the case than by the character of the defendant.

The trial was held in a sparsely settled district of West Virginia. It was the first case for the majority of the members of the jury, and they sat for hours arguing and disputing in the bare little room at the rear of the courtroom. At last they straggled back to their places, and the foreman, a lean, gaunt fellow with a solemn countenance, announced the verdict.

"The jury don't think that he done it, for we allow he wa'n't there, but we think he would have done it if he'd had the chance."—Youth's Companion.

Also a Great Master.

The persons in the gallery who were most impressed with the exhibition of the pictures lent by J. Pierpont Morgan were two small girls, one eight and the other ten years of age. Uncertainly they spelled out the names of the paintings, which conveyed very little; and they were truly moved, of course, by the dashing Duchess of Devonshire and the small Princess by Velazquez, and the wonderfully engaging young lady by the unknown Spanish painter. Lastly they came to the portrait of Mr. Morgan himself, and from this they appeared directly to the attendant on guard.

"Please, sir," they asked, "did Mr. Morgan paint all these pictures?" The guard was a true gentleman. "Not all," he answered.



Mrs. Youngwife—"Charley's covered the table-cloth with fruit and coffee stains; it's my very best cloth, and because I spoke of it at breakfast, he slammed the door and he—he—he didn't kiss me goodby."

Anty Drudge—"Never mind, dearie, don't cry. Get a cake of Fels-Naptha Soap. It'll take every stain away with a little cool or lukewarm water."

The right way to clean clothes is to wash them with Fels-Naptha Soap in cool or lukewarm water. No boiling or hard rubbing to weaken the fabric. Fels-Naptha won't harm the most delicate fabrics.

Just wet the clothes, soap with Fels-Naptha, roll and soak for a few minutes in cool or lukewarm water. Rub lightly, rinse and hang on the line. Easy, isn't it? And the clothes will be clean, too.

Follow directions on the Red and Green Wrapper.

Fels & Co., Philadelphia.

Classified Advertisements.

Dentistry.

J. S. MYERS, J. E. MYERS
Westminster, Md. New Windsor, Md.

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

DR. J. W. HELM,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.
I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.
Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.
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Fire and Storm INSURANCE

Why agree to buy Insurance without knowing what it will cost? Do you buy anything else that way?

Why give your Note, with the hope that you will not be assessed high on it?

Why not buy Insurance as you buy other things—at a known price?

There is no better Insurance in the World than that provided by a policy in the Home Ins. Co., of New York.

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The Carroll Record

—WILL—

Bring You Buyers

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

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI.—Second Quarter, For
May 11, 1913.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xli, 25-40.
Memory Verses, 39, 40—Golden Text,
I Pet. v, 5—Commentary Prepared by
Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Pharaoh's third day birthday party of last lesson (xl, 20-23) suggests other third day incidents, and there are many, all pointing anointed eyes to the greatest of all third day events, His resurrection from the dead with all its benefits to believers to be fully enjoyed at our resurrection from the dead.

Now we have a third year story of sudden and marvelous exaltation from a dungeon to a throne, from a place of darkness and suffering to the most prominent place in the power of Pharaoh to grant, for we read, "It came to pass at the end of two full years" (xli, 1). Two years of forgetfulness on the part of the butler, two years of continued humiliation for Joseph, and then "it was enough," God's time of deliverance for His faithful servant had come.

Pharaoh's dreams, which all the wise men of Egypt could not interpret, led the butler to remember his faults and to speak to Pharaoh of the prisoner, the young Hebrew who was servant to the captain of the guard and who could and did correctly interpret dreams (xli, 9-13). Then was Joseph made to run out of the dungeon, having shaved himself and changed his raiment probably with more haste than he had ever done in his life before (verse 14 margin). If the messenger told Joseph why he was wanted we may imagine that possibly Joseph had visions of deliverance near at hand. As he stood before Pharaoh the king said that he had dreamed a dream which no one could interpret, but he had heard that Joseph could understand and interpret dreams.

In his reply Joseph acknowledged God, saying: "It is not in me. God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace" (verses 15, 16). Pharaoh then told Joseph his two dreams and added, "I told this unto the magicians, but there was none that could declare it unto me" (verse 24). We may easily imagine Joseph lifting up his heart to God as he listened to the king's recital of his dreams.

What a picture—a man who had been shut away from the world and all the wisdom of the world for years in the presence of a great king, but more consciously in the presence of the King of kings and in communion with Him and therefore knowing what all the wisdom of this world could not teach him! We see the same great lesson in the case of Daniel and his friends, for when all the wisdom of Babylon could neither tell the king his dream nor interpret the dream when he told it nor read even four words written by God Daniel by the Spirit of God could do all. The modern scholarship, so called, or the wisdom of this world is just as helpless today to understand the things of God, for they can only be known by the Spirit of God (I Cor. ii, 11). Joseph being a man in whom the Spirit of God was, he could by the Spirit interpret the dream to the king and saw as he told the king that God was showing Pharaoh what He was about to do.

He also told Pharaoh that inasmuch as the dream was doubted it was because the thing was established by God and that He would shortly bring it to pass (verse 32). The king was so impressed by the supernatural power in this man that he at once promoted him to the highest place of power, saying, "Only in the throne will I be greater than thou" (verses 39, 40). Could anything be more thrilling than such words as those of verses 41 to 45 addressed by such a king to a man just out of prison? Read carefully and try and grasp the situation—yesterday in the dungeon, where he had been for years; today next to the king, ruler over all Egypt, clothed with royal apparel, riding in the second chariot, every knee bowing to him, and no one able to do anything without his permission! Consider his new name signifying "The man to whom secrets are revealed," and see him married to a princess (verse 45, margin).

Is it any wonder that he called his first son Manasseh, saying, "God hath made me forget all my toil," and his second Ephraim, saying, "God hath caused me to be fruitful in the land of my affliction?" (Verses 51, 52). And he was an Israelite! Oh, how the suggestions crowd in concerning Him to whom Nathaniel said, "Rabbi, thou art the Son of God. Thou art the King of Israel" (John i, 49). Then how wonderful that Joseph was just thirty years old! (Verse 46. Compare Luke ii, 23.) He was seventeen when his brethren sold him (xxxvii, 2), so he had thirteen years of suffering. But he lived to be 110 (l, 26), so he had eighty years of exaltation, long enough to forget a lot of hard things. What will an eternity of glory mean compared with our brief time of trial here?

Some of Miss Habershon's typical suggestions on this chapter are his being raised up from the prison, his being filled with the Spirit, his dependence upon God, his wisdom, his authority, every knee bowing to him; his glory, his fruitfulness (Ecc. iv, 14; John v, 19, 20; xv, 5; xii, 24; Acts ii, 24; x, 38; Col. ii, 3; Phil. ii, 10; Isa. ix, 6, 7; III, 11; Heb. iii, 6). Joseph alone had control of the corn. All had to go to him, and all countries came (John vi, 38; II, 5; Amos viii, 11; Isa. xlix, 6).

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For Week Beginning May 11, 1913.

Topic—"Love not the world."—I John ii, 15-25. Edited by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

The command of the apostle John, "Love not the world," must be rightly understood before it can be properly obeyed. It cannot mean that we are not to admire the beautiful things in the physical world which God has made, for they speak of His existence and His glory, nor does it mean that we are not to be interested in the affairs of the world, nor in its people. We are enjoined to be "not slothful in business," and it is declared that godliness has the promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come.

It is the kingdom of the world which is sinful as opposed to the kingdom of God. It is the carnal world which demands a supreme love, one that even excludes love for God and all that is pure and holy and right. There is a proper love for the world and a false love for the world. It is against the latter that John warns all Christians. We are not to make a god of worldly pleasure, of worldly ambition, of worldly business, and to devote our lives to any one or all of them to the exclusion of love for God and love for humanity.

The "love of the world" is incompatible with the love of God. "If any man love the world the love of the Father is not in him." John is the apostle of love, and he rightly assumes that we must and will love something. This is characteristic of the human heart. But there can only be one supreme love in each heart and life. If we love the world supremely we cannot rightly love God, for He demands supremacy. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." No more can you love God and the world.

The heart surrendered to the foibles and tinsels of the world of sin can have no place in it for love to God. Yet there should be no question as to the location of our affections. Can the love of worldliness compensate us for the loss of love to God, who created us and loves us and has redeemed us by the precious blood of His only begotten Son?

"The love of the world" is forbidden on the ground of its transitoriness. "The world passeth away and the lust thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." We leave the world or the world leaves us. It is transitory, but for a day. The man who panders to the lusts of life comes to a time when they fall upon him.

He becomes sated, and his heart becomes cold and barren, and love is crushed out, a deplorable condition—a human heart with no power to love and no place for love! How different with love to God. It increases as life advances; its blessings ever become greater, and it abides forever! At death we cannot take the world with us. It becomes a shadow and a vanity. But at death God takes us to Him, and in perfect love we abide with Him forever. Since we must love God or the world, there should be no question as to our choice, since such tremendous and eternal issues are involved in our choice. "Love not the world," but "love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul, mind and strength."

The young especially must ever be warned against the seductive influences of worldliness. Many hopeful beginnings in the Christian life are marred and blighted by the insidious influences of the world. This warning is especially necessary today when the line of demarcation between the church and the world is not so decided as it once was.

The church is in the world and the world in the church as never before. But there is only one course for the true follower of Christ. Worldliness must be avoided, even at the sacrifice of seeming pleasure, desirable associates and temporary gain. The Christian cannot afford to compromise with the world to the slightest extent, else he will soon find that he is a worldling and not a Christian.

BIBLE READINGS.

Jdg. xvi, 4-21; Ex. xx, 1-6; Deut. vi, 4, 5; Prov. i, 10-19; Jv. 25-27; Eccl. ii, 1-11; Matt. v, 24; xvi, 24-28; Luke xii, 13-21; Rom. xii, 1, 2; Heb. xi, 13-16; Rev. xviii, 1-8.

In Egypt.

The baby Christian Endeavor society in Egypt is at Port Said. It is only a few weeks old, but is a lusty infant. Now from Port Said to the Sudan nearly a thousand miles up the Nile, Christian Endeavor dots the cities and villages of this ancient land. Port Said used to have the reputation of being the wickedest city in the world. It is now one of the most law abiding, May Christian Endeavor hasten its regeneration.

Miss Roxy Martin is now the president.

Welcome the Stranger.

Many strangers receiving the following card from some member of the lookout committee of Bethany Presbyterian society, Philadelphia, Pa., are persuaded to make the society their spiritual home. The invitation reads:

"You are cordially invited to attend the prayer meeting of the society, held every Sunday evening at 6:30 in the Endeavor room. Come and enjoy the meeting with us, feeling entirely at liberty to participate therein."—Lookout Committee.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

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

ALCOHOL TO REMEDY DISEASE

Medical Men No Longer Place Same Dependence on Liquor to Cure—Does Not Bring Health.

A great change has taken place the past few years in the minds of medical men regarding the value of alcohol as a remedy in disease. In the hospitals of the United States its use has been diminished one-half to two-thirds the past ten years. Some hospitals have abandoned its use altogether. Medical men no longer place the same dependence on alcohol as a remedy in sickness; some have entirely dropped it from their list of remedies.

What has brought about this change? Scientific experiments and studies have demonstrated that alcohol does not do what was claimed for it. It does not bring health to the sick man. It produces a feeling of health in sickness for the same reason that it causes a feeling of wealth in poverty. It produces mental paralysis, or a state of partial unconsciousness. For this reason the poor man, although poorer, is less conscious of his poverty, and the sick man, even though seriously ill, is less conscious of his condition. Alcohol tears down the danger signals nature wisely erects along the pathway of transgression.

Alcohol is not merely a narcotic poison, a deadener, it is also an irritant, and as such does injury to every tissue with which it is brought in contact. Under its narcotic influence the injury resulting from the irritation is not appreciated. For instance, alcohol is taken to relieve in dyspepsia the unpleasant symptoms associated with an irritable stomach. While it paralyzes the nerve terminals of the stomach, and thus affords relief from the local symptoms, it increases the irritation, or aggravates the condition which is responsible for the unwelcome symptoms. Naturally, when the narcotic effect has worn off the abused and much injured organ cries out louder than before, and another dose is again demanded to afford relief. In this manner the desire for alcohol is often created and maintained. The person is under the delusion that he is improving, while the local condition is constantly becoming more serious.—D. H. Kress, M. D.

ENEMY OF THE TAX PAYERS

Large Proportion of Crimes Concealed in Saloons and Committed by Liquor Drinkers.

The statement of Prof. John A. Nicholls as to the condition that exists in every tax-paying community ought to be posted in large letters over the door of the tax office, and printed in red ink on every tax receipt: "The liquor traffic is the direct enemy of the tax-payer of the land. Is it common sense to license a man to sell liquor and then lock up another man for buying it, and afterwards tax the people to take care of him?" It has been made so clear by many competent authorities that a large proportion of crimes are not only concealed and plotted in the saloons, but are committed under the influence of drink, that every tax-payer and every voter should be able to see the direct relation between his use of the ballot and the amount of his taxes. If he will persist in complicating the social and economic problem by voting for the legalized liquor traffic, he must take the consequences in the payment of high taxes for the support of those institutions which the drink evil makes necessary.

Bad for Bones.

Dr. Lane of London, one of the leading experts in the treatment of bones, has made it possible to hold fragments of broken bones together with metal plates which are attached by means of screws. He has observed that in the case of persons accustomed to use alcohol the bone tissues are so soft and friable that the screws do not hold well. As he said to a representative of Good Health, "A drunkard's bones are rotten; they are not good for anything. Whatever alcohol may be good for, it certainly is bad for bones."

The Incentive.

Religion is the incentive in human life that compelled man to achieve all these things; the fire that burned in his inner life and would not let him remain content with his animal condition, but made him ever climb and struggle and aspire to something nobler.—Rev. E. S. Hodgins, Unitarian, Los Angeles.

Dictum of a Grand Jury.

This grand jury is greatly impressed with the fact that the saloon remains, as it always has been, a deadly corrupting influence on our youth; a mighty hindrance to happy development of the industrial classes; a blight on the prospects of the youth and of the leisure classes; a center of vice and corrupting influence in politics; and produces a paralyzing effect upon the administration of law.—From the Report of Grand Jury of Hennepin County, Minnesota, at Minneapolis, April 27, 1911.

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. WELDMAN, 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

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, hogs and poultry sent free.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.



TO MAKE ENGLISH PANCAKES

Breakfast Dish That is Both Wholesome and Acceptable to Most Delicate Stomach.

Separate the yolks and whites of two eggs. Beat the latter to a stiff froth, and set aside in a cool place. Beat the yolks with two heaping tablespoonsful of sugar; add, by degrees, six ounces of fine flour and one cupful of cream or milk. Add a pinch of salt. When all is well beaten to a perfectly smooth batter, stir in lightly the whites of the eggs. Put a tablespoonful of good dripping in the frying pan and when it is hot enough (i. e., when steam rises from the pan) drop in the batter, enough to quite spread over pan, and when it is browned on one side turn and brown the other side. Some cooks manage to turn pancakes by dexterously tossing them in it as they fall, but the use of a broad knife is more to be recommended. When cooked, roll up the pancake, sprinkle with sugar, and put it into the oven till the rest are cooked. Serve piping hot and always send to table with a cut lemon to squeeze over them, as this not only makes the pancakes more tasty but more easily digested. The above quantities will make seven or eight pancakes.

VALUABLE HINT ON SEWING

Little Tip That Will Make Sewing of Lace Around Circular Piece of Cloth Easy.

For sewing lace around a circular piece of cloth, some preparation of the lace is necessary. Here is one woman's way: Roll the lace into a tight roll and sew down the end with a few basting threads. Stand the roll in a shallow dish of warm water just deep enough to cover the edge that is to be sewed on the goods; let it stand in the water three or four minutes; if left too long the water will soak up and wet the whole roll, which is not desired. When the edge for half an inch or so (on wide lace) or as deep as desired, is well wet, take out of the water and leave in the roll until thoroughly dry. When it is dry and unrolled the edge which was in the water will have shrunk so the lace will curve around and lend itself readily to the round edge of the goods, requiring no furling on, as otherwise would have to be done.

Economical Suggestions.

The best and simplest way of testing silk is to cut off a small piece of the silk and burn it. If it burns out quickly, leaving a clear, crisp, gray ash, the silk is pure; but if it smolders and leaves a heavy reddish-brown ash it has been treated with chemicals and will not wear well.

If a piece of elastic is used to lace up the back of the corsets, instead of the ordinary lace, wearers will find great ease, as the elastic expands freely with every movement of the body, giving greater comfort, also making them wear much longer.

When a dark serge suit or dress has become shiny looking with wear sponge it with hot vinegar and press it in the usual way. No odor of vinegar will remain, the shine will disappear and the articles will be much improved in appearance. The vinegar will leave no stain.

Queen Mums.

Create one-half cup butter with one cup sugar; add two eggs well beaten; sift three cups flour with three teaspoons baking powder and add to the other mixture alternately with one scant cup milk. Bake in buttered pans 25 minutes.



"Yes, our new wagon's a Studebaker—the only kind we KNOW"

"The Studebaker idea has been in our family for sixty years. We have never thought of buying any other kind of a wagon."

"It's true, we're continually being offered other wagons costing a little less, with lots of promises as to what they will do. But we know in our family what a Studebaker will do. A few dollars difference in price doesn't mean much. It's the service a wagon gives that we consider most."

"Long service for a fair price means more every time than short service for a few dollars less."

"That's why we stick to Studebaker—and 'Stick to Studebaker' is a pretty good motto for a man who uses wagons."

"Studebaker wagons are built of good stuff. They're made right by people who've had years and years of experience in making them right—people who are trusted the world over."

"Studebaker wagons last, because they're made to last." "Look out for the dealer who tells you his wagon is just as good as a Studebaker. That's my advice after a good deal of experience—and the experience of all of my people. You get a Studebaker and you've got a safe investment."

See our Dealer or write us.

STUDEBAKER South Bend, Ind.
NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER
MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

1913 Almanac FREE



Lousy Hens

are never profitable. They cannot lay when tortured night and day by lice and mites. Dust the hens with
Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer 25c and 50c
to exterminate the body lice, and paint or spray the roosts and nests with
Pratt's Liquid Lice Killer 25c, 50c and \$1
to sweeten them up and destroy mites. That means bigger profits.
"Your money back if it fails."
Sold by dealers everywhere, or

For Sale by the following Dealers

- Reindollar Bros. & Co., Taneytown.
- Samuel Ott, Taneytown.
- J. A. Kump, Kump.
- E. O. Cash, Middleburg.
- O. A. Haines, Silver Run.
- J. McKelip, Taneytown.
- Chas. E. H. Shriner, Taneytown.
- N. T. Bennett, New Windsor.
- E. R. Englar, Linwood.
- F. M. Snader, Frizellburg.
- L. E. Stauffer, Union Bridge.

THE Packard Piano IS THE BEST

People can talk about which piano is the best, but anyone who wishes to know the truth about the matter, has only to compare the PACKARD, 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 PACKARD Pianos is a REVELATION to all.

BIRELY'S PALACE OF MUSIC, Frederick, Maryland.

Lentil Omelet.
Cook half a gill of lentils in stock or salted water till tender and drain them. Melt two tablespoonsful of butter in a saucepan, fry in it a peeled, minced shallot, put in the lentils, and fry for a few minutes. Moisten with two or three tablespoonsful of brown sauce, season with pepper and salt, and keep hot.

Break six eggs into a basin, beat up well with two tablespoonsful of milk or cream, season with salt or pepper, and pour into an omelet pan containing about two tablespoonsful of butter (hot). Stir over the fire with a fork till the mixture begins to set. Spread the cooked lentils over the omelet and fold in the sides. It it take color, a nice golden brown, and turn out carefully into a hot dish. A little tomato sauce may be poured round the base of the dish if liked.

Inference Obvious.
Lord Rossmore, author of "Things I Can Tell," used sometimes to "make a night of it" with Jimmy Davis, and on one occasion slept at Davis' house after a somewhat late carousal. Ringing his bell in the morning, it was answered by William, the butler, and the following colloquy ensued: "Good morning, William," I said briskly. "Good morning, my lord." "Quite early, isn't it?" "Well—not so early, my lord." "H'm, I thought it was. Anyhow, I'll get up and have some breakfast. I suppose nobody's down yet?" "Oh, yes, my lord, your brother and Lord Mandeville have breakfasted some time ago." "Bother them. I thought I'd be first. What did they have, William?" "Smoked 'adock, my lord." "Did they?" I cried. "What a drunkard's breakfast! What do you think I had better have, William?" He eyed me coldly, but not unkindly, and then said with marked meaning, "Smoked 'adock, my lord."

A Love Story.
Prof. Henri Bergson, at a dinner in New York, talked of love with that gay and sparkling philosophy which has made him famous in Europe. "Love, in the sense of passion," he said, "love does not live long. There's a little fable about love which has a deal of truth in it." "Love, so the fable runs, bent over a beautiful maiden, when Cynicism sneered and said: "Oh, yes, her eyes are stars, and her mouth is a rose, but twenty years hence she will be fat and round-backed, with a double chin, just like her mother. You, though—ha, ha, ha!—you, though, will be blind eh?" "No," Love answered, calmly. "I simply shan't be there to see."

Stocking Holes.
Very often holes are worn in stockings by the points of tacks or even of clinched tacks in the heels of shoes, uncovered by worn lining, also the linings on the sides may be rough and worn. Cut a piece of close-textured goods the right shape and paste over the roughness. A very good and cheap paste is made by mixing a little flour and water on a plate and cooking just till the flour color disappears, stirring all the time.

Blanquet of Veal.
Remove the bone from a brisket of veal, chop into small pieces and fry. Brown a chopped onion and a little flour in a saucepan and add the fried veal with a little water, some green onions, parsley, thyme, cloves and garlic. Add half a cup green peas, and when all is thoroughly cooked add the yolks of two eggs beaten in water.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Jacob Messinger, of this district, is ill with typhoid fever.

Miss Marie Granger, of Baltimore, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Pius Fink.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baumgardner, of Ortanna, Pa., visited Geo. W. Baumgardner, last week.

Miss Mary Arnold spent Saturday and Sunday in New Windsor with her cousin, Miss Naomi Lovell.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stem and Mr. and Mrs. Beard, of Baltimore, spent last Sunday with John W. Stouffer and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Friehofer, of Dayton, O., who suffered severely by the flood, are visiting Mrs. Friehofer's family here.

The Baltimore Daily American news route in Taneytown has changed hands, Leighton Reid having sold it to Bernard Arnold.

Mrs. Bennett, a sister of Mrs. P. S. Hiltnerick, died in Baltimore, this week, funeral services being held there, on Thursday. Burial at Thurmont.

Do not let your newspaper subscriptions drop through the Summer! A little reading and "keeping posted," pays better than work, very often.

John W. Eckard has taken the position in Riffe's grocery store, vacated by George Buffington who has accepted a position in Westminster.

Amos Basehoar and wife, of Littlestown, Pa., spent several days the first of the week with their daughter, Mrs. D. M. Mehring, and family.

Mrs. Guy A. Ourand, of Washington, and Miss Elizabeth Crapster, visited their home here, following attendance at their grand-father's funeral, on Monday.

Oliver T. Shoemaker and Samuel J. Renner have purchased automobiles, and joined the fleet. There are others reported to be considering like action.

Mrs. Helen Engelbrecht and Miss Joanna Kelley, will leave on Saturday morning, for Washington, D. C., to spend two weeks with friends and relatives.

Elmer W. Fleagle manager of Lenhard's Dept. Store, Philadelphia, Pa., has taken in as their cashier Miss Helen McGuigan, daughter of Edward McGuigan, of Harney, who has recently moved to Philadelphia.

On last Saturday, John W. and John D. Ohler killed two snakes on Monocacy bridge, at Bridgeport, which measured about six feet each, in length, while several larger ones escaped. It wasn't a good day for snakes, either.

Rev. L. B. Hafer has exchanged his team for a five-passenger car which he expects to use in pastoral work as well as on trips of longer distance. The machine has been used only part of one season and presents a fine appearance.

Work on the big condensed milk plant is going slowly, because of the delay in finishing the well. The long drain is well under way toward completion, and next week it is hoped that construction work will be commenced in earnest.

We have another and longer letter from Rev. D. Frank Garland, describing their experiences during the great flood in Dayton, but as it is simply a little more in detail than the one already published, we withhold it. Anyone personally interested can read it at our office.

On Tuesday, Mr. Darby, of Baltimore, representing the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, paid to Mrs. Emanuel Bair the sum of \$1006.38, being the full amount due on a policy of insurance carried by her husband. We are not in the habit of publishing such items, as news, but do so in this particular case to correct false report that is said to have some circulation.

An explosion occurred at the gas plant, on Thursday morning, which might have had more serious results. As it turned out, it was perhaps a fortunate occurrence. In emptying one of the large cans of carbide into the hopper, the two metals must have caused friction enough to produce a small spark; at any rate, the can exploded with a loud report, fortunately with only slight injuries to Charles L. Kuhns who was doing the work. Hereafter, the cans will be emptied over wood. There was no damage done to the plant itself.

We suggest to baseball "bell ringers" that they intellectualize their street cries a little. Somebody started wrong, and the cry has been consistently handed down in its purity. It is hardly worth while to add "p. m." to 2.30 or 3.30, for the most obvious reasons, so drop it. Also "vs." in baseball parlance, is simply a printers abbreviation for "versus" meaning against; it is no more proper, therefore, to use the letters "V. S." in a spoken announcement, than it would be to say "M. R." Johnson or "D. R." Smith, in designating a Mr. or a Dr. Let it go at this—"Baseball! Taneytown and New York, at 3.30!" Cut out the P. M. and the V. S. No charge for this.

GOOD QUALITY of material in Poultry Feeds is highly important, but to be perfect they must be properly balanced feeds. REIN-O-LA Poultry Feeds are such feeds.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co. 4-25-2t Advertisement.

Lutherans 16—Reformed 15.

An exciting, if not very scientific, game of baseball was played in Taneytown, on Thursday afternoon between teams representing the Lutheran and Reformed Sunday Schools. The first half of the game, due largely to the fine work of the battery of the Reformed team—the Hitchcock brothers—looked like a runaway match, the score standing 11 to 2 against the Lutherans, up to their half of the sixth inning. Then the Lutherans scored 3 runs and finally landed the game in an uphill fight.

The Reformed team, on the whole, did the best all around playing and accepted more chances than the Lutherans. The Hitchcock battery scored four of the runs and eight of the base hits credited to the team, and are evidently coming ball players who will make their mark.

The game was quite interesting, especially in the last three innings, notwithstanding numerous costly errors. A few of the players on both sides were "veterans," while most of them were in the amateur class. Taken as a whole, the game might have been worse, and furnished good sport, both to the players and to the large crowd on the grand stand.

The players were: Lutheran—Robert Clingan, c. and s. s.; Roy Phillips 1b.; Harold Mehring, c. and s. s.; Paul Fair 2b.; Alexander 3b.; Prof. Wilbur Koontz 2b.; Wilbur Fair c. f.; Ralph Young 1. f.; W. R. Motter and George Garner p. Reformed—Denver Hitchcock and C. G. Boyd p. and s. s.; Fern Hitchcock c.; L. Hitchcock 2b.; Ralph Sell 3b.; H. O. Harner 1. f.; Walter Fringer 1b.; Samuel C. Ott r. f.; Brown c. f. The score by innings was as follows:

Lutheran 1-1-0-0-0-3-7-2-2-16 Reformed 3-0-0-2-5-1-1-0-3-15

Struck out by Hitchcock 5; Motter 9; Garner 3. Base on balls Lutheran 6; Reformed 6. Left on bases Lutheran 6, Reformed 8. Base hits Lutheran 12, Reformed 11. Errors Lutheran 12, Reformed 8. Umpires, Clotworthy Birnie and Jack Crapster.

Social Party Near Emmitsburg.

(For the Record.) A very sociable surprise party was given Daniel Shorb, near Emmitsburg, by his many neighbors and friends, Thursday night, April 24, it being his 58th birthday. Mr. Shorb was preparing for bed when they began to arrive at about 7.30. When the crowd piled in on him he didn't know what else to say but "you have beat me this time; I must acknowledge you have got me sure." The evening was pleasantly spent in conversation by the older ones, and music rendered on the organ, while the younger ones engaged in dancing until a late hour, when refreshments were served in abundance. After which all wished Mr. Shorb many more happy birthdays, and all the guests returned to their homes having spent a very pleasant evening.

Those present were: Daniel Shorb and wife, John Eyer and wife, J. J. Ohler and wife, J. Bell and wife, George Shorb and wife, Charles Shorb and wife, Lewis Bell and wife, Jacob Topper and wife, Samuel Kugler and wife, Albert Dicken and wife, James Bovey and wife, Joe Topper and wife, George Warren and wife, Peter Bollinger and wife, Misses Bertha Warren, Florence Dieken, Mary Bergner, Irene Mullin, Ruth Oehlshuler, Grace Bollinger, Blanche McClellan, Carrie Baker, Ruth Topper, Ruth Ashbaugh, Mabel Ashbaugh, Susan Shorb, Mary Turner, Bruce Herring, Emma Shorb, Edith Warren, Bertha Shorb, Mary Shorb, Ida Harbaugh, Mary Harbaugh, Esther Wachter, Bessie Topper; Messrs. Quin Topper, Elmer Warren, Arlie Dieken, John Eyer, Arch Eyer, Charles Oehlshuler, Thomas White, Thomas Eyer, Walter Eyer, Albert Flenner, John Turner, Daniel Shorb, Jr., Harry Ashbaugh, Elroy Ashbaugh, James Bovey, Jr., Thomas Jings, Charles Shorb, Jr., William Shorb, Harry Rose, Roy Shorb, Allen Harbaugh, Roy Eyer, Morris Topper, Walter Warren, Roy Warren, Bert Topper; Burgess Miller and Charles Miller, of Waynesboro.

Mr. Shorb received a number of postals and some very nice presents: two boxes of cigars and a box of 58 new Lincoln pennies, one for every year old.

GOOD WAY TO DO BUSINESS.

R. S. McKinney Sells Reliable Remedy at Half Price and Guarantees a Cure. When one can buy gold dollars for fifty cents, it is a good time to purchase.

In ordering a 50c bottle of Dr. Howard's celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at 25 cents, R. S. McKinney is giving one of the greatest trade chances ever offered to the people of Taneytown. Even though offered at half-price for introductory purposes the specific is sold under a guarantee to cure or the money will be refunded.

If food does not digest well, if there is gas or pain in the stomach, if the tongue is coated and the breath bad, if there is constipation and straining, Dr. Howard's specific will cure you. If it does not, you have druggist R. S. McKinney's personal guarantee to return your money.

Dr. Howard's specific gives quick relief and makes permanent cures of constipation, dyspepsia and all liver troubles.

These are strong statements, but R. S. McKinney is giving his customers a chance to prove their truth at just half the regular price—sixty doses for 25 cents. If they are not found true, all you have to do is to ask for your money.

A Musical Social.

(For the Record.) Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Valentine gave a musical social, on Saturday evening, in honor of their cousin, Mrs. Burns, of Alaska. Music was furnished by Misses Ellen Valentine, on the piano; Miss Lillie Baumgardner and Mr. Stangle, on the violin, and Mr. Valentine, cornet. Twenty guests were present. After refreshments were served, all departed at a late hour thanking Mr. and Mrs. Valentine for a delightful evening.

On Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wilhide and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Valentine and daughter, Mrs. Burns and Mrs. H. Deberry, took an automobile ride to Gettysburg to view the battle ground; they report having had a fine day. Mrs. Burns was more than delighted to see the place.

Cure For Stomach Disorders.

Disorders of the stomach may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Many very remarkable cures have been effected by these tablets. Sold by all dealers. Advertisement.

Senate May Break With Wilson.

Washington, April 30.—A break between President Wilson and the United States Senate is threatened because of his failure to accord to many of the Senators the courtesy they believe to be due them in the selection of Federal officials. Clouds have been collecting for weeks. Only in the last few days have those anxious that the Administration should sail over placid seas commenced to fear the tornado.

It is not from individual Senators that information can be secured of the strained relations that are developing between Congress and the President. The members are more than anxious that all should appear serene, hoping that no uproar will develop to mar the harmony they think should exist between the President and the Senate. The Senators have, however, threshed over their grievances with friends in Congress and with other Senators and the information they impart is sent to the public.

Senator Smith of Maryland is conspicuous among those whom the President has slighted. He is, however, not the only one. Other Senators are complaining. In some instances appointments have been made on the recommendation of Congressmen without the Senator being consulted. In other cases not even the Congressmen have been taken into the confidence of the Administration, the appointments having been made apparently on the recommendations of other people not connected with official life.

All this the Senate feels as a slight upon its prestige and dignity imposed for the purpose of belittling the members in the estimation of the constituency they are chosen to represent. Feelings of resentment are said to extend to a dozen or more Democratic Senators. It would surprise no one if they would strike when the occasion that seems fitting should arrive, but in the meantime they are preserving a non-committal attitude.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"My sister's husband had an attack of rheumatism in his arm," writes a well known resident of Newton, Iowa. "I gave him a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment which he applied to his arm and on the next morning the rheumatism was gone." For chronic muscular rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all dealers. Advertisement.

The Has and the Are.

I'd rather be a Could Be, If I could not be an Are; For a Could Be is a May Be, With a chance of touching par. I'd rather be a Has Been Than a Might Have Been, by far; For a Might Have Been has never been, But a Has was once an Are.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned Executor of Mary Anna Jones, deceased, will sell at public sale, in Harney, Md., on

SATURDAY, MAY 24th., 1913, at 12 o'clock, m., sharp, the following personal property:

THREE BEDSTEADS, one a single bed, and others double; 1 dressing bureau, 1 wardrobe, 1 good organ, bookcase, 2 four legged tables, kitchen table, wash stand, 3 lamp stands, 4 rocking chairs, 7 wood seat chairs, kitchen cupboard, lounge and cover, commode, hat rack, 2 chests, 24-hour mantle clock, 2 alarm clocks, large mirror, antique mirror, 2 wigs, 2 feather beds, 2 chairs, 2 pictures, 2 screen doors, No. 7 cook stove and pipe, parlor self-feeder coal stove, 6 sheets, 17 pillow cases, 2 pillow shams, 8 table cloths, 5 napkins, 2 towels, 2 feather pillows, table cover, 4 stand covers, 5 lace window curtains, 2 bed curtains, 200-yds. gingham and calico by the yard, 3 hand baskets, satchel, 100 books, consisting of several full sets by the best authors; 40-yds. carpet, 15-yds. matting, lot of oilcloth, lot of wool yarn, 2 lamps, wash bowl and pitcher, lot of dusters, 1 buggy, 2 new lard cans and jars, coffee mill, sausage grinder, lot of jellies and preserves, lot jarred fruit, wash boiler, lot dried apples, hams, shoulders and sides by the pound; lot of soap, lot buckets, iron pots, &c. garden rake, hoes, shovel, &c. 2 barrels, 3 tubs, snow shovel, 3 meat benches, lot cut wood, and many articles not mentioned.

TERMS: All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchasers to give their notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

JONES OHLER, Wm. T. Smith, Auct. Executor. 5-2-2t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned as administrator of Charles Wesley Winemiller, will sell at public sale on the premises, on the Taneytown and Bruceville road, on

SATURDAY, MAY 17th., 1913, at 12 o'clock, the following described personal property:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor Organ, 2 bedsteads and bedding, writing desk, 40 yards of carpet, 1 churn, lot of chairs, mirrors, stands, tubs and buckets, queensware and glassware, lamps, lot of brooms, jars, 3 barrels, etc.

THREE HEAD OF HOGS, two are sows, one will farrow soon, the other a boar; 1 good buggy, 1 old buggy, 1 set buggy harness, lot of harness, 1 spring wagon, 1 runabout, 1 sled, lot of dusters, 1 buggy, 200 yds. buggy jacks, 2 plows, 1 harrow, lot of forks and shovels, griststone, pump, push cart, cutting box, straw knife, corn drag, crowbar, lantern, sewing mill, sewing horse, 1 corn sheller, iron kettle and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS: All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash; on sums above \$5.00 a credit of six months will be given on note with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

GEORGE H. WINEMILLER, Administrator.

Also, at the same time and place, I will offer a lot of Household Furniture, Farming Implements and Carpenter Tools, on the above terms.

4-18-5t GEO. H. WINEMILLER.

CHICKENS will not unbalance their feeds by picking out the grain that most appeals to them if you use REIN-O-LA Poultry Mash—a perfect feed for poultry.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co. 4-25-2t Advertisement.

Milton University

(Incorporated under the Laws of Maryland) 310 W. Hoffman St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Offers complete courses in residence (day and night classes) and by correspondence during twelve months in the year for all Civil Service positions, and at rates far below those charged by other teaching schools; also Shorthand and Business Subjects.

Strong Courses in Languages, Mathematics and Sciences, Pharmacy, Chemistry, etc., leading to diploma and degree. For particulars, address The President, 310 W. Hoffman St., Baltimore, Md. 4-18-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

SPRINGERS 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, Highest Price. All kinds of poultry wanted. Squabs, 24 to 25c per pair. Good Calves, 8c, 50¢ for delivering.—SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50¢ for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER. 6-10-12

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for country produce. Chickens, Eggs, Calves—50¢ for delivering calves.—Farmers' Produce Co., C. A. Fox, Mgr., Taneytown. 4-11-3-tf

BIG LOT BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS. Prices \$2.98 to \$7.00. Young Men's 3-piece Suits from \$8.00 to \$45.00. Tailor-made Suits, \$10.00 up to \$60.00.—HARRIS BROS. & COHEN, Littlestown, Pa.

FOR ALL KINDS OF Swings, Churns, Butter Workers, New Holland Mill Plates, address the Washing Machine man, or phone him—L. K. BURELY, Middleburg. 5-2-2t

FOR SALE—Fresh Holstein Heifer.—J. ROY KEEFER, Silver Run, Md.

EXTRA BIG LINE SHOES and Oxfords for Men, Ladies, Boys and Children. The well known Packard, John Mitchell, Signet & Selz, Crosset, etc. All kinds and all prices.—HARRIS BROS. & COHEN, Littlestown, Pa.

SWEET POTATO SPROUTS for sale by HOWARD MATS, near Mayberry, R. D. No. 11. 5-2-2t

NOTICE is hereby given to all who have been hauling rubbish on my land along the Railroad that it must be positively stopped at once.—CALVIN T. FRINGER.

THANKS—I thank the person or persons who had taken my three guineas, about three weeks ago, for sending them home with their wings clipped off.—LLOYD S. LAMBERT.

LOST.—Lap Robe, between my place and J. H. Lambert's. Finder please return for reward.—CHAS. G. BAUMGARDNER.

THE LUTHERAN Y. P. M. Society will hold a Potato Chip Sale at the home of Mary Reindollar, Saturday afternoon.

GET YOUR BICYCLE, Bicycle Sundries and bicycle repairing, done at—J. T. WANTZ'S. 5-2-4t

FOR SALE, about 5 tons good mixed hay.—GUY HAINES, near Tyrone.

SIX BERKSHIRE PIGS for sale by JERE J. GARNER, near Taneytown.

VACUUM CLEANERS for sale and rent. Clean your carpets with less work.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co.

THE COST OF STORM Insurance will be slightly higher after May 10—an addition of 25c per \$1000., on Barns and out-buildings. A further advance is likely to be made, almost any time.—P. B. EXGLAR, Agt., Taneytown. 4-25-2t

SPRING WAGON—W. H. RODEVEY, at Uniontown, has a good Spring Wagon and will sell it at a reasonable price. 4-18-3t

FOR RENT.—Canning Factory in Taneytown, with all necessary machinery.—A. MARTIN. 4-11-tf

HORSE-TRAINING AND BREAKING—I will break and train horses and colts of all kinds; bad to shoe, kickers, balky horses, halter pullers, etc. Every horse must give satisfaction, or no charge.—C. R. BAUMGARDNER, Harney, in care of Emanuel Fuss. 4-11-5t

WOOL WANTED, in any quantity, for highest cash prices.—S. I. MACKLEY, Phone 15K, Union Bridge. 4-11-3m

ALL THE LATEST Spring Millinery at Mrs. M. J. GARDNER'S. Give us a call. The latest in Shoes of all kinds, Waists, Underwear, etc. 3-21-tf

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

An Impossibility. Physician—You are too intense. You must take life easier. Fair Patient—But, doctor, I have the artistic temperament, and one can't have that in moderation.—Chicago Tribune.

Literary Note. Young Writer—What magazine will give me the highest position quickest? Literary Friend—A powder magazine. If you send in a fiery article.—Cleveland Leader.

Ohio & Kentucky Horses



Will receive an express load Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Friday, May 9, 1913. Call and see them. H. W. PARVER, HANOVER, PA.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Corrected weekly, on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co. Wheat, 1.05@1.05 Corn, 55@55 Rye, 70@70 Oats, 35@35 Timothy Hay, 8.00@9.00 Mixed Hay, @ Bundle Rye Straw, 12.00@13.00

Baltimore Markets. Corrected Weekly.

Wheat, 1.09@1.10 Corn, 56@58 Oats, 35@40 Rye, 65@70 Hay, Timothy, 17.00@18.00 Hay, Mixed, 15.00@16.00 Hay, Clover, 10.00@12.00 Straw, Rye bales, 17.00@18.00

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE. TANEYTOWN, MD. Butterick Patterns, 10c & 15c



WOMEN'S STYLISH FOOTWEAR

The first thing a well-dressed woman should consider is her shoes. Unless her shoes look well and fit well, her appearance and comfort must suffer. We have a complete line of the best shapes in Gun Metal, Kid, Patent Leather, and Tan leather. White Shoes, White Pumps and White Oxfords, for Women and Children.

Children's Oxfords and One-strap Pumps in White, Tan, Patent Leather, and Gun Metal.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps to be found. Over 100 different styles to select from.

Spring Sale of Wash Fabrics

The greatest showing of wash fabrics that ever delighted the eyes of women. Dainty Lawns, Domestic Novelty Cottons, as well as Silk and Cotton Mixed Fabrics, claim the attention.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF



Red Seal Tephyrs GINGHAMS

This is the ideal fabric for women's tailored waists, home and outing dresses, also for children's blouses and dresses. Smooth and strong, and guaranteed fast colors.

Enthusiasm Grows More and More Every Day Over Our Showing of BEAUTIFUL TRIMMED HATS

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A splendid showing, including milans, hennip, clip and fancy straw braids; all the newest models, trimmed with novelty feathers; many pretty flowers and ribbons of all descriptions, cleverly arranged.

Many New Models have just arrived Original and Smart Ways of Trimming are Distinguished Features in Our Showing.

UNTRIMMED HATS. TRIMMING MATERIAL. GIRLS' AND MISSES' HATS.

Notice!

Starting on May 28th., we will be at Union Bridge every other Wednesday from 10.30 a. m. to 3.30 p. m., and on June 4th we will be at New Windsor every other Wednesday, from 10 a. m. to 3.30 p. m. We give tickets for the Saturday Matinees at the Westminster Opera House to all "out of town customers." Tell your friends to get their photos at "Mitchell's." We develop all size films for the amateur. Pictures Framed in the latest styles. Kodak Films for sale (best on market).

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is the secret of our success. Headaches are often caused by eye strain, and there is nothing in which delay is so dangerous as in eye trouble. When you consider that you get along fairly well without any sense except sight, you will understand how important it is to take chances with it. By properly fitting glasses we are able to produce permanent relief from eyeaches and headaches. Consult our Optometrist,

Dr. O. W. HINES, will be at

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