

THE CARROLL RECORD.

Vol. 1, No. 15.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1894.

\$1.00 Per Year.

LOCALS AND PERSONALS.

Mr. Geo. H. Birnie attended the Bankers Convention held in Baltimore this week.

All old Taneytown boys are expected to become subscribers to the RECORD.

Miss Anna M. Motter is visiting her uncle, John C. Motter, Esq., of Frederick, Md.

Wanted—A correspondent at Union Bridge for a live county newspaper—apply to the manager of the RECORD.

A large number of our young people attended the Christian Endeavor Convention on Sunday.

Mr. Francis H. Elliot sold his store and dwelling on Baltimore St., to Mr. O. T. Shoemaker for \$2975.

The stores are filling up with cold weather goods; several of our merchants were in the city this week.

The RECORD has purchased a new supply of type for fine catalogue and programme work. Give us a trial.

Mrs. Keefe and Miss Maggie A. Englar of McKinstry's Mills visited friends and relatives in town on Thursday.

Mrs. Chas. E. Slonaker and daughter Edith, of Baltimore, were the guests of E. O. Slonaker's family the first of the week.

Mr. W. Jesse Roberts returned home on Thursday from Philadelphia, where he had gone to attend the races.

The sale of young cattle held on Saturday by Baumgardner & Broadhead was well attended and good prices realized.

Rev. G. W. McSherry and Dr. F. H. Seiss, are attending the meeting of the Maryland Lutheran Synod at Frostburg.

Franklin Bowersox has bought the property on Middle St., from E. E. Reinhold, formerly occupied by Geo. T. Kerr.

M. Schneberger, proprietor of Westminster's Trade Palace advertises his fall opening of Dry Goods in this issue.

We would like to hear from our New York contributor on the "present situation." There are certainly points enough for an interesting article by such a wide awake writer.

The health of this community is unusually good. Two of our physicians are away and the two who remain have no difficulty in attending all calls.

While the popular proprietor of the Buffington House was away from home attending the Hagerstown Fair, his turtle died from grief. This is a warning not to attend fairs,—it is a solemn thing to lose your turtle.

Young man—if you intend to make that all-important leap into matrimony—call around and let us show you what a nice wedding invitation we can get up for you, without causing bankruptcy to stare you in the face at the outset.

Rev. McSherry states that he found a new buggy whip some days ago on the road leading from the Middleburg road to Parbury's Run school house. The owner can secure the same by proving ownership. If not soon called for it may be put to use.

A fair idea of the inconvenience of our present railroad connections may be gained from the fact that on Tuesday evening there were seven Taneytown citizens on the W. M. train which left Baltimore at 4 o'clock, and who had the pleasure of a drive home through the rain from Union Bridge and Middleburg.

We are glad to call the attention of our readers to a public meeting, announced in another column, which will be held in the school house, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of considering the water question, and placing it into practicable working shape. Citizens give this undertaking your hearty co-operation.

We have received a very handsome catalogue of the Actual Business College of Pittsburgh, Pa. From published testimonials and other evidences, this seems to be an excellent institution for learning. The name of Wm. A. Golden Esq., a former citizen of Taneytown, appears on its list of instructors as a special lecturer on commercial and constitutional law.

NOTES HERE AND THERE.

Collector Frank T. Shaw, of the port of Baltimore, has moved to the city with his family, where they will spend the winter.

The barn and wagon shed of John Bell living near Emmitsburg was destroyed by fire on Monday night, together with all its contents except live stock.

The American Bankers Association held its twentieth annual convention in Baltimore this week. The sessions were held in Ford's Opera House, with headquarters at Rennett's.

Columbian half dollars promise to become plenty at par. The secretary of the treasury has announced that they may be had in any quantity in exchange for gold coin.

Dr. George M. Zimmerman died at his home in Thurmont, Frederick county, after a lingering illness from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy. He was a prominent Mason, and a well-known and popular citizen.

On the complaint of G. Brook Yantis, proprietor of the Hotel Albion, Westminster, Edward D. Rogers, of Cincinnati, was committed to the county jail in default of bail, for securing lodging by false representations.

During the month of September 41 deeds, 18 mortgages and 12 bills of sale were received for record at the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for this county. During the same period twenty-eight marriage licenses were issued.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Semi-annual Convention at Union Bridge.

Reported for the CARROLL RECORD.

The Carroll County Christian Endeavor Union held their 7th. semi-annual convention at Union Bridge, on Friday evening and all day Saturday and Sunday.

On Friday evening the address of welcome was made in the Lutheran church, by Mrs. Ruth H. Little, of Union Bridge, and responded to by Mr. Geo. Mather, of Westminster. The convention sermon was delivered by Rev. W. M. Paden, of Philadelphia. His subject was "A nineteenth century Pentecost," and it was an elegant address.

On Saturday morning the services were still held in the Lutheran Church, but the crowd was so great that they were forced to transfer the convention to the Methodist Protestant church, which is larger, and on Sunday the crowd became so much larger that an overflow meeting was also held in the Lutheran church.

Saturday's proceedings were as follows: Sunrise prayer meeting, which was an interesting, solemn service. The president, Mr. Geo. H. Birnie, of Taneytown, delivered his semi-annual address at 10 a. m. His subject was "The need of consecrated workers." An interesting report from the secretary, Mr. T. Clyde Kistner, was given, showing the following statistics. Number of societies in Carroll county, 33. Total membership 1471—of these 987 are active and 484 associate members. The denominations represented are as follows: Lutheran Societies 15, Methodist Protestant 10, Presbyterian 3, Union Societies 2, Reformed 1, Methodist Episcopal 1, Church of God 1.

Three minute reports from the societies followed, led by Mr. R. E. Crouse, of Westminster. These reports were out of the usual run and were very interesting. The topics discussed were as follows:

1. How is the pledge kept in your society?

2. Are you faithful to home church work?

3. Is there interdenominational fellowship?

One of the best addresses was that on "Christian Citizenship" by Rev. E. T. Root, of Baltimore, and it was decided to have 1500 copies printed and put one copy into every Christian Endeavor family in Carroll county. The features of Saturday afternoon were a fine address by Rev. M. E. McLinn, of Lovettsville, Va.; committee conferences, as follows:—

Lookout, by Mr. J. H. Smith, of Social, Sunday school, Missionary and Temperance; and reminiscences of the Cleveland Convention told by Nevil Hiteshow, Wm. R. Zollicoffer and Rev. G. W. McSherry. Some of these reminiscences were particularly interesting. "Missionary Endeavor" on Saturday night and consisted of an open parliament on Missions and afterwards a very unique and interesting address on the subject by Rev. P. Rioscoe, of Taneytown. On Sunday afternoon there was a Junior rally presided over by Mr. J. E. Shafer, and a good address to the Juniors entitled, "Show your colors Boys and Girls," by the Rev. R. L. Patterson, of Union Bridge.

A Temperance address followed, entitled "Christian Endeavor as a saloon" wherein Rev. S. W. Coe, of Finksburg, gave in earnest and eloquent words a prophecy that the young Christian endeavor David would at no far distant day destroy Goliath, the Giant of Intemperance.

The consecration service on Sunday night were held in both churches, the Lutheran and the Methodist Protestant, and both were packed full. The consecration address in the Lutheran church was delivered by Rev. M. E. McLinn, of Virginia, and in the Methodist Protestant church by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Westminster. It was a sight of a life time to see these vast throngs of Christian Endeavorers re-consecrating themselves to the cause of Christ and listening to the solemn advice that was given them that consecration to be genuine should be continuous and lasting and that it means a life long service for the Master. It was generally felt that this 7th. semi-annual convention has perhaps been the most largely attended and the most interesting of the whole series.

Dunkard Church Items.
(From Union Bridge.)

The Lovefest at Beaver Dam is now in the past. It was a pleasant meeting largely attended, weather pleasant and everything conspired to make it a success. The ministerial help from abroad was ample. Elders Daniel B. and Geo. S. Arnold from West Va., Jacob Ohler from Waynesboro, and Wm. A. and Frederick Anthony from Pa. were present, the two latter of whom preached to a full house in Union Bridge, Sunday eve. The Lovefest at Meadow Branch, near Westminster, will be this Saturday afternoon and Sunday and will be a large gathering. On Tuesday Lovefest at Rocky Ridge, and on Wednesday and Thursday following (17th. and 18th.) the ministerial meeting for the Eastern district of Maryland will convene at the same place, to all of which all orderly disposed persons are invited and welcomed.

Keep the Shoes Dry.

Keeping the feet dry is of quite as much importance in summer as in winter, although many people do not seem to realize this.

In the heavy dews of morning and evening the shoes get damp and suffer seriously, even though the heels are not. It is worth while to keep a strict looking at to the coverings of little feet. When they come off at night, it is well to have an old stocking full of dry oats or beans. Put these in the shoes, and shake them out, and the stockings just at the ankle, and the shoes will not only draw out all the moisture from the leather, but will keep the shoes in shape without allowing them to shrink.

Rubber boots for men and boys may be filled with beans or oats and dried out when all other means may have failed. There is nothing more uncomfortable than to put on damp and soggy shoe leather, and with forethought and precaution it is entirely unnecessary.

Merry Marriage Bells.

GARNER—GARNER.

Miss Minnie Ray Garner, only daughter of Mr. Ezra B. Garner, of Linwood, Carroll county, was married Thursday to Mr. Jerry J. Garner, of Taneytown. The ceremony took place at the Church of God, Uniontown, Carroll county, and was performed by Rev. G. W. Sellhamer, assisted by Rev. George W. McSherry. The maid of honor was Miss Addie Monahan of Waynesboro, and the best man was Mr. Owen Steinheiser, of Columbia, Pa. The altar was banked with potted plants and flowers, and an evergreen arch spanned each aisle, at which pages held silken ribbons, with the flowers of the bride and groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Wentz, of Union Bridge; Miss Olive Snader, of Sams Creek; Miss Mary Galt, of Copperville, and Miss Myrtle Steinheiser, of Columbia, Pa. Miss Latoria Barkert, of New Wood, was the flower girl. The bridesmaids were Messrs. Norman Reinhold, Walter Wilt, Edward Bankert and Jesse Haugh, of Taneytown; pages, Masters Walter Bankert and Eugene Sellman, of Waynesboro. The bride's gown was of cream, with princess style, en train, with veil and orange blossoms, and with slippers and gloves to match, and she carried the Bible of her Grandfather Garner, a volume nearly a hundred years old. All the bride's attendants were dressed in cream gowns, with white and orange blossoms, and wore crown roses in their hair. After the ceremony a wedding reception was given at the home of the bride's parents, at Linwood, at which several hundred invited guests were present. Later Mr. and Mrs. Garner were driven to Taneytown, and left for a bridal trip to the North and West.

Narrow Escape from Fire.

What may have resulted in a disastrous fire in P. B. Englar's clothing store on Wednesday night was prevented by the discovery of the fire at the moment of its outbreak, and the prompt action by the clerk Mr. C. Edgar Myers, with the assistance of Mr. Archie Crouse and Norman Reinhold.

The trouble was caused by a powerful lamp which was fastened two feet from the wall, which extended over the shelving, the wood work becoming so much heated that it suddenly burst into flames, and the wood being highly inflammable would soon have ignited the whole interior of the room, had not the flames been discovered immediately and promptly suppressed.

It is needless to say that Mr. Englar has effectually prevented a recurrence of such an accident.

MARRIED.

SHARRER—WHITMORE.—On Sunday morning Oct. 7th., at 9:30 o'clock, at the residence of the groom's father, Miss Minnie Whitmore, and Ernest Sharrer. Rev. R. L. Patterson officiating.

GARNER—GARNER.—At the Church of God, Uniontown, on Thursday, Oct. 12th., at 12 o'clock, Mr. Jerry J. Garner, of Taneytown, and Miss Minnie Ray Garner, of Linwood.

DIED.

DEBOE.—On Oct. 4th., at his home at Bollinger's Mill, George Deboe, aged 88 years and 10 months. Funeral at Hagerstown church; sermon by Rev. G. W. Baughman.

How to Acquire Style.

Just what constitutes that desirable quality of "style" is very hard to determine. Whether it is inborn only, or whether it may be acquired, is a very important question, and it is a possession that many women deem of greater importance than beauty itself. Ask any average woman, says a *New York Tribune* writer, whether she would rather be pretty or "stylish," and she will choose the latter qualification almost invariably.

It is the intangible something that gives grace and distinction, whereby the wearer of a cotton frock may look better than the woman clothed in silk and velvet, and, if in rich attire, will outshine all rivals.

To come back to the question as to whether style can be acquired, it may be said that in a certain measure it can be. Carriage, for instance, has an immense effect on style, and that certainly can be cultivated. A dowdy woman rarely has a good pose of the head and neck, and never walks gracefully, and the same may be said of the hand and the feet. Ask any average woman, says a *New York Tribune* writer, whether she would rather be pretty or "stylish," and she will choose the latter qualification almost invariably.

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County Correspondence.

Uniontown.

Cool weather this. How about the electric railroad? William Arnold has again engaged in the butchering business.

A number of our people attended the Hagerstown and Frederick fairs, this week.

Mrs. Eliza Hering, who has been spending some time in town with friends, left last week to visit relatives at Westminster and Finksburg.

Miss Lillian Hall, Messrs Chas. and Robert Hering of Finksburg, were the guests of Rev. J. T. Lassell's family the early part of the week.

We had a heavy rain on Tuesday night, swelling the streams, making it almost impossible to ford some of them—especially Meadow Branch.

John W. Hawn who was reported ill with typhoid fever in this correspondence some time since, is we learn, somewhat improved, with a prospect of ultimate recovery.

Mr. J. W. Hawn, of Finksburg, was married at 12 o'clock on Wednesday this week as was previously announced in the RECORD in the Bethel of the Church of God, this place, by Eld. G. W. Sellhamer. The ceremony was witnessed by a host of friends.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company have added another through wire from Baltimore to Frederick on their line running through here, making two through or main wires and one local. This last wire formerly ran up the old Liberty road from Baltimore, but last spring was removed and we understand that line was abandoned; but Uniontown has no office, because of the high rates and one local.

Harry M. Clabaugh, as attorney for mortgagee, sold the property known as "the saloon" on Saturday last to Samuel Hoffman of New Windsor for \$100.

Mr. David A. C. Webster, who has an appointment in the Internal Revenue Department in Baltimore, as storekeeper and gauger, has been assigned to duty in a different section of the city and found it impossible to get home to his family as before, and therefore he and his wife have taken temporary residence in the city.

Mrs. Sarah Day and grand daughters, Misses Maggie and Tansy Day, of Watersville, who were the guests of Thos. H. Routsom's, left on Tuesday.

John A. Englar was elected Recording Secretary, on Saturday night, of the I. O. M. vice D. A. C. Webster resigned. John has been chairman of the Board of Trustees since the organization of the Order, and has made a creditable officer.

Porters.

Miss Grace Denny, of Baltimore, who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Julia R. Ways, of this place, returned home on Sunday. Miss Grace's many friends were loth to see her leave, as she is a very pleasant and interesting young lady.

Some of the ladies of the Women's Relief Corps of Winfield are asking contributions toward erecting a monument to the unknown dead. Ladies, we wish you success in your enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Wareham, of Baltimore, who gave up their lives for their country and who now are sleeping in graves marked unknown, should have an appropriate monument to mark their last resting place.

An interesting game of ball was played on the College ground on Saturday last, between the Union Mills team and the club of this place. The game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of the pitcher of the Union Mills team breaking his arm. The score was 9 to 4 in favor of the home club.

Mr. Harvey Bankert has a large force of hands at work at this time. He reports having plenty of work.

Quite a number of persons of this place attended the Hagerstown Fair on Thursday.

Mr. James Lambert has purchased the building known as the "Red, White and Blue," of Calvin Wentz, for \$1200. It is rumored that he intends opening a meat store at this place.

Emmitsburg.

Miss Elizabeth Fraley, who fell several weeks ago and dislocated her wrist, is able to use it again.

Miss Carrie Schaffner, of Hummelstown, Pa., is visiting her brother, Rev. A. M. Schaffner, of Finksburg.

Mr. Wesley Kelly, of Waynesboro, Pa., made a visit to his brothers, Geo. T. and H. W. Eyster.

Mrs. Martina Kearney, daughter of the late Laurence and Alice Diven, who died in Baltimore on last Tuesday, was buried here Thursday morning from St. Joseph's R. C. church. Rev. J. M. Barry officiating.

Rev. Quinn, J. E., of St. Joseph's R. C. church has been removed to the Immaculate Conception church of Baltimore, and has been succeeded by Rev. Knough.

Miss Mary Helman and Mrs. J. H. Helman made a short visit to Mrs. W. H. Zepp, Westminster.

Mr. Geo. Winter is lying critically ill at his home.

On Monday night the stable and wagon shed of Mr. John Bell, near town was totally destroyed by fire. The stock was safely removed but several tons of hay and straw, several new sets of harness were destroyed. The origin of the fire, is not known. Mr. and Mrs. Bell were not home at the time.

Miss Ann Hughes who was stricken with paralysis last Sunday, at Radford Kerrigan's, died this morning, aged about 82 years. Her father was among the first settlers of Emmitsburg.

D. P. Creek.

On last Saturday while participating in the bicycle races, Mr. Harry Went had the misfortune of having a calamity with his wheel and was badly bruised about the body and limbs.

On last Monday night, Mrs. Wm. Fox, of near this place, died after a lingering illness of typhoid fever.

Mr. E. O. Weant, our popular young lawyer, attended the Democratic convention at Towson on last Tuesday.

We have some very shrewd, energetic, and enthusiastic politicians in our town. They manifested great interest in the registration and transfer of voters. Go it boys, one side must win.

(Received too late for last week)

County Correspondence.

Harney.

On last Saturday and Sunday evening Rev. Eightitz, of York, Pa., preached in the U. E. church of this place, to a large and attentive audience. Rev. Wagner being absent, holding a quarterly conference.

On last Monday, a large fire was seen from this place: some of our people thought it was quite near, others thought it was

The Carroll Record.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TANEYTOWN, MD.,
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CORRESPONDENTS must avoid personal reflections, of a non-complimentary character, and only make statements which can be easily verified. All communications must be signed by the writer's own name, otherwise they cannot be used.

ADVERTISEMENTS and contributions for the inside of the paper should be handed in by Tuesday evening to be guaranteed insertion.

ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13th, 1894.

OLD SATAN manifests himself in many forms. As soon as you circumvent him in one way, he is at you in another. Just now he is operating through one of his favorite mediums—the cranky and almost unconquerable stove pipe—and, in order to save a lot of black marks on the debtor side of the book, when your stoves need putting up, you had better hire the professional stove wrestler, and let him fight the battle for you. These hard times it doesn't pay to contract debts, even with the "old boy."

SOME ONE who thinks he knows the significance of the editorial "we" in all its variations, gives a few illustrations, for instance; when you read that "we expect our wife home to-day," "we" refers to the editor-in-chief; when it is "we are a little late this week" it includes the whole office force, even the devil and the towel; in "we are having a boom," the town is meant; but "we have got cholera in our midst" does not refer to the managerial or compositorial staff, but simply that the man who does not take the paper, but reads his neighbor's, is very ill.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION list has steadily increased each week since the first issue, and there are no signs yet of the stopping point. The amount of Job Printing which we are turning out is simply marvellous—away ahead of expectations, and the advertising patronage of the RECORD shows for itself, and is very satisfactory. This statement is not made in a boastful spirit, but because we know we have the good wishes of the community, which is supporting the enterprise, and makes this very flattering statement possible. We have every reason to feel proud of the youngster, and will endeavor to keep it in its present good health,—which can best be done by making it popular with the public and worth its cost.

A Cemetery needed.

Among other things which we need, to be classed among the modernized towns, is a new cemetery. The churches, it is true, have grave yards connected with them, but with the exception of the annex to the Reform ed yard, they are in a far from desirable condition, and no matter how willing the church bodies might be to improve them, such efforts could not, in their present situation, produce satisfactory results.

What we need is a desirable piece of ground, conveniently located, which should be purchased by a company, and regularly laid out in drives and walks, and ornamented suitably with trees and shrubbery. It is bordering on the barbarous to lay away our beloved dead in a spot which has scarcely a vestige of beauty, and where even a well kept grave is rendered unsightly surroundings. It is not unnecessary pride to object to our present burial place, but rather an evidence that we have, in the light of a greater intelligence, awakened to the fact that we owe it to the memory of the departed ones whom we loved during life, to make their last resting place at least respectable and decent.

Does it not indeed seem inconsistent, that we are willing and anxious to have comfortable and beautiful houses during life, and on the death of a member of the family a costly and handsome casket is ordered; and, then, in many cases, all interest in further decency and appearance seems to drop. There is something intensely horrible in burying a loved one, particularly when it is in a dreary, out of the way, miserably cared for spot. While it does not make any material difference what becomes of the mere clay after the spirit has fled, we find it next to impossible to realize that such a change has actually taken place, and can scarcely disassociate the two, but remember only the apparently sleeping body, and as such, we are unwilling almost, to see it covered with earth. Whether it be fanciful or not, we think at least a portion of the grief and sorrow attending death, is allayed by a beautiful cemetery, in which are trees, and shrubs, and flowers; where there are clean and well regulated walks, and where everything is beautiful, bright and peaceful. Our citizens should consider this matter and make up their minds to have a respectable cemetery before another year rolls around.

The best citizen will aim to add to his town's prosperity rather than to detract. Local pride, is local protection, which means a growing and prosperous place which does not need a fence around it, or a boom.

THERE IS NO newspaper which would not govern the country at times differently from its President, and there never was a President who wouldn't edit a newspaper at times differently from the way in which it is edited. So where two great functions part company each should be patient with the other and each concede to the other the respect it would bespeak for itself. The presidency is not a newspaper. We are unaffectedly glad that a newspaper is not the presidency. The presidency can try to make things what they ought to be, but at the last must deal with them as they are. The newspaper can always deal with things as they ought to be, and when they do not turn out that way it can belabor those who prevented them from doing so. It is much

Local Protection.

Good citizenship in general, may be very different in practice from what may be termed local good citi-

zenship, yet the main principles of the two are on exactly the same lines and may easily converge. The tendency of people is to regard the term in a general way, and to pass it by as a local issue. The point does not seem to be so prominent, or so conscientiously regarded, that to be a good citizen wholly consistent, it is necessary to patronize and guard local interests as well as those of the state. There are lots of people who believe in "protection to home industry" as a national sentiment, but wholly overlook it for a purely local application, notwithstanding the fact that if it is desirable in the one case, it must of necessity be the same in the other. There is a technical, but no real difference. If it is desirable to protect our country from foreign competition for the many argumentative reasons advanced—the sum of all of which is that it is for the good of the country—does not the same principle apply to a large extent in purely local affairs?

It is not our intention to carry the analogy any further, as there are possibly side tracks and differences between the two points which are not seen at first sight, but, what we want to emphasize, and what must pass for an undeniable fact, is, that a community which is self supporting is usually a very prosperous and desirable one. There is a desire, may we not say a fault, which is too frequently practiced—that of going from home to get what can just as well be had at home—which simply satisfies a desire to get something a little different from, but often no better, than the home article. Often indeed the desire for variety is not as prominent as a desire for the reputation, or supposed "bigness," of doing something outside of the ordinary. People we know, are apt to resent talk of this kind, and regard it as interference with their liberty, but they never can, and probably never do, feel wholly justified in their inner conscience that it is right to withhold their patronage from home enterprises, particularly when, as in most cases, they do not gain any real advantage by giving it to some foreign concern which can have none but a mercenary interest in their community.

Take our town for instance, we often hear the remark; "We can't get what we want here." This is likely often true, and every live merchant should buy such goods as his trade demands, but the question is whether in most cases customers show a sufficient desire to buy the goods here by making their wants plainly known; whether they do not take a pleasure in making the defect known and really prefer to shop in other towns. There is of course, a tendency these times toward the Wanamaker stores as a class; a pleasure in shopping, and turning over an immense number of patterns and qualities, even to make an insignificant purchase; and we do not pretend to advocate that this desire has not some foundation in justice—as people are entitled to get the most, and best, and what they want for their cash—yet we know that this very desire to buy what you please, and where you please, is a system which can be woefully abused and misunderstood.

Very few people can afford to be wholly independent of every one else—when you find such a person, nine times out of ten he is a mean one—but all are dependent one on the other in some way. That community in which all classes are prosperous, is likely to be one in which all are happy. A community in which one class is wholly in the enjoyment of prosperity at the expense of the other classes, is a place not intended to exist on the face of the earth. Our country is essentially one composed of producers and consumers. The consumer of one article is in turn the producer of another. The man who favors a certain concern with his patronage, must in turn receive the same from another. When cash is scarce and credit is secured from a certain person, one should not forget to give his cash to the same person when it is plenty. The question is too broad to discuss in a newspaper article, yet we think the main facts tend to show that we should first have the general good of home prominently in view in all our transactions, and that the benefits of such a system are not difficult to see. Selfishness and narrow-mindedness may decide otherwise, as those qualities are generally on the wrong side of everything, but good citizens will always have a good word and a helping hand for home industries, and will study how they can place their cash in circulation with local dealers rather than devise excuses for doing otherwise.

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easier to run a newspaper than a government. That is why journalism is so much better than governments, and editors are so much happier than kings, emperors, governors, mayors, constables and school directors.—*Delaware (Ohio) Gazette.*

Restriction of Immigration.

The Restriction of Immigration has not yet been properly provided for in our national legislature, and from present statistics we learn that out of 313,756 immigrants landed, only 2,352 were debarred admission, 1,566 as contract laborers, and 786 as paupers, and yet it is a well known fact that the majority coming here within the last few years at least have come in a most destitute condition, becoming public charges in many instances within a short time after their arrival. We have not noticed that any of the steamship companies have been prosecuted for bringing over even the few rejected immigrants. Is there any doubt of the low class of people now dumped upon our shores when you compare the freshly imported Italian, Hungarian, Russian Jew and others with that class which characterized the bulk of immigration before the present decade, and how much longer will any sober thinker consider that we can afford to receive this wild horde without danger to the institutions of our country, and without a serious disturbance of our peace. The country is even now overflooded with unemployed labor, and the individual tramp has long ago given place to quartettes and groups. The remedy must be applied at once, if we wish to avert impending evils. The Stone Bill, providing for consular examination, is now in the hands of the conference committee of Congress; as is also the Hill anti-anarchist bill. Both are good measures and should be enacted into law, if nothing better will be devised by the majority now in Congress. Truculent politicians are too blind to see the evil and too fearful that they will not be backed up in a bold stand against the wrong. Pressure must therefore be brought upon Senators and Congressmen to pass these bills at the next meeting of Congress. Now is the time to act.—*Camp News.*

The above article should meet the approval of all good citizens.

Certainly the United States has long enough been the dumping ground for European paupers and criminals, and the time is here, and has been for some time, when we must have immediate legislation in the direction of preserving and perpetuating our American institutions. Oh! that our Congress would represent the people! That we could have legislation free from politics! That in reality; "Of the people, for the people and by the people" would be the our national safeguard! Politics, and its professional followers, has such a grip on our governmental affairs, that no great question is ever settled for the good of the whole country. There is no trouble about adjusting the tariff schedules, the pension question or the emigration problem—except the interference of politics.

For fear of the loss of a portion of the foreign American vote, the national political organizations skulk the question of further restrictive emigration. This is the long and short of it, if people of foreign birth were totally debarred from citizenship, our American legislators would soon find a way to stop the flood to our shores, but, as thousands of them are now exercising the power of the ballot, and thousands more soon will be, our politicians have not yet developed a patriotism above party, consequently the morality, prosperity and the safety of our land, is a secondary consideration.

Extracts from a Sermon on Jonah.

As God bids us, so we must do. "Arise, go to Nineveh, and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee." Here is the temptation of the preacher. Obedience is in conflict with desire to please his parishioners and enjoy popular favor. As Jonah did not believe much in preaching repentance to the heathen city of Nineveh, so some ministers seem not to press this duty upon the churches. In regard to moral reform, some workers in the churches are either cowardly, or have "axes to grind"; they have no voice to lift up, nor hand against the crying evils in the land. Some 15,000 ministers and millions of church members in our country and yet iniquities of giant magnitude stalk abroad which present great barriers of obstruction to the progress and well being of men civilly and religiously. But there are signs of increasing interest among many—increasing interest in various matters of reform. The women of Kentucky have taught the politicians of our country a lesson long to be remembered. It was a lesson not only in politics, but on the point of social purity and sex equality, morally speaking. It is a lesson on Christian obedience. As a Christian people we must obey the dictates of God's spirit and of a Christian conscience. Every converted man will have a gospelized conscience; he cannot live aright without heeding that conscience; his will must be affected by it and his whole life. Religion has not gotten further than the cuticle in the life of some people. It has too long a road to travel to get into the affections and will of many people of the church; it is nearly all on the outside. Jonah was like "Ephraim", and "Ephraim" was said to be "a cake not turned"—only baked on one side. We have many Jonahs and "Ephraims" to-day who are like doughy cakes, parboiled meats, lovers of self and un-

Rev. Ruark, of Middleburg M. E. church, is conducting a series of revivals in Salem, Ohio. He will return to his charge on October 26th., and will preach at Middleburg on the 28th. Subject: "A Christian on a vacation."

Business Locals.

Advertisements under this head one cent a word each issue.

Updegraff's celebrated Hagerstown Gloves—at Englar's. tf

Call and see Mrs. M. Fink's new Millinery Goods. 9-29-3t

Fountain Pens—10 and 25 cents—at Englar's.

Mrs. M. Fink has returned from the city with a full line of Millinery Goods and Trimmed Hats. 9-29-3t

A new lot of Stylish Umbrellas—at Englar's.

GIRL WANTED.

One for general house work; good wages; pleasant home. Address, Lock Box, No. 11, Littlestown, Pa. 10-6-2t

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

godly pelf. Young and old men can be seen to stagger on our well paved streets, and it never occurs to many that much more stringent method could be resorted to and made effective to prohibit the loss of bodies, character, and souls of men. We as members of the church are responsible as citizens before God if we allow the laws of our land to license the making or sale of liquor, unless we effectually do what we can to warn the people and demand better laws. G. W. M.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Washington, Oct. 8, 1894. When the War Department decided to abandon the old heavy calibre Springfield rifle and arm the troops with the Krag Jorgensen small calibre repeating rifle, it was predicted by the adherents of the old arm that the new weapon would disappoint its friends in its lack of destructive power. It would, they admitted, have a greater range, but the small steel bolt projectile, it was asserted, would bore a clean hole through a man's body that would not be as fatal as the large wound inflicted by the big lead Springfield bullet. Now all this prediction has been disproved by experiments made by the medical staff of the German army and repeated by our bureau of military information. The terribly destructive effects of the new weapon appear strikingly set out in this report. It is said that the wounds inflicted by the small-hole bullet, notwithstanding its diminutive size, are highly destructive, owing to its enormous speed of rotation, which causes the tissues struck to be torn within a radius of four inches. There are many old veterans carrying Springfield bullets in their bodies, but of the new rifle the report says: "Up to 660 yards a bullet striking the neck or abdomen means death. From 660 to 1,600 yards (almost a mile) most serious and in many cases fatal results are certain to be inflicted. Beyond 1,600 yards the injuries caused resemble those inflicted by the round bullets which were in use before 1890." One result of the reduction of calibre of the greatest value for military purposes is shown by the new navy rifle, which will shoot point-blank up to 725 yards. This means that any distance within two-fifths of a mile the men can shoot accurately without any allowance for the dropping of the bullet, and are thus relieved from the necessity of adjusting their sights for each range included.

President Cleveland is expected to give his decision as arbitrator of the important boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentine Republic soon after his return from Buzzard's Bay. Baron Rio Branco, special envoy from Brazil, accompanied by a large suite, is now here awaiting the decision. The case has been in Mr. Cleveland's hands for eight months, and as the treaty of arbitration provides that the decision must be made within a year it is being looked for almost any day. It is understood that he has made the arbitration his special study during working hours at Buzzard's Bay this summer. It is a very complicated case, the briefs of Baron Rio Branco filling several large volumes, while the maps, old treaties, &c., and the briefs of Dr. Zaballos, the Argentine minister, make a fair-sized library. Mr. Cleveland has not turned this mass of documents over to the State Department, but has undertaken personally to go through it and unravel the dispute. It is a self-imposed task which the President does out of courtesy to the Southern republic, and in the extent of interests involved and legal complications it is large as any case pending in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Cleveland's arbitration is the result of a treaty made when Dom Pedro was Emperor. It has taken since then to make the surveys and present the case, and Mr. Cleveland's decision will close the long controversy. He is obliged under the treaty to give all the disputed territory to Brazil or to Argentine, so that there is no opportunity for a compromise which will satisfy both parties.

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COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Court Officers.

JUDGES—Hon. Chas. B. Roberts, Chief and Resident Judge, Hon. James Reville and Hon. Isaac T. Jones Associate Judges.
CLERK OF THE COURT—Benjamin F. Crouse.
CLERK—Gresham Hall.
AUDITOR—J. J. Baumgartner.
REGISTER OF WILL—George M. Parke.
ORPHANS' COURT—David H. Hoffacker, Lewis P. Cash, Albert Schaeffer.
STARS ATTORNEY—Chas. E. Fink.
SHERIFF—Elias B. Arnold.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—John H. Stem, David Storer, Joshua F. Caltrider.
COUNTY TREASURER—John J. Reese.
SURVEYOR—M. Theodore Veiser.
SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION, Jas. E. Smith, Michael Fuchman, Marshall G. Shaw.

Taneytown District.

NOTARY PUBLIC—A. H. Zollickoffer.
TAX COLLECTOR—Geo. H. Birnie.
MAGISTRATES—Dr. G. T. Motter, Edward Kemper, W. Jesse Roberts, Joshua Koutz, E. K. Reaver.
BAILEFF AND TAX COLLECTOR—B. S. Miller.
REGISTER—J. S. Fink.

Town Officers.

BURGESS—H. D. Mehrling.
COMMISSIONERS—Dr. G. T. Motter, Edward Kemper, W. Jesse Roberts, Joshua Koutz, E. K. Reaver.
BAILEFF AND TAX COLLECTOR—B. S. Miller.

Church Notices.

Presbyterian Church.—Taneytown Church Services at 3 p. m., the first three Sabbaths of the month; fourth Sabbath 10:30 a. m.—Sabbath School one hour before church services—C. E. Society Prayer Meeting 7 p. m. every Sabbath Evening—Weekly Prayer Meeting Tuesday Evenings at 7:30 p. m.

Piney Creek Church.—Services at 10 a. m., the first three Sabbaths in the month, and Sabbath school at 9 a. m. Rev. P. Rioscoe, Pastor.

Trinity Lutheran Church.—Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday School 9 a. m., Y. P. S. C. E. 7 p. m., Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evenings at 8 o'clock. W. H. and F. Missionary Society 1st Saturday in each month, 2 p. m. Mission Band, and Junior C. E. alternate Sundays, 3 p. m.
Rev. G. W. Mosher, Pastor.

Grace Reformed Church.—Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday School 9 a. m., Y. P. S. C. E. 7 p. m., Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evenings at 8 o'clock.
Rev. A. Bateman, Pastor.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.—Mass 9 a. m., Vespers, 7:30 p. m., catechism, 3 p. m., every Sunday. On the first Sunday of each month, benediction after mass, concluding the services of the day. Rev. T. D. Mead, Pastor.

St. Pleasant U. B. Church.—Services every other Sunday at 2:30 p. m., after July 8, 1894. Sunday School one hour before services.
Rev. T. Wagner, Pastor.

Post Office.

T. H. ECKENRODE, Postmaster.
Mails arrive from Linwood at 9 a. m., from R. R. 9:55 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., from Harney 2:30 p. m.
Mails close at office, for R. R. north, 9:45 a. m.; for Linwood 10:10 a. m.; for Harney 11 a. m.; for R. R. south, 5 p. m.

Societies.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camp 2, Md. meets in Eckenrode's Hall, Thursday Evenings at 8 o'clock. L. D. Reid, President. Chas. O. Fuss, Rec. Sec'y.
Taneytown Literary Society. (Adjourned for the summer.) C. Birnie, President.

Taneytown Markets.

Corrected Weekly.	
Flour, per ton	3.00@4.25
Bran, per ton	10.00
White Middlings, per ton	17.00
Timothy Hay, prime, per ton	7.00
Mixed Hay, per ton	5.00@6.00
Rye Straw, per ton	4.00@4.50
Wheat, per bushel	.48
Rye, per bushel	.40@.42
Barley, per bushel	.40
Oats, new, per bushel	.30
Corn, per bushel	.50
Clover Seed, per lb.	.70@.80
Potatoes, per bushel	.35@.40
Butter, per lb.	.18
Eggs, per dozen	.17
Lard, per lb.	.08
Tallow, per lb.	.04
Hams, per lb.	.10
Shoulders, per lb.	.08
Sides, per lb.	.08
Hides, per lb.	.02
Hogs, per lb.	6.50
Sheep, per lb.	2.00
Lambs, per lb.	3.00
Calves, per lb.	4.00
Beef Cattle, best, per lb.	3.00
Beef Cattle, medium, per lb.	2.50
Cows, per lb.	2.50
Bullocks, per lb.	2.00

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly.	
Wheat, per bushel	52@55
Corn, per bushel	34@38
Oats, per bushel	32@34
Rye, per bushel	38@35
Hay, Timothy, per ton	11.00@12.50
Hay, Clover, per ton	9.00@10.50
Straw, Rye, bales, per ton	9.00@9.50
Straw, Rye blocks, per ton	6.50@7.00
Straw, wheat blocks, per ton	6.00@6.50
Bran, per ton	15.00@17.00
Middlings, per ton	15.00@16.50
Potatoes, per bushel	45@53
Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.42
Sugar, coffee, per lb.	.42
Beef Cattle, best, per lb.	4.25@4.80
Beef Cattle, medium, per lb.	3.50@4.00
Swine, fair to best, per lb.	6.00@6.50
Sheep, gross, per lb.	4.00@4.75
Lambs, gross, per lb.	2@2 1/2
Calves, gross, per lb.	4@4 1/2

THE STULL MEDICINE CO.,

of Toledo, O., will give \$50 for a case of Piles that Stull's Speedy Pile Cure will not permanently cure. For sale by your Druggist.

STULL'S Instant Cure of Pain

Cures Pain. Stull's Instant Cure of Pain is a Reliable Doctor in your house, for all sudden or Acute Pains, Summer Complaints, &c., &c. For sale by your Druggist.

TRY A LITTLE JOKER

Liver Pill. They cure Habitual Constipation. 50 doses 25c

Take Kentucky Blue Blood Root

for the Blood, Liver and Kidney. Large size Bottles 50c. For sale by your Druggist.

7-28-94ly

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

CHEESEMAKING.

All in the Curing That Skimmilk Cheese is Made Palatable.

Dairymen must study this part of their industry and learn to make a large variety of cheeses and to offer it to the public and thus introduce it, and by making an excellent and desirable article of food the demand for it will be constantly increasing. In making cheese of skimmilk it is to be remembered that it is in the curing that the quality is given to the curd, for it is by the chemical changes that occur in this intricate process that the nitrogenous matter is converted into a sort of fatty substance commonly called adipose, the nitrogen being converted in the process into ammonia, to which the strong odor escaping from the curing cheese is due. On this account and by the loss of nitrogen and the gain of fat a skimmilk cheese cured skillfully will have nearly as much fat in it in proportion to the casein or nitrogenous matters as a full milk cheese, in which nearly all the fat of the milk—indeed practically all of it—is retained.

But the process of making is different all through, as the temperature at which the rennet is added to the milk is lower in the skimmilk, and the curd is more slowly made. It is thus softer and more apt to ferment and is therefore cured more slowly, the temperature of the curing room being kept low, the time of curing thus lengthened, for the curing is effected by temperature and time both, and as one is less the other is longer, while high temperature shortens the curing, and vice versa. Thus some of this class of cheese requires five or six months to fully ripen, while other kinds are not completely finished in less than a year or two years even, as in the famed cheese, a skimmilk one, known as parmesan, which has such an exquisite flavor as the result of all this slowly affected curing as to sell for 75 cents a pound. And in this way the maker by his art produces from the same kind of curd many kinds of finished products, which, as above mentioned, give such distinctive variety to this branch of dairy work in Europe.—Montreal Herald.

Summer Silo.

A very destructive drought has prevailed for weeks throughout the dairy states in the west, destroying the summer feed in a serious manner and subjecting the dairy farmers to great loss in the present supply of milk as well as drying up of the cows against their more profitable use in the fall. Indeed the last is the greater loss of the two. Milk at recent prices of butter does not more than pay for the cost of production. If we could expand the flow of milk and start it again at will when the price of butter brings a profit and when the fall rains produce a flush growth of grass, it would be a good thing. But the cow is no such kind of a machine. She must be kept up to her natural flow all through the milking period, or she will drop greatly below it from the time of shrinkage on. It is very hard to get the mass of farmers to see and believe this. Because the returns for milk are low in July and August they think it does not pay to provide extra food to make up for the inevitable drought that comes in those months. Only a few compared with the many provide for this emergency. But this is a great mistake. The cow must be kept up to her flow in summer drought in order that she may give a profitable flow in the fall and early winter. This important fact has been talked about and written about for years, yet not one farmer in a hundred in the United States and Canada makes any real earnest provision for this emergency. Comparative- ly few plant a little corn, millet or some green forage crop to help out the shrinkage of pasture feed. But it is clearly evident that the American dairy farmer must calculate to provide extra feed in midwinter just as certainly as he does in midsummer. Evidence is not wanting that the summer silo is the best and cheapest method by which to provide this summer soiling. It is put up from the corn crop of the year before. It is snugly housed and ready always for use. No better food for milk production can be provided.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Churning at the Creamery.

Cream is put in churn the first thing in the morning and enough ice added to lower the temperature to 48 or 50 degrees. I then add about one-third of an ounce of color to the thousand pounds of milk and start the churn at once. Stop two or three times during the first few minutes to let off the gas. When the butter is in in granules the size of wheat grains, run through churning, draw off the buttermilk and rinse twice with water at a temperature of 46 to 48 degrees. Sometimes let it stand for awhile in last rinse water, which should be perfectly clear when drawn off. While drawing off last water multiply the number of hundred pounds of milk by 4.20 to get the number of pounds of butter, and then weigh up salt at the rate of 6.25 pounds to the hundred of butter. Sprinkle salt on to butter in the churn. Take the ladle and throw the butter into one end, so as to mix as evenly as possible. If the day is not too warm, let it stand for a hour or two, so the salt will dissolve; then take out and work. We have a patent butter worker that can work 900 pounds at once. If you handle your butter in this way, I think there is no need of a second working, as the butter is solid from start to finish and doesn't get melted down so that it is necessary to handle it with a scoop shovel.—C. A. Barnes in Creamery Journal.

The National Dairy union is vowed to make war to the knife on bogus butter. C. W. Horr, Wellington, O., is president of the union.

FEEDING COWS.

Effect of Various Foods on Flavor and Quantity of Butter.
The effect of certain foods upon the butter deserves considerable attention in the early winter, and anything that will throw light upon the subject should be welcomed. Every dairymen knows that frosted food taints butter, and that butter made from the cream and milk of cows that have not received any grain food is deficient in flavor and taste. It is true that nearly all of our foods have some direct effect upon the butter, and experiments in the past few years have been made to ascertain the actual effect

which some of the most prominent food exerts upon this product of the dairy. It is not only quality, but quantity, that is affected by these foods, and the question cannot be neglected as one purely chimerical and of little account to the dairymen.
Some of the results obtained by these tests may be briefly considered. Clover hay and fine meadow hay make good butter and improve both quantity and quality, especially when supplemented with good grains. Highland hay is not quite so good, while bad hay is positively injurious, causing the cows to produce milk that will make nothing but tainted butter. Grass and hay in which wild leeks and garlic are mixed are even worse than poor hay, for the disagreeable taste imparted by them to the butter condemns it for nearly all uses. One cannot be too careful in keeping the weeds out of the grass lot, for there are many other wild plants that have nearly as bad an effect as leeks.

In a similar way excessive quantities of barley straw give a bitter taste to the butter, and pea straw has a tendency to reduce the quantity and to injure the quality. Carrots give good color and flavor to milk and butter, and beet roots mixed with chopped straw give milk that is rich and finely flavored. As to grains, it is found that bran has a tendency to produce butter of a soft consistency, while either cracked wheat or barley produces medium hard, firm butter. Flaxseed cake gives firm butter, but rape cake makes rather soft, and oil cakes are bad unless fed in rather small quantities at a time. More than two pounds a day are not to be recommended. Green fodders and silage are beneficial and effect the butter favorably if fed when in perfect condition. But sour or tainted ensilage should not be given to the milk cows.

The effects of these various foods are demonstrated beyond a doubt by extended experiments, and in selecting them for rations this fact should be remembered. It is essential to have good butter as well as plenty of butter in these days if dairymen is to be made a success, and dairymen should make it a business to study relative values and costs of the various foods. The results of these tests will enable farmers to begin their feeding intelligently and will probably save them many hard earned experiences.—W. E. Farmer in American Cultivator.

DISEASE GERMS IN MILK.

How They May Be Killed by Pasteurizing the Fluid.

The simplest way to pasteurize milk is to place it first in clean bottles. Then put the bottles into a large kettle or other metal receptacle. Pour cold water into the kettle until the water reaches the level of the milk in the bottles. Now close the mouth of each bottle with a plug of clean white cotton fiber. Heat the kettle and contents to 155 degrees F. Then remove from the fire and cover the whole affair snugly with a woolen cloth to keep from cooling at once. Leave half an hour, then take out the bottles and keep them in running water or in any cool place, leaving them still stopped with the plug of cotton.

The flexible wooden stoppers used with some kinds of patent glass jars would answer in place of cotton, the object being to exclude air, dust and germs. Be careful not to heat above 155 degrees, or the milk will not taste quite right. In practice it will be found a good idea to make the circulation of the hot water by placing a wire frame an inch or two in height in the kettle beneath the bottles.
Milk carefully treated by the above process may be warranted free from disease germs, and it will keep sweet about 24 hours. Many a milkman could get up a fancy trade at advanced prices on milk treated in this way. For shipping milk long distances none of the methods, except by icing, has been yet sufficiently tested to be recommended.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

CHASING THE WALRUS.

How He Is Harpooned and Then Finished With Cold Lead.

Arnold Pike tells of a walrus hunt in Bird bay, to the north of Spitzbergen. The bay was full of fast ice, but eastward the sea was fairly open, and the hunter was rowing slowly back to the sloop when the harpooner suddenly laid aside his glass and headed the boat for a black mass which the mirage magnified into the size of a small house, but which was really a walrus.

"The walrus raises his head, and we are motionless," says Mr. Pike. "It is intensely still, and the scaping of a piece of ice along the boat seems like the roar of a railway train passing overhead on some bridge. Down goes the head, and we glide forward again. The walrus is uneasy. Again and again he raises his head and looks around with a quick motion, but we have the sun right at our back, and he never notices us. At last we are within a few feet, and with a shout of 'Voeek op, gamling!' (Wake up, old boy), which breaks the stillness like a shot, the harpooner is on his feet, his weapon clamped in both hands above his head.
"As the walrus plunges into the sea the iron is hurled in his side, and with a quick twist to prevent the head from slipping out of the same slit that it has cut in the thick hide the handle is withdrawn and thrown into the boat. No. 2, who with a turn round the forward thwart has been paying out the line, now checks it, as stroke and the 'hammelmand,' facing forward, hang back on their oars to check the rush. Bumping and scraping the ice, we are towed along for about five minutes and then stop as the walrus comes to the surface to breathe.

"In the old days the lance would finish the business, but now it is the rifle. He is facing the boat. I sight for one of his eyes and let him have both barrels without much effect apparently, for away we rush for two or three minutes more, when he is up again, still facing the boat. He seems to care no more for the solid express bullets than if they were peas, but he is low this time, and as he turns to dive exposes the fatal spot at the back of his head and dies."
—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Temple Made From a Single Stone.

Mayallpam, India, has seven of the most remarkable temples in the world, each of these unique places of worship having been fashioned from solid granite boulders. Some idea of their size and the task of chiseling out the interior may be gleaned from the fact that the smallest of the seven is 24 feet high, 17 feet long and 12 feet wide. Travelers who have carefully examined them are of the opinion that it took centuries of work to carve these graceful edifices from native rock.—St. Louis Republic.

WHEN

considering the many items of interest, and bargains of exceptional value which we have to offer, and the many people that have taken advantage of them, we feel like naming our store, "The Bargain Store of Taneytown." It all means Cash vs Credit. What is the use of wasting a dollar when you can save it? And as we have said before if there is any virtue in good goods at low prices, we mean to be master of the situation and make our store the one of the people, with the people, and welcome to the people.

White Blankets, Pair, .65

These Blankets are full size and well made. As cheap as sheets, and how much better are soft comfortable blankets on a cold windy night, than sheets!

Piedmont Sheetings, Full Piece, .05 1/2

It is hardly necessary for us to say anything respecting this big value, excepting to state that they are 4-4 goods.

Dress Shirts, Un'd .40

This is what we call a dead shot. They are reinforced on back and front, with patent back and sleeve facing, and well made in every particular.

Blue Overalls, .35

This Overall is well named "The Leader." It is made of Heavy Blue Devon, with Patent Buttons, 2 Pockets, and everything well made.

Syrups, Fancy .32

To think of Bargains and omit our Syrups, would be like a winter without snow. We are offering two syrups at 32cts, a gallon, which without speaking extravagantly, are at the top of the syrup maker's art.

Sewing Machine Oil .05

Lump Starch .04

Turkey Red Table Cloth .18

Alarm Clocks .70

Tea, Gunpowder .25

Pea Beans, per lb. .03 1/2

Powder, Dupont's .20

Matches, 200's .01

Carter's Ink .03

Rising Sun Stove Polish .05

Red Flannel, Twilled .20

Shaker Flannel .05

Men's Suspenders .09

Men's Gloves .25

Canton Flannel .05

Windsor Ties .03

Spool Silk, Black 100yd. .02

Sweet Potatoes per bbl \$1.75

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Manufacture and have constantly on hand THEIR SUPERIOR BRANDS OF FLOUR made from selected wheat, and very choice BRAN AND MIDDINGS. Highest cash prices paid for grain.

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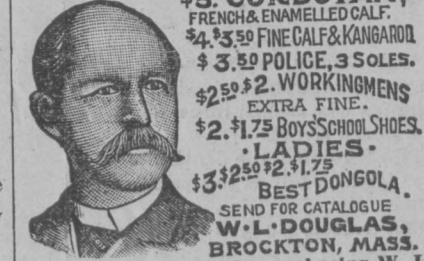
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