

The Carroll Record.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TANEYTOWN, MD.
BY "THE CARROLL RECORD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY."

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P. B. ENGLAR, EDITOR and MANAGER.

TERMS \$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted under contract at the rate of \$2.50 per inch per annum. Rates for Special Advertisements given on application.

FINE JOB WORK a specialty, at lowest rates. Samples and estimates furnished on all classes of work.

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, MARCH 2nd., 1895.

NEXT WEEK the ladies will edit the inside of the RECORD. The outlook is that it will be interesting, and well done. How would the gentlemen like to have a chance at the same job? Our exchanges will please not draw incorrect conclusions.

THE RUSH with which the new \$92,000,000 loan was gobbled up, makes us feel that the credit of this country is of a pretty high standard, and shows too that congress was not wholly to blame for causing the government to pay more interest on the loan than was necessary. If the method of placing the bonds on the market had been open and above board and investors been given a fair show, the 104 price would have been considerably increased.

IN THE Senate on last Thursday an acrimonious discussion arose on the subject of sectarian schools. It brought out a wide range of debate on the separation of church and State, in the course of which the expressions were general that the Government should entirely abandon denominational schools. On a yea vote an exception was made in the case of the Indian schools of Hampton, Va., and Lincoln, in Philadelphia, on the ground that they were not strictly denominational.

PROFESSOR Gunton, president of the school of Social Economics in New York, said in a recent lecture: "The great question for this country is not of the army or anything else, but centers in our ability to deal with the Labor question. It can be controlled in England, stifled in Holland and not allowed to be born in Russia—not so here. Our politicians will pander to almost anything which they think for the moment will succeed, whether it be sound policy or not. Therefore, we must rely upon the intelligence of the working-man. This makes the Labor question a national one."

DO NOT FAIL to read the advertisements in the RECORD; you are almost sure to find a new one every week, or an old one re-written, telling you of something new. Advertising if properly managed is a part of the news of the town, telling of new arrivals, and of strange accidents which happen to things which have been on hand for some time. We very much prefer our advertisers to make monthly changes; it gives us considerable extra work, but we do not want a single feature of our paper to become dull and uninteresting. People who think advertising does not pay, are simply those who do not know how to advertise.

Telephone Connections.

The telephone question is again being agitated with prospects of a system which will connect all the principal county towns with Westminster. Heretofore the high rates which have been demanded by the Chesapeake and Potomac Company has operated against the extension of the system, and at a number of places to which the present company had extended its line, there are now no phones, on account of the charges being too high to justify persons to subscribe for them.

Taneytown would undoubtedly furnish a number of customers; how many, would depend on the price of the instruments, and that it would be a very desirable addition to the conveniences of our town, goes without saying. One public telephone here, in addition to those which would be regularly subscribed for, would likely do quite a considerable amount of business, providing there are numerous connections.

We presume that we will hear more about the matter in the near future, and hope that our business men and others will in the meantime think over the matter, so as to be able to talk business when the time comes.

Water works, telephone connections, and electric lights, are now in demand. Let us try to have all three during the year.

Protection in Europe.

France has followed the lead of Germany, and has prohibited the importation of American cattle, presumably for the reason of the supposed existence of Texas fever and Pleuro-pneumonia in cattle coming from the United States.

This action will in all probability result in a mass of correspondence and expert testimony in refutation of the charge, which is simply an excuse easy to make, and mere pretense on the part of France, and our cattle will be prohibited in spite of all evidence against the charge.

It is a growing opinion that these restrictive measures are neither on account of the reasons given, or for retaliation, but for protection pure and simple to the agricultural classes in Germany and France, which have recently been sending delegations to the powers representing various agricultural societies, demanding protection against American cattle raisers.

The protection sentiment in Europe which has always existed to a considerable extent, is supposed to be on the increase, or at least the pressure now brought to bear on the government by farmers is of a weight which makes it necessary to make concessions. This is the view which will be taken by protectionists in this country, and seems to have good foundation in the action of European powers, particularly as there seems to be no other equally reasonable explanation for the adoption of measures which are rigidly protective in effect.

Would it not be a strange situation if while our country is gravitating toward free trade, Europe would advance in the direction of a higher tariff? And would it not be equally strange, and desirable as well, if such a situation coupled with the present financial straits of our National Treasury, would present the tariff question in a new and plainer light and be the means of bringing the parties together in the amicable settlement of this vexatious question?

The American trade in cattle with France and Germany had grown to great proportions, and the closing of these markets will add in some degree to the further depression of our agricultural interests; there is also a fear backed by well grounded opinions, that this is only a forerunner of other restrictive measures on the same line, and that grain will receive the next blow.

That there is another reason back of the cry of disease in cattle, is undoubted, as Secretary Morton of the department of Agriculture says that there has not been a case of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States for three years, and that Texas fever is absolutely not contagious. The tariff, or protection significance of the action must then be considered seriously, and our legislators should in some way seek to counteract the influence of foreign legislation which has for its object the injury of our Agricultural interests.

A Patriotic Evolution.

Many persons seem to derive a strange sort of satisfaction from attempts to prove that the social fabric is tumbling to pieces, and some of them are not even willing to admit that there is a fair chance of its being reconstructed on a better foundation when this end-of-the-century epoch has run its course. The age is described by multifarious adjectives denoting demoralization, and if they do not all agree, but, on the contrary, logically offset one another and so leave mankind, as a net result, with some claims to respectability, that circumstance is not permitted to dislocate the argument. Perhaps this generation is a unique composite of contradictions. There certainly is a great deal of hope and despair, grimness and frivolity, courage and cowardice, brutal strength and sentimental weakness, doubt and cocksureness in the world; but then, so far as is known, there always has been, and we suspect it never will be demonstrated that any one of many disparaging epithets or all of them together ought to be accepted as a valid characterization of the present era.

In the mean time it seems to us pleasant and on the whole more profitable to recognize in numerous incidents which it is our business to record a revival of genuine patriotism, or at least a wholesome perception of the truth that patriotism is entitled to publicity. Some features of the political situation are significant in this respect, but we do not refer to these. We have in mind the multiplication and growth of societies organized for the purpose of expressing and stimulating interest in the history of our institutions, rational enthusiasm in the commemoration of great names and events and unselfish zeal in the promotion of causes which have justified the sacrifices of the past. No intelligent citizen can have failed to take note of this remarkable development. It is observable in all parts of the country, and it surely implies a great deal more than the mere gratification of a social instinct, or eagerness to be entertained. Public dinners are not a novelty, and their quality is extremely uncertain. Festival oratory is not uniformly entrancing. The generation that is passing off the stage discloses signs of satiety, and the generation that is coming on, of indifference, so far as the mere pastime of public speech and feeding is concerned.

But men of all ages and pursuits, and women, too, as we are glad to observe, have received a new access of interest in the celebrations that are distinctly patriotic, and in organizations which have their origin in a real or feigned love of country. We do not believe that the emotion is counterfeit, for it persists, extends and is constantly expressing itself in acts of practical utility. It marks places of historic interest, stimulates research, confers titles to honor and gratitude which error or carelessness has obscured, presents medals and portraits to public schools, inspires attachment to the flag as the emblem of union, sovereignty and freedom, and makes loyalty a practice as well as a creed in these and other simple and effective ways. These societies generally have a genealogical basis, but observation convinces us that a paltry ambition to be more or less pub-

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ly identified with distinguished progenitors for the sake of a spurious distinction does not either account for their extension or mar their repute. Honest pride in an honest and useful ancestry is a potent and salutary force in civilization, but no sentiment less honorable than this is characteristic of these organizations. They are doing an excellent, indeed an indispensable, work, and we rejoice in their prosperity.—N. Y. Tribune.

Clippings on Washington's Birthday.

The distinguishing feature of Washington's character was its symmetry and completeness. While no one will class him as among the world's prodigies, in him shone all the public and private virtues which make a nation great. A successful soldier, he was inferior in military genius to the marvelous Corsican conqueror. A successful statesman, he was surpassed in intellectual fertility and insight by his first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton. A successful ruler, he lacked the commanding energy of Chatham. It was not in the possession of such gifts that Washington's greatness chiefly lies. The secret of his achievements and influence is to be found mainly in his moral qualities.

A Washington revival has not been attempted. It is not needed. No character of history stands on such a high plane as George Washington. Napoleon was melodramatic, a great genius, and, on necessity, unscrupulous. Lincoln was intensely human, a man of the people, with almost superhuman vision, and with kind yet dauntless purpose. Washington was always above the common run. Without pretense, he made all to feel his superiority. In the fight for freedom he was a king among free men. Whatever he did was his best. Wherever he sat was the head of the table. No country has produced a person to equal him. The country he saved has had more than a hundred years of progress, until it stands at the head of all nations in wealth and greatness but in all that time it has not produced another Washington.

Washington's character, was more than that of an ideal patriot. It was that of a well-rounded man. He is not only a model for Americans, but for men of every nation; a model for not only public men, but for men in every station in life to study and emulate. He loved his country, but he also loved justice; he loved truth, he loved honor, he loved freedom and he loved his fellow kind.

Injustice may be done to the memory of great national characters by making their birthdays merely the occasion of sectional or partisan demonstration. Jefferson is honored as the father of the democratic party and Jackson Day is the occasion of banquets by democratic clubs, just as Lincoln's birthday is made the day of rejoicing for young republicans. Grant's birthday is celebrated by the Grand Army, and that of Lee by the Confederate Veterans and the people of the South. This is all very well in its way, but the name and fame of all these great men belong to the whole land and to all the people and not to any section or party. Yet so it is, and the 22nd of February still remains the only birthday which is a legal holiday in every State of the Union. No party can claim Washington; no section monopolize his glory. He was the "Father of his Country" and of no section thereof. Nor do the boundaries of this or any land circumscribe his fame. The English-speaking people take pride in him because he was of their blood and lineage, and in every land where patriotism and things that are true and honest and just and pure and of good report are held in esteem among men, the name of Washington is honored and revered.

In the fall of 1893 a son of Mr. T. A. McFarland, a prominent merchant of Live Oak, Sutter Co., Cal., was taken with a very heavy cold. The pains in his chest were so severe that he had spasms and was threatened with pneumonia. His father gave him several large doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy which broke up the cough and cured him. Mr. McFarland says whenever his children have a cold he invariably gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always cures them. He considers it the best cough remedy in the market. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.—On May 1st, next I will remove my store to the room now occupied by H. E. Slagden, adjoining the Savings Bank. R. S. McKinney, Druggist. 2-9-95

JUST RECEIVED.—A Large assortment of Trunks and Valises. P. B. Englar.

FOR RENT.—The rooms now occupied by Robert S. McKinney as a Drug Store, and Queensware store. The shelving would be changed to suit business. One of the best locations in town. Rent low. For further information call on David Bollinger, Taneytown, Md. 6-2-95

Our Combination Offers.

We have made terms with the following periodicals by which they will be furnished in combination with the RECORD at specially low rates.

The New York Weekly TRIBUNE, Republican in politics. A great Family, News, and Political paper. Regular price \$1.00 a year. In combination with the RECORD only \$1.25 a year.

The New York Semi-Weekly WORLD, Democratic in politics. A great journal devoted to general news and politics. Regular price \$1.00 a year. In combination with the RECORD only \$1.50 a year.

The COSMOPOLITAN Magazine, one of the most popular monthly magazines in the country. Devoted to Science, Fiction and Art. In combination with the RECORD only \$2.25 a year.

The FARM JOURNAL, a leading monthly Agricultural Journal, devoted to the interests of farmers and stock raisers everywhere. The orchard, dairy, garden, and poultry features are also valuable. In combination with the RECORD only \$1.50 a year.

JOB Printing Outfit FOR SALE!

No. 3 Model Job Press with a large assortment of Type suitable for Small Posters, Circulars, and all kinds of Commercial Job Printing. Size of chase 7x10. The Press and all type and appliances in First-class order. Originally cost \$200.—will be sold for \$100.

Apply to P. B. ENGLAR, TANEYTOWN, MD. 2-25-95

FARMERS

Before buying anything in the line of

Agricultural Implements,

come to see me and get prices. I mean to turn my attention to this line altogether and will handle all the best makes. Also

FERTILIZERS For Spring Crops.

I will handle a general line of Implements, and repairs to same, and will furnish any Machine or Implement desired on short notice when not kept in stock.

Binder Twine, all grades. Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders. Washing Machines, price \$4.00. Oliver Chilled Plows and repairs. Spring Tooth Harrows. Corn Planters and Workers. Feed Cutters from \$3 50 up.

I will be at my Machine Warehouse in Harney, every Saturday afternoon, and at other times either in Harney, or at my residence near by. I respectfully solicit your patronage, as I am in business to do business.

S. S. SHOEMAKER, 2-23-5-tf HARNEY, MD.

We Propose

To have Standard grades, and sustain them.

To make Good Clothing, and stand by it.

To have stated terms, and live up to them.

To offer Good Values, and give them.

To make few promises, and keep them.

To cater for Good customers, and hold them.

To have Business Methods, and stick to 'em.

ROBT. E. PATTON, LITTLESTOWN, PA. Centre Square.

THE NEW AROUND THE PANEL SHOWS HOW TO CHOOSE A LEADING QUESTION IS What Fence Shall I use on the Farm.

Try the KEYSTONE and it will be a question no more. Every lot guaranteed. Call for free.

Keystone Woven Wire Fence Co., S. G. BINGHAM, Agent. 1-3-5-3mo. GREEN MOUNT, PA.

J. W. HICKEY, DENTIST, LITTLESTOWN, PA. Filling, Building up and Crowning of teeth a Specialty. Teeth Extracted without pain by a New Local Anaesthetic.

YOUNT'S MARCH SALE OF SHOES AND Household Goods

includes many Special Items of more than usual value, and the following at our

CUT-IN-TWO PRICES are well worth your careful inspection.

No. 8 Steel Spidef. 50ct. Wrought Steel Fry Pan, Extra heavy; diameter 10 1/2 inches. Price this month..... 25c each.

COPPER TRIMMED IXX TEA KETTLE. Silver finish, fancy enameled handle, regular price \$1.00. March price 59c. 10 CENT SIX QUART Stamped Pan. only.....5c each.

15 Cent Hair Brush. with most merchants this is really a 20c item. March price 9c each.

FOR THE BOYS. 13c Carded Pocket Knife, assorted steel, rosewood, and ebony handles, March price..... 5c each.

NEED A CARPET? We carry a full line of the newest patterns in all kinds of Carpet. Special for March only, Pattern No. 1016, Extra Super Ingrain, at 35c per yard, worth 60c per yard.

IMITATION RUBBER PEN HOLDER. very light weight, each with good pen; the 10c kind. This month 3c for Pen and Holder.

14 INCH ONE PIECE HEAVY BASTING SPOON. One of our Best selling 10c articles, March price.....5c each.

Mandeville & King's 5c Garden Seeds. March price, 3c per package. \$1.35 Gloria Silk Umbrellas, 99c each. \$1.10 79c each. Ladies' Fast Black Stockings, seamless, per pair.....10c.

LADIES' FINE SHOES. New line square tip or round tip Button; the \$1.50 kind. This month only.....\$1.19 per pair

F. M. YOUNT, Leading Dealer in Boots, Shoes, and Notions. TANEYTOWN, MD.

My advertisement is almost out of sight, like my prices on Winter Clothing. P. B. ENGLAR.

ONLY TWO MONTHS more to get Bargains in Good goods. Only those who miss it who do not buy at F. H. ELLIOT's while he is CLOSING OUT.

We still have on hand a Nice lot of Overcoats, Suits, and part Suits. Good Boots for men and boys, with whole soles, but only HALF PRICES to them. Same luck to the Hats, Caps and Gloves. We are closing out all our

Woolen Dress Goods, and all Dress Gingham at cost. Everything else reduced. 1100 yards of 44 Piedmont Muslin @ 44c per yd., by the piece; 301 yards of Appleton A muslin @ 54c by the piece; never was sold so cheap. Fine Shirts, 30c apiece; examine them and you will wish that you could have use for them all; to see them is to buy them. Everything sold cheap now, but we cannot give prices here. It makes us feel sick to give such prices as we put on our goods when we sell them, but we are only glad to have you come and take them away. We will wait on you just as cheerfully as if we were selling for profit; all we want is to avoid packing. Come and help us out, and we will thank you for this and past favors.

F. H. ELLIOT, Near Depot. TANEYTOWN, MD.

ECONOMY!

If you want to follow this motto, direct your steps to the "Old Stand" near the Corner, where you will find a First-class line of Dress Goods, Coatings,

Flannels, both Wool and Cotton, Notions, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, &c., at Prices as Low as Good goods can be sold anywhere. Goods bought right sell themselves. Remember we buy alone for

CASH,

and give the customer all the advantages. Hard times affect the conscience, and we always do the best we can for the buyer. If you buy trash you miss the motto. "Something good, is something cheap." Give us a call and be convinced that we are telling the truth. The place to find this class of goods is at

W. D. HAUGH & CO. THE ONE PRICE CASH STORE. PUBLIC SQUARE. TANEYTOWN, MD.

N. B. HAGAN

can be found at his NEW STORE ROOM, with a Full line of all kinds of Fruit, Confectioneries, Groceries and Notions.

OYSTERS

served in all Styles; also by the gallon. Atmore's Mince Meat, and Plum Pudding. Also all the leading brands of

Flour, Buckwheat, Corn Meal and Hominy. Pure Sugar Syrup 20 and 30c a gal. Best Water White Coal Oil 10 cents a gallon. Just received a load of Prime Apples.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER.

A Few Leading Points. SPEED—Highest Record. ALIGNMENT—Perfect. Permanent. TYPE—Instantly interchangeable. All styles and languages. IMPRESSION—Uniform. PAPER—Will take any width. WEIGHT—Only 18lbs., hence suitable for travel or office.

THE EDISON MIMEOGRAPH.

A Full line of Mimeograph supplies and for all duplicating machines. A Full line of Linen paper, note books, carbon paper, and supplies for all typewriters.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. JOHN G. PARKER & SON, Agts. Wm. F. Rein, Manager. 19 E German St. Baltimore Md

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches. A full line of LADIES', MEN'S and CHILDREN'S ROBES. EMBALMING A SPECIALTY. Prices to suit hard times.

C. O. FUSS,

Near Railroad. ATTRACTIVE SALE BILLS Printed at this Office.

R. R. R.

The above three R's do not stand for Radway's Ready Relief, but for three of a kind.

Raisins 2cr, .03

3cr, .04

4cr, .05

We have in stock 10,000 pounds of Raisins purchased at lowest market prices. They are all first class goods. Some of them are packed by the Griffin & Shelley Co., whose goods are among the finest shipped from the Pacific Coast. It will not take a street-corner philosopher, nor a store box metaphysician to see that they are three big persimmons that have been knocked from their high perch of .05, .08, and .10 per pound. To further show that our prices are extremely correct, we quote from the American Grocery Co's quotations by the box.

"California Raisins, Loose Muscels 4cr, in 50lb boxes, .054

" " 3cr, " " .044

" " 2cr, " " .034"

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COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Court Officers.

JUDGES—Hon. Chas. B. Roberts, Chief and Resident Judge. Hon. James K. ...

Taneytown District.

NOTARY PUBLIC—A. H. Zollicoffer. TAX COLLECTOR—Geo. H. Birnie.

Town Officers.

BURGESS—H. D. Mehring. COMMISSIONERS—Dr. G. T. Motter, Edward Kemper, W. Jesse Roberts, Joshua Koutz, E. K. Reaver.

Church Notices.

Presbyterian Church—From the First of December to the First of April, services will be held every other Sunday in the morning at 10 o'clock.

Post Office.

T. H. ECKENRODE, Postmaster. Mails arrive from Linwood at 9 a. m., from R. R. 7.55 a. m., and 5.15 p. m.

Societies.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camp 2, Md. meets in Eckenrode's Hall, Thursday Evenings at 7 o'clock.

Taneytown Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, White Middlings, Timothy Hay, Rye Straw, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Clover Seed, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Hides, Hogs, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Beef Cattle, Cows, and Bullocks.

Baltimore Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Timothy, Hay mixed, Rye, Clover, Straw, Rye bales, Straw, Rye blocks, Bran, Middlings, Potatoes, Sugar, granulated, Sugar, confection, Beef Cattle, Best, Beef Cattle, Medium, Swine, fair to best, Swine, Rough, Sheep, gross, Lambs, gross, and Calves, gross.

JOB PRINTING. Artistically executed. AT THIS OFFICE.



BARREL CHURN.

This Form is Extremely Popular in the Home Dairy. The illustration shows a favorite form of churn where the work is all done at home by hand.



BARREL CHURN.

ly do not provide for it, it is well to have a strainer of somewhat coarse wire beneath the buttermilk tray to catch the lumps of butter that would otherwise go out with the milk.

We represent the barrel churn here for the benefit of our farm dairy friends who propose to be up with the times and have not already possessed themselves of an improved churn.

Curing Cheese.

The question that I am to consider is how to cure and perfect a well made full cream cheese after it comes from the press. My opinion is that a cheese to be properly cured should be exposed to a temperature varying according to its age.

So much for the temperature. Another consideration is the question of moist or dry air for curing rooms, and I believe in a moist air. In the beginning of the factory system the curing room was called a dryroom, and a dry room it was in most cases, and a hot one, too, if the weather was hot and a cold room if the weather was cold.

The old name of dryrooms, I think, is a very great misnomer. We do not want a dryroom. We want a curing room, a moist air instead of a dry one. Cheese will be more perfect in flavor if cured in a moist air.

Cheese cured in moist air will mold to a certain extent. Now, I know that cheesemakers are much afraid of mold. They do not like to see it on their cheese. But mold does not hurt cheese, except in appearance. Let cheesemakers put more work on their cheese. Let them rub them more and keep the mold off in that way.

Apple Pomace For Cows. The pomace from a cider mill is exceedingly acceptable to cows and horses as well. It is also healthful if not given to excess.

CREAM IN COLD WEATHER.

How to Manage It Before Taking it to the Creamery. With the deep setting or Cooley system it is necessary to have the temperature of the room in which the cans are set not so cool as to chill the cream or freeze it, in which case the butter would be bitter and not of a desirable flavor.

be set as soon as it is drawn from the cows and before it has any opportunity to get cool. The temperature of the water may be at any point near 40 degrees.

If the cows are fed on dry feed and grain and have been in milk some time, then it is an advantage to dilute the milk before it is set with hot water at a temperature of from 120 to 130 degrees, which should raise the temperature of the milk to about 105 degrees.

The day before churning, unless the dairy is large enough to churn every day, no cream should be put into this pail, but another pail should be used so as to give all the cream an opportunity to ripen thoroughly.

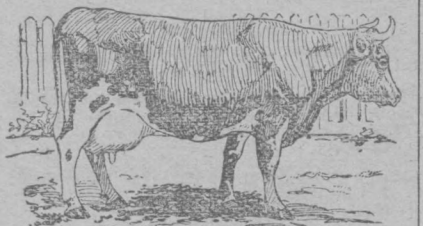
Another advantage of not putting in this cold cream is that the cream will be churned more readily than if the cold cream is put in. I have known cream to be delayed in churning several hours by putting cold, unripened cream into the other mess, while without it the mess would have been churned in what is considered the best time, somewhere from 30 to 40 minutes.

In Great Britain, where meat is so scarce and high and where meat at the same time is thought so much of, no cow can ever be thoroughly popular that does not combine the beef form.

AN ENGLISH GUERNSEY.

Guernsey Cattle Are Gaining in Favor All the Time.

The larger Guernsey would therefore be more popular in Great Britain than the little sharp rumped American Jersey. The Jersey has been so developed for butter in this country that she presents a distinct American form.



PRIZE BRITISH GUERNSEY.

Illustration shows the champion over all Guernsey cow at the London dairy show. Except that her bones are not so big, she looks much the shape of the American bred Holstein-Friesian.

The Rural New Yorker says of the test: Jer. Guern. Short. 8078. 6188. 6128. Pounds of milk, 73.73 61.78 61.28. Pounds of butter, 4.72 3.90 2.90. Cost of food, \$357.14 \$284.14 \$21.29.

R. S. McKinney, Druggist, desires us to publish the following extract from a letter of Chas. M. Gutfield, of Reedley, Fresno Co., Cal., as he handles the remedy referred to and wants his customers to know what a splendid medicine it is.

"It is with pleasure I tell you that by one day's use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I was relieved of my severe cold. My head was completely stopped up and I could not sleep at night. I can recommend this remedy." A cold nearly always starts in the head and afterwards extends to the throat and lungs.

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SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES. CORN SHELLERS, Hand or Power. FEED CUTTERS, Hand or Power. ROLAND CHILLED PLOWS, Call to see me before purchasing.

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The New York Weekly Tribune, a twenty-page journal, is the leading Republican family paper of the United States. It is a NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER, and gives all the general news of the United States.

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In Poor Health means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

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\$15. to be Given Away! We will give to the first person who comes to our shop and purchases a \$50.00 set of Double Harness, which we now have on hand, \$15.00 IN CASH.

BLANKETS, which we have left over. Every word we say we mean, and the only way to have the truth of it proven to you, is to call and see with your own eyes, for "seeing is believing."

S. C. REAVER'S Saddle and Harness Shop. Near R. R. TANEYTOWN, MD. ELLIOT HOUSE! Centre Square, TANEYTOWN, MD. C. A. ELLIOT, Prop'r.

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HISTORY OF TANEYTOWN.

PART XVIII.

PINEY CREEK, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following history of Piney Creek church is taken from a centennial address, delivered by the Rev. Wm. Simonton D. D., now pastor of the Emmittsburg Presbyterian church, at Piney Creek church, and entitled "Historical sketch of the Presbyterian churches of Emmittsburg and Piney Creek, delivered at Piney Creek church, July 27th, 1876, with an appendix. Dr. Simonton was then pastor of the churches at Emmittsburg, Piney Creek and Taneytown.

I believe Piney Creek church is the oldest church organization in Taneytown district; at any rate the records go back farther than those of any other, and taken in connection with the records of the Donegal Presbytery, to which all the Presbyterian churches in this neighborhood then belonged; the minutes of the Presbytery of Carlisle; the minutes of the General Assembly, and various books and articles by different persons, a pretty full account of the church is given by Dr. Simonton from 1761. It is entirely too long for newspaper publication, and although all of it is interesting, I can only condense it for this series of articles.

The first record of Presbyterian preaching in this neighborhood is that the Presbytery of Donegal appointed the Rev. Robert McMorde to supply "Monocacy" on the second Sabbath of the month of December, the precise locality indicated by "Monocacy," is not known but it was almost certainly within the limits of the Piney Creek or Emmittsburg congregations, these churches having been intimately connected ever since their foundation and being for a long time under one pastor.

The Presbytery being in session, at Mr. Duffell's meeting house in Carlisle, April 27th, 1761, "a supplication," for supplies was presented from Piney Creek. The Presbytery appointed Rev. John Bannister, at Piney Creek on the 4th Sabbath of September. It is not certain why the name Piney Creek was used, nor is it sure that this appointment was at the place where Piney Creek church now stands, but it is within the bounds of the congregation, and is in all probability either a mistake or a misspelling of the word, for in another place in the records it is called Pine Creek, and after that always Piney Creek. It is called Piney Creek not because it is near the creek of that name, for it is nearer Monocacy or Alloways, but because it was situated in "Piney Creek Hundred."

What we call districts were then called hundreds, following an old English custom naming subdivisions of counties.

In 1761 Rev. Robert McMorde was appointed to supply Piney Creek once a month, in the months of December, February and April. In 1762, it was ordered that Rev. Samuel Thomson supply at Piney Creek on the first Sabbath of December. On the 31st, of April, 1763, Piney Creek asked leave to apply to the Presbytery of New Brunswick for a young man to supply the people. The answer to the request is not recorded, but the Rev. Robert McMorde was appointed to preach at Piney Creek on the fourth Sabbath of April. From this time the name of Piney Creek disappears and in the following year the church is called Piney Creek, and it has continued to bear that name. From this date also begins the list of ministers of Piney Creek as a regularly organized congregation; whether it changed its place of worship at the same time is not known. During the year 1764, Piney Creek was supplied by Wm. Edmonston and John McMorde, licentiates of Donegal Presbytery, by Wm. Magaw, licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia and by Rev. Robert Smith.

The Presbyterian churches nearest to Piney Creek church were Tom's Creek (now Emmittsburg) Lower Marsh Creek, and Upper Marsh Creek (Gettysburg). A controversy arose between the three first named as to the boundary lines between their respective congregations. The Presbytery decided that a line being drawn straight from Marsh Creek meeting house to that of Tom's Creek, a line crossing that line at right angles at the end of 44 miles from Marsh Creek meeting house, and extending on one side to Tom's Creek, and on the other till it intersects the Piney Creek congregation, shall be the boundary between said congregations. And that the division line between Marsh Creek congregation and that of Piney Creek shall be midway between the meeting houses of said congregations. This decision formed the boundaries of Marsh Creek and Tom's Creek but not between Tom's Creek and Piney Creek. The Tom's Creek church claimed Monocacy as the natural boundary, while the Piney Creek church claimed a right to all the families residing between the Monocacy and a certain stony ridge crossing Marsh Creek at James Hall's plantation, and crossing Monocacy between Widow Wilson's and Wm. Russell's. The Presbytery in 1771 rendered a decision which satisfied all parties. Between 1765 and 1770 Piney Creek and Tom's Creek were supplied by ministers appointed by the Presbytery among them were Andrew Bay, John Slemmons, John Craighead, Ezekiah Johnson, Robert, Samuel Thomson and Robert Cooper.

In October 1770, Piney Creek asked for the appointment of Rev. Joseph Rhea "in particular" as supply, and asked that some member of the Presbytery be deputed to assist in the preparation of a resolution for Rev. Rhea. The commissioners from Piney Creek were Patrick Watson and Matthew Galt. They stated that subscriptions amounting to \$110 or \$113 had been secured for Mr. Rhea's support; that he became pastor, they proposed to maintain his salary for the first year in addition to his salary; and that this agreement had been entered on record in their "Book of congregational affairs." A committee was appointed by the Presbytery which met on the 17th of the 4th. Tuesday of June, 1771. This committee dissolved the union between Tom's Creek and Piney Creek and placed the call from Piney Creek in Mr. Rhea's hands. He accepted it and was shortly after installed and entered on his duties as pastor.

The representatives from Piney Creek before this committee were Patrick Watson, Abraham Heyter, Benjamin McKinley, James Galt and James Hunter. Piney Creek had now for the first time a settled pastor. Mr. Rhea tendered his resignation in April 1776. Soon afterwards the Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation. Mr. Rhea died September 20th, 1777, and was buried in Piney Creek grave yard. Last spring when he was in Baltimore, the Rev. Mr. Vance, of Tennessee, who is pastor of a Presbyterian church in Baltimore, asked me about his grave, and said he was a descendant of Mr. Rhea's of the fourth generation.

The date when the first church was built at Piney Creek is not known but it was before 1771. The deed conveying the ground on which the church is built is dated February 15th, 1771. It conveys the ground and the house built upon it to the trustees. It was given for a consideration of 5 shillings, by Abraham Heyter of Frederick county, province of Maryland, to Patrick Watson, James Galt and John McMorde, of the same county and province, and James Barr and James Hunter of York County, province of Pennsylvania, in trust for a church and burying ground. The grant contained two acres of land and the use of a spring of water contiguous thereto, on the S. E. side of the land, and was situated in Piney Creek Hundred, Frederick county.

It shape it was a parallelogram with lines running north and south 20 perches, east and west 16 perches. The grantor restricted the use and privilege of the land to "a congregation of people called Presbyterians, who shall hold or continue to hold that system of doctrine contained in the Westminster confession of Faith, Catechisms and Directory, as the same principles are now professed and now embraced." The Synod of New York and Philadelphia to which they are now united. The first church built at Piney Creek was a plain log building. It stood until the year 1818, when the present brick church was erected, which was remodeled and modernized during Mr. Patterson's pastorate in 1839.

In 1789 Rev. James Martin accepted a call to Piney Creek church. The salary promised was "four hundred bushels of wheat per year, or the current price thereof in money, and the current price of the circumstances of the congregation would allow." In October 1788 he applied to the Presbytery for a release from the charge, and in April 1789 the Presbytery granted his request. He was pastor for 8 1/2 years. In October 1801 Piney Creek, having been vacant since the resignation of Mr. Martin in April 1789, extended a call to Rev. Patrick Davidson, who was then pastor of Tom's Creek church. Tom's Creek agreeing to the proposition Piney Creek returned the call, and promising Mr. Davidson \$27, 10s. for one-half of his services. The Union then established continued until the Autumn of 1800, when Taneytown and Piney Creek were united in one church. Emmittsburg was made a charge alone. Dr. Simonton, who had been pastor of the three church, was retaining Emmittsburg, while Piney Creek and Taneytown in the spring of 1801 called Rev. P. Roseco. Mr. Davidson continued to be pastor of both churches until September 1810. At the same time a pastoral meeting, which dissolved the pastoral relation between Mr. Davidson and the churches of the charge, Wm. Emmit brought charges against him, which are interesting both in their nature and in their result. They were: 5th, of cruel and unchristian conduct in ejecting George Hockenmuth, wife and children, with beds and furniture, under a heavy rain, despite all said Hockenmuth's entreaties to give him two or three days, for which he would pay him two dollars, and in refusing to give him time for his children to eat a month of breakfast, though it was provided for them and ready on the table. 6th, of a breach of the Sabbath in 1805, in dealing with Solomon Kephart for his harvest liquor. The Presbytery appointed a committee to investigate the charges. They found they were not sustained and passed these resolutions. "Resolved that the Presbytery declare their high disapprobation of the conduct of Wm. Emmit, in instituting and prosecuting charges evidently unjust, slanderous and vexatious." Mr. Davidson must have been conscious of his innocence for he refused to make a defense. Evidence of the growth of temperance at this day is seen in the fact that the charge was not that Mr. Davidson used liquors in harvest but that he bought them on the Sabbath day.

"Pennsylvania currency \$1 equals \$3.66. (Continued in next issue.)

The S. C. E. in Europe.

The Rev. F. E. Clark, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has just returned from Europe greatly improved in health. He reports much interest in the work throughout Germany and Scandinavia. In Germany, several societies have already been formed. In Great Britain, Mr. Clark addressed several large gatherings of young people. He found the enthusiasm for the society quite as great there as in America. In England the Baptist led the society numerically. England took the banner last year for the greatest number of new members. The international convention to be held in Boston next July already excites much interest across the water, and an excursion from Ireland is proposed. The new year will doubtless see 37,000 disciples, with a membership of nearly two and one fourth millions.

Russel Sage as a Target.

One of the moving features of New York life is the delight that the public takes in an assault that may be made on Russel Sage, the septuagenarian millionaire. He is the one very rich man in New York with whom the New York public sympathizes, whatever. The Vanderbilts, the Goulds, and in a lesser degree, the Astors, are in a vulgar popular. Sage is the reverse. People were turned away on the occasion of the last suit brought against Sage by his former clerk, Laidlaw, who was so badly injured on the occasion when Norcross, the dynamite crank, tried to blow Sage up with a bomb. Laidlaw has always contended that Sage used him as a target, and that he saved himself. A jury thought the same way, and the clerk substantial damages. Sage appealed, and a new trial was ordered.

Few witnesses have ever been so savagely treated as was Sage by the jury in his case. The great lawyer, who by long odds the most brilliant cross-examiner at the New York bar. He lashed Sage without mercy, using all his knowledge of legal trick and device to say cutting things without falling under the displeasure of the presiding judge. Every barb of wit and sarcasm was met by laughter from those present in the court room and it was all that the court officers could do to keep down open applause. The aged financier stood to his guns manfully, but those who looked on would not give him credit for his pluck. Most men would have paid the damages in the case rather than stand what Sage was forced to stand. But the veteran of Wall St. is not that sort of a man. When he gets money he holds on to it. His lawyer bills are already greater than the sum Laidlaw asked for, but Sage won't give in.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Some of the largest ocean steamers can be converted in 10 or armed cruisers in 30 hours.

Under Mighty Heavy Bonds.

Is this here country still the land we used to call a "free" one? Now, that's the leadin' question that's a both-er-in' o' me!

We're fond o' talkin' freedom from the ocean to the ponds, But they're puttin' of this country under mighty heavy bonds!

Is this here country solid still? Ain't somethin' goin' wrong? The people—they've stopped singin' of the hallelujah song; They're mournin' in the meadows For the money that's absconded. Fer the old country, brethren, 's under mighty heavy bonds!

Is this here country goin' right? Ain't Congress upside down? It's hard to hear a jingle in the country or the town; An' there's mighty little freedom from the ocean to the ponds, An' the reason is, this country's under mighty heavy bonds!

Michigan Adventists are giving away their watches and other earthly possessions because their prophet tells them that they will be translated to heaven en masse on March 5, 1896.

The real secret of birds flying seems to lie in their ability to exert greater energy in proportion to their weight than other animals. They develop about three times as much horsepower per pound of weight as man.

See a Nail don't Pick it Up.

Mr. William Garrett made recently the statement that wire nails are now sold so cheaply that if a carpenter drops a nail it is cheaper to let it lie than to stoop and pick it up, and it is claimed that one keg out of five is never used, but goes to waste. A statistician figuring this out, and assuming that it takes a carpenter an average of two seconds to pick up a nail, and that his time is worth 30 cents an hour, remarks that the recovery of the nail he has dropped would cost .083c. The money value of the nail is .0077c.; that is, it would not pay to pick up ten nails of this size for an economical man worth 30 cents an hour. Ordinary men who are not very quick can, however, pick up a nail on a moderately clean floor in five seconds. Assuming that this is a better average than the ten seconds, and that we are paying 10 cents for an economical man an hour, it will still cost to recover the nail .0347c., which is nearly five times the value of an individual nail. There is, therefore, a considerable factor of safety in the original calculation, and we are bound to believe that it will not pay to pick up the nails. Such a calculation brings out clearly the marvellous reduction in price due to inventive genius. The lurking fallacy is that while it may not pay to stoop for each nail, it still may be worth while for an economical man at the end of his work to stoop down once and sweep up in a single handful the nails he has been dropping all day.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Too warm for him.

He stood facing the City Hall Park just in front of the Greeley statue. People who wanted to know what the temperature was were using the man to see how far down the mercury had gone, and the wind was so sharp that every man's face was as red as if he had just been "blown off." He stood there in an unconcerned way watching the crowd of people. Every few minutes the mercury would drop with a thud. Still he stood. "Maybe he's a living picture." "Rather a frozen one." "It's 'Beerbum' Tree studying characters."

"He'd break broke and is waiting for the wind to blow him off."

The stranger listened to all these comments from the passing crowd and then said slowly to one more inquisitive than the rest, who had stopped.

"No, they're all wrong. All wrong. I have been spending a week in Washington trying to get my Democratic Congressman to get me a place. You call this cold. Go to Washington and talk to Democrats. Cold! Ugh! It's too warm for me here."

And he opened his eyes to the perspiration from his brow and started for the Pennsylvania depot.—N. Y. Advertiser.

How to Cure Rheumatism.

ARAGO, C. & Co., OREGON, Nov. 10, 1893.—I wish to inform you of a great good Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done my wife. She has been troubled with rheumatism of the arms and hands for six months, and has tried many remedies prescribed for that complaint, but found no relief until she used this Pain Balm. One bottle of it has completely cured her. I take pleasure in recommending it for that trouble. Yours truly, C. A. BULLORD. 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles for sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

A Belgian inventor has devised an immense lamp such as has probably never been seen before. It is composed of 3,000 pieces, six feet high, and measures 7.10 feet in diameter. It is fed with kerosene, and the consumption is said to be very small. Its light is so powerful that one may read by it at a distance of 600 feet.

The Writers Froude Liked.

"Whom do you rank as the first of modern English prose writers?" asked Mr. Froude as we were strolling one afternoon in Chelsea. Had Lord Tennyson suddenly demanded to know whom I thought to be the greatest poet of the day I could not have been more dumfounded. Noting my hesitation and perhaps guessing its cause, Mr. Froude quickly added: "Ah! I naturally thought you would say Ruskin, who is certainly a master of descriptive writing, at his best exquisite. Newman, too (and Matthew Arnold in a lesser degree), had lucidity and the gift of irony, but lacked glow and color. To me he is always cold. My own favorite is Charles Lamb." Seeing that I was greatly interested, he went on to point out the beauties of "Dream Children" and then quoted the lovely passage in "The New Year's Eve" beginning, "And you, my midnight darlings, my Folios." That, he said, was the high water mark of modern English prose, equal to anything of the seventeenth century, "the English as pure and beautiful as that of the liturgy itself."

Mr. Froude was a great admirer of Bret Harte. "Tennessee's Pardner" and "The Luck of Roaring Camp" he used to declare were of the immortals. When I once said I feared that Mr. Bret Harte was no longer the fashion, Froude merely replied: "So the world is worse for the loss." In this appreciation of the American story teller, as well as in his affection for Charles Lamb and his respect for Mr. Chamberlain, we see that Froude was no thrall to academic convention.—National Review.

READ!!

The Carroll Record

has been running a History of Taneytown for over four months, and has found it to be such an interesting and welcome feature, that it has originated, and decided to put in the force, the idea of publishing the history of every town of importance in the county—at least in the northern section of it.

A competent writer has been secured for every town, and these Histories will be commenced in the near future. Later on, circulars will be distributed giving the exact date of its beginning, and arrangements will be made with some one in each place for the sale of copies of the paper.

As the History of each town is more or less connected with that of every other, these separate Histories will go far towards forming

COUNTY HISTORY,

and those who feel an interest in the subject should begin a years subscription at once. A few subscribers may secure all the back numbers of the Taneytown History if they desire to begin the year at that time.

The CARROLL RECORD is a non-partisan county newspaper, brimful with county happenings, the most important items of general news in a condensed form, a farmer's department, and a fair sprinkling of humorous and miscellaneous matter.

That the paper is appreciated is shown by its rapidly growing subscription list. A number of new features are in contemplation for the year, and we can safely promise that those who become subscribers will feel that they have made a good investment.

Subscription price is \$1.00 per annum in advance. Six months 50 cents. In combination with the N. Y. weekly Tribune only \$1.25 for the two for one year. With the N. Y. semi-weekly World, only \$1.50. With the Farm Journal, only \$1.15. With the Cosmopolitan Magazine, only \$2.25.

Sample copies will cheerfully be supplied on application. Our friends are requested to send us news items for publication; while we have a large corps of excellent correspondents, it is desired that everyone shall send us accounts of special happenings in their neighborhood. Send in your subscriptions by mail, if not convenient to call at the office.

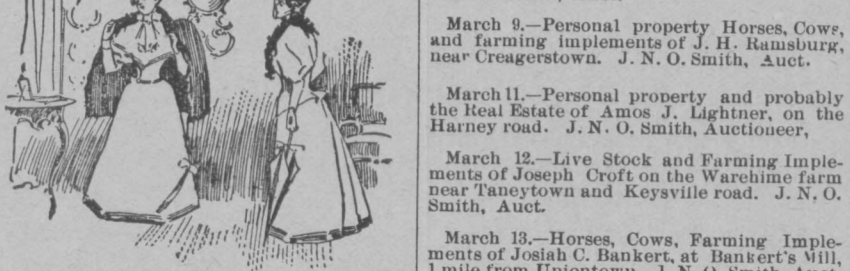
Yours Respectfully THE CARROLL RECORD CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

Couldn't Spare the Boots. The following incident occurred at an entertainment in the provinces last winter. On the programme a certain gentleman was down to sing "The Miner's Dream of Home" and to add a special effect to the song he, knowing a friend, a fireman at the fire station about three minutes' walk from the hall, ran out and borrowed his topboots.

His turn on the programme came round. He appeared on the stage in all the glory of a red blouse, slouch hat, white breeches and (the fireman's) topboots. His rendering of the song was a terrific success up to the middle of the second verse, when a commotion was heard at the entrance of the hall. A hot and eager fireman forces his way through the audience, up to the footlights and bawls out at the top of his voice: "Bill you've got to come out of them 'ere boots if you value your life. I'm called to a fire."—Tit-Bits.

A Limit.



"To me her face lacks something." "Well, when I saw her last it had about all it could stand."—Brooklyn Life.

A Fair Proposition. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance at the Austin Light tubercular. After the principal gymnastic exercises were over and the benediction had been pronounced Gabe Snodgrass got up and addressed the pulpit:

"Parson Wianggoodie Baxter, does yer know dat dar am gwine ter be ekilleder kshatshun ob dis congregashun ter spend de nex' Lawd's day at Mount Bonnel?"

"So I has bin tole, Deakin Snodgrass."

"Well, parson, de majority ob dis congregashun has delegated me as spokesman ter make er preposishun."

"Perceed, Deakin Snodgrass."

"De preposishun am if yer will skus dis congregashun from attendin de mawvin services nex' Sunday dis congregashun is willin ter let yer off from de ebenin services."—Texas Siftings.

Discomfort. "Oi dunno phwat Oi'm goin to do," said the policeman disconsolately. "Oi'll hov to give up me job an the force unless they transfer me."

"What's the matter?" "They've put me an a beat where there's nothin but electric lights from wan block till the next, an Oi'm purty nigh dead fer want av elaps."—Washington Star.

Knew What Ailed Him. "I cannot guarantee an absolute cure in your case," said the physician, "but if you will follow my directions implicitly I can promise a considerable reduction in your obesity."

"That ain't what's troublin me," answered the portly caller impatiently. "What I want is to get some o' this fat taken off'n me."—Chicago Tribune.

WANTED! \$2000 at 5 per cent, on April 1st.—Apply at the RECORD office for information.

Dissolution Notice! Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Milton A. Zollickoffer and A. Howard Zollickoffer under the firm name of ZOLLICKOFFER & BRO., will be dissolved on April 1st, 1895, by mutual consent, and the undersigned will continue the milling business under the old firm name.

ALL PERSONS knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment. A. H. ZOLLICKOFFER.

Stirring Bargains

AT THE TRADE PALACE, Of M. Schneeberger, No. 33 E. Main street, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Bargains are Deeds of Daring for the People—for all the People.

DRESS GOODS. We are ready to show you a most complete line of Spring Novelties in Woolens, Silk and Wash Fabrics.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK. 50 patterns of Novelty cloth, pretty design, sold everywhere at 50c; we will offer at.....35c.

75 patterns 40 inch Silk and Wool mixtures, equal to \$1.00 goods, quality very good, at.....40c.

45 inch all wool Serges, of the latest Spring shades, regular price \$1.00; we offer this week at 50c.

36 inch plain and fancy Cashmires, regular price 30c; we will give you 8 yards of it and all the linings, for.....\$1.04.

36 inch Spring Plaids, suitable for Ladies' Waists and Children's Dresses; this goods is worth 50c, but we will sell it at.....35c.

34 inch Hamilton Cashmires, in all colors, worth 25c; now as a bargain.....12c.

DOMESTIC GOODS. We are the Leaders in Domestic Goods, and the following prices will tell you why.

40 inch wide Sheetin' muslin, worth 12c, at.....10c.

Yard wide unbleached Muslin, extra heavy, at.....4c.

Fruit of the Loom muslin, worth 10c, at.....7c.

40 pieces Dress Ginghams, in hand some patterns, this season, the regular 10c gingham, at.....7c.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

50 dozen heavy gray mixed Half Hose; worth 10c a pair, at.....7c.

75 dozen Children's Black ribbed Hose, 5 to 9s, worth 12c, at.....7c.

Men's Heavy Undershirts, the regular 30c shirt, at.....15c.

10 dozen Ladies Ribbed Vests, sold at 25 and 30c apiece, (special).....12c.

REMNANTS. Here we shall do the Daring Deed. 1000yds. of best Shirting Calicoes, worth 6c, now at.....3c.

5000yds. Spring shades Pacific print remnants, of which we have the entire control for Carroll Co., at 5c. 1000yds. of Cretonne remnants, sold everywhere at 10 and 12c a yard; we'll sell you at.....6c.

500yds. of Black Satin remnants in Dress patterns, this season, sells at other stores for 15c; we sell it at 6c.

SPECIAL! Please take notice of this, as it is to your advantage. 1500yds. of yard wide Percales that no other store can and we sell for less than 12c; we sell it at.....9c.

Now readers of the CARROLL RECORD, make it your special business to go to the "Trade Palace," and get the same bargains that the people of Westminster and vicinity are getting.

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1895. THE SUN! 1895. BALTIMORE, MD.

The Paper and the People, For the People and with the People

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Schedule taking effect Sept. 30th, 1894.

Table with columns: Station, P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M. Rows include Cherry Run, Big Pool, Clear Spring, Edgemont, Hagerstown, Williamsport.

Table with columns: Station, P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M. Rows include Highfield, Fairfield, Gettysburg, Hanover, Porters.

Table with columns: Station, P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M. Rows include Highfield, Blue Ridge, Thurmont, Rocky Ridge, Brucetown, Linwood, New Windsor, New York, Baltimore.

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