

# THE BALTIMORE RECORD.

Vol. 2, No. 52.

TANeyTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896.

\$1.00 Per Year.

## Locals and Personals.

The Lutheran re-union will be held at Pen-mar this year, on the 23rd, of July.

Edgar Thomson, of Baltimore, and two city friends, have been spending the week here.

Mrs. Josiah Snyder has had in her possession for 18 months, an apple which is yet perfectly sound.

The stockholders of the CARROLL RECORD Company, will, on Tuesday afternoon, elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

The late legislature passed an act for Baltimore county, prohibiting bicycle riding on sidewalks. It should have been passed for the whole state.

Prospects are for two-thirds of a crop of wheat in this section. The wet weather during the latter part of the week will make next week the main harvest week.

Ladies, we do not like to call attention in the locals to an editorial, but possibly you may be interested in the one entitled, "A new feature suggested," in this issue.

H. D. Mehring is having a house built on New St., which is remarkable from the fact that it is of sawed oak throughout, except the weatherboarding and mill work.

Miss Nannie Orndorff, formerly of this place, but latterly of Waterloo, N. Y., passed through here on Tuesday on her way to her sister's, Mrs. Emma Eckenrode, at Motter's, Frederick county.

The history of Trevanion will not begin next week, as heretofore announced, but a week later. It promises to be interesting and valuable, and our readers will make a mistake if they do not read it.

David T. Stouffer left at the Record office the other day, a curiosity in the shape of a potato which had burst open, showing on the inside, three small new potatoes which had grown from a sprout.

Messrs Frank Lefevre and Thad Crapster, are now home from school, which brings back all of our boys safe and sound, to gather renewed strength for future battles. Wm. B. Crapster, of Washington, is home on a visit.

The digging of the big cellar and drain to the new Lutheran church was completed on Monday after three weeks of hard work for a large force of hands. The masons are at work and soon the edifice will be taking shape.

Have you agreed to become a water subscriber? If not, why not? We need water here in Baltimore, and three weeks of hard work for a large force of hands. The masons are at work and soon the edifice will be taking shape.

John Crouse, well known here, died at his home in Littlestown, on Monday. On the Monday morning, President, Harry L. Fessler, Vice President, Charles O. Foss, Master of Forms, Charles A. Reaver, Conductor; James Forsythe, Guard; Geo. H. Fair, Inspector.

Sol. E. Baer is at home, afflicted with almost total blindness, caused by rheumatism. He had been in the employ of the P. R. R. at Perryville, as telegraph operator, and contracted rheumatism on account of the dampness of the office in which he worked. It is thought that he will regain his sight after a time.

Some people will be interested in knowing that there is no law exempting a hundred dollars from taxation, but the practice has grown up from the fact that the taxes on less than a hundred could not be forced by law to be paid, as the assessed party could plead the hundred dollars were exempted from execution.

Mr. C. W. Hess, and sister, Miss Etta P. Hess, students of Pennsylvania College, have returned for their summer vacation to their father's, Mr. C. W. Hess, near this place. The honor of being the first lady to have a share of the Bann Sophomore Mathematical Prize was conferred upon Miss Hess.

Owing to the generosity of our citizens, our base ball club has purchased for its catcher, a chest protector and a new mitt. With these appliances it is expected that catcher Angell will prove to be a regular stone wall, and that future games will be ours for sure. A number of games, both at home and abroad, are being arranged for.

A new kind of worm for this locality appeared on a young tree on Mrs. Long's town property, several days ago. The tree was fairly alive with them, and they were getting away with the leaves at a rapid rate until war was declared. Some of them were four inches long; they were a deep black on the back, yellow underneath and had a horn on their tails. Nasty looking critters.

Alfred Stoner, wife and son, met with a runaway accident last Sunday morning while on their way to visit relatives in this place, which resulted in the son being out about the head, and injury to Mr. Stoner in cuts and bruises. While coming down a hill near town, his horse started to run and became uncontrollable, upsetting the wagon and throwing the occupants out. The wagon was considerably broken up.

## NOTES FROM EVERYWHERE.

### Items of current news boiled down, for busy readers.

The first cantaloupes of the season arrived in Baltimore on Thursday.

The commissioners of Frederick county have fixed the tax rate at 67 cents on the \$100, for the ensuing year. The state tax rate is 174 cents.

Miss Bessie Gorman, a daughter of Senator Arthur P. Gorman, was married on Wednesday evening in Washington, to Wilton J. Lambert, a young attorney of that city.

The commissioners of Eastern, Md., recently passed an ordinance putting a tax of \$1 a year on bicycles. The bicyclists are up in arms against the innovation, and it is said the legality of the ordinance will be tested.

The prospects are for another large potato crop, and a consequent loss of profit to the raiser. The new crop is selling at from 75 cents to \$1.25 a barrel, which barely pays the cost of production.

An armless child died in Baltimore on Thursday, after having lived sixteen days. The child was apparently healthy, up to the time of its death, and is not supposed to have died on account of its deformity.

Governor Lowndes, with his family, left Annapolis Wednesday afternoon for Cumberland, after having spent a longer consecutive period in the state capital than any other executive since Governor Oden Bowie, who was elected in 1867.

Rev. M. E. McLinn, a former pastor of the Lutheran Church in Union Bridge, and for the last six years located at Lovettsville, Va., has accepted a call to a church at Bloomsburg, Pa., to which he will remove next week.—*Carroll News.*

The corner-stone of the new Court-house, in Baltimore, was laid on Thursday, with impressive ceremonies. This building will add another imposing structure in the central section of the city, and it is said, will be the handsomest and best of the lot.

Granville S. Haines, president of the First National Bank, Westminster, was on Wednesday elected a director of the Western Maryland and Potomac Railway, to fill a vacancy in the board caused by the death of Edward Worthington, of Baltimore county which occurred on the 18th.

In Reed township, Dauphin county, Pa., there is no minister, no church, no Sabbath school, no lawyers, no justice of the peace, no industrial works of any kind and no place where liquor is sold. There has been but one case in the criminal court from that township in the past twenty-five years.

The Adams County Telephone Company is still making an effort to secure stock subscriptions, and is having a map of the county prepared, showing the public roads and the various county towns. It is the purpose of the projectors to connect all the principal points in the county, eventually, if it cannot be done in the beginning.

It is now safe to state positively that there will be a good crop of peaches in this state. The orchards of the Eastern Shore counties will make a good showing, particularly in Kent and Queen Anne's, in each of which there will be about one million baskets. The mountain section, too, promises a rich product, and peaches will likely be lower in price than for a number of years.

A big Washington horse dealer came up here and commissioned Mr. Edw. Cushman to buy him some horses. He said he wanted them bought cheap as they could be had. Mr. Cushman secured 30 at \$44 for the lot, and wisely secured the Washington dealer's check on delivery. They all lived to get to Washington, where they brought \$10 a head. The street vendors use them for fruit and vegetable wagons.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

James Dillon, aged ten years, ran away from school at Emmitsburg, Md., and was found on Wednesday night in Baltimore. He was taken to the police station where he told the officers he had found \$10 and had come to Baltimore to have a good time. He also stated that his parents lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. They were telegraphed to and they requested that the boy be returned to Emmitsburg. The request was complied with.

Attorney General Claiborn has completed a volume of instructions to election officials, according to the provisions of the new election law, passed by a general assembly. The work has been unusually arduous, and has occupied much of Mr. Claiborn's time since the adjournment of the legislature. In a letter of special instructions accompanying the work, he lays special stress on the importance of carrying out fully every provision of the law, whether they seem to be of importance or not, and states that a willful omission of any of the features will be sufficient cause for prosecution.

The board of managers of the Frederick County Agricultural Society met at their office Saturday afternoon last and transacted considerable business pertaining to their next annual fair which commences on the 13th, of October next. The premium list was gone over and revised and changes made whenever necessary. Mr. Augustus S. Wilson, of Urbana, was elected vice-president vice Mr. A. C. McCarroll resigned. The arrangements being made for their coming exhibition are well in hand and applications for space and privileges are coming in. The managers expect to have many new features this year that they never had before.—*Exchange.*

## CHILDREN'S FRESH AIR WORK.

### A Letter in Favor of the Children of Baltimore.

The following letter received by the editor, in reference to the Fresh Air work, is worthy of the consideration of our people; the opportunity is offered for some charitably inclined person, or society, to take actively in hand the interests of the poor children of our own great city, Baltimore. This work need not interfere with that already under way for the New York children; it is probable that a little well directed effort, good may be done in both directions, without inflicting any great burden on any one. This is a matter for the consideration of those in other portions of the county—not necessarily for Taneytown—and correspondence for further information should be addressed to Chairman Hanna.

Mr. P. B. Englar,  
Dear Sir:

I understand that the good folks of your vicinity are interested in Fresh Air work, particularly in the N. Y. Tribune work. I write to call your attention to the fact that the right here at home is the work among the children of Baltimore's poor. It is true that whether the beneficiaries are from the slums of New York or from some poor little soul is benefited, but there is another question that enters into the matter, and that is the one of cost. All such work as this is carried on at the expense of the contributing public, and we owe it to them to give relief or help at the lowest possible cost. Now as a matter of fact, if you receive a carload of children from New York, the cost of transportation will reach at least \$250.00, whereas, if they go to you from Baltimore, the cost would not be over \$42.00. You can readily see the force of this argument and that this extra expense could be used in a better or closer field.

Now as to Baltimore's need, I have a collection of photos which I took myself, of the slums of Baltimore, and I could let you see them if I am sure you would do all in your power to turn the hearts of your people to our work.

Perhaps have taken too much liberty in addressing you as I have, but I do it for the sake of the thousands of little ones of this city who need an outing.

Very sincerely,  
H. N. HANNA, Chairman,  
Holiday and Pleasant Sts.,  
Mount St. Mary's College.

The eighty eighth annual commencement of Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, was held on Wednesday at the pretentious institution, in the presence of some distinguished clergy, local residents and visitors from Baltimore and elsewhere. Seven young men received their degree of bachelor of arts, five received certificates of proficiency, twenty shouldered the degree of master of arts, while a number of students in the various departments of the college received medals for merit and proficiency.

The feature of the day was the presence of Archbishop William Henry Elder, of Cincinnati, O., who recently, celebrated the golden jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood. He conferred the degrees, awarded the premiums, and made quite a lengthy address to the graduates. He occupied the seat of honor at the stage, and behind him was a handsome portrait of himself, surrounded by evergreen, with the figures 46 and '96 worked in immortelles.

The graduating exercises were divided into two parts, a recess being taken at noon. The first part began with a march by the college orchestra, followed by a speech by Leo F. Stock on "The Principle of Life."

After another overture, William P. Brennan made an address, taking for his topic Cardinal Manning. The glee club of the college sang a selection, and then Patrick Martin, Jr., dilated upon Abraham Lincoln. The next feature was a tenor solo by Charles N. Dreilan, accompanied by Joseph F. Harrington. A speech by Leo J. Curley on "The Inspiration of Art," was a selection by the orchestra, concluded the first part of the program.

The second part of the program that took up the early part of the afternoon, was particularly interesting, and all of its features were enthusiastically applauded by the students and guests. After an overture, Rev. P. L. Duffy, LL. D., recited a poem entitled "The Jubilee of Archbishop Elder." This was followed by a selection by a string quartet, consisting of J. F. Harrington, W. R. Houghton, E. A. McVeigh and Prof. F. W. Iseler. The conferring of the degrees and awarding of prizes was then done by Archbishop Elder.

After the prizes had been awarded, William A. McDonald sang a tenor solo, accompanied by Patrick J. Lucas and Prof. Iseler on the violin, cello and piano. The valedictory was delivered by James J. Igoe, and after a selection by the glee club, Archbishop Elder made the address to the graduates. The exercises ended with a march.—*American.*

## Subscribe for Water.

The water committee has partially completed a canvass of the town, with fair success. A good many property owners are yet to be waited on, and it is hoped that a complete canvass may show that it will justify the officials in proceeding with the work. Let it be remembered that in order to have water here for fire purposes, which all unite in saying would be a very desirable thing, it is necessary for the people to lend their assistance, pecuniarily, in this effort to secure a satisfactory annual revenue from consumers, or the greater need will be defeated with the lesser. Let everybody who possibly can, help along this work to a small extent, at least, so that what progress has so far been made in the right direction may not result finally in wasted effort.

## COL. GOULDEN'S OPINIONS.

### An interview on the present situation with a New Yorker.

As announced last week, Col. J. A. Goulden of New York, a former Maryland boy who is always proud to claim Taneytown as his native place, arrived on Saturday to spend a few days with his aged mother and his numerous friends. As usual, he called to pay his respects to the Record and enjoy a friendly chat. The question of politics, of course, received early attention, and, thinking that our readers may wish to know the prevailing sentiment in the metropolis, where the head-quarters of the great political parties are maintained during a presidential campaign, the situation, as it appears to Col. Goulden, is outlined in his answers to two questions.

What is the consensus of opinion as to the St. Louis platform, and candidates, as heard in New York?

"The platform is entirely satisfactory in the east, though the majority of the people in this section are unquestionably for bi-metalism. The voters in the sections named attribute the gold plank in the financial platform, and the feeling against the money kings of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and the East, is better in the West, where the low prices of farm produce, and the charges to the account of this same power, which is supposed to 'make the wheat, the stock, the grain &c., to suit its own interests."

Mayor McKinley, himself a fair seer, man, hesitated to commit himself on this important question, knowing the sentiments of the people west of the Ohio and south of the Potomac. It is the one issue to be decided in November, and gives the reply of a candidate—a good man and a patriotic citizen—and his friends, great interest. It is the only cloud obscuring the victory of McKinley for the republicans, and is watched with the keenest anxiety. The bolt of the silver men at St. Louis is significant, and full of menace. In the mountain stream washing toward the ocean, gathering strength from many springs and rivulets that may disrupt the two great parties, and completely change the political destinies of the country.

The tariff question will play no important part in the campaign, but a prospect of gradually resuming work in the industrial and manufacturing centers, the Wilson tariff law will soon be found operative, and far as concerns the republicans, they are well pleased with her purchase.

The members of the A. O. K. of the M. C. of this place, held a little ice cream reception on Thursday night of last week. There was quite a goodly attendance, and all seemed to enjoy the good things very much; it is believed that some of the boys had a very good appetite for ice cream and cake.

Well, harvest is here and the crop light; so a few days and it will all be over.

The assessors commenced work in our town on last Saturday. They found the work to go much slower than had been expected, and it took just three days to complete the work at this place, we believe, however, that the work has been done well, and all are satisfied.

Mr. Charles Eckenrode has returned home from Rock Hill College, and is looking well.

Mr. C. K. Lebergh is off on a visit to his parents at Orristown, Pa.

## Linwood.

The ice cream festival held by Linwood Sabbath school, on last Saturday evening, the 20th, proved an entire success, both socially as well as financially, receipts for the evening amounting to about \$75.00, with small expense, as nearly everything sold was donated; but, what a pity some persons are so negligent about keeping dates; in consequence, some of our good friends did not get there until Sunday evening.

Farmers in this section are through hay making, except some timothy that will stand until grain is cut. Our progressive farmer, Mr. Jesse Smith, is in the lead in cutting grain. On Monday and Tuesday last he put a large field of wheat in shock.

The farmers in general expect to make fine headway in their grain, but the rain has retarded progress in that line.

Mr. Billy Wilson is putting a veranda to the south side of Mr. E. L. Sheridan's residence, and getting everything in good shape for the city boarders that will soon come out there for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Hall and daughter, Miss Ida, Dr. and Mrs. Lee Royer, Miss Anna Boteler of Waynesboro, and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smith, spent Sunday evening, at Mr. E. L. Sheridan's.

Miss Margaret Englar, of McKinstry, is reported improving slowly.

Mr. Sam. McKinstry has moved into his new store. We wish him success in his new home.

## Ridge.

Mr. G. M. Morrison and family have returned from a visit to Owings Mills and Baltimore.

Mrs. Calvin Cain, of Washington, D. C., spent a few days with Mrs. James Troxell.

Mr. Willis Fisher and son, Archibald, made a visit to New London.

Mrs. Fogle has returned to her home in Carroll county.

Miss Florence Mort visited friends in Middleburg.

Thomas Troxell, of Dickinson College, Pa., has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Taylor spent a day at Pen-mar, and report a good time.

Harvesting is the order of the day, and as the crops are light, it is hardly possible that any one will suffer from an overdose of work.

## Correspondence.

### New Windsor.

Mrs. Isalah Devliss died on Monday evening, at an advanced age, of the effects of paralysis from which she had suffered for some time. Deceased was a Miss Nicodemus, and was a member of the Bethel M. E. church, at which place her remains were interred on Wednesday afternoon. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Howard Davis, Junior Pastor on New Windsor circuit.

Mrs. Jennie Smith left here by the early train on Wednesday morning, 24th., for Baltimore where she was met by Attorney-at-law George L. Stocksdale, to whom she was married the same day. The ceremony took place at the Renner Hotel, Rev. Thos. S. Long, of this place officiating. Mrs. S. was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Smith, brother and sister-in-law of her former husband.

You New Windsor and Frizelsburg boys don't know a good thing when you see it.

The M. E. Sabbath school of this place, will hold a fete and festival on the lawn in front of their church, on July 3rd, and 4th., in the evening.

There will be a public installation of officers held at Sulphur Spring Lodge, I. O. O. F., on July 9th., at which time they propose holding a festival. They will also raffie off a Columbia bicycle on the same evening.

Quite a number of city boarders have taken up their summer quarters as usual with the family of Mr. Louis Diehl.

### Harney.

Mr. Jere Shoemaker informs us that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Susan Linn, has given him the full amount of ready cash to settle up the entire debt on his farm. Mr. John McKellip held the mortgage, and Jere wants us to say that Mr. McKellip was very kind to him during the entire time of his indebtedness.

Mrs. Sophia Shoemaker recently bought of D. D. Hesson, a tract of land adjoining their farm. Jere says that his wife bought the land, and he had nothing to do with it, but of course it suits his farm very well, and he is highly pleased with her purchase.

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Mr. C. K. Lebergh is off on a visit to his parents at Orristown, Pa.

### Berrett.

Enclosed find renewal of subscription for Mrs. J. C. Baer, Talmage, Kansas; she says the paper is like a letter every week from her home neighborhood.

The work on the new flour mill at Hood's Mill has commenced.

Hay making has been the order of the day, but is about finished until after harvest. The grass was very short—no half a crop; timothy will be better, owing to late showers. Corn is doing well now, but is behind on account of lack of rain and the damage done by various pests.

Children's day was observed last Sunday at Messiah Lutheran church, and the attendance was good. Brandenburg was to have held children's day service Sunday, the 14th, but, owing to inclement weather it was postponed until this last Sunday, when rain kept many away.

The Women's Missionary, of Messiah, held a social and birth-day party at L. M. Bushey's, on Tuesday night the 16th, which proved a success, both financially and socially. The net proceeds were about \$35.00. Quite an interesting program was rendered, after which, refreshments were abundantly served to about 125 persons. The only thing to mar the pleasure of the evening was the sickness of one of the leading members, Mrs. J. R. Wallace, who is much better at this time.

### Gamber.

Our village was the scene of quite an excitement on Tuesday, caused by Mr. Thomas Zepp's horse running away with a buggy attached to him. Mr. Zepp had tied the animal in front of Mr. J. H. Knox's residence, when by some means, it broke the blind of its bridle loose and seeing the buggy top, became frightened, and ran the entire length of the town and into the back-yard of Samuel Myerly, where it overturned the buggy and was stopped by some persons present. Fortunately it did no damage except breaking the buggy slightly, which was soon righted and Mr. Zepp went on his way rejoicing.

Washington Camp No. 30, P. O. S. A., of Gist, held its annual picnic on Saturday last, which was quite well attended, and we think was a success financially. The well-known Winfield band enlivened the occasion by some of its choice selections.

Providence M. P. Sabbath school held a picnic in the grove adjoining the church Saturday afternoon and night. The proceeds will be used to take the school on a trolley car excursion to Druid Hill Park Saturday, June 27th.

Mr. Lewis Shipley cut a field of rye the first of last week, it being the first cut in our neighborhood.

Mr. William Bush is building an addition to his dwelling.

The colored people of Poole's A. M. E. church held an all day service at the church on Sunday last, which was well attended.

A little stranger came to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Shipley on Friday last, and they thinking a great deal of it, concluded to keep him, for, as Mr. Shipley is our enterprising merchant, he will give a position of clerk in the future.

Mr. J. W. Sellers' mother and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Taylor spent a day at Pen-mar, and report a good time.

Harvesting is the order of the day, and as the crops are light, it is hardly possible that any one will suffer from an overdose of work.

## Union Bridge.

St. James' Lutheran church, of this place, was crowded last Sunday evening to its utmost capacity, it being the time for the children's-day service. The service, which was presided by the Church Board, was very impressive, and well rendered by the children. The service was conducted by Mr. B. F. Phillips, Superintendent, and Mr. J. W. Little directed the music, with Miss Susie Wolfe, organist; Mr. E. Lambert, cornetist; G. W. Byers, euphonium, and Rev. Paterson on the flute. Mr. W. O. Little sang a solo while the collection was being taken up.

Mrs. P. Jones, who has been quite sick for several weeks, is still confined to her bed, being so ill at times, that no one is allowed to see her.

Mr. S. H. Little, formerly operator at Emory Grove scie house, has accepted the position of day operator at Fulton Station, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Roland F. Hartman, of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Lois B. Tregellas, of this place, were quietly married at the home of the bride on Monday morning, by Rev. Thomas Wood. The bride and groom left on the 8.45 a. m. train for an extended bridal tour to the north, and will reside in Baltimore after September 1st.

Posters announcing the 10th. annual Lutheran Re-union at Pen Mar, July 22nd., are being posted.

Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of Frostburg, Md.; Bertha Chandler, of Oxford, Md.; Edna Jordan, of Cambridge, Md.; and Mr. Albert Long, of Hagerstown, Md., all graduates of Western Maryland College, are visiting Miss Leila Reiser, this week.

Rev. M. E. McLinn, who spent several days last week with friends here, left on Monday for his new field of labor at Bloomsburg, Pa.

Prof. White's circus came to town on Tuesday morning and pitched their tents on Mr. D. G. Ogle's meadow just north of the railroad. The Professor has a very intelligent lot of dogs. The afternoon performances were not well patronized, but at night, some 500 or 600 people came out. The circus left here on Tuesday night, and exhibited at Thurmont on Wednesday.

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## Uniontown.

Melvin Routson is off for a visit to friends in Baltimore and Waynesboro, Pa.

Miss Fannie Wright, of Baltimore, is visiting at G. W. Harbaugh's.

Elder Ephraim Stouffer, of New Windsor, was in town on Monday.

Mrs. G. W. Harbaugh has recovered the pocket-book reported lost, in last week's correspondence.

Walter, the ten year old son of Harry Sullivan, fell astride the hub of one of the farm wagons on last Thursday, and was very seriously injured.

James Wantz, tenant on Samuel L. Englar's farm, had a sun-stroke on last Saturday.

John Royer lost a valuable horse last Thursday, from the effects of lock-jaw.

Jacob R. Dingle, a well known citizen of this place, while wandering along the tracks of the Pikesville & Reisterstown Electric Railroad, on Thursday night, was run over and mortally injured and died soon after at the Maryland General Hospital. He was brought here and buried in the Hill Cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

Elder G. W. Seilheimer was in Lancaster, Pa., the early part of the week, visiting his daughters.

Mrs. Ronston arrived home last week from Chambersburg, Pa.

### Maidensville.

A horse belonging to Emanuel Fisher fell into an abandoned quarry one day this week; it fell about 20 feet but escaped injury.

Our farmers have finished making what they say is the lightest crop of hay they have had for years, and are now cutting their grain.

We knew that patent farming implements could be used for a variety of purposes, but never knew a hay rake could be used as a corn plow, until one of our farmers so used his rake one day recently.

The festival at Winter's church netted about thirty dollars.

Of all the hives of bees in the aparies hereabout, but one has swarmed. Who can tell why?

Mr. Murray B. Fisher, of Waynesboro, Pa., is now at the home of his parents, of this place, awaiting the healing of a bad cut in his left hand.

### Bark Hill.

Josiah Dayhoff and wife, David H. Foreman, Samuel Ogle and Oscar Harris attended children's-day services at Mt. Union on Sunday last, and were very much pleased with the exercises; also Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Eckard, Noah Arbaugh and family, and Miss Nora Winters and Harry Eckard attended children's-day services at Greenwood's on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. C. Katzendafer returned home on Saturday last, and was very much pleased with her trip.

Mrs. Tyler is visiting Mr. David Winter's family this week.

Mr. David Foreman and Grant Shoemaker went fishing on last Monday night and had very good luck.

Last week the ladies of our town picked a great quantity of cherries, but now they are about over. If there are any young ladies or young men who wish to do well, they should just come to our town; we have plenty of widowers and widows

# The Carroll Record.

A Weekly Newspaper.

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: A. H. ZOLLIKOFFER, DR. G. T. MOTTER, DR. F. H. REISS, GEO. H. BIRNIE, G. A. ARNOLD, DR. C. BIRNIE, P. B. ENGLAR.

P. B. ENGLAR, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

TERMS \$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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CORRESPONDENTS must avoid personal reflections of a non-political character, and only make statements which can be easily refuted. All communications must be signed by the writer's own name, otherwise they cannot be used.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be continued, as a rule, after the time for which the paper has been paid, has expired. Subscribers who wish to discontinue should notify the Postmaster to do so. The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid.

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

ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27th., 1896.

CONTRARY to numerous predictions, the Baltimore's won a game last Monday, after their Sunday visit to Carroll county. Westminster water must have agreed with them after all.

OUR COMBINATION offer with the Farm Journal has been discontinued, but the one with the Agricultural Epitomist is still in force. The two papers one year for \$1.25 in advance. This is a superior farmer's paper, and is worth many times its cost.

What is a "Straddle"?

What is known as a "straddle" in politics may be defined as a declaration which has for its aim, securing the votes of those who might, on a clear cut issue, vote against the party; in other words it is a statement intended to fit in all localities, and to satisfy all factions. It means this, or something else of the same character, to all those who want to recognize a "straddle" when they see it, but to those who don't, it is a mere meaningless expression. For instance, the financial plank in the St. Louis platform, is called a "straddle," by some, from which the free-silverites are expected to get some encouragement, yet, strange to say, the leaders of that movement could not see it in that light, and "bolted" the convention and the party.

Possibly they are not yet at finding "straddles," and will get to see their error and come back to their first love—like some people who are said to be so dull at catching a joke that they do not laugh until the next day. Straddle, in ordinary language, has a tendency to remind one of riding something—a rail, perhaps—and, if it is one of the "perhaps" rides, the feeling is to get off quickly, no matter where we land, as we could not well drop into a worse situation; but, if it is just an ordinary and fairly comfortable straddle, we are apt to be more deliberate and look for the best side to jump on.

The free-silver delegates evidently found themselves "riding on a rail," as they have jumped—as yet, nowhere—simply off. Whether the Chicago convention will supply a final resting place for them, remains to be seen; but, if it does not, the ability of many of those who are at present enrolled under the white metal banner to fix up a temporary resting place, is so well known, that they are sure to turn up and stand together somewhere, at least until cold weather comes.

If a "straddle," is evasion without qualification, and deception to gain a desired end, then, politics is a game of straddles at which all parties play, frequently, at least, if not more so. The difficulty in explaining the meaning of the term, is caused principally by the phenomenon introduced into the subject, that some people can see "straddles," and some cannot. It is the strangest thing, how political questions affect one's eyes, and equally strange, that we can't see through the spectacles of those who see so well through them. It's wonderful, how strange.

A new Feature Suggested.

The following letter received last week from an admirer of the Record at Linwood, is self-explanatory, and, in that it suggests a new feature for a county paper, is worthy of consideration.

Dear readers, when this most excellent periodical comes to hand at the close of each week, don't glance over it, throw it aside and say, "well, the paper is not worth reading this week—no news in it whatever" but go to work and gather up quite a nice little bit of correspondence and send to the Editor to help make his paper a sheet worth reading, and stop your croaking. You will find it is no easy task to send in each week a lengthy letter when there is a dearth of news, but you certainly have an idea in your head, or a hobby of some kind (few people have a hobby) of adding a little *live power*, you might be able each week to help the Editor fill his pages, and give something interesting for some one else to think about.

We are glad to know we live in a community where we have no murders or robberies to chronicle each week, and if our Editor would add a few pages with the crimes committed in other places it would not be the good county paper it is. We want news that will tell us all about the good people of our county; their prosperity, and their troubles too (if they are not personal). We can sympathize with our friends in sickness and death through this medium, we have an opportunity to exchange ideas and are brought to a closer relationship in many ways.

Undoubtedly a department filled with well written articles on timely topics, would be both interesting and instructive. Great family weeklies, like the Toledo Blade, for instance, find that a "household" department is popular and profitable, and no doubt many local papers would at-

tempt to supply the demand for such reading, if space permitted, particularly if it could be demonstrated that the expense of the feature would be justified by increased patronage.

Under the heading, "Home and Farm," on our third page, has been a standing invitation for such articles—suggested by our contributors—but, as no special effort has been made to secure matter for the department, and as but few articles have been received which do not properly belong on some other page it has been assumed that no considerable number of persons were interested. If, however, our patrons do care for a portion of the RECORD which they can edit for themselves, they are at perfect liberty to use this third page space, providing the articles are received not later than Tuesday morning.

It is the aim of the management to make the RECORD interesting in some way to every member of every family within the bounds in which it can reasonably be expected to circulate—particularly Carroll county—and we think that our position as a non-political paper peculiarly gives us the right of entry to every household, because we owe no allegiance except to the general public. If those who can write, and want to do so, will accept this reiterated invitation to improve the RECORD by making it interesting to more people, we will be pleased to try the experiment of a department—What shall it be called?—in which all may have free entry.

How to Kill your Town.

The following terse paragraphs clipped from an exchange, are hard bits, and one or more of them will likely apply to a number of people in Taneytown and neighborhood, as they do also in other places. Our people are no worse in the matter of degrading their town than in other sections; in fact, we are pleased to think that they are decidedly better than the average, and many who do occasionally go wrong, do so without any intention of doing any serious injury. The following statements, therefore, are given for reflection, rather than as an attempt to fit on "pinching shoes."

"Many of peddlars as often and as much as possible. Denounce your merchants because they make a profit on their goods. Make out your town as a very bad place and state it every chance you get. Glory in the downfall of any man who has done much to build up the town. Refuse to unite in a scheme for the betterment of the material interest of the people. If you're a merchant, don't advertise in the home papers, but buy a rubber stamp and use it. Tell your merchants you can buy goods a good deal cheaper in some other town, and charge them with extortion. If a stranger comes to town tell him everything you can that discredits a general crash in the town in the near future. Keep up a divided public sentiment and knife every man that disagrees with you on the best method of increasing business. Patronize outside newspapers to the exclusion of your own, and denounce yours for not being as large and cheap as the big city papers. If you are a farmer, curse the place where you trade the most of the year on earth. Talk this to your neighbors and tell them the business men are robbers and thieves. It will make your property worth much less value, but you don't care."

International O. E. Convention.

The various committees are actively engaged in making preparations for the great convention of Christian Endeavorers which meets in Washington the first week in July. The plans provide seating capacity for from 80,000 to 75,000 persons. Nine general meetings will be held every morning and evening during the time the convention is in session; three of them will be held in big tents on the monument grounds, five in the five largest churches in the city and one in the hall over the centre market. In addition, there will be denominational rallies in nearly all the protestant churches in the city.

It is the intention of the committee upon program to so arrange matters that only meetings similar in character will be in progress at the same time. It is feared, however, that, owing to the great number of persons who are expected to attend the convention, each section will have to conduct its proceedings without much regard for what other sections are doing. It is proposed to hold prayer meetings and similar services at times when the general meetings are not in progress. The denominational rallies will also be so arranged as not to conflict with the general meetings.

The greatest interest will center in the general meetings. The choruses which are to furnish the music for the convention are holding frequent rehearsals. The combined chorus numbers in all 4,000 voices, and because of its enormous size has been trained by sections. A patriotic service is to be held on the steps of the east front of the Capitol on Saturday afternoon, July 13. During the convention the chorals will be divided into sections and these will be distributed among the general meetings.

The programme of the convention will be issued shortly. It will be a volume of ninety-six pages. Every service to be held during the convention will be included, and the church text or hall at which each is to take place will be indicated.

Harrison on our Finances.

Ex-President Harrison will discuss our national finances in an article on "The Secretary of the Treasury," which will appear in the August issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. He will tell briefly of the origin of our financial system, its expansion or development, how the nation raises its revenues, and disburses its moneys, and details the faults of our system of financing. Referring to the methods necessary to maintain our gold reserve General Harrison expresses himself with evident disapproval, and says that "the present situation would be assured if it were not so serious." The increase or the diminution of the gold reserve, the ex-President asserts, powerfully affects every interest, and the "mend-

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ing of existing conditions will be a task for the wisest and strongest statesmanship."

The ex-President clearly intimates that successful financing is extremely difficult by the present methods. "Upon this point he says: 'If fifty dollars would suffice to hold \$50,000,000 in the Treasury the Secretary could not expend that small sum. He must stand by until the gold is gone, and then sell bonds to get it back. The result is that the banks and the brokers are often able to make play of the Treasury. A financial institution whose board transacts its business in public is at a disadvantage.'"

Restriction of Immigration.

General Francis A. Walker contributes to the June number of "The Atlantic Monthly" an extremely significant article on "Restriction of Immigration," in which he makes some startling propositions concerning the effect on the native stock of the accessions from without. The propriety of scrutinizing arriving foreigners and shutting out all those mentally and physically unfit he holds to be no longer open to discussion. The immigration has gone beyond that, and the question now is not of preventing the jalls and asylums being stuffed by European arrivals; "but of protecting the American rate of wages, the American standard of living, and the quality of American citizenship from degradation through the tumultuous access of vast throngs of ignorant and brutalized peasantry from the countries of Eastern and Southern Europe."

In earlier days the American people had no doubt that they derived great advantage from immigration. It was thought that the newcomers were needed to fill our vast unoccupied territories, and that the rate of labor but for the low class foreign labor the canal digging and railroad building so important for the development of the country could never have been done. The truth of both these views is frankly challenged by General Walker. Between 1793 and 1830 a homogeneous and almost wholly native population grew from less than four to nearly thirteen millions, and increase of 227 per cent—a rate, according to General Walker, unparalleled in history. The growth each decade had been 33 and 33 per cent. During the next thirty years the conditions were more favorable than ever to life and reproduction, and foreign immigration began in earnest to do its share in increasing the population. But the rate of increase among Americans began to decrease with the foreign influx, and went so far as absolutely to offset the arrivals. In 1850, in spite of the incoming of 2,500,000 in thirty years, the population differed by less than 10,000 from what would have existed, according to the previous rate of increase, had no foreigners arrived. This explained by the profound social and economic changes made by the immigrant and the well known fact that the birth rate of a people falls when they are subjected to such changes. Americans shrank alike from the social contact and the economical competition of the foreigners. "They became increasingly unwilling to bring forth sons and daughters who should be obliged to compete in the market for labor and in the walks of life with those whom they did not recognize as of their own grade and condition." This it was, and not growing luxury, that checked the increase of the native stock.

General Walker shows that it was the low type of the foreign laborer and not contempt for labor which drove the American from ditching and shovelling. No early American shrank from any kind of work that had to be done, nor thought it made him less the equal of his neighbor. But the ignorant foreigner came who could do nothing but handle a pick and shovel, and such labor began to mean associating with him and being thought like him. Then the American thought himself too good for that work. The same process still goes on. The Italian began to dig ditches, and the more intelligent Irishman will no longer work in a gang as he did thirty years ago. The Russian Hebrew, who is still lower in the scale, now threatens to make the Italian stand on his dignity. It is putting the cart before the horse to say that the immigrant came to do the country's unskilled labor. He came, and the Americans could work at other things.

But aside from the question of the desirability of immigration in the past, General Walker is positive that to do it now be greatly restricted. Fifty years ago it was good to cut down trees and open new lands to cultivation, but it is conceded now that forest clearing has gone far enough, or even too far. So with immigration, changed conditions call for new regulations. The public lands are all taken up; agriculture no longer gives profit enough to warrant the employment of large gangs of unskilled hands, the labor market is fully stocked, social problems of the immigrants has degenerated. Thirty years ago the newcomers were the alert and thrifty of kindred Northern races, who easily adapted themselves to free institutions. Now they are the scum of Southern and Eastern Europe dumped on our shores, having no aptitude for self-government. They lower the standard of labor and are the recruits of the slums. Whatever the earlier immigration may have done for the United States, the present immigration is a serious menace which cannot be met by mere sanitary regulations. Radical restriction is the only remedy.—N. Y. Tribune.

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General Francis A. Walker contributes to the June number of "The Atlantic Monthly" an extremely significant article on "Restriction of Immigration," in which he makes some startling propositions concerning the effect on the native stock of the accessions from without. The propriety of scrutinizing arriving foreigners and shutting out all those mentally and physically unfit he holds to be no longer open to discussion. The immigration has gone beyond that, and the question now is not of preventing the jalls and asylums being stuffed by European arrivals; "but of protecting the American rate of wages, the American standard of living, and the quality of American citizenship from degradation through the tumultuous access of vast throngs of ignorant and brutalized peasantry from the countries of Eastern and Southern Europe."

In earlier days the American people had no doubt that they derived great advantage from immigration. It was thought that the newcomers were needed to fill our vast unoccupied territories, and that the rate of labor but for the low class foreign labor the canal digging and railroad building so important for the development of the country could never have been done. The truth of both these views is frankly challenged by General Walker. Between 1793 and 1830 a homogeneous and almost wholly native population grew from less than four to nearly thirteen millions, and increase of 227 per cent—a rate, according to General Walker, unparalleled in history. The growth each decade had been 33 and 33 per cent. During the next thirty years the conditions were more favorable than ever to life and reproduction, and foreign immigration began in earnest to do its share in increasing the population. But the rate of increase among Americans began to decrease with the foreign influx, and went so far as absolutely to offset the arrivals. In 1850, in spite of the incoming of 2,500,000 in thirty years, the population differed by less than 10,000 from what would have existed, according to the previous rate of increase, had no foreigners arrived. This explained by the profound social and economic changes made by the immigrant and the well known fact that the birth rate of a people falls when they are subjected to such changes. Americans shrank alike from the social contact and the economical competition of the foreigners. "They became increasingly unwilling to bring forth sons and daughters who should be obliged to compete in the market for labor and in the walks of life with those whom they did not recognize as of their own grade and condition." This it was, and not growing luxury, that checked the increase of the native stock.

General Walker shows that it was the low type of the foreign laborer and not contempt for labor which drove the American from ditching and shovelling. No early American shrank from any kind of work that had to be done, nor thought it made him less the equal of his neighbor. But the ignorant foreigner came who could do nothing but handle a pick and shovel, and such labor began to mean associating with him and being thought like him. Then the American thought himself too good for that work. The same process still goes on. The Italian began to dig ditches, and the more intelligent Irishman will no longer work in a gang as he did thirty years ago. The Russian Hebrew, who is still lower in the scale, now threatens to make the Italian stand on his dignity. It is putting the cart before the horse to say that the immigrant came to do the country's unskilled labor. He came, and the Americans could work at other things.

But aside from the question of the desirability of immigration in the past, General Walker is positive that to do it now be greatly restricted. Fifty years ago it was good to cut down trees and open new lands to cultivation, but it is conceded now that forest clearing has gone far enough, or even too far. So with immigration, changed conditions call for new regulations. The public lands are all taken up; agriculture no longer gives profit enough to warrant the employment of large gangs of unskilled hands, the labor market is fully stocked, social problems of the immigrants has degenerated. Thirty years ago the newcomers were the alert and thrifty of kindred Northern races, who easily adapted themselves to free institutions. Now they are the scum of Southern and Eastern Europe dumped on our shores, having no aptitude for self-government. They lower the standard of labor and are the recruits of the slums. Whatever the earlier immigration may have done for the United States, the present immigration is a serious menace which cannot be met by mere sanitary regulations. Radical restriction is the only remedy.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for several years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by E. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

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Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Court Officers.

[Jury terms held in Westminster, 2nd Monday in May and November; 3rd, 2nd Monday in February and August.]

JUDGES—Hon. Chas. B. Roberts, Chief and Resident Judge, Hon. James Bevelve and Hon. Isaac T. Jones Associate Judges.

CLERK OF THE COURT—Benjamin F. Cross. CHIEF—Gersham Huff.

ADJUTANT—J. J. Baumgartner. (Orphans' Court meets in the Court House in Westminster, every Monday and Tuesday, and daily during jury terms of Court.)

REGISTRAR OF WILL—George M. Parke. ORPHANS' COURT—Jacob Rinchart, William Y. Friebl, Albert Schaeffer.

COUNTY OFFICERS. STATE ATTORNEY—J. Milton Hefstender. SHERIFF—J. Oliver Murray.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—John H. Stem, David Stoner, Jesse Lomax. COUNTY TREASURER—Alfred T. Buckingham. SURVEYOR—William A. Rupp.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS—Howard F. Schaeffer, Charles H. Sapp, Charles V. Wantz. LEGISLATURE.

SENATOR—Dr. W. Heering. HOUSE OF DELEGATES—Charles H. Smith, Charles J. H. Ganter, Dr. Clotworthy Birnie, William F. Cover.

TANEYTOWN DIST.

TAXY PUBLIC—Dr. F. H. Seiss. NOTARY COLLECTOR—Geo. H. Birnie.

MAGISTRATES—A. F. Orndorff, Henry Witt, John T. Fogle. CONSTABLE, B. S. Miller.

REGISTRARS—Thomas D. Thomson, J. V. Eckenrode. TOWN OFFICERS.

BURGESS—H. D. Meiring. COMMISSIONER—Dr. G. T. Motter, Edward K. Emper, W. Jesse Roberts, Joshua Koutz, E. K. Heaver.

BALIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR—B. S. Miller. Church Notices.

Presbyterian Church.—Commencing on the first of April, preaching on the first three Sabbaths in the month at 2.30 p. m., and on the fourth Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. Sabbath School one hour before church service. C. E. Society Prayer Meeting 6.30 p. m. every Sabbath Evening at 7.30 p. m. Prayer Meeting Tuesday Evenings at 7.30 p. m.

Finey Creek Church; beginning April 1st, preaching on the first three Sabbaths in the month at 10 a. m., and on the fourth Sabbath at 2.30 p. m. Sabbath School one hour before service. Rev. P. Roseco, Pastor.

Trinity Lutheran Church.—Regular services discontinued, owing to rebuilding of the church, Sunday School every Sunday morning in the Public School, C. E. Society services every Sunday evening in the U. B. church. No Pastor in charge. Dr. Geo. T. Motter chairman of Church Council during the vacancy.

Grace Reformed Church.—Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School 9 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. 6.30 p. m. Rev. A. Bateman, Pastor.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Mass 9.30 a. m. Vespers, 3.30 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.

United Brethren Church.—Preaching every Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Sunday school at 1.30 p. m. Hallelujah services at 10 a. m., and 7 p. m., alternately. 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, 8.45 a. m.; for Linwood 9.10 a. m.; for Harney 9.50 a. m.; for R. R. south, 3 p. m.

Societies. Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camp 2, Md. meets in Eckenrode's Hall, Thursday Evenings, at 7 o'clock. Harry L. Baumgardner, President. John J. Reid, Rec. Secy.

Carroll Conclave Heptasophs, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of every month. W. E. Burke, Secretary.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union meets first Monday evening of every month. President, Miss Ida Hoyer; Vice President, Mrs. Eudora L. McSherry; Rec. Secy, Lorena LeFevre; Cor. Secy, Mrs. J. Sawyer; Treasurer, G. May Forrest.

Taneytown Improvement Society. Adjourned until first Friday night in September. Geo. H. Birnie, President.

BREVITIES

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The Duke of Fife is selling off many of his estates to the tenants.

Five members, including Mr. Chamberlain, of the house of commons have been married three times.

Verdi is a horse breeder as well as a musician. His paddocks on his country estate, near Genoa, are among the finest in Italy. Verdi has little music at home and seldom visits the opera.

Princess Yarewsky, the morganatic widow of the Czar Alexander II, has bought several acres of land at Nice, near the Boulevard de Cimiez, and intends to build a large villa there.

When the college year of the University of California opens, on the 13th of next August, there will be a chair of divinity for the first time, and it will be filled by Professor J. M. Jefferson of Virginia.

On the island of Guernsey lives a Mrs. Neve on an estate called Rouge Huis. Her claim to fame is the fact that on May 18 she entered upon her one hundred and fifty year and is still in full possession of all her faculties.

As warden of a women's prison and as prison commissioner Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson has served in Massachusetts for nearly 20 years. She is said to exert a remarkable influence over the women prisoners and in many cases has reformed them.

The trustees of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., have voted to give President Raymond a year's leave of absence. He will spend it in Europe, and he will take the opportunity of studying the systems of education in England, France and Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are installed in their town quarters, 6 Anley square, London, for the season. The duchess has revived an old custom mentioned in several of Thackeray's novels—namely, that of having a black servant carry the prayer books to church.

The Duke of Meiningen, who recently celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth, has long been one of the greatest patrons of art and the drama in Germany. It was under his guidance and patronage that the famous Meiningen troop of actors and actresses was organized.

Home and Farm.

Paper Carpet Lining.

A carpet lining made entirely from wood and paper pulp is one of the newest articles to be produced from that seemingly unending source—paper, says an exchange. Carpet linings made from manilla paper, folded in flat rolls, or otherwise constructed, are common enough, but the new type of lining is quite out of the ordinary. Anything that is between two layers, as a carpet lining (which is between the floor and the carpet), must be porous so as to allow the dirt that works through the texture of the carpet to sift through to the floor. Again the lining must be flexible and smooth. It must also be moist proof.

Not Blind to Children's Faults.

That mother is most wise and fortunate who can look beyond her prejudices and personal environment, and see her children as they are, uncolored by idealism. To many women the proverbial blindness of love may seem to be a blessing. The clear daylight of truth showing all the flaws of character, all the shortcomings of those whom they most dearly cherish, would be startling and terrifying. Yet what value can we put to those who most love and cherish—what use to the mother to her son or daughter, if she does not understand the inmost openings of their character? The blind are weak companions, never guides.

The noblest ideal of a mother is the one who never worships, but who ever acts as mentor and guide to her child; she is the one who should see most clearly by noble instinct of maternal vision all the human failings of her child, and love as divinity loves the fallen and weak world in spite of its shortcomings. The true mother must be possessed of so pure a heart that she will see as will prophesies insight the quicksands and dreary waste, as well as the fairer landscape, that must lie before her loved ones.

She must be brave and strong as the Spartan mother to train her child for the battle of life, not a weak woman, who endeavors to bring up her children to a life of indolent ease.

Foolish women are perpetually seeking to take the place of Providence to their children. They would shield them from the inevitable buffetings of fortune, from all experience in the joys and sorrows of a struggle with the world. As in the old fable of the oak tree reared in the horncove, they soon discover that what seemed unkindly words and rough reproofs are only means by which the tree can obtain strength. Not by sacrifices and worship can humanity be lifted, but by ever watchful battle with the foes of selfishness and pride within.

The chief duty of a mother is to teach her children to be strong and self-reliant, at the same time to keep them from pride and self-conceit. There is only one way to do this; the old way pointed out to the first man and woman; the way of honest, resolute work. "By the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread" is not an unkind law, but most of the trouble of the world comes from seeking to avoid it. "Give an enthusiastic girl any true work," says a great essayist, "work that will make energy in the soul and weary at night, with the consciousness that her fellow-creatures have indeed been better for her day, and the powerless sorrow of her enthusiasm will transform itself into a majesty of radiant and beneficent peace. So with our youths; we once taught them to make Latin verses, now we teach them to leap, to row, to hit a ball with a bat. Can they play? Can they sew? Can they plant at the right time or build with a steady hand? Is the effort of their lives to be chaste, knightly, faithful, holy in thought, lovely in word and deed? Indeed, it is with some, many, and the strength of country is in them."—N. Y. Tribune.

Desserts for Warm Days.

When certain tropical vagaries on the part of the weather have made ordinary dishes seem unpalatable, the housewife will find that the simplest way to reconcile her family to the dinner table is by providing dainty desserts. There are hundreds of simple combinations that may be effectively revived at this season of the year.

One of the most delicious is a simple rice pudding, frozen. Only a half cupful of rice is required, but this should be boiled until tender. Then whip to a froth one and one half cups of sweet cream, add a quarter of a cupful of powdered sugar and flavor with sherry, maraschino or vanilla. Mix the rice and cream, put in a mould, and pack in a freezer several hours before serving.

Cooks who know the possibilities of the often despised rhubarb make use of it for an excellent summer dessert. Wash and cut in small pieces a pound of rhubarb. Cook until tender, sweetening meanwhile with eight ounces of sugar. Then add one-fourth of a box of gelatine that has been soaked in a fourth of a cupful of cold water. Whip the mixture well, turn into a mould and when cold serve with a yellow custard sauce.

Fruit desserts are not only popular, but healthful, and should be served frequently in warm weather. Oranges are available in a variety of ways, orange sponge being particularly delicious. To prepare the sponge, squeeze the juice and pulp of three oranges into a bowl, add the juice of half a lemon, three ounces of sugar, one and one-half pints of cold water. After this has boiled, strain it, add two tablespoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in cold water, and boil fifteen minutes more. Then set the mixture aside for a time and afterwards place it in the ice box until quite cold. Beat to a foam the whites of three eggs, whip this into the corn starch and then serve in fancy cases.

Tired Feet.

Housekeepers who stand a great deal upon their feet are peculiarly liable to swollen ankles and weary feet. This is relieved by avoiding the cause as much as possible and sitting down whenever it is convenient. There should be a high stool such as is used in drygoods shops in every kitchen. It lifts the sitter to just above the proper level for the height of an ordinary ironing board, and the ordinary table where vegetables are peeled and dishes washed. There should also be plenty of low chairs about the height of the old fashioned rush bottomed chairs, which are so restful because they are lower than the regulation height of the average chair now manufactured. The tall stool and the low chair would be valuable because of the change of position they give if for no other purpose. If one cannot sit, next to sitting is a standing position on a soft pad. Such a cushion or pad may be made of layers of blanketing stitched together and covered with soft wollen carpeting. A thick braided wool rug is a great rest to feet that have been standing on a hard wooden floor. Arrange these rugs or foot cushions so they can be hung up when not in use. They are more convenient made about twice as long as they are broad.

Fancies.

Mildew is removed by first brushing off any loose mildew; then a little common salt should be rubbed in, afterward liberally sprinkled with powdered chalk and thoroughly moistened with clean, cold water. After this the articles should be slowly dried in the open air and then rinsed, and if the marks are not removed the treatment should be repeated, possibly several times, but in the end the mildew will be removed.

Rolling an umbrella in an art that few understand, or yet may be able to take hold of the ends of the ribs and the stick with the same hand, and hold them tightly together to prevent their twisting while the covering is being rolled around with the other hand. In this way an umbrella may be as tightly rolled as when it came from the factory. It is the twisting of the ribs out of shape that spoils the looks of the umbrella.

Fuller's earth is one of those things which no family should be without. When grease has been spilled upon the carpet, a paste of magnesia and fuller's earth in equal parts, mixed with boiling water, should be applied and let dry. When it is hard brush the powder away, and the grease spot will have disappeared. Fuller's earth and benzine will remove stains from marble.

For the "erows feet" at the corners of the eyes press the balls of the good and third fingers lightly, but firmly, just above the eyebrows, bringing the second finger down the side of the eyebrow till it meets the cheek, then transfer the light movement to the third finger and continue it around the edge of the lower eyelid to the nose, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Few cooks understand the knack of beating the whites of eggs easily. A wire whisk is the best beater. Have the eggs cold and always add a pinch of salt to them before commencing to beat. They should be light and dry, and that means to put air into them at each stroke with the beater lift it from the eggs and the work will be quickly accomplished.

Refrigerators should undergo a thorough overhauling at this season and all leaks and breaks should be repaired. Through the summer they should be washed weekly and great care should be taken that perishable food does not remain in them too long.

Do not make the mistake of attempting too high a polish on out-glass. Constant polishing reduces the exquisite lustre of this most brilliant of table decorations. Wash the glass quickly, rinse properly and let it dry alone. If a towel is used it should be of softest linen.

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Best Varieties—Plant by Hand and Use Commercial Fertilizers—After Culture.

While sugar beets are raised better than mangels by cattle, yet they are so much more expensive to raise, and yield so much less than mangels, that they are not generally cultivated for cattle food. Here is what Country Gentleman has to say on the subject:

The best variety of all things considered, is Nornbitan's Giant or Long Red for the main crop. A few Yellow Globes might be raised for late spring feeding, as they do not wilt so easily as the others. The low land will be best. Select a clay loam soil, or other friable, cool soil, that can be easily worked, while at the same time the taproots will find a fairly compact and cool subsoil.

The planting can be most successfully performed by hand, covering the seed with a good soil. We have never yet found a drill, either large or small, that was entirely satisfactory for planting mangels. Heavy applications of farm manures are likely to produce "finger and toe." Therefore fertilize in the drills, which may be 28 to 30 inches apart, by applying 400 to 600 pounds of commercial fertilizer, containing a relatively high per cent of potash and nitrogen and a low per cent of phosphoric acid. Plant about one week earlier than corn, and the soil can be put in good condition at that time. This will insure the germination of the seeds, which require considerable moisture and a cool soil, and it will also enable the mangels to get the start of the weeds.

As soon as they are got well above ground, weed with a hand cultivator and thin where necessary by chopping out with a hoe. Run through a second time with a wheel hand cultivator, wait until the plants have straightened up, and then thin to six or ten inches in the row. After this cultivate frequently with a small horse and a cultivator containing many small teeth. Many farmers fail in getting the highest results, from planting too late. You should secure from 30 to 40 tons per acre. Harvest before the heavy freezing comes, and store in a good, damp place, which should be ventilated at first, as mangels tend to heat when first stored.

Points in Cabbage Culture.

A Rural New Yorker correspondent writes: It has been pretty thoroughly proved that cabbages, especially the late drum-head varieties, are likely to head better if they are sown where the plant is to remain, conditions of soil, fertility and culture being equal. The usual practice is to plant six or eight seeds in a hill, and gradually thin out to the strongest plant, but since the advent of the cabbage worm and hosts of recent insect enemies, the trouble of caring for so many scattered plants has proved too great, and the seed bed is therefore resorted to. It may be considered that plants of the cabbage tribe are not benefited by transplanting in itself, but as they are little affected by it when sown under favorable conditions the use of a seed bed is generally to be recommended on account of greater ease and economy in growing plants.

Legislation Against Weeds.

The department of agriculture has issued a bulletin reporting the legislation of 25 states against weeds. The bulletin suggests provisions for a general state weed law. It proposes a commission consisting of the official botanist and "four eminent farmers" who have a fair knowledge of botany; an annual meeting at the seat of government, with some allowance of per diem and mileage. At first session they shall determine what species of weeds, five in number, are most injurious. It shall be the duty of every landowner or occupier to destroy such weeds in time and manner described. A township inspector shall note failure, notify owner, and in five days enter lands and destroy weeds, the expense to be borne by the owner. Other provisions relate to highways and vacant lands.

Wild Barley For Forage.

Wild barley has but little value as a forage plant in the flowering stage, and later, but during the fall and early spring, when the plants are small, they are eaten and afford considerable pasture. It comes up so abundantly from the old cut-off stems that it has the appearance of being a permanent crop. The succulent leaves in October cover the ground in many cases, and in this condition are eaten by stock of all kinds. In considering its nutritive value one must consider its noxious qualities, and these so outweigh its good qualities that it should be kept down.—Bulletin Iowa Station.

A New Weed Pest in Jersey.

Reed weed, otherwise known in the west, where it is at home, as grass weed, and by botanists as Grindelia squarrosa, has made its appearance in Gloucester county, N. J., and unless taken in hand this season will be likely to give New Jersey farmers and gardeners a new enemy to fight. In the region between the Mississippi river and Rocky mountains, where it belongs, it is said to be a persistent grower, increasing rapidly and choking out other growing by shading the ground.

The supposition is that the weed was introduced in clover seed.

Irrigating With Storm Waters.

The idea is gaining credence every year that even in the more eastern states, where the rainfall is ordinarily sufficient to waters most crops, there will be periods of drought during almost any season when it will pay to apply water artificially. While the expense of maintaining an irrigating plant is considerable, it often happens that a small quantity of water applied in a permanent way will more than double the crop, and, as in such seasons prices are likely to rise high, the returns will pay a good rate of interest on the amount invested in the plant.

Reform Spelling.

Whitelaw Reid in a letter to a "reform spelling" advocate sensibly says of the duty of the state board of regents: "We at least should avoid the barbarous business of vivisection on our noble living English. Such changes as are possible should, so far as we are concerned, come, as in nature, slowly, and not artificially, but in the order of growth."

McKELLIP'S Cholera and Diarrhoea Syrup,

FOR Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Cramps, &c.

UNRIVALLED.

McKELLIP'S Horse and Cattle Powders.

The Best Tonic and Blood Purifier.

Just what is needed to bring the horse into good condition, and brace him up for Summer work.

BEETS, FOR FEEDING CATTLE.

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The best variety of all things considered, is Nornbitan's Giant or Long Red for the main crop. A few Yellow Globes might be raised for late spring feeding, as they do not wilt so easily as the others. The low land will be best. Select a clay loam soil, or other friable, cool soil, that can be easily worked, while at the same time the taproots will find a fairly compact and cool subsoil.

The planting can be most successfully performed by hand, covering the seed with a good soil. We have never yet found a drill, either large or small, that was entirely satisfactory for planting mangels. Heavy applications of farm manures are likely to produce "finger and toe." Therefore fertilize in the drills, which may be 28 to 30 inches apart, by applying 400 to 600 pounds of commercial fertilizer, containing a relatively high per cent of potash and nitrogen and a low per cent of phosphoric acid. Plant about one week earlier than corn, and the soil can be put in good condition at that time. This will insure the germination of the seeds, which require considerable moisture and a cool soil, and it will also enable the mangels to get the start of the weeds.

As soon as they are got well above ground, weed with a hand cultivator and thin where necessary by chopping out with a hoe. Run through a second time with a wheel hand cultivator, wait until the plants have straightened up, and then thin to six or ten inches in the row. After this cultivate frequently with a small horse and a cultivator containing many small teeth. Many farmers fail in getting the highest results, from planting too late. You should secure from 30 to 40 tons per acre. Harvest before the heavy freezing comes, and store in a good, damp place, which should be ventilated at first, as mangels tend to heat when first stored.

Points in Cabbage Culture.

A Rural New Yorker correspondent writes: It has been pretty thoroughly proved that cabbages, especially the late drum-head varieties, are likely to head better if they are sown where the plant is to remain, conditions of soil, fertility and culture being equal. The usual practice is to plant six or eight seeds in a hill, and gradually thin out to the strongest plant, but since the advent of the cabbage worm and hosts of recent insect enemies, the trouble of caring for so many scattered plants has proved too great, and the seed bed is therefore resorted to. It may be considered that plants of the cabbage tribe are not benefited by transplanting in itself, but as they are little affected by it when sown under favorable conditions the use of a seed bed is generally to be recommended on account of greater ease and economy in growing plants.

Legislation Against Weeds.

The department of agriculture has issued a bulletin reporting the legislation of 25 states against weeds. The bulletin suggests provisions for a general state weed law. It proposes a commission consisting of the official botanist and "four eminent farmers" who have a fair knowledge of botany; an annual meeting at the seat of government, with some allowance of per diem and mileage. At first session they shall determine what species of weeds, five in number, are most injurious. It shall be the duty of every landowner or occupier to destroy such weeds in time and manner described. A township inspector shall note failure, notify owner, and in five days enter lands and destroy weeds, the expense to be borne by the owner. Other provisions relate to highways and vacant lands.

Wild Barley For Forage.

Wild barley has but little value as a forage plant in the flowering stage, and later, but during the fall and early spring, when the plants are small, they are eaten and afford considerable pasture. It comes up so abundantly from the old cut-off stems that it has the appearance of being a permanent crop. The succulent leaves in October cover the ground in many cases, and in this condition are eaten by stock of all kinds. In considering its nutritive value one must consider its noxious qualities, and these so outweigh its good qualities that it should be kept down.—Bulletin Iowa Station.

A New Weed Pest in Jersey.

Reed weed, otherwise known in the west, where it is at home, as grass weed, and by botanists as Grindelia squarrosa, has made its appearance in Gloucester county, N. J., and unless taken in hand this season will be likely to give New Jersey farmers and gardeners a new enemy to fight. In the region between the Mississippi river and Rocky mountains, where it belongs, it is said to be a persistent grower, increasing rapidly and choking out other growing by shading the ground.

The supposition is that the weed was introduced in clover seed.

Irrigating With Storm Waters.

The idea is gaining credence every year that even in the more eastern states, where the rainfall is ordinarily sufficient to waters most crops, there will be periods of drought during almost any season when it will pay to apply water artificially. While the expense of maintaining an irrigating plant is considerable, it often happens that a small quantity of water applied in a permanent way will more than double the crop, and, as in such seasons prices are likely to rise high, the returns will pay a good rate of interest on the amount invested in the plant.

Reform Spelling.

Whitelaw Reid in a letter to a "reform spelling" advocate sensibly says of the duty of the state board of regents: "We at least should avoid the barbarous business of vivisection on our noble living English. Such changes as are possible should, so far as we are concerned, come, as in nature, slowly, and not artificially, but in the order of growth."

FRANKLIN BOWERSOX,

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Over 700 samples of the latest designs and colorings shown at your house if desired. When I say all work guaranteed, I mean it.

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NO HEAT! NO SMOKE!

Get a Gasoline or Coal Oil Stove, and be convinced of the above facts. All Gasoline Stoves have

Lay down Tanks; can't be filled while Burning,

hence no danger. I have something new in Coal Oil Stoves; BURNS A BLUE FLAME,

like gasoline; guaranteed to be smokeless and odorless.

REFRIGERATORS.

I have some nice ones; prices low.

Hard Wood, Finely Finished. Copper Water Cooler, Stoves, Tinware and House-furnishing Goods.

Steam, Hot Water & Hot Air Heating.

Tin Roofing and Spouting, JOSEPH H. FORNEY, 5-23-3mo LITTLESTOWN, PA.

PREPARATIONS FOR

THE GREAT BATTLE

OF NOVEMBER 3 ARE ALREADY WELL UNDER WAY. A NEW President of the United States

IS TO BE ELECTED, AND THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

will, as always, be found in the thickest of the fight, battling vigorously for SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES, which will bring PROSPERITY TO THE NATION.

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THE Carroll Record

BALTIMORE AMERICAN, ESTABLISHED 1873. THE DAILY AMERICAN.

HISTORY OF UNIONTOWN. BY DR. J. J. WEAVER, Jr.—1896. PART XX.

The "Orchard" was surveyed July 5th, 1773, and patent granted Hugh Scott, January 23rd, 1776. Hugh Scott conveyed said tract to William Bell by deed dated April 6th, 1779, and William Bell conveyed the same to Thomas Metcalf by deed dated November 8th, 1794. It contained 272 acres. The finding of this record necessitates the correction of certain statements which were published in Part I, and which had heretofore been regarded as correct by residents of more than fifty years.

The first Thomas Metcalf, not the son, laid out Uniontown by having lots surveyed off on both sides of the Hagerstown road, immediately after its construction. His sales began about 1795; he sold nearly the entire south side of the pike, and but very few, if any, of the lots on the north side previous to his sale of the entire remainder of the tract to Erhart Cover in 1802. Said Metcalf never resided upon the "Orchard," but lived and died upon the Babylon farm as heretofore recorded; the other matters recorded in reference to the said Thomas Metcalf are correct. In 1825 Uniontown had half as many houses in it as it has to-day; the period of its most rapid development was the first twenty five years of its existence.

The old McKinstry's Mill road, which entered the village east of the hotel garden, and which was the successor of the Buffalo road on the south, was laid out on May 27th, 1824, by John Hyder, surveyor, under the direction of Jacob Van, John Leister and John Dudderd, commissioners. In 1820 the Taneytown road was changed in its course between "Barnhart's Hill and Keplar's bridge" and given its present location.

The village was brought into speaking communication with the outside world by the introduction of the telephone by the Chesapeake and Potomac company in 1884. Said company located its first instruments in the store of Charles S. Devilliss & Son and in the furniture room of O. M. Hiteshew. The Western Maryland Company included Taneytown in its county telephone system in 1895. Uniontown to-day contains eighty houses, three churches, three good sized stores (kept by Harrison Weaver, Emanuel Formwalt and Philip Engler), no saloons, a savings bank and quiet a number of small stores and shops, its population is 400.

Positions of public trust which have been filled by citizens of the town and district since the formation of Carroll county.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Charles B. Roberts, democrat, 1877 to 1881, now Chief Judge of this Judicial District, is a native of Uniontown, and resided here until he located in Westminster to practice law.

Dr. Frank T. Shaw, democrat, 1885 to 1889.

COUNTY CLERKS. Dr. Frank T. Shaw, democrat, 1873 to 1885.

Dr. William N. Martin, democrat, 1885 to 1890.

REGISTER OF WILLS. Henry H. Herbaugh, republican, 1865 to 1867.

SENATOR. William Roberts, whig, 1844 to 1850.

MEMBERS HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Thomas Hook, democrat, 1839; whig, 1845.

Charles Devilliss, whig, 1846. Tobias Cover, democrat, 1847.

Samuel A. Lauer, democrat, 1849. Dr. B. Mills, democrat, 1850.

John N. Starr, republican, 1853. Moses Shaw, republican, 1854.

E. F. Jordan, republican, 1866. John H. Banton, democrat, 1867 and 1869.

Dr. Jacob Rinehart, democrat, 1875. D. A. C. Webster, democrat, 1881 and 1887.

Evan Haines, democrat, 1891.

JUDGES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT. Nimrod Frizell, democrat, 1839 to 1842.

William Shepherd, whig, 1845 to 1848. Upton Roop, democrat, 1871 to 1872.

William Frizell, democrat, 1879 to 1887. Dr. Jacob Rinehart, democrat, 1895.

SHERIFFS. Hanson T. Webb, democrat, 1848 to 1851.

William Wilson, American, 1857 to 1859.

William Segafosse, democrat, 1850 to 1861.

Edward Devilliss, democrat, 1878 to 1879.

COMMISSIONERS OF TAX. William Shepherd, whig, 1837-38. John Roop, democrat, 1839 to 1845.

Peter Geiger, whig, 1845 to 1848. Cornelius Baust, democrat, 1848 to 1851.

Thomas Smith, democrat, 1851 to 1854.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE. Jacob H. Christ, American, 1856 and 1857.

Henry W. Dell, Union, 1860 and 1861. Thomas F. Shepherd, republican, 1862 to 1868.

Upton Roop, democrat, 1868 to 1872. David Stoner, democrat, 1883 to 1896.

This concludes the history of this well known village; the details given labor, and have been verified as much as possible. If the writer has succeeded in making this history interesting to the community, and has given an account of events which are deemed worthy of preservation, he is amply repaid for his labor.

J. J. WEAVER, JR., Uniontown, Md.

(The Record is truly under great obligations to Dr. Weaver for the excellent series of articles he has given us, and we feel sure that the verdict of those who have followed him each week, must be one of satisfaction. This history stands above all that have heretofore appeared in the Record in the matter of accurate dates, and in the positive verification of facts—very important features in any history.—Ed.)

Senator Peffer is opposed to any alliance with the silver party, but favors straight-out populist nominations, with outside silver support.

Cost of Stopping a Train.

The cost of stopping cars has always been a subject of discussion, and it is sometimes worth the inquiry of railroad men. Estimates of the cost have ranged from one quarter of a cent up to two dollars for stopping an ordinary passenger train. The small figure represented only the estimated loss of metal by applying the brake to the wheel. Some of the real considerations that go to the making up the cost of stopping are the coal burned while the train is standing still, and in order to resume the former speed—this the Pennsylvania railroad people put at twelve to fifteen cents; then there are the wages of all the persons on the train, who, while the train slows down and stops, are paid as if the train were running. This is insignificant in the case of one person, but it amounts to something when the whole train force is considered; besides this, there is the wear on the rails. A rail lasts only a third as long when trains come to a stop on it as when merely run over. This is the result of the action of the brakes. The more accidents occur to engines, to wheels and to axles in coming to a stop or in starting again with running right along.

The Railroad Gazette reported a discussion some years ago on this subject, in which the conclusion is reached that the actual cost of stopping an ordinary train is about thirty six cents. An amusing story is told of a trial where experts testified that it cost two dollars to stop a train. They established the fact. Then the counsel on the other side produced the company's time-table, with a full list of all the stops, including stations. They took the total number of stops, and calculated the total stoppages of all the trains for one year, multiplying the result by two dollars—the expert's estimate of cost—and demonstrated that the stoppages alone had, if the estimate was right, cost the company three times as much as the entire amount of its operating expenses for the year. This reduction to a solid basis of fact upset the two dollar theory.

A Story forty years Old. "Dot makes me no difference," said the German driver of a beer wagon, whose attention had been jokingly called to the fact that he had but thirteen barrels of beer on his wagon and thirteen was an unlucky number. "I don't believe in dot thirteen peezness, anyhow; nor dot Friday peezness."

"Not superstitious, hey?" laughed the other. "I don't know vot you mean by substitutions," replied the German. But dot thirteen and Friday peezness is all nonsense. I used to think it vos nonsense to believe that somebody died when a dog howled, but dot has been broved true, so I believe it now."

"Ever see any real proof of it?"

"Well, I bet you. One night last week I went home and went to bed, and in the middle of the night a dog in the alley commenced howling. My wife struck her elbow in my side—"

"Hans, you here dot dog howl?"

"I said, 'I hear dot dog howl.' 'Well, somebody is going to die.' 'I told her dot was all blammed nonsense. 'Don't wake me up agair—let me sleep.'"

"Pretty soon she woke me up some more. 'Dot dog is howling agair Hans; and I bet somebody will die.' 'Den I rolled over and told her: 'I bet somebody will die if you don't stop waking me up some more,' and she let me sleep 'till morning.'"

"Well, did anybody die?" was the query of the listener.

"Sure! When I got up in the morning I looked in the paper, and by jigger there was a man died over in New York!"

To save two cents. He looked at his commutation ticket and swore softly to himself.

"What's the matter?" inquired his wife.

"I put a postage stamp in my pocket 'etbook," he replied, "and it's stuck to my commutation ticket."

"Oh, well, the ticket's still good isn't it?" she asked.

"Good!" he exclaimed. "Of course, it's good, but you don't suppose I'm going to furnish a soulless corporation like a railroad company with postage stamps, do you? You don't imagine I'll submit to a tax of two cents for buying the ticket? You don't seem to grasp the situation; I'm the one who has the kick coming, not the railroad company."

"I don't believe I'd bother about it, John," she said pleasantly. "If the conductor will accept the ticket, I'd—"

"You'd pay the company a bonus for carrying you?" he interrupted, "but I won't. It's the principle of the thing that I object to, not the paltry financial consideration."

"Can't you get the stamp off with a knife?" she asked.

"Certainly," he replied, sarcastically. "I can cut it out with a knife or a pair of scissors, or I might be able to get it off with a chisel, but you forget that I want to save the ticket. The railroad company is making enough out of me when I ride, after paying the regular rate of fare, after paying the regular rate of fare."

"Then soak it off," she suggested.

"Now, you're beginning to have a glimmer of sense," he returned. "I thought you would get around to it if I gave you plenty of time."

"It was two hours later that she asked him how he intended to leave the ticket soaked."

"Great mackerel!" he cried, and after he had looked at what was left of the ticket and done a little figuring, he added, "Two dollars and thirty cents for a two-cent stamp. It isn't worth it."

If it required an annual outlay of \$100.00 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year, there are many who would feel that it were not worth it to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and that those of their family for whom they are anxious to provide should be insured for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

SELECTIONS THE COMING "CELERETTE."

The Cheapest of All Bicycles—An Old Time Kicker With Modern Improvements. M. Hertz, of Parisville, the scientific editor of the Journal des Debats, gives an interesting account of a new kind of bicycle, or rather an improved old one, which he calls a "celerette." The celerette is not intended to do away with the cycle; its principal advantage lies in the fact that it can be manufactured for a few cents. Strictly speaking, it is an improved draisine, the type of bicycle that came out in the year 1818 and was invented by Baron von Drais of the grand duchy of Baden, to whose memory a monument was erected in Carlsruhe, his native place. The present machine has no pedals and no gear. It is the invention of M. Clerc. It consists of a little wooden frame, a saddle, two wheels and a handle bar. In his account of the original invention Baron von Drais says: "On a good road my machine can travel six or even eight miles an hour, and down an incline it can go faster than a galloping horse."

There may be a little exaggeration in the statement, but it is evident that with this machine a man can get along easily at a faster rate than if he ran at his full speed, and he can go an immense distance without becoming fatigued.

To a certain extent it is a funny thing, and a man may look a little ridiculous on it; but after all, it is a very funny machine on a wheel anyhow. Little or no training is necessary to enable anybody to ride this new contrivance. Just as in the case of the old invention, the rider runs along the road with his feet on the pedals, he mounts the saddle he plants his feet on the ground, starts off with a few kicks, and away he goes, giving a kick now and then to keep up speed. With the cheapest kind of a celerette one can get along very well, but at a somewhat slower rate than that of the regular machine. With pneumatic tires, it is claimed that this machine can be made to travel just as fast as any other wheel.

When the old affair first appeared in France, at the close of the last century, the cartwrights killed it, but in England it was used extensively by the young people. For them this mode of cycling was glorious sport. Already the celerette is laughed at in France. The idea of a man flying along the road kicking like a mule is rather too much for the dignity of daily Frenchmen, but it must be remembered that it took 80 years before French people dared to show themselves in public astride a bicycle.

M. Paul Clerc's wheel, as we have already said, costs little or nothing. One can be bought for 60 cents or \$1, and as it costs that much for a carriage ride the wheelman can afford to throw the thing away at the end of his journey and buy a new one whenever he wants to start out again. A wheel that anybody can ride, and that will run along the road as fast as an ordinary horse can trot, is certainly a useful machine. Young people will use it to amuse themselves or to go on long jaunts, and it may also be used to advantage by people who wish to commence their education in regular cycling. Workmen might also take advantage of it going and coming from their work-shops. Children going to school and peasants going to the market could also use it. Moreover, any handy man with tools can make a celerette, and it is so light that it can easily be carried up steep hills or along the portions of rugged roads where wheeling is well nigh impossible.

Beyond a doubt the celerette is another machine for the benefit of humanity.

A Lonely Old Man Dies. It is reported that Reavis, the hermit of the Superstition mountains, is dead. His body was found by the roadside, five miles from his cabin. Reavis was a peculiar character, and for a quarter of a century had lived alone in the mountains, with no company but his rifle and dogs. Indians had a dread of his unerring aim, and Apaches considered the old man a spirit that could not be killed. He left his wife and children, who lived near the old mission at Los Angeles, some 30 years ago. He knew him they said that, in a fit of anger, Reavis walked through the side of his residence that was planked up and down, and from that date he was never seen by his family.

When the silver king was being worked, the old man used to supply the camp with vegetables, carrying the same with a train of burros. Twice a year he came to Florence for supplies. His home was a stone cabin and his bed a rug on the floor and he was said to have owned five acres of land in the mountain dell.—Phenix (A. T.) Gazette.

A New Printing Process. Perhaps the most remarkable process in view at the Royal society's reception was that for producing illustrated magazines and newspapers entirely by photography, dispensing with engravings and half tone blocks and even with typography. Revs. of sensitized paper pass through machinery which makes a compared in principle with the modern rotary web printing press.

In place of typographic cylinders you have cylinders of transparent "negatives," illuminated from the inside, which "print" the sensitized paper with great rapidity as it passes round them. Thence the web passes through "developing" and "fixing" baths and finally emerges in cut sheets ready for binding. The letterpress is even "set up" photographically by a kind of typesetting machine, so as to produce a negative of each line automatically. It is said that a popular illustrated monthly will, in all probability, be produced by this method before long.—London Chronicle.

Delaware's Names. Delaware has been called the Diamond State, for, though small in size, it formerly was of great political importance. It also enjoys the nickname of the Blue Hen State, this having been bestowed on account of a general named Caldwell, who made the state famous in sporting annals by the quality of his gamecocks, which he always bred from the eggs of a blue hen, believing that this was the best color for the mother of a gamecock.

World Make Both Happy. Mrs. Fret—If I had money enough to go abroad and stay a year, I would be perfectly happy.

Mr. Fret—So would I.—Detroit Free Press.

Politeness is a kind of anesthetic which envelops the asperities of our character, so that other people be not wounded by them. We should never be without it, even when we contend with the world.—Jobert.

Keep you in the rear of your affection out of the shot and danger of desire.—Shakespeare.

WELL! WHAT SHALL WE SAY?

The question would be the easier to answer if we were sure you would believe what we said. There's the rub. Sometimes it seems as if advertising is degenerating into downright lying, and the fellow who tells the biggest yarns, is the one who sells the most goods and makes the most money.

Nevertheless, advertising is all right, even if woefully abused sometimes. The people, possibly, have an abnormal appetite for the sensational and impossible. It grows on one, like tipping; first, a plain statement of fact, goes all right; then, some enterprising fellow will stretch facts a little, and the appetite of the public is correspondingly keyed up, and demands more spicy food—and so it goes on. Necessarily, the time comes when the genuine spice runs out. Then what? Well, a little pepper is used, with the hope that the ones who bite won't know the difference. Sometimes they get a dose of the cayenne which wasn't well mixed—then they go back to plain food again.

Now you've had the lecture, let's talk business—see if you can tell spice from pepper. We've got a lot of Men's Suits, this season's goods, and a few from last season—but you'd never know it—that you can buy away down below actual value, because sizes are broken—one and two suits of a kind. If you'll believe this, and come around and look at 'em you'll get some of the spice. Same applies to Boys and Children's Suits—and single pantaloons, and Coats and Vests, and about everything, for that matter.

Do you know that our stock of Black Suits is the cheapest you ever saw? Well, it's true. For instance our Black Clay Worsteds suits, you'd very likely pay \$12.00 for somewhere else. They're made nice, trim'd nice, and are nice all over. Better see them. Got lower grades of course, equally cheap, but not the best. It pays to buy good black goods. Coats and Vests of same, at \$7.50.

Never Rip—do you know all about them don't you? so its know use to say pantaloons. No, they're not as low priced as some others—but they're cheaper all the same. A new lot of them on the road now. By the way, they're not all working pants—have them up to \$4.00. Those at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 are worth looking at.

Do you wear a shirt, or only something which looks like one? I have the real article. White, colored, figured, striped, all kinds and all spicy, not a grain of pepper in 'em. Collars and ties to set 'em off with. No better assortment anywhere.

All the stuff you want to wear; the best for the cash that 20 years experience in selling goods told me to buy—whether you'll believe it or not, is another question—and the month of June is a good time for you to come and get some.

P. B. ENGLER, Clothier & Furnisher, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Pic-nic Register. All pic-nics, Sunday School, or other kinds, will be given free notice under this heading, when the bills are printed at this office. Hand in your dates now, so as to avoid, if possible, the holding of two on the same date.

July, 24-25, At Maryberg; held by the P. O. S. of A. Interesting program, band of music, refreshments, etc.

Special Notices. BOYS, DON'T BE WOOLY! Celebrate the 4th. of July, and buy your Fireworks of N. B. HAGAN. He has a full assortment. 6, 27, 24

FOR SALE. An 1895 bicycle, good as new. H. E. SLAENHAUP, Taneytown, Md.

BICYCLES! Why do Ideals catch the riders fancy? Ask them. They run smooth, look better, stand the test better than any \$50 wheel we know of. Call and examine them at the Railroad. Also Ramblers for \$100. H. B. MILLER, Agent.

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Never Rip—do you know all about them don't you? so its know use to say pantaloons. No, they're not as low priced as some others—but they're cheaper all the same. A new lot of them on the road now. By the way, they're not all working pants—have them up to \$4.00. Those at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 are worth looking at.

Do you wear a shirt, or only something which looks like one? I have the real article. White, colored, figured, striped, all kinds and all spicy, not a grain of pepper in 'em. Collars and ties to set 'em off with. No better assortment anywhere.

All the stuff you want to wear; the best for the cash that 20 years experience in selling goods told me to buy—whether you'll believe it or not, is another question—and the month of June is a good time for you to come and get some.

P. B. ENGLER, Clothier & Furnisher, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Pic-nic Register. All pic-nics, Sunday School, or other kinds, will be given free notice under this heading, when the bills are printed at this office. Hand in your dates now, so as to avoid, if possible, the holding of two on the same date.

July, 24-25, At Maryberg; held by the P. O. S. of A. Interesting program, band of music, refreshments, etc.

Special Notices. BOYS, DON'T BE WOOLY! Celebrate the 4th. of July, and buy your Fireworks of N. B. HAGAN. He has a full assortment. 6, 27, 24

FOR SALE. An 1895 bicycle, good as new. H. E. SLAENHAUP, Taneytown, Md.

BICYCLES! Why do Ideals catch the riders fancy? Ask them. They run smooth, look better, stand the test better than any \$50 wheel we know of. Call and examine them at the Railroad. Also Ramblers for \$100. H. B. MILLER, Agent.

Most Remarkable Slaughter Sale AT M. SCHNEEBERGER'S Trade Palace, 33 E. Main St., Westminister, Md.

On Saturday, June 13th., we shall commence a Slaughter sale of great magnitude; all of our Spring Merchandise must be sold. Hundreds of reasonable merchandise will be put on sale for almost half its original cost price. Hence we call especial attention to the saving buyer.

If you secure some of these bargains, please remember where you got them, and come again.

We will mention just a few of the many articles slaughtered during this sale.

- 12 1/2c Dimity Lawns, at 6c.
12c 4-4 Percales, at 8c.
8c Pacific Lawns, at 3c.
75c 48-inch Black Crepon, at 48c.
25c Table Damask, at 19c.
10c China Matting, at 8c.
20c Japanese Jointless Matting, at 15c.
25c Japanese Jointless Inlaid Matting; cotton wove, at 16c.
30c Heavy Jointless China Mattings, at 18c.
40c Union Ingrain Carpets, at 23c.
30c Jute Carpet, the wonder of the season, at 18c.
25c 4-4 Floor Oilcloths sacrificed at 16c.
15c Felt Window Blinds 6 feet long, at 12c.
12c Men's Seamless Half Hose; at 8c.
15c Ladies' Seamless Hose; at 9c.
12c Ladies' Fast Black Ribbed Hose, at 8c.
\$1.00 Men's Laid' n' Fancy Percale Shirts, at 79c.
1000 yards Pacific Prints, at 4c.
75c Ladies' Corsets in all sizes, greatest value ever offered, at 48c.
\$1.00 Boys' Dark Striped Suits; just the thing for warm weather, at 59c.

Additional trains leave Baltimore for Union Bridge and Intermediate Stations at 6:05 a. m. and 12:45 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Sundays only—leave Baltimore for Union Bridge and Intermediate Stations at 8:30 a. m. and 2:35 p. m., and leave Union Bridge for Baltimore at 6:30 a. m. and 4:05 p. m.

Leave Rocky Ridge for Emmsburg at 8:20 and 10:40 a. m., and 3:31 and 6:31 p. m. Leave Emmsburg for Rocky Ridge at 7:50 and 10:00 a. m., and 2:55 and 4:45 p. m.

Leave Brucsville for Taneytown, Littleton and Columbia at 2:00 p. m. B. & O. passenger trains leave Cherry Run for Columbia at 7:00 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 4:15 p. m., 8:15 a. m. For Piedmont and intermediate, No. 1, daily, except Sunday, at 20 p. m., and Chicago Express, No. 2, daily at 4:02 p. m.

Passengers for Chicago Limited, No. 5, or Cincinnati Limited, No. 1, take No. 17 to Hancock and there transfer to No. 1, or No. 1, and Chicago Express, No. 2, daily at 4:02 p. m.

Passengers for B. & O. Pittsburg Express, No. 9, take No. 7 to Hancock and there transfer.

Daily. All others daily, except Sunday. Stops only to let passengers from Baltimore.

M. H. HOOD, Freight and Gen'l. Manager. B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l. Passenger Agent.

1896. THE SUN! 1896. BALTIMORE, MD. The Paper of the People, For the People and with the People.

HONEST IN MOTIVE. FEARLESS IN EXPRESSION. SOUND IN PRINCIPLE. UNSWERVING IN ITS ALLEGIANCE TO RIGHT THEORIES AND RIGHT PRACTICES.

The Sun publishes all the news all the time, but it does not allow its columns to be degraded by unclean, immoral or purely sensational matter. Editorially, The Sun is the consistent and unflinching champion and defender of popular rights and interests against political machines and monopolies of every character. Independent in all things, extreme in none. It is for a better government, good government and good order.

By mail 50 cents a month, \$6 a year THE BALTIMORE WEEKLY SUN

The Weekly Sun publishes all the news of each week, giving complete accounts of all events of interest throughout the world. As an Agricultural paper, the Weekly Sun is unsurpassed. It is edited by writers of practical experience, who know what farming means and what farmers want in an agricultural journal. It contains regular reports of the work of the agricultural experiment stations throughout the country, of the proceedings of agricultural clubs and institutes, and the discussion of new methods and ideas in agriculture. Its market reports, Poultry Department, variety of interesting and instructive selected matter and other features, which make it a welcome visitor in city and country homes alike.

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Flour..... 4.00@4.50
Wheat..... 12.50
White Middlings, per ton..... 18.00
Timothy Hay, per ton..... 12.00
Mixed Hay, per ton..... 5.00@9.00
Rye Straw..... 6.00@10.50
Wheat..... .28
Corn, new..... .20
Corn, new..... .28
Clover Seed, per lb..... .14
Butter..... .14
Eggs..... .08
Tallow..... .04
Hams..... .14
Hides..... .40
Hogs..... 4.00
Sheep..... 2.00
Lamb..... 5.00
Calves..... 3.00
Beef Cattle, Best..... 4.00
Beef Cattle, medium..... 3.00
Cows..... \$25 @ \$35
Bullocks..... 2.50

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Corn..... 33@34
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Straw, Rye, blocks..... 11.00@13.00
Straw, wheat blocks..... 7.50@8.00
Bran..... 11.00@12.50
Middlings..... 9.50@11.00
Potatoes, new, per bush..... 30@40
Sugar, granulated..... 4 84
Sugar, coffee, A..... 4 71
Beef Cattle, Best..... 3.50@4.50
Beef Cattle, medium..... 3.00@3.50
Swine, gross..... 3.70@3.90
Swine, rough..... 3.00@3.50
Sheep, gross..... 2.00@2.51
Lamb, gross..... 4.00@4.51
Calves gross..... 3.00@4

The Continental Insurance Co., of New York. Wilson & Goodwin, Ag'ts, Westminster issues such insurance at the lowest rates, on dwellings, barns and other buildings, for a paid up policy for three years. For further information apply to P. B. ENGLER, Taneytown, Md.

Wind Storm Insurance. Tornado, or wind storm, insurance costs but a trifle, and affords protection against a danger which is, becoming more frequent than fire.

QUICK! A Lot of Winter Wheat