

THE CARROLL RECORD

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

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Locals and Personal.

It is reported that P. M. Wiest would like to dispose of his mill property.

Willis R. Zumbur, of McKinstry's Mills, was a caller at the RECORD office on Wednesday.

The Catholic picnic will be held as usual, in Clabaugh's Grove, on the first Wednesday in August.

Mrs. Frank Keefer, of Berret, spent a few days among relatives here, and returned home on Tuesday.

The Trevanion history commences this week, and will be found in the customary space on fourth page.

Mrs. Ursula Birnie and son, Galt, of Philadelphia, arrived here for the summer, the latter part of last week.

Miss Bessie Elliot returned to her home at York Springs, Pa., on Tuesday, after a visit here for several weeks.

A fishing party composed of a number of our citizens, seized a portion of Monocacy on Wednesday, and secured a large lot of fine fish and eels.

Wm. B. Dutera left on Wednesday on a trip which will include Baltimore, Washington, and probably Old Point Comfort, Natural Bridge and Luray caves.

Charles W. Angell, a well known farmer living near Otter Dale, lost two valuable cows by death, within three weeks. Quite a loss, in these hard times.

A balloon bearing a card dated Creagerstown, July 4th, 9 o'clock p. m., was picked up in Reuben Wilder's cornfield, on the Keysville road, on Thursday.

Mr. Josiah Bankard, of Tyrone, recently found an old American coin of 1800. Like most of the very old coins, it is not in a good condition and has no numismatic value.

Harry M. Clabaugh and P. B. Englar are delegates to the Maryland Republican League convention, which meets in Baltimore on July 22nd, as representative of the Taneytown Republican Club.

Miss Adelaide McFadden, of Andalusia, Bucks Co., Pa., the present beneficiary of the McFadden estate at Trevanion, has signed for four extra copies of the RECORD on account of the Trevanion history.

On Monday evening a delegation from Carroll Conclave, No. 333, I. O. H., this place, paid a fraternal visit to Adams Conclave at Littlestown. The party numbered eleven, and they are loud in their praise of the royal manner in which they were entertained.

A rain storm of great violence swept over the northern section of Lancaster county on Monday night, doing heavy damage. In the towns of Manheim and Litzitz the water in the streets was several feet deep. A large barn, near the latter place was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, with a large crop of grain.

Dr. Andrew Annan, of Emmitsburg, well known in this section, died sometime Tuesday night, in his ninety-second year. He retired apparently as well as usual, but was found dead in his bed. Three sons, Dr. Robert L. Isaac and Andrew Annan, and one daughter, Mrs. Anna E. wife of Major O. A. Horner, survive him.

The following persons from this place attended the International C. E. Convention in Washington; Mrs. F. H. Seiss, Miss Anna Motter, Miss Elsie Hess, Rev. P. Rioseco, Wm. B. Dutera, Geo. H. Birnie, Maurice C. Dutera. Harney was represented by Rev. G. W. Minniek, S. S. Shoemaker, Rev. L. A. Bush, and Misses Douglas and Phebe Newcomer.

The canvassing committee reported to the town authorities last Monday evening that they had secured about thirty water subscribers, aggregating an annual rental of about \$300. For a beginning, this is regarded as very encouraging, because, if the water is introduced, and satisfactory, the list will be much increased, and those who have subscribed, will likely use it more freely.

On account of a custom which has nothing to recommend it but the saving of a little money, our street lamps are having a six weeks harvest vacation, being lit only on Saturday and Sunday evenings. Why they should not be lit now, as well as any other season of the year, is quite a deep conundrum, as business places are kept open late, and people from the country do the bulk of their trading at night, which means that pedestrians are on our streets until a late hour. There is just as much argument for having the town in darkness at Christmas, as on the Fourth of July.

Samuel Hyser, who lives near Longville, informs us that he has a lady's hat at his place awaiting an owner. The way in which he became possessed of the head-gear is rather peculiar. He was in town on the Saturday evening of the ladies' festival at the school house grounds, several weeks ago, and his team was hitched at several places in the town during the evening. A lady's hat, nicely trimmed, was placed under the seat of his vehicle by someone who evidently did so by mistake, but the discovery was not made by him until the next day. As Mr. Hyser's wife was not along with him at the time, he will be very much obliged if the owner will call for the hat, explain the case, and relieve him of the suspicion which rests on him, or there may be a divorce case on hand.

NOTES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Items of current news belied down, for busy readers.

The State Teachers' Association will be held at Deer Park, commencing July 14th, and continuing three days.

Mr. Jacob Dorcas has disposed of his home farm, lying adjacent to Woodboro, to Isaac Trimmer, of Carroll county, for \$100 per acre. This property has been in possession of the Dorcas family for three generations.

Prof. Charles A. Leloup, of Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, died on Sunday last, at the College. He was born in Baltimore in 1810, his father, Mr. Lewis Leloup, being French consul in that city at the time of his birth.

There is one old democrat who has solved the problem of how to vote at the presidential election. "I'm going to vote for Levering," said he. "Levering is a democrat and a sound-money man, and he is a safe man to go-a-fishing with; he don't drink and I can trust him with the bait."

Mr. Charles J. Doll, of Doll Bros., through his attorney, Mr. John C. Motter, has filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court for Frederick county, asking for a dissolution of the corporation known as the Catoctin Mountain Iron Company, and the appointment of a receiver for the same.

Middletown, Frederick county, is so well satisfied with the free mail delivery system which they have enjoyed for a number of years, that they have raised the necessary amount by private subscription to continue it. The government allows only the free use of the paraphernalia for it, having withdrawn the appropriation.

The last surviving veteran of the war of 1812, James Hooper, celebrated his ninety-second birthday in Baltimore, last Sunday. He was powdered on the schooner Comet, which lay off Fort McHenry during the bombardment. He is in excellent health, and daily attends to business in his shipping office, on South Gay street.

Rev. J. B. Weidler, pastor of the United Brethren church, of Waynesboro, and brother of W. O. Weidler, of Carlisle, died Sunday morning, the 28th, ult., at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Yoe, of Shippensburg. Mr. Weidler had gone to Shippensburg on Thursday from a Baltimore hospital and was thought to be much improved in health.

Amos Rohrbough, a retired and wealthy farmer living in Hanover, Pa., died on Thursday, aged sixty-eight years. He was the largest man in the section, being nearly seven feet tall and weighing about four hundred and fifty pounds. He had been suffering with stomach trouble for some time, and during his illness lost one hundred and twenty-five pounds. He leaves a widow and a large family of children.

Prof. James A. Mitchell, of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, as assistant state geologist, was engaged during the week in making a geological survey of the section of Carroll county in the vicinity of Union Mills.

Professor Mitchell paid particular attention to stone used for building purposes, and reports the red sandstone of that section to be of very fine quality. Professor Mitchell was accompanied on his survey by T. Herbert Shiriver, of Union Mills.

Wm. Englar, who farms the Algurth Park property, adjoining Town, has a young guinea with four perfect legs and feet, which is a curiosity. It is as healthy as the rest of the brood, probably on account of having four legs with which to scratch for its living. If it reaches maturity and its capabilities for working are noise exceeds double that of the ordinary fowl, no doubt its owner will wish it in "Gienna"—and that's no joke.—Maryland Journal.

Sheriff McBride, of Frederick, arrested a gang of supposed robbers in the mountains near Thurmont on Wednesday. For some time past a number of robberies have been committed in Thurmont and neighborhood, until finally it was thought best to secure the services of a Baltimore detective. After two weeks work on the case he became convinced that an organized band was at work which was hiding its booty in the mountains. He finally worked himself into the confidence of one of the gang, and secured the names of the members and the place where the goods were hid. With the assistance of the sheriff and his deputies, a concerted raid was made and seven of the suspected persons were captured, while a few escaped. A large quantity of goods was also found.

Governor Lowndes came to Baltimore Tuesday night, accompanied by Mrs. Lowndes. The Governor's visit is of an especially significant nature, and will probably result in considerable uneasiness on the part of those people who assisted in the lynching of Cooking, at La Plata, and of Sidney Randolph, at Galtersburg. Governor Lowndes stated that the crime of lynching was no less than murder, and he deplored greatly that these crimes should have occurred in this state. He came primarily to confer with Attorney-General Clabaugh in regard to the lynchings and will learn within what scope the Governor can act in such cases. On Wednesday he offered a reward of \$1,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons who lynched Joseph Cooking, at Port Tobacco, Charles county, on Saturday, June 27, and a like amount for those guilty of lynching Sidney Randolph, at Rockville, Montgomery county, Saturday, July 4th.

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN

The Hardware Store of Elias B. Arnold, in Westminster.

Early Monday morning, night-watcher Mitten, Westminster, discovered that the electric light which burned all night in the hardware store of Elias B. Arnold, was out. He suspected that there was something wrong, and hastily summoned assistance, when, on investigation, it was found that the cellar door at the back of the building was open, but the door at the bottom of the steps was locked. This discovery necessarily created noise, and some unknown party who was in the room above, took alarm, broke through the glass door in the front of the store and escaped.

Upon investigation it was found that the store had been thoroughly coal-oiled, and was in a condition to have been fired without hope of saving it. Holes had been bored through the floor to give the fire draught, and in the cellar two barrels of oil had been run out on the floor. Oil was found to have been over the store generally, and the preparations were completely made; it is evident that had the discovery not been made, a few minutes later the match would have been applied. Mr. Arnold had employed a city detective to work up the case, and has offered a large reward for the arrest of the criminal.

The Gee-lorious Fourth.

The Nation's birthday was celebrated in this place on the Fourth, according to usual custom. A number of citizens thought it would have been a good thing if the almanack man had made the fourth come on the fifth, this year, but it was simply an idea, and scarcely worth mentioning, because the fact was in evidence that the fourth came on the fourth, and she was celebrated. Bunting was noticeably absent, because that material is not fashionable this year; and, besides, this is presidential year, and times are hard, so it was thought best not to wear out "old glory" on an occasion which could as easily, and more pleasantly, be celebrated by "shooting"; consequently the colors have been saved up for the more important events of the coming political campaign.

The day opened with picket firing along the lines, which, at times, became spirited, and almost partook of the magnitude of an engagement. The sunn boom of a "cannon"—as if to remind one of portentous events to follow, and that the main forces, while under cover, were yet on hand and vigilant—broke up the superannuated air at irregular intervals, followed by the resonant cheers of the unvanquished heroes who had vowed to celebrate, or bust. The eagle did not scream, because it was not a day for eagles. Everybody and everything, human or otherwise, seemed intuitively inspired with the idea that the best they could expect was to live through the day, and tell posterity of the glorious deeds of the patriots, who dared all, braved all, that the country's birthday might be glorified.

During the afternoon, for several hours, the valiant forces seemed to rest on their arms as if by common consent, nerving themselves for the greater conflict sure to follow. As a diversion to the warlike proceedings, a spirited discussion of civil questions took place in the evening, which, although participated in by many worthy women in a public manner, failed to hold hold the attention of the multitude, because, like a day for butterflies and eagles, it was not a day for free-silver, or free-bang, and except for the usual picket firing, and a few free constructions of what was the proper way to immortalize the proclamation of free-dunk; so the discussion was side-tracked to be continued in our next," so to speak.

The firing of a rocket in the evening, while it was yet light, was the signal for the main engagement. The guns at the eastern arsenal spoke first, and, gradually, like "the course of the empire," the conflict "westward took its way." Fired to an almost divine potency, and with a majestic patriotism, the combined ranks of heroic participants fairly shook the air with their battle-cry, and dashed back and forth from arsenal to battle, determined to vanquish the last of the "old fogies." If the cash and supplies held out. As the evening advanced, ambulances, cannon, pack-horses, non-combatants, all joined to swell the mighty phalanx. Brave hearts grew braver, and faltering ones waxed warmer and stronger, until pride for old Taneytown had touched this sea of emotion and kindled within all the unconquerable idea that if we can't celebrate, no other place can.

For four long hours, the battle waged. For four long hours, the inspiration was, "it must be done." A few women were scared, because they were not built to appreciate the necessities of the occasion; a few people with "skittish" horses were compelled to leave town, and a few miscellaneous grievances of a more or less unreasonable character, were charged up against our great exhibition of free-boom; but, nobody was killed, nobody seriously injured, and the town was not burned down; all which seems strange to some, and our fourth was a "cracking" success. The laws were violated often enough to produce fines sufficient to build our water-works without issuing bonds, but there's nothing mean about us, and a few paltry dollars don't matter when it is necessary for us to rise to a great occasion—and that's no joke.

The picnic register is growing. Let us have your dates.

ANOTHER LYNCHING CASE.

Sidney Randolph taken from Rockville jail and hanged.

Sidney Randolph, colored, under arrest for the murder of Sadie Buxton, at Galtersburg, Montgomery county, on the morning of May 5th, an account of which appeared in the RECORD at the time, was taken from the jail in Rockville early last Saturday morning by a band of disguised men, and hanged to a tree nearby. The keys were secured by a threat to shoot the jailer, and the lynchers opened the cell of the prisoner and secured him after a desperate fight.

He was dragged out of the jail like a log, with a rope around his neck, and thrown into a wagon which was rapidly driven to a spot about a mile and a half from town, and then hanged to the limb of a tree.

It is evident from the appearance of the spot, that another desperate conflict must have taken place, but just what occurred is not known. The jailer gave the alarm as soon as possible, and the party was organized with this soon found the body, by following the tracks in the road, the party consisted of about five or six vehicles, and twelve or fifteen on foot.

A coroner's jury was summoned, but adjourned for a further hearing until Tuesday. On that day, the court room was crowded to the utmost, and the greatest interest prevailed. After taking a lot of evidence the jury again adjourned until next Monday.

The States Attorney says he will do all in his power to find out the parties engaged in the lynching. The witnesses examined appeared to know very little about the case, so little, in fact, that the spectators were surprised, and the inspection prevails that many of them did not tell the truth.

In reference to the guilt of Randolph, there is at least considerable doubt, and the sentiment in the community is divided, though most people believe him to have been guilty. The Washington detectives who work on the case are reported as saying that the evidence which connected him with the affair was very slight, and insufficient to convict.

They say they believe a white man is the guilty party, and that the lynching of Randolph was incited so that the real murderer allowed to escape. The Baltimore detectives, however, say they are satisfied that Randolph is the right man, and claim to have evidence which brought him within a hundred feet of the Burton house a few hours before the crime was committed.

General Allan Rutherford, at the head of a delegation from the county, went to Annapolis on Tuesday to meet Governor Lowndes by appointment to urge him to offer a reward for the apprehension of the lynchers of Randolph. It is said that General Rutherford asked the Governor to make the amount of the reward \$3,000, or an amount sufficiently large to induce good detectives to work on the case. The county commissioners were appealed to, to offer a reward, but failed to take any action.

Short game—Long score.

The second game between the Taneytown and Emmitsburg clubs was played here on Monday afternoon, and ended at the close of the sixth inning in a dispute over a decision at the home plate. It was one of those games, about which, the least said is best, as it was poorly played on two sides, and noisy on three. The Emmitsburg score was fattened in the second inning, on account of their liking for a new pitcher and a lot of inexcusable errors, but the story was changed when Reindollar went in the box in the third inning. It seems to have been the general verdict that if base ball is to be well patronized here, we must have better playing and decidedly less outside interference. The score was as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Taneytown	1	3	12	15	17	7	25
Emmitsburg	1	10	3	2	1	1	28

Barn Burned.

A terrible storm passed over the village of Union Mills last Monday night, doing considerable damage. During the storm the large bank barn of Mr. E. F. Shiriver was struck by lightning, destroying everything in it except the horses, which were gotten out by the tenant on the place. The barn was full of hay and straw and a lot of farming implements, which were all destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$4,000; covered by an insurance of \$3000 in the Continental Insurance company of New York.

The barn was a very large one, being over one hundred feet long and about forty-five feet in width, and in every particular a substantially built structure. It was also a new building, practically speaking, as it was erected within the past six years.

Church Notices.

Communion services of Taneytown and Piney Creek congregations, will be held in Taneytown Presbyterian church, Sunday, July 29th.

Rev. G. W. McSherry will preach at Piney Creek, Sunday, July 19th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

There will be a reunion of the Piney Creek, Taneytown and Emmitsburg Presbyterian churches, at Piney Creek, on Thursday, July 23rd.

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

ANXUS.—On the 8th, in Emmitsburg, Dr. Andrew Annan, in his 92nd year.

NEW WINDSOR NEWS.

A Strange Experience with a Corpse, and the Explanation.

Wheat harvest is about ended, and while the crop of straw is light, it is well headed generally.

The fête and festival under the auspices of the M. E. Sunday school, July 3rd and 4th, was held in the public hall of Odd Fellows' building, on account of the inclement weather, and was well patronized, considering the rainy weather. We understand the gross receipts were about \$62.

A corpse, said to be the body of Zaek Dobson (colored) arrived here by Blue Mountain Express on Saturday, 4th, accompanied by a colored woman who claimed to be Emma Dobson, widow of the deceased. It was claimed that she took Dobson to the Maryland University Hospital on Thursday, 2nd, where he died the same day, and that after a great deal of trouble, the woman secured what she supposed was Dobson's corpse, through Undertaker Pyle, of Baltimore, and had it shipped to this point as above stated.

On arrival here, it was placed in Undertaker Baile's establishment over Saturday night, and taken from there to Fair view church, near Weldon P. O., on Sunday morning, by a colored man from Mt. Airy named Jackson, who, it is claimed, on arrival at the church, left the body with instructions for the casket not to be opened, stating that the remains were not in a fit condition to be viewed by the friends, an alleged fact (if this statement be true) which he must have ascertained between New Windsor and Fairview, as the coffin had not been opened at all at the former place.

However, after the funeral ceremony was over in the afternoon, the coffin was opened, and the corpse of a white man exposed to view. The corpse was then placed in the open grave, and allowed to remain there until Monday night, when it was ordered returned to Baltimore, and Mr. Columbus Cover was employed to haul it to this place, from whence it was returned to Baltimore by the early train on Tuesday morning.

Notwithstanding the search being made by Health Commissioner McShane, as well as all parties interested, the body of the colored man Dobson has not been found up to the time of this writing. It is to be hoped that the mystery surrounding the circumstances may be successfully solved, and the parties who are in fault properly dealt with, whether it be the Hospital Authorities, the Baltimore Undertaker, or the woman claiming to be Dobson's wife.

David Englar, of Hiram, who moved from here to Denver, Colorado, in the fall of 1892, is visiting relatives and friends in this section. His wife, who is also on her way east, has stopped to spend a month or so with friends along the route. It is thought that Mr. E. will not return to Denver, but will locate in Maryland.

About the only Fourth of July demonstrations here was the display of any quantity of fire works from early in the morning till near midnight.

Mrs. Rev. P. Rioseco and Mrs. W. W. Crapster visited friends in this place on Wednesday.

(The body referred to was a man by the name of Glaenzer, who was longed in Baltimore, and Dodson's body was buried by mistake in the Western Cemetery, Baltimore, where the bodies were mixed up at the morgue, by being given the wrong numbers. The body of Dodson was disinterred, and identified beyond question, when it was again buried. The body of Glaenzer, after being shipped back from New Windsor, was claimed by his relatives and interred at Mt. Olivet cemetery on Thursday—Ed.)

Birthdays Surprise Party.

On Thursday, the 9th., a surprise party was held at the home of Mrs. Samuel Harman, near Otter Dale, in honor of Mrs. Harman's sixtieth birthday. She received quite a number of presents, which were much appreciated by her, as was also the party itself which was composed chiefly of her children and grandchildren. A very enjoyable day was spent by all present, who were as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Feezer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Knipple, Messrs Albert Valentine and John Harman, Masters Winfield and Reginald Harman, Misses Mollie, Edith, Gertrude and Mettie Harman, Russell and Hilda Feezer, Miss Annie Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Myers and daughter, Mr. William Harman and Miss Blanche Harman.

The great C. E. Convention.

The Washington C. E. Convention met in Washington on Thursday morning at 9:30 a. m., and, notwithstanding the rainy weather the meetings were well attended. One of the great treats collapsed on Wednesday night, owing to the heavy fall of rain and the wind accompanying it, but, as the attendance is not as large as was provided for, there is no lack of room, though the tent will be re-erected.

The services are of such a varied and separate character, that it is impossible to give anything like a report of them; it is sufficient to say that there is no abatement of enthusiasm in the work, that the services were interspersed with many most excellent addresses, and that many songs were participated in by choruses of thousands of voices. Ira D. Saukey, while not on the program, was present and received a most enthusiastic reception.

Correspondence.

Harney.

Last week, Judge Swope, in company with a number of other distinguished gentlemen from Gettysburg, were encamped on Mr. S. D. Reek's farm along the banks of Rock Creek.

Miss Kate Slaghenaupt, of Smithsburg, Md., is visiting friends in this place.

Mrs. Annie Black, of Baltimore, spent several days visiting friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lightner spent last Sunday at their country home, as the guests of Mr. Martin Hess's family. We are glad to say that both are looking reasonably well; they returned to the city on Sunday evening.

Last Tuesday, while Mr. Lincoln Witherow was operating his well drilling machine at Littlestown, he had the misfortune to tear off his thumb and fore-finger of his left hand, by getting it caught in the gearing of the machine. Dr. Foreman, of Littlestown, rendered the necessary surgical assistance. This is certainly a very painful wound, and Mr. Witherow is suffering a great deal at this writing.

Linwood.

The harvest is past but the summer is not ended, although the very cool evenings and damp days remind us much of autumn, but we are not ready for that season yet. Linwood camp will soon be on and many pleasant gatherings are anticipated for the next two months.

Mr. Clarence Perry and Miss Elsie Good, of Hagerstown, were married the past week, and have gone to Cincinnati on their wedding tour. Mr. Perry for some years was a resident of this vicinity, and we wish him and his bride many years of happiness and prosperity.

"Linwood Shade," Mrs. E. L. Shiriver's summer resort, has opened for the season, and about all the rooms are taken for the entire summer. Among the arrivals already there are Mr. A. H. Schultz and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dell and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Summers, and Mrs. Mrs. Laupheimer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abrams and family, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Summers, and Mrs. Mrs. Carrie Summers.

Copperville.

The party that was encamped in William Flickinger's woods, near here, left on this Thursday morning for Westminster. Their number was reduced to two on account of illness and other causes, and the rest were glad to get home. Mr. Flickinger supplied them with butter, milk, eggs and chickens, while in camp, for which they paid him good prices.

Some of the Heptasophs of this place, in company with others of Taneytown, visited the Littlestown Conclave on last Monday night, and report a royal good time. They are profuse in their praise of the unbounded hospitality which they received.

The Otter Dale Sabbath school will hold a picnic in Mr. Nathan Angell's grove, near the school house, on the Union Bridge road, on the second Saturday of August, if nothing happens to prevent. The Taneytown band is expected to furnish the music.

Mr. J. T. Starr, our superintendent, who was not able to be with us for the last two Sabbaths on account of being ill, and also the death of Mrs. Starr's brother, Mr. John Cruise, of Littlestown, we are glad to say, was able to be with us again on last Sunday.

Gamber.

Harvest is over, and the sound of the steam thrasher is heard throughout the neighborhood, turning out the golden grain, and making glad the farmer's heart, at the rate of 50 cents per bushel for his wheat.

There was quite a large picnic held at Hotel Heights on the 4th., under the management of Camp No. 21, P. O. S. A., of Skylesville, Springfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the I. O. H. of Skylesville. The Skylesville and Windfield cornet bands furnished the music. The chief attraction of the picnic was a game of base ball between the Barrett and Skylesville teams, which resulted in a score of 10 to 10 in favor of Barrett; the other attractions were a parade of the Orders above mentioned, music, singing, croquet, foot ball, bicycle parade, etc., everyone present voted it a day well spent.

Mr. William Bloom has several boarders at this time, and expects more in the near future.

Misses Harriet and Ella Thomas, of Philadelphia, are spending the summer with Mrs. Margaret Haines.

Mrs. Warehime, of Sewell St., Baltimore, is visiting her son Frank, at this place.

Mr. D. Dixon Byers and wife, of East View, spent Sunday as the guests of Squire Gumbert and family.

Mr. H. M. Zile, of Winfield, was in town Monday and called on your correspondent.

Mr. Warren L. Shipley is adding the last coat of paint to his store and dwelling, which gives it a cheerful appearance; the body of the house being pure white, trimmed in orange and green.

Several friends from Houcksville and vicinity were visiting at Mr. R. C. Gamber's on Sunday last.

Meachamville Council, No. 78, Jr. O. U. A. M., will hold their third annual picnic, this Saturday, July 11th. Everybody is invited.

Mrs. Jane Lambert and children, of Baltimore, are spending the heated term with friends here and at New Windsor.

Emmitsburg.

The community was startled on Wednesday morning, by hearing of the sudden death of the venerable Dr. Andrew Annan. He retired in his usual good health, but was found dead in his bed. He married Miss Eliza Motter; he leaves four children, Dr. R. L. Annan, Isaac S., Andrew A., and Anna E., wife of Major O. A. Horner. He was in his 92nd year. His funeral will take place Friday morning, from the residence of his son-in-law, Major O. A. Horner. He was a consistent and life long member of the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. S. N. McNaair has gone to Spring Mills, where she will spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. Ephraim Bankard. Mr. McNaair and daughter, Miss Scott, will follow in a few days.

On Sunday evening, Rev. W. C. B. Shulenberg delivered an address to the King's Daughters, at Creagers-town.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ryan, of Carteret, N. J., made a short visit to Mrs. Ryan's brother, Mr. George P. Beam.

On Saturday, Mr. David C. Krise, of MeSherrystown, formerly of this place, was accidentally shot just above the heart; he and another gentleman were examining a revolver, when it was accidentally discharged; very little hope is entertained for his recovery.

On last Friday, Mr. Rowe Ollier was on his way to school, when he broke his arm at a distance of nine feet, he escaped without any injury, not even feeling any bad effects from it.

If there should be no election.

If there should be three tickets in the field this year and none of them should elect a majority of the electoral college, the election would be thrown into the present House of Representatives. Each State would be entitled to one vote, and the candidate receiving the votes of a majority of the States would be declared elected. The Colorado and Maryland delegations are a tie, which North Carolina has three democrats, three republicans and three populists in the House. Unless there should be a break in party lines the votes of these States would be cast blank. According to their representation in the Fifty-fourth Congress, the following States would probably cast their votes for McKimley, if the election were thrown into the House: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. This is a total of thirty votes, or seven more than a majority. The democratic candidate would receive the votes of eleven States, only, while the populists would control but one vote, that of Nevada.—Sun.

A Railroad Connection.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has laid tracks in Frederick to connect with the Frederick and Middletown Electric Railway. The Mayor of Frederick, on Monday, ordered the work of laying the tracks discontinued, until the Pennsylvania Company furnished the city with an indemnity bond; but Superintendent Moss, at York, Pa., ordered the work to proceed, as the Electric Road Company had already given all the bond necessary, and the board of aldermen finally withdrew their objections. The road is now completed from end to end of Patrick St., so far as the track is concerned.

Spontaneous Combustion of Hay.

For many years there has been more or less discussion, pro and con, about the spontaneous combustion of hay produced by its heating after storing. Fires have frequently been caused while hay was going through the heating process within, but disbelievers in the theory of spontaneous combustion have always contended that the cause of these fires was accidental or incendiary, and the ruins were generally in such shape that the true cause could not be determined, therefore the question continued an open one. But now an official report comes from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station (U. S. A.) that seems to leave no doubt of the possibility of heating hay resulting in fire. In this case the fire was discovered in time to make such examinations of the surroundings and conditions as to leave no reasonable doubt of the true cause. The hay was mostly second growth clover, in fine condition when stored, but was dropped from a considerable height—from a power fork—on to about a foot of corn fodder, and it is supposed that solidly compacting the hay by this means was largely responsible for the fire.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, July 6th, 1896.—Ella F. Bosley, executrix

The Carroll Record.
A Weekly Newspaper.
INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TANEYTOWN, MD.
BY THE CARROLL RECORD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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SATURDAY, JULY 11th., 1896.

THE OFFICIAL United States flag now has forty-five stars, since the fourth of July. The last addition representing Utah.

THE TANEYTOWN Fourth of July celebration has been compared to Bull Run and Gettysburg, and the "old resident" says, "it beats my time." The question of "hard times" did not cut any figure on the occasion, as there was plenty of "money to burn."

SOME OF OUR political contemporaries are beginning to hustle around for new campaign arguments, as turning the barrel upside down and re-putting the old ones won't do this time. The strength of the old party name and emblem will be shown in this campaign, in inducing many to swallow medicine that they don't like, and don't believe suits their case.

PROMINENT Philadelphia merchants have already sent out their commercial travelers with instructions to take orders for goods only when a clause stipulating for gold payment is in the bill. This action is arousing much comment and opposition, but it is said that some of the firms are in a position to dictate terms, and will stand by their decision, taking gold payment only until financial security is assured. This is a forerunner of the many troubles which will exist, should the present gold standard be interfered with.

First Impressions.

Unfortunately, it is more than a tendency—a fact—that people often jump to hasty conclusions on account of having their senses of seeing and hearing tingled, without being guided by the promptings of that inner conscience which seem to come to us slowly—almost unwillingly. First impressions, when the mind is thoroughly cultivated and accurately balanced, are almost always infallibly correct; but, first impressions may be, and are, often incorrect, because many have never tried to cultivate themselves in the right direction, preferring, apparently, to let themselves be easily pleased or displeased by surface indications.

Following this inclination often results in, if not absolute wrong-doing, injustice to the individual or subject. Illustrations need not be named in which this has been the case, because nearly every person can himself remember some action taken which would have been very different, had the "sober second thought" been waited for, and regarded. Let it not be understood that it would always be advisable to make a long study of everything which comes before us. If this were a universal practice, we would soon, as a people, get a reputation for being thick-headed and suspicious. We should "know what we know," and show that we do know, by listening to that advice which will come to us like a flash—a true "first impression," because it is in the line of the things on which we are sure of our ground—and act promptly.

What to do, then, is to increase our ability in this direction—to enlarge the scope in which our impressions, brought to us through our two great senses, may be safely trusted. Everybody knows a lot of things, for sure, and deductions may be made from this knowledge both quickly and correctly in matters bearing close relationship; but, one must be sure of the proper limit of one's knowledge. For instance, a man who can see at a glance the points which denote a good plough horse, may decide easily that the same animal will do for steady pulling in a team. When he decides that because the horse is a puller, he will also make a racer, he goes beyond the limit of his information, and makes a mistake, very likely.

Again, a man may be wanted for a very particular and responsible position. If his selection be given into the hands of those who have not had opportunities for meeting many people, or, more properly speaking, who have not had much to do with deciding between the true and false ring of a voice, or between the real and assumed in appearance, or have never been particularly called upon to go deeply into the question of the most important requirements needed in the man who is to fill the position, there exists, very decidedly, the danger of making a mistake in such selection, from the impressions gathered from a single interview.

trust his intuitions; and, he is equally slow in others, because he realizes the bounds of his capacity, and prefers to think it out, for himself, if he can; but, if not, to depend on the opinions of those in whom he feels he can trust. Decidedly, there is danger in reliance on all of our opinions, as they are likely to be as unhealthy as our bodies. Let us know ourselves.

Our State's Disgrace.

Another lynching, following the one in Charles county after just one week, serves to accentuate what was in these columns last week. These events must be put down, and it rests with the proper officials to see that it is done with the same zeal that a suspected murderer is apprehended. If one man can be jailed for the supposed commission of a crime, when the circumstances are not plainly shown, a mob, acting publicly, can be more easily brought to justice.

In this latter case, it can be said to their credit that the better citizens of Montgomery county are indignant that the lynching occurred. It remains to be seen, however, whether their indignation goes far enough to make it anything but a mere negative expression. Should the best citizens and the legally constituted authorities, work together in the investigation of these disgusting lynchings, and mete out to the offenders the proper punishment, a powerful deterrent influence would be exerted, and the unsavory reputation which our state has acquired, would at least not grow far beyond its present proportions.

Moralizing over the crime of lynching, and hypocritical sighing for the hot-headedness and lawlessness of these murdering mobs, will not lessen the practice, or regain for our state the fair reputation it should have; what we want, and must have, is a measuring-out of pure justice—let it strike whom it may. Montgomery county is now in trial, alongside of Charles, and lovers of law and justice will watch the result.

A Great Financial Scheme.

Since the agitation of the free-coinage question has become so general, a great many things have been said on both sides, wise and otherwise, and some very entertaining articles written. Among the latter, the following by a gentleman of Atlanta, Georgia, is a most unique, and at the same time, logical argument, quite worthy of serious consideration, even if its style is calculated to provoke one's risibilities. The full force of the argument used can only be wholly appreciated by noting the quotation marks, remembering that they apply to expressions and arguments made verbatim by the various authorities named in brackets.

"Having been deeply impressed by the arguments of Judge Crisp, Bryan, Stewart, Jones and other silver leaders and especially grieved, shocked and horrified by the awful crime of 1873, as so luridly depicted daily in the columns of the Atlantic Constitution and other silver organs, I have changed my views on the money question and am ready to maintain the propositions following in joint debate or newspaper controversy.

"I accept the arguments of the advocates of silver and agree with their remedy as far as it goes. However, it does not go far enough. Let us have plenty of remedy—in fact, enough to make debt and poverty things of the past—relies of the dark ages. I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of pig-iron at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold by the United States alone, independently of all nations, and can prove by the best authority obtainable that such a policy on the part of the United States will 'raise prices,' 'but plenty of money in circulation,' and give the 'honest debtor a chance to pay his debts,' thereby making the whole country prosperous.

"Now, in the first place, it may be urged by some 'who do not understand the subject of standards of value' that a free-coinage act for iron would not raise its price to a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. To them I reply that the stamp of this government and the legal tender quality of the iron dollar would instantly make the bullion value of pig-iron the same as the mint value. 'For who would part with an ounce of this precious metal for anything less than the mint value?' (Stewart, Jones and Bryan.) "Again, it may be urged that our mints would be overcrowded with pig-iron. I reply that the price of pig-iron having been raised from \$7.50 a ton to a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold the world over, no one would especially care to carry it to the mints, since the mint price could be obtained anywhere in the open market. (Atlanta Constitution.) "Next, it may be urged that gold and silver would go out of circulation. I reply, 'That is a mere assumption of the tools of the money power which they cannot verify.' (Atlanta Constitution.) Second, 'Suppose gold and silver do go out of circulation, is there not plenty of pig-iron to take their place and give the people plenty of money?' (Bryan,) and, third, 'Such an assumption mixes the ideas of circulating medium and standard of value; gold and silver would still be potential money metals, though not in circulation, and would lend their help toward raising prices and causing general prosperity.' (Crisp.) "Then, again, it may be urged against the pig-iron standard of value that wages would not rise in proportion to prices. The reply is, 'Wages would be compelled to rise, since no man would be fool enough to work for \$1 a day who could make \$1,000 per day picking up rusty nails and old horseshoes and carrying them to the mint for coinage.' (Hull.) "In addition, it may be urged by the money power, by the 'Wall street sharks' and the 'Bond street Shylocks' that we could not alone go on a pig-iron basis without an international agreement. 'To such dastards as dare to lay a limit to the power of the American people to do what they please, independently of all nations, I hurl their cowardice and lack of

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

patriotism back in their faces.' (Bryan.) "The crime of demonizing pig-iron took place about 3,200 years ago, when certain 'gold-dollars' and 'silver-ties,' in order to increase the purchasing power of their ill-gotten wealth, secretly and 'like thieves in the night' got the demonization act passed repeating the good, old free-coinage act of Lycurgus, the friend of our ancestors' daddies.' Today China is the only country on earth honest enough to coin iron, and there the happy laborer can carry home the wages of his honest toil in a wheelbarrow.' (Atlanta Constitution.) "A furious fall in prices followed the demonization of iron and has continued for upward of 2,000 years. I have calculated the losses entailed upon the honest people of this world by that ruthless act, but the figures are so enormous I fear a revolution will ensue if the people learn how greatly they have been robbed. But facts are facts, and the best way to right a wrong is to meet it squarely. 'That loss is \$21,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.' (Coin's Financial School.)

"In conclusion I insist that the free coinage of pig-iron will do everything that is claimed for silver and infinitely more. The people will be rich and prosperous. The once poor man can pay his debts with his old stove. Railroads can declare dividends on old rails and worn-out rolling stock. The small boy can pick up old nails and horseshoes enough to support his family. In fine, poverty and debt can no longer exist."

A Drunkard's Responsibility.
The question of the responsibility of a person for acts committed while in a state of intoxication has just been raised again in a murder trial. It was not disputed that the prisoner did the killing, nor that he did it intentionally, deliberately and premeditatedly. But it was urged—and this was the ground of defence—that he was drunk at the time, and therefore in a measure irresponsible. Doubtless he deserved severe punishment. But the condition he was in prevented him from exercising the full measure of deliberation and premeditation, and therefore he should not be reckoned guilty of murder in the first degree. This argument was reinforced by the appearance of the prisoner in court. He was literally a physical wreck from dissipation and general demoralization. The jury, however, disregarded the plea and convicted him of the highest crime known to the law, and the Judge approved the verdict.

There can be little doubt that the sound sense of the public will likewise approve the verdict. It is, of course, a terrible thing to doom a fellow mortal to death, and it is inexpressibly pitiable to see a man brought to such a plight, whether through the action of his wilfully vicious passions or through the excessive indulgence of his appetites. Duty to humanity is, however, superior to pity for an individual. It would be dangerous to the extreme to establish the principle that drunkenness excuses crime—that is to say, that a man may voluntarily place himself in a condition in which he may violate the law and not be called to account for so doing. Such a precedent would doubtless be followed by a veritable epidemic of drunkard murders and other crimes. Every scoundrel who wished to commit an unlawful deed would prepare himself for it by getting drunk, or nearly enough drunk to enable his counsel to set up that plea for his acquittal.

The same objection applies to a practice by no means unknown in the minor criminal courts, of making some allowance for a misdemeanor in whose favor the plea of drunkenness is made. If a man was merely disorderly, he is severely punished. If he was both disorderly and drunk, he is let off more easily. "I took a glass too much, Judge, and didn't know what I was doing," has often been an effective plea. It is a travesty upon justice that it should be so. Getting drunk is a man's own deliberate act, and does not in the slightest degree lessen his moral responsibility for anything he may do while in that condition. One of our foremost temperance advocates used to say that the worst possible thing that could be done to a drunkard was to coddle him and make excuses for him; and he was right. Just as long as drunkenness is regarded as a "falling sickness" or "unfortunate weakness," so long will myriads indulge in it, or, if not indulging in it, they will be regarded as a detestable and incurable vice, which for the time being makes its subject a practical outlaw, and many more men will hesitate before they take into their stomachs a creature that steals away their brains.—N. Y. Tribune.

Baltimore's Markets.
A walk through Lexington market during market hours at this season, is enough to delight the soul of an epicure. Baltimoreans apparently do not appreciate their "market blessedness," and probably never will until some day, willy-nilly, they are transported to a town where markets do not exist, and one must live from corner stores, or not at all. Then and then alone will a great longing take possession of them for the stalls and booths of their native Lexington, Richmond et al., and they will long to hit themselves back to the land of figurative milk and honey. Think of the lovely pineapples that our citizens buy at 8 and 10 cents apiece being sold in other places for 25 and 30 cents a whizz; think of crabs and oysters at rarely reasonable prices, of Kent county's delicious peach crop at the merest nominal sum, and water-

YOUNT'S. A SHOE SALE
that will beat anything ever attempted in Taneytown. Over 300 pairs of Ladies' Shoes, of all sorts, square or pointed toe, button or lace, russet or black, worth \$1.50 to \$1.75 per pair; we are going to turn them into cash in the next 30 days. To do this we put the low price of **99c.**
the pair, for your choice. Will you be the one to get the benefit of this bargain?
FRAMED PICTURES.
Size 12x14, worth 35c. 12c is our price for this month only.
CHINA TABLE PLATE.
The Best Bargain in China Plates ever offered. 3 styles. July price 10c each.
DISH PAN, 25c.
Extra Heavy 17 quart Dish Pan—not larger than we usually sell for 25c, but much heavier and will outwear half a dozen of the lighter ones. Special July price, 25c.
Glass Dish, 5c.
8-inch oblong Glass Dish, extra deep. Regular price 10c; reduced to 5c this month only.
Stamped Tin Pans, 2c each.
Sizes from one pint to three quarts; sold regularly at 5c. Special July price 2c each.
Crescent Bicycles.
Our \$50. Wheel will satisfy any one who wants a strong, durable bicycle.
The Ladies', Boys' and Girls' sizes in Crescents, are beauties.

F.M. YOUNT, C. SILK & CO.,
Boots, Shoes and Notions.
TANEYTOWN, MD.
TANEYTOWN Roller Mills
Manufacture and have constantly on hand **THEIR SUPERIOR BRANDS OF FLOUR** made from selected wheat, and very choice **BRAN AND MIDDINGS.**
Highest cash prices paid for grain.
ZOLLIKOFFER & BRO.
15, 20, 24, 25
GENTS' Gold Filled Watch,
Warranted, Only \$9.00.
Gents' Nickel Watch,
with Chain, complete only \$2.50.
Have you seen them yet?
H. E. SLAGENHAUP.
Han eytown, Md. JEWELER

SHERMAN GILDS,
HEADQUARTERS FOR **Good Fresh CANDIES, and Fresh Groceries!**
CANNED GOODS,
such as Lima Beans, Corn, Peas and Tomatoes, 3 cans for 25c; also Canned Corn, 4 cans for 25c.
Water Crackers 5c.
Ginger Snaps 5c.
Mason's Best Water Crackers, ... 5c.
Ladies' Friend Baking Powder
5c.; with Teaspoon given with every can. Raisins, 5c. a pound; Syrraps and Coal Oil always in stock.
ICE CREAM
by the quart or gallon; also made to order in any flavor. All kinds of **TEMPERANCE DRINKS.**
Zollikoffer's, Roberts', and Myers' Flour; Robert's Corn Meal.
BUTTERMILK SOAP, 10 Cents.
I have now on hand a nice line of Cigars and Tobacco; also Lamp Chimneys.
SHERMAN GILDS,
Near Railroad, TANEYTOWN, MD.
MODEL BAKERY.
TANEYTOWN, MD.
Kooztz & Wagner, Prop'rs.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES,
ROLLS, PRETZELS, &c.
MASON'S BEST CRACKERS!
A Full Line of **FRESH GROCERIES,**
Confectioneries, Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Dried Fruits, of all kinds, Canned Goods, Soap of various kinds, including the well known "Sun-light Soap" which has a wide reputation. Lamp Goods and Fixtures.
+ FLOURS +
of all kinds, including the well known brands of Alpha Rose, West's, Roberts', and two excellent brands of Spring wheat, known as the Wonder and Cyclone.
Rice, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Paper Cigarettes; Sardines, Salmon and Canned Oysters. We are again prepared to serve our patrons with **MILK SHAKE, POP, LEMONADE,** as well as ice.
Eggs and Lard taken in exchange.
Prices lower than ever.

E. Kemper. BUTCHER AND DEALER
IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS & LIVE STOCK.
TANEYTOWN, MD.
GEO. H. BIRNIE & CO. BANKERS,
TANEYTOWN, MD.
Discount Business Notes. Receive Deposits subject to check. Make collections on all points. Savings Bank Department. Interest paid on Time Deposits. —SPECIAL RATES— to Weekly and Monthly Depositors

Closing Out CASH SALE!
If you are in need of any **HARDWARE** it will pay you to call and get prices before buying elsewhere, as I am closing out my entire stock of **Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves and Tinware,** at extremely low figures; a great many goods sold **Regardless of Cost!**
As the season is about here for **Plow Shares and Drill Points, Pitch and Dung Forks,** which must be sold before the season is over, you will save money by buying now.
We have on hand a lot of **BRASS PRESERVING KETTLES,** worth from 80 cents to \$1.00, which we are selling at 40, 50 and 60 cents.
We have on hand a big lot of **TIN FRUIT CANS,** that will be sold very low.
A lot of 24 and 26 inch Painted Fly Screen, which we offer at 8 and 9 cents per yard.
Sewing Machine Needles, 7c per dozen.
ONE BICYCLE, good and strong; in perfect order, for \$28.00.
McC. Davidson, TANEYTOWN, MD.
DON'T FORGET the old, reliable stand of **C. SILK & CO.,** DEALERS IN **Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.**
Owing to a contemplated change in the firm, the entire stock must be sold, even if at **BELOW COST.**
Come and be convinced at the **Astonishing Prices,** Yours Respectfully,
C. SILK & CO., **J. FRANK WEANT,** COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Poultry, &c.
Potatoes in Car Lots a Specialty. Personal Attention to consignments.
C. & P. Telephone No. 1396.
1006 HILLEN STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
Near Hillen Station, W.M.R.R. 2 1/2, 3, 6 mi.

G. W. DEMMITT. DENTIST.
Taneytown, - - - Maryland
All persons in need of dental work should give a call as I will save them money. Teeth extracted with little or no pain. The very best sets of teeth only \$10, and guaranteed for five years. Temporary sets at low prices. Filling and all kinds of dental work at bottom prices, and all work guaranteed. I will visit person within 12 miles without extra charge. Will be at Meyer's store, Pleasant Valley, on the second Thursday of each month. Give me a trial.
Yours Respectfully,
G. W. DEMMITT, Dentist.
6-15-ly

Reindollar, Hess & Co.
TANEYTOWN, MD.
In Order to Sell Right, You Must Buy Right,
and by looking at my prices, you will be convinced that I bought right, in spite of the last advance in leather.
A Genuine Hair Collar for 1.50.
COLLAR PADS, 30c.
We still have a few Blankets left, which we purpose on selling off at cost, in order not to carry them over. Where you once got bargains on Blankets, you can get them again, by buying what is left.
S. O. REAVER,
Near R. R. TANEYTOWN, MD.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Does a General Banking Business. Loans Money on Real or Personal Security. Discounts Notes. Collections and remittances promptly made.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
HENRY GALT, Treas.
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28-7-94-15

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NEAR SQUARE, TANEYTOWN, MD.
JAS. BUFFINGTON, Prop'r
First-class in Every Respect!
The Popular House for Commercial Travelers.
Rates Moderate!
Livery in connection with House.
WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think the word to patent? Protect your idea, bring your wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, 1115 Washington St., for their \$1,500 prize offer.

SHOES AND OXFORD TIES
are our Special Leaders for the month of May. Our Amy Oxford Tie is a dandy. Have you seen it? So low a price is put on it that it is within the reach of all.

Men's Heavy Shoes.
When you see "Trenton Shoes" stamped on the sole of a shoe, you need look no further; we know it cannot be equalled by any line at similar cost. They are honestly made and need no apology; we warrant them in every yard.
Garden Seed of all kinds. Slug Shot kills all garden insects.
Salt Fish.
Our first invoice will arrive about the last of this week.

Fresh Groceries.
A full and complete line crowds our store at all times.
Thanking you for your past patronage, we kindly ask you for a share in the future.
Respectfully Yours,
D. W. GARNER.

POEM No. 2.
Do you see that lady yonder Standing in the door?
She is one among the many Who deal at our store.
The dress you see her wearing Was bought in our store, too.
And the reason that she wears it now Is because she likes it so.
And the other one, you notice, Standing by her side, Is dressed so neat and pretty Some would take her for a bride.
When she needs a bill of goods She always comes to our store,
We have sold her lots of dresses, And expect to sell her more.
This is the town for business And everybody knows The town is to tell you Where to buy a suit of clothes, Or a pair of pants for Joe,
Is to tell you where to go.
The price is down on Cassimeres As well as Cottonades— We have them at all prices, According to the grades.
We sell the best of Cottonades At twenty cents a yard, But some we sell at nine and twelve Because the times are hard.
We have a line of Carpets We will sell you very low. You can see them in the country Almost every place you go. They are the cheapest carpets That were ever sold in town, And will make a room look handsome If properly laid down.
If you want to buy an Oilcloth For your table or your floor, We have a good assortment now And are getting in some more. In this special line of goods Our business must increase For we sell at fifteen cents a yard And cheaper by the piece.
In the way of Window Curtains, Your attention I would call; We keep a full assortment From early Spring till Fall. The Felt Spring Blinds we sell As low as fifteen cents, But the number of Opaque Hollands sold I tell you is immense.
I must mention one thing more Before I let you go. We have a line of Satin Ribbons We are selling very low. When you hear at what we sell them you will open up your eyes, If you don't you will be different From each customer who buys.
Now I would not have you wonder How we sell our goods so low, But a man to be a merchant In the business he must grow. If you watch the tide she's drifting It will bring you to the shore And if you want to save some money You must come to our store.

LARGE MEATY Good-flavored CAL. PRUNES,
6 pounds FOR 25c.
TRY THEM!
W. D. HAUGH & CO.,
THE ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
PUBLIC SQUARE, TANEYTOWN, MD.

N. B. HAGAN,
NEAR THE SQUARE, is a little disfigured but still in the Ring, on **LOW PRICES** on Groceries, Confectioneries, and Notions; Fresh Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pretzels.
ICE CREAM in any quantity. Temperance Drinks on Ice. Pure Virginia Honey, 20 cts. a box. Quantity & Quality Tobacco only 20 cts. per pound.
Water White Oil, 12 cts a gallon. Syrups, 20c, 30c, and 40c a gallon.
MACKEREL AND WHITE FISH.
All the leading brands of Flour; also Corn Meal and Chicken Feed. Canned Goods at Bottom Prices. Imperial Green Tea, only 25c a pound. Nice California Peaches, 5c a pound.

Reindollar, Hess & Co.
TANEYTOWN, MD.
Uniontown, Md., April 9, '96.
DEAR SIR: The Mikado Separator I got from you a few months ago, has been giving entire satisfaction. I found it simple in construction, and very easy to operate.
M. A. ZOLLIKOFFER.

I hereby announce that I have permanently located in Taneytown for the manufacture of **CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, Dayton, Phaetons,** and everything in this line. Factory work will also be kept on hand, and it shall be my aim to supply the demand for all classes of work.
All Work Guaranteed.
Special attention given to Repairing.
Give me a trial and I will convince you that my Prices and Work will be found satisfactory.
James H. Reindollar,
TANEYTOWN, MD.
Shop back of Lutheran church. 2-1-96-ly

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Court Officers.

(Jury terms held in Westminster, 2nd Monday in May and November; non-jury, 2nd Monday in February and August.)

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

CLERK OF THE COURT—Benjamin F. Crouse.

CLERK—Geraham Huff.

ADDITORS—J. J. Baumgartner.

ORPHANS' COURT meets in the Court House in Westminster, every Monday and Tuesday, and daily during jury terms of Court.

ROSTER OF WILLIS—George M. Parke.

ORPHANS' COURT—Jacob Rinehart, William F. Prizzi, Albert Schaeffer.

County Officers.

STATE ATTORNEY—J. Milton Reifsnider.

SHERIFF—J. Oliver Murray.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—John H. Stem, David Stoner, Jesse Lemon.

COUNTY TREASURER—Alfred T. Buckingham.

SURVEYOR—William A. Rupp.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.—Howard F. Schaeffer, Charles H. Sapp, Charles V. Wantz.

Legislature.

SENATOR.—Dr. J. W. Herbig.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Charles H. Smith, Charles J. H. Gantner, Dr. Clotworthy Birnie, William F. Cover.

TANEYTOWN DIST.

TAXY PUBLIC—Dr. F. H. Seiss.

TAX COLLECTOR.—Geo. H. Birnie.

MAGISTRATES.—A. F. Orndorff, Henry Will, John T. Fogle.

CONSTABLE.—B. S. Miller.

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

Town Officers.

BERGESS.—H. D. Mehring.

COMMISSIONERS.—Dr. G. T. Mottet, Edward Kemper, W. Jesse Roberts, Joshua Kouta, E. K. Weaver.

BAILIFFS 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.—Weekly Prayer Meeting Tuesday Evenings at 7:30 p. m.

Pinney 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 building. C. E. Society services every Sunday evening in the U. B. church. No Pastor in charge. Dr. Geo. T. Mottet chairman of Church Council during the vacancy.

Grace Reformed Church.—Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 7:50 p. m. Sunday School 9 a. m., Y. P. S. E. 6:30 p. m. Rev. A. Bateman, Pastor.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.—Mass 9:30 a. m., Vespers, 8:30 p. m., catechism, 5 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., alternate services at 10 a. m., and 7 p. m., alternately. Rev. T. Wagner, Pastor.

Post Office.

T. H. BICKENRIDGE, 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, 5:15 a. m.; for Linwood 10:15 a. m.; for Harney 8:45 a. m.; for R. R. south, 5 p. m.

Societies.

Patrols 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, Sec. Sec'y.

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

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union meets first Monday evening of every month. President, Miss Ida Royer; Vice President, Mrs. Eudora L. McSherry; Rec. Sec'y, Lenora L. Fevver; Cor. Sec'y, Mrs. J. Snyder; Treasurer, G. May Foster.

TWO CUTE FOXES.

They Had Fun While Baffled Hunters Wondered Where They Were Hidden.

In Outing is told the story of a pair of foxes that for a time, at any rate, enjoyed the sport of a fox hunt. The dogs jumped them, but after awhile the trail ended at a pond.

About the center of the pond was a bent tree, the two ends of which were in the water, while the highest point of the curve was perhaps 20 feet above the pond. The dogs were working about the pond, looking for the trail, and the men were looking too, and they were beginning to feel rather curious, especially as every few moments they would hear a fox yelp sharply. It seemed to be a derisive bark, which it probably was. After awhile a movement in the top of the curve of the tree in the pond attracted attention.

"Upon this tree," the account continues, "seated comfortably at the point of its highest curve, was an old dog fox. The cunning rascal had traveled across the pond on the logs, then scaled the bent tree, and while we watched he jerked his gooily brush up and down and barked his derision at the whole performance. After awhile we saw his vixen seated on an adjacent log. They were simply watching the futile efforts of our pack to locate them, and, likely enough, they enjoyed the experience."

"One of the men got up wind from the animals and his scent drove them out. The dogs took the male fox's trail and drove it at last to a log spanning a ditch, on which a man was sitting. The fox did not see the motionless man till close enough to be reached, when, with a frantic leap sideways into the water, he escaped the grab. The race did not last long then. The wet fox gave off a strong, easily followed scent, and the wet brush was like a piece of lead, so the animal was killed by the dogs while the men rushed in afoot to get a closer view."

The Chief Khanda, whose recent visit to England created so much interest, caused something like a sensation at Palapay a short time ago by delivering a lecture with the aid of a magic lantern, dealing with his experiences and observation during his sojourn in England.

In order to mark the Hungarian millennium celebration, the University of Budapest has decided to honor six of the most distinguished Englishmen. The six whom it has chosen are Mr. Bryce, Lord Kelvin, Sir Joseph Dalton, Professor Max Müller, Professor Henry Sidgwick and Herbert Spencer.

Home and Farm.

Original articles solicited for this department on any subject relative to home comforts, whether of a scientific, decorative, culinary or general character. Also articles pertaining to Agriculture, Stock-raising, the Dairy, and other kindred topics. Contributions must be received not later than Monday evening to be guaranteed insertion the next week.

Care of Farm Cellars.

Most cellars are everywhere the catchall of refuse that is unsightly and cannot well be disposed of otherwise. This is especially true in the country, where liberal supplies of vegetables, fruit, pork and other food products are stored in the fall for use during the season. Kept dark, as the cellar almost necessarily is to exclude frost, these goods, in every pile of vegetables or fruit, the slow changes which lead the air with the dangerous germs that always come from decaying animal or vegetable matter. It is evident to the senses as visits are made in winter to the cellar, which is usually kept warmer than it need be, and in which the combined smells of a great variety of vegetables and fruits load the air with malaria, which insensibly rises and affects the health of the whole family.

It is worse for the women and very young children than for others, as the active outdoor life of the men and older children removes them from the influence. Farmers' wives are generally shorter-lived than are farmers themselves. The pale, sickly look on the faces of many farmers' wives in spring is due to their living where every breath of air might and day is poisoned. For usually in winter not only is the cellar kept from outside air as much as possible, but the air is excluded from the living rooms, in order to maintain an unhealthful heat. While the heating of the house was from an old-fashioned fireplace, that furnished ventilation to a large extent. But now there is only the coal stove in most houses, or, still more unhealthful, though more cleanly, the furnace in the cellar, adding by its warmth to the unhealthfulness of the atmosphere there.

It is no wonder, then, that in the country especially, the housewife includes a thorough overhauling of the cellar in her spring frenzy for housecleaning. The cellar needs it worse than any other part of the house, and it should be cleaned first, so that when the upper rooms are cleaned the walls may not be filled by the odors coming from the cellar housecleaning. All the vegetables that have lain in bins or heaps on the floor should be got out and brought up into the light while the cellar cleaning is going on. Cellar windows should be opened, and as much sunlight coaxed in as possible. After thorough sweeping out of all loose soil from the walls and woodwork should be washed with water in which corrosive sublimate has been dissolved in the proportion of 1,000 to 2,000 of the water. There is no better germicide than corrosive sublimate, and in this proportion of water what cat. adhere to walls or woodwork will not be at all dangerous. The final thing to be done is to thoroughly whitewash the walls and clean the windows as thoroughly as if they were to be used for some of the living rooms. The clean windows and the whitewash will secure more light in the cellar, making it much more attractive, and also more likely to be kept clean. It is the darkness of most cellars that makes the accumulation of dirt in them so common.

Thus prepared the farm cellar may be made a proper receptacle for milk, though whenever possible it is better to have a separate stone cellar, near the house, to keep milk in. There are always more or less odors in buildings where people live and cook and sleep, and as milk is very absorbent of odors, it is best if possible to keep the milk from them. Most of the poor butter made in summer is due to the cellar, the housewife often taking milk into it before the cellar is cleaned, and offsetting this, as she thinks, by beginning cleaning about that time. There is sure to be some poor butter made while housecleaning is going on, unless the milk and cream are kept in a building removed from the house.—*American Cultivator.*

A half-and-half Bread.

A very simple and delicious loaf is made of half graham and half wheat flour. Sift both the graham and wheat flour and do not use the bran sifted from the graham as you do in the coarser loaf of brown bread. Not every one realizes that graham flour, even though the bran or siftings is returned, should always be put through a sieve in order to prevent foreign substances getting into the loaf. The small quantity of bran left in the sieve after sitting can be easily looked over, and the clean bran can then be put in the bowl with the sifted flour. In the half-and-half bread it is thrown away. A large half cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of salt and two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter and half softened are added to every two quarts of the two flours mixed together, and enough warm water into which half a cup of yeast has been melted, to make a stiff dough. Beat the bread in a large earthen bowl with a strong iron spoon until it blisters. The batter must be very stiff, more like a dough than a batter, and it must be thoroughly blistered in beating. This beating takes the place of kneading. Let the dough rise from 6 o'clock until the next morning at 6, when it should be doubled in bulk. Make it into loaves, using a few spoonfuls of flour, and let it rise one hour in the pans and bake one hour and a half in a well-beated oven. When the bread has baked an hour wash over the surface of the top crust with a cloth dipped in cold water. Do not remove the bread from the oven to do this, but merely draw it toward the mouth of the oven and wash it off as quickly as possible. Many persons who do not generally like coarse breads can be induced to eat this, and it is a grateful, wholesome change from the ever-present white loaf.

Curiosities of Punctuation.

The following specimens of curious punctuation appear to have been cut and dried with great care: A man who was suddenly taken sick, "Hastened home, while every means for his recovery were resorted to, his spite of all his efforts, he died in the tri- umphs of the Christian religion." "A man was killed by a railroad car running into Boston, supposed to be dead." "A man writes: "We have decided to erect a schoolhouse large enough to accommodate 500 scholars five stories high." "On a certain railway the following luminous direction was printed: "Hereafter, when trains in an opposite direction are approaching each other on separate lines, conductors and engineers will be requested to bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the point of meeting and be careful not to proceed until each train has passed the other." "A steamboat captain, advertising an excursion, says: "Tickets 25 cents; child one-half price to lead of the office." "A hotel was thus advertised: "This hotel will be kept by the widow of the former landlord, Mr. Brown, who died last summer on a new and improved plan." "Wanted a saddle horse for lady weighing about 950 pounds." An Iowa editor says: "We have received a basket of fine grapes from our friend W., for which he will please accept our compliments some of which are nearly two inches in diameter." "Board may be had at No. 4 Pearl St. for two gentlemen with gas." "Over a bridge at Athens, Ga., is the following: "Any person driving over this bridge in a pace faster than a walk shall, if a white man, be fined \$5, and if a negro, receive twenty-five lashes, half the penalty to be bestowed on the informer." "A newspaper contained this: "We have two schoolrooms sufficiently large to accommodate 300 pupils one above another." Another newspaper, in describing a convention at Cleveland said: "The procession was fine, and nearly two miles long, as was also the prayer of Dr. Perry, the Chaplain."

Feminine dairy Wisdom.

For cleansing udders before milking there is nothing superior to a piece of gunny (coffee) sack. The cow that leaks milk may be helped by touching the end of the leaky teat with colloidion each time after milking. This dries quickly and draws the orifice tightly together. The Babcock milk tester shows the amount of fat in milk. It does not measure the other solids. Send to your state experiment station for a descriptive circular of this method for gauging a cow's value. Before you breed the cows, consider it if would not be well to have some of their calves in the early winter. The fall calf is just as profitable as the spring calf. By the time the spring calf is ready to make good use of pasture the pasture has begun to fall, but the winter calf makes the most of the pasture. The winter cow is as profitable as the one that calves in the spring, as she yields most when milk and butter are at the best figures. You cannot feed a scrub calf into a good one, but you can easily start a well-bred calf into a scrub. If the heifers have not been petted until they can be handled all over in the lot, someone deserves trouble which will come as the milk the young cows. And he will probably get what he deserves. Hot weather is a trying time for butter. Eternal vigilance is the price of a first class article. Let us salt our butter to suit our own taste. This is a day of independence of thought, and a day in which it will pay to respect the rights of the buyer. A good butter maker in Ohio, who sometimes has a surplus in midsummer, and not enough to fill his orders later in the season, follows a nice course with the best results. Removing the butter from the churn while it was yet in granules, or just before it had massed in a lump, he put it into new tubs, not pressing it down but leaving it loose. A plate was put over the butter and weighed to hold it under the brine. The brine was strengthened with a small quantity of saltpetre, and a little sugar. When prices for butter began to revive in the fall, he watched the markets, and during some temporary scarcity, made this butter into roll and sold it, always telling customers just what it was. He remarks that the profits were good.

Perfect lemonade is made as follows.

Perfect lemonade is made as follows: For a quart take the juice of three lemons, using the rind of one of them. Carefully peel the rind very thin, getting just the yellow outside. Cut this into pieces and put with the juice and powdered sugar, of which use two ounces to the quart in a jug or jar with a cover. When the water is just at the boiling point, pour it over the lemon and sugar, cover at once and let it get cold. Try this way once and see if it is not delicious.

Observations made on the pendu- lum.

Observations made on the pendulum kept 10 feet underground, with a temperature that varies one hundredth part of a degree at most during the year, show that it is not quite proof to the variation of the atmospheric pressure. It gains an oscillation in 12,000,000, and it is proposed to remedy this error.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place,

was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of black-berry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another dose was given after leaving the house for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Spraying Machinery.

In a comparative trial of many kinds of machines used for spraying potatoes at the Cornell station, it was found that these machines are unsatisfactory in which liquids are distributed wholly by the force of gravity. Gravity sprayers are of value when the liquids are broken up into spray after leaving the discharge pipes. This may be done by means of air blasts or by revolving brushes. Pumps for driving the liquids through nozzles are on the whole most satisfactory. They can be arranged so that several rows may be sprayed at once. Horsepower sprayers can be recommended for spraying potatoes. If the plants are sprayed for the potato beetle, one nozzle over each row is sufficient. For flea beetles and for fungoid diseases, it is better to have two nozzles for each row, that a more thorough application may be made. Powder guns are very satisfactory when insecticides are to be applied to potatoes, although wind and dry foliage may lessen the value of the treatment. Fungicides should usually be applied in liquid form, using machinery which will treat the vines thoroughly as fast as a man or a horse can walk.



BEEHIVES FOR FARMERS.

Profitable Beekeeping Without the Use of Movable Comb Hives.

The late L. L. Langstroth, inventor of the movable comb beehive, several times advised farmers against the use of this hive. His reason probably for this advice was not generally well informed regarding beekeeping and the movable combs. He said that the movable combs enticed the bees into untimely and improper manipulations with the bees. W. Z. Hutchinson, the well known Michigan beekeeper, writing to Country Gentleman, says: "Probably the greatest mistake in this line come from the fact that the movable combs, or too frequently, or in an improper manner. To make increase artificially in a proper manner requires judgment and a thorough knowledge of the principles of beekeeping.—In fact, very few specialists now practice making increase artificially.

The movable comb laid bare the secrets of the hive, and now that they have been learned there is really but little need of moving the combs, save in exceptional cases. Of course in producing extracted honey the combs in the supers must be handled, but experienced honey producers seldom disturb the combs of the brood nest. When there are external indications that something is wrong, the brood nest is opened to learn what the trouble is, unless their owner will take the trouble to learn how to use them properly he had better let them alone. Even experts have talked of dispensing with movable combs.

A swarm hived in a box hive of the right size and shape will store just as much honey in the supers as it would had it been hived in a movable comb hive. The bees will winter just as well —perhaps better—in the box hive. They will store the honey in the next year, and the next, and so on, and so long as everything goes well all is well, but when trouble comes—if a queen is lost, if a colony is found short of stores late in the fall, if disease (foul brood) gets into the colony, etc.—then movable combs are needed. The advice of the authority quoted to farmers is to get movable combs and learn how to use them, or else let them alone, except to remedy some trouble that has come to a colony. But it cannot be disputed that most excellent and movable beekeeping can be carried on without movable comb hives.

White Versus Yellow Corn.

There is more or less discussion of the question whether the yellow varieties or white varieties of corn give the larger yield. The general opinion seemed to be that the white varieties made on the average a greater yield than the yellow, and results of this kind were reached at a number of experiment stations where many varieties were tested, and particularly in some of the southern states.

The results of seven years' tests in Illinois, too, showed a slightly larger yield in favor of the white varieties, the average of all the white sorts for the seven years being 61.8 bushels against an average of 60.3 for all the yellow varieties. Last year, however, the results were very considerably the other way. upwards of 70 different varieties were grown. The average of all the yellow varieties was 71.8 bushels, while that of the white varieties was but 65. So marked a difference in favor of the yellow kinds tends to unsettle the opinion, which was beginning to be pretty generally entertained, that the whites were the larger yielders.

Bitter Rot of Grapes.

Bitter rot appears to be largely confined to the south. It attacks the berries just as they are ripening, giving them a blighted or sun scalded appearance. Bitter rot also attacks the stems of the fruit clusters, and it is here that it does its greatest damage, for the diseased stems, instead of "curing" and becoming soft and pliant when picked, so as to pack nicely and carry well, become hard and brittle. The berries fall off easily, and such shattered bunches are quite unsalable in market.

The early spraying with Bordeaux does not prevent this disease, according to a bulletin from the Alabama station. Something can be done toward controlling it by training the vines so that the fruit will hang in the shade of the leaves, for such sheltered fruit is less often diseased than that hanging exposed to the sun and dew. On this account some form of horizontal trellis is much to be preferred to the ordinary vertical trellis or to training to stakes.

In Praise of Silos and Silage.

Farmers are not discarding silos if we may judge from the returns to inquiries this far received by American Agriculturist. Fully 95 per cent of these replies are enthusiastic in praise of silos and silage. Especially is this true of reports from users of silos in sections where lemons, drought stricken crops failed, and other foreign crops failed, but ensilage corn grew to perfection. It is very evident that the silo has not only come to stay, but many thousands will be built this year all over the country. The authority quoted says: "We do not recollect anything that might be called a new departure in farming which has so generally demonstrated its usefulness and increased in popularity as the years go on. There is, however, much to learn about this subject, and there are some who have discarded silos or have had unfavorable results from the use of silage."

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and it will help you.

HISTORY OF TREVANION.

Mason and Dixon's line forms the northern boundary of Carroll county and many of her citizens knew from sad experience what it was to live on the border when contending forces met. This famed line, was the result of the disputed boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and, owing to this dispute, titles in this section were uncertain that settlers were backward about taking up the lands. Not far to the north of us, about Conowingo, in Adams county, there were stirring times in those old colonial days, and disagreements as to whether Penn or Baltimore had the right to grant the lands, caused many feuds.

It is probable that the first actual settler, in the neighborhood of Trevanion, Leonard Kitzmiller, was concerned in the most exciting of the boundary troubles. Martin Kitzmiller claimed title under a Maryland grant, and when Pennsylvania authority came to dispossess him, he and his sons resisted, and in the struggle, Dudley Digges, one of the proprietors of "Digges Choice," was shot and killed. At a trial for the killing, held in York, the Kitzmiller was acquitted, it being shown that the gun was accidentally discharged.

In 1753, August 10th, Dr. Charles Carroll took up a tract called "Something," containing 350 acres; Leonard Kitzmiller, "No Spring," in 1760; Daniel McKinney and John Logsdon, "Bedford," in 1763; Ludwig Hahn, "No Water," in 1763; Deveret Teter, "Stony Hill," in 1763. These were the original patents of the tract, but, through different transfers are mentioned the names of Samuel Cookson, Hugh Ferguson, Rev. James Grier, Samuel Wampler, Philip Hiteshime, Matthias Strayer, Solomon Founte, John Potts, Roger James and Raphael Brooks, John Pennel and Jacob Tetter. Kitzmiller, Hahn and Tetter were the original millers at Trevanion, in the order named.

Most of the early settlers here came from Pennsylvania and were Germans; many of them signing their names in German, in acknowledging the deeds. Rev. James Grier was pastor of Deep Run church, Bucks Co., Pa., from 1770 to 1791. He bought "Bedford" in 1763; Deveret Teter, "Stony Hill," in 1763, and died at his home in Bucks county, the same year, in a very curious manner. He was sitting with his wife on his porch, when a pig came into the yard and his wife tried to drive it out; her efforts set him to laughing, and he fell dead.

Some of the above named owners were, perhaps, speculators, and never saw their Maryland property, but some of the names are borne by citizens of the county today. Leonard Kitzmiller (son of Martin)—they were a family of millers, came here in 1760 from York county, Pa., and was granted by the Lord proprietor "No Spring," containing 150 acres. He built the first mill at Trevanion where the waste water from the race now pours over the rock. He ran the mill until 1773, when Leonard and Hannah Kitzmiller died. "No Spring" to Samuel Cookson; they lived in the neighborhood until 1820, when Kitzmiller died, nearly 88 years old, and is buried in Nuburn's cemetery, or perhaps better known as "Runnymede," located near Meadow Branch, adjoining Lewis Myers' farm.

Of Samuel Cookson we can learn but little; it is probable that he lived on the property as a farmer; it is also probable that Ludwig Hahn followed Kitzmiller, as miller, and that the old stone house near the "Great Pipe Creek," as it was called in those days, was his residence. It looks as if the old stone house was an inn. In the days of the race, the size and construction, the yard and well near the road, favoring such a supposition.

Deveret Teter, who followed Hahn as miller and had patented "Stony Hill" in 1763, built and resided near the spring on the road from the mill to the Birnie line, about midway between these points. After Mr. Kephart bought the tract from John Rippel, the buildings were torn away and the tract consolidated with "No Spring." There is also a Hugh Ferguson named as having owned a tract, part of "Bedford," which he sold to Rev. James Grier, containing 250 acres for the sum of \$210, during the Revolution. Its location was probably the William Flinkinger farm. "Bedford" contained 5901 acres, granted to Daniel McKinney and John Logsdon, it must have embraced most of the land between Pipe Creek and Taneytown. There are a great many other names mentioned, in the different transfers, that would not interest the public.

We will now come to the Kephart's. David and Elizabeth Kephart, the grand-parents of the present generation, came from Germany about the year 1780, when our David Kephart was about twelve years old. Of the part which they landed, or their whereabouts until they came to Pipe Creek, we cannot learn anything, but, as New York was the emigrant port of those days, and Buck, Berks, Lancaster and York counties of Pennsylvania were the haven of the Germans, the probability is that they landed at New York, and there met Samuel Cookson and wife and bought from them "No Spring" containing 208 acres, in 1792. Mr. Kephart died the same year, and is buried in the Lutheran cemetery, Taneytown, aged 62 years, 6 months and 17 days. His wife died June 23, 1814, aged 50 years, 4 months and 12 days.

David Kephart, Jr., succeeded his father as heir-at-law, at the age of 24 or 25 years, and, being energetic and thrifty he soon began to add parcels of land to "No Spring," he bought "Something" from Charles Carroll, who was Lord Baltimore's surveyor. The latter had a penchant for white-oak timber, and whenever he found a nice lot, he entered it to himself as part of his compensation, as evidenced by "Carroll's Manor" at Frederick, "Carroll's Tract" at Fairfield, and "Carroll's lower Tract" from the home of the Kriese and Overholzer's near Emmitsburg.

"Something," was Kephart's first purchase; it was the timber land between the Meadow Branch and the Birnie line, part of "Resurvey of Meadow," part of "Half moon," part of "No water," part of "Retirement corrected," and part of "Contention agreed," combining to make a tract containing 577 acres, for which Mr. Kephart had a resurvey and patent (1832) for the whole tract, to perfect the titles, and he called it "Brick Mills."

English as she is Written.
We'll begin with a box, and the plural is boxes. But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes. Then one owl is a goose, but two are called geese.
Yet the plural of mouse should never be messes. You may find a lone mouse or a whole nest of mice.
But the plural of house is houses, not hices. If the plural of man is always called men, then the plural of woman is not called wimen. The cows in the plural may be cows or kine. But a bow if repeated is never called bine. And the plural of vow is vows, never vine. If I speak of a foot and you show me your feet. And I give you a boot would a pair be called beet?
If one is a tooth, and a whole set are teeth. Why shouldn't the plural of tooth be called teeth?
If the singular's this and the plural is this, Should the plural of kiss ever be nicknamed kesses?
Then one would be that and three would be those.
Yet hat in the plural would never be hose.
And the plural of a man is men, never mens.
We speak of a brother and also of brethren, But though we say mother we never say methers.
Then the masculine pronouns are he, his and him, But imagine the feminine she, she and shim. So the English, I think, you all will agree.
Is the queerest language you ever did see.
—The Commonwealth.

Rules for Church Killing.
By Rev. J. U. R. Wolf.
(Baptist.)

1. Don't come.
2. If you do come, come late.
3. Try to make lots of noise.
4. Don't imagine the front seats were meant for you; people might think you conceited.
5. Come bound to find fault.
6. Don't for the world ever think of praying for the church.
7. Don't sing.
8. If the leader asks for a few short prayers, don't pray.
9. Don't encourage the pastor, but tell his faults to others.
10. Visit other churches half the time.
11. If somebody said a good thing and it helped you, don't tell him; it might make him vain.
12. If you see a stranger in the audience make him uncomfortable as you can.
13. Never speak of the meeting to anyone.
14. Don't believe in missions.
15. Don't give much to benevolence.
16. Let the pastor do all the work.
17. See that his salary is always behind.
18. Don't take your denominational paper.
19. Try to run the church.
20. If you think everything is harmonious, try to do something to engender all the strife you can.

Legal Plea for Her Hand.
The judge's daughter was perturbed.
"Papa," she said, knitting her pretty brow, "I am in doubt as to whether I have kept to the proper form of procedure. In law one can err in so many little technicalities that I am ever fearful. Now, last evening George"—
The judge looked at her so sharply over his glasses that she involuntarily paled.
"I thought you had sent him about his business," he said.
"I did hand down an adverse decision," she answered, "and he declared that he would appeal. However, I convinced him that I was the court of last resort in a case like that and that no appeal would lie from my decision."
"Possibly the court was assuming a little more power than rightfully belongs to it," said the judge thoughtfully, "but let that pass. What did he do then?"
"He filed a petition for a rehearing," she said.
"But it is usually nothing but a mere formality."
"So I thought," returned the judge, "and I was prepared to deny it without argument, but the facts set forth in his petition were sufficient to make me hesitate and wonder whether his case had really been properly presented at the first trial."
"Upon what grounds did he make the application?" asked the judge, scowling.
"Well," she replied, blushing a little, "you see, he proposed by letter, and his intention was that the case was of that peculiar character that cannot be properly presented by briefs, but demands oral arguments. The fact that the letter had been omitted, he held, should be held to be an error, and the point was such a novel one that I consented to let him argue it. Then his argument was so forceful that I granted his petition and consented to hear the whole case again. Do you think?"
"I think," said the judge, "that the court favors the plaintiff."

It is related that a number of Presbyterian ministers were discussing recently the ignorance and stupidity of one of their number. "And what a notion he has in his head how!" exclaimed one of the elders, in dismay. "His head!" echoed one of the ministers, "he has no head! What you call a head is only a top-knot that his Maker put there to keep him from raveling out."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The number of slaves emancipated in the United States by Lincoln's proclamation in 1863 was 3,980,000. The Euphrates is termed in the East "The Royal River," from the fact that 672 kings have reigned on its banks.

(Continued from first page.)
We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

The substance of the tariff plank is contained in the following sentences: We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between doors to a quarter. And that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except as are necessary to make the deficit in revenue closed by the advent of the session of the Supreme Court on the income tax.

Many speeches were made during the day of a fiery and earnest character. Senator Hill declared a plain talk to the convention against the adoption of the platform, in which he characterized the proceedings of the cabinet as undemocratic. Senator Tillman tried to make it appear that the money question was a sectional one, which brought Senator Johnston to his feet, denouncing the charge as false.

At the night session, nominations were made as follows: Senator Vest stood up for the nomination of Richard P. Bland, of Missouri; the name of W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was presented by H. T. Lewis, of Georgia; Senator Turpie placed in nomination Gov. Claude Matthews, of Illinois; Ex-Gov. Horace Boies was nominated by Frederick White, of Iowa; J. C. S. Blalock was nominated by John Rhea, of Kentucky. The convention then adjourned.

LAISSING REQUIRES SKILL.
One Man Thought It Was Easy and Lost a Thumb.
"I lost that thumb by knowing too much," said the old stockman, in answer to a query. "I was nothing but a tenderfoot, but I thought because I could rope a calf in a corral that I could do anything else I could. One day I went out with my rawhide riata on my saddle some of the men commenced trying to tell me how to rope a steer and how to take a turn around the horn of the saddle with the riata when I wanted to hold him, but I told them I guessed I knew how to do it, and I'm a thump shy in consequence."

Quixotry.
Quixote is at least interesting, and even amusing. More than this, he is of general service. His daring and unblushing stirs up stagnating waters and relieves the gray monotony of common sense. Perhaps we regard him with pity that is akin to contempt, and call him fanatic, enthusiast; but *ex auro veniens aurum*, he is often of great use. Enthusiasm now is rather out of fashion, like duels and hard drinking; it is called a man enthusiastic is almost as great an insult as to call him gentle. And so we look askance at Quixotry, because it is not the "mode." But perhaps we rather ought to weep that it is so much a thing of the past, and cherish those few instances of it that remain; not only because of its artistic value, but because where the more sober thinker fails, Quixote is often of great use. Like an inferior soprano, he will be heard by his much screaming, and nothing is ever done without a scream. We have Mr. Bumble's statement that the public is "a haas," and it is only good sense to stand between the two hundred of hay and taste neither. It takes a good deal to waken it from that deep, sweet slumber in which it habitually lies, dreaming that it is doing something, fighting old battles over again, instead of bestirring itself about new ones. Most progress, and especially political progress, is a series of compromises. No party gets as much as it wants, but each is a drag upon the other. —London Spectator.

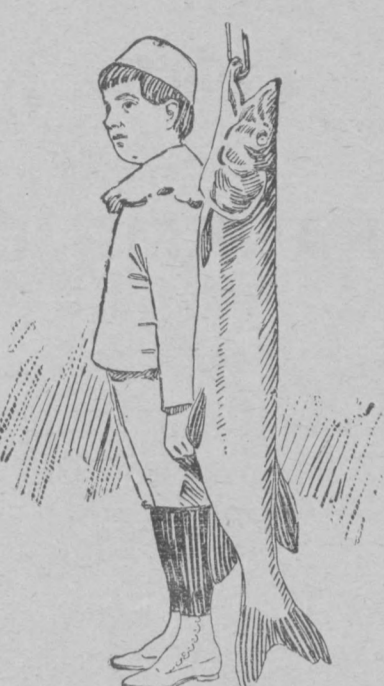
Long Shots.
The longest distance that a shot has been fired a few yards over 15 miles, which was the range of Krupp's famous "monster" 130 ton steel gun, firing a shot weighing 2,000 pounds. The 111 ton Armstrong gun has an extreme range of 14 miles, firing a shot weighing 1,800 pounds and requiring 960 pounds of powder. These guns, however, proved too expensive, being unable to stand firing 100 times, and their manufacture has practically been abandoned. The 23 ton Armstrong gun is fired for a distance of 12 miles, and the discharge of the gun is not heard at the place where the ball strikes. From 12 to 13 miles is the computed range of the most powerful guns now made, and to obtain that range an elevation of nearly 45 degrees is found to be necessary. Quick firing guns are more depended upon at the present day than extreme length of range, and in this respect what is considered the most wonderful of guns, perhaps, is one of the Maxims, which can fire as many as 600 shots a minute and yet so light that a soldier can carry it strapped to his back. Financially regarded, the immense sum of \$195,000 was expended in constructing the monster Krupp gun, and each projectile cost \$4,750.

Federal Plants.
The olive, oak, laurel, myrtle, rosemary, cypress, amarant and parsley are all funeral plants among the Greeks and Romans. "To be in need of parsley" was a Greek euphemism indicating the death of the person so described. An Athenian army once marching against the Lacedaemonians was stamped on its way out of the city by meeting two men laden with parsley, the omen being that the whole army would soon be in need of that article.

His Tune.
"I'd like to hear you play the violin, Mr. Tillingham," said 7-year-old Tommy Dillingham, who was entertaining the caller.
"But I don't play the violin, Tommy."
"Then papa must be mistaken. I heard him tell mamma that you played second fiddle at home." —Exchange.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

What is perhaps the biggest muskellunge ever caught was landed the other day by a big man and a small boy, both of whom live in Buffalo.
How big the fish was you may glean some idea from the illustration given here. When the giant muskellunge took hold of the hook, the two in the boat



thought they had caught a shark. They were, not at all sure that it wasn't a shark either, when the big fellow was finally brought aboard the yawl.
The muskellunge weighed thirty pounds, and the fat water bird lay panting for breath on the stern seat of the small fishing craft. When the boatmen caught the fish, the junior fisherman as he helped drag in the great floundering fellow.
It was a proud achievement for his boy to take part in, and the young Buffalonian is well pleased with his work, you may be sure. —New York Recorder.

Rose Got the Doll.
A pretty little story comes from Baltimore. At a fair held there for the benefit of a church a little girl, named Rose, had worked very hard while the fair was in progress to sell various things that were intrusted to her. A doll was at one of the booths that was to be voted to the most popular little girl and Rose's name was among those called out for this prize. The child was very anxious to possess the lovely doll, which seemed to her the most beautiful thing in the world. On the evening of the drawing little Rose could hardly wait, but when the numbers began to be read off it was noticed that she was not around. Some one went to look after her and found her in a part of the room where the crowd was the least on her knees saying over a little childish prayer which begged that the doll might be hers. As she prayed the sight brought tears to the eyes of those who saw and listened. Just as she finished the word was sent among her friends that Rose had, indeed, earned the doll, and a second later, so touched was every one with her childish faith, it was snatched from the table and put in her arms. Happiness beamed all over her baby face as she carried her treasure around the room, and everybody who saw her was glad as she was that she had got it.

His Firefly.
The small boy had never seen any fireflies. He had, however, seen the stars, and he regarded them as altogether about the best thing that that round world had provided for his special entertainment and delight. All last winter he used to "beg off" from going to bed that he might sit in his nurse's lap and gaze up at the little golden twinklers set in the dark sky. How he longed to have them closer, that he might catch and hold them and find out what they were. The other evening a firefly flashed for the first time across the small boy's path. The sight of it filled him with wonder and curiosity, but no one was able to satisfy him as to just what it was. Presently his big brother came one and put it in the small boy's flat. "Oh, mamma," he cried, as he viewed the tiny, twinkling insect at close range, "I know what they are now; they're bug stars." —New York Sun.

The Animals of Bern.
I have a set of animals From Bern across the sea. I think I think that cows and pigs so beautiful could be. For all the pigs are pale light blue And all the cows are green. Their coats are speckled over with flowers Of every kind that is seen. The horses are of a fine bright pink, With daisies mottled over; The cats are white and violet, With leaves of meadow clover.

Long Shots.
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Down They Go!
Every suit of clothing in my stock cut down for 30 days. To Clean Up the summer stock. Lots of desirable goods at a sacrifice—to make them go.

How Is This?
A lot of Men's suits, some slightly shop-worn, all worth double the money and more, only \$2.50. And How's This? A lot of Boys' long pants suits—way below cost, and just the thing for school, only \$2.25.

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And How's This?
The above lots of suits are not large, and are the greatest actual bargains ever offered in Taneytown.

For Thirty Days
from the 10th of July, you may, if you will, save big money at my expense.

The Truth Is
I still want to go out of business, and I am going to make a strong effort to get out by next spring. To do so, easily, I must have a small stock.

And Must Sell
at a loss to accomplish this. If you think this is "all talk," come and offer to buy me out. If you don't want the whole stock, you can save big money on what you do want.

P. B. ENGLAR,
Clothing & Furnisher, TANEYTOWN, MD.

STAGE GLINTS.
Albert A. Andrews assumes a leading part in "The Woman in Black" next season.
"Fallen Among Thieves" is the title of a new melodrama which will be sent out next season.
Twenty Sioux, Apache and Navajo Indians have been secured by Davis and Keogh for their new western play.
In Willard Lee's "In the Heart of the Storm," he and Sheridan Block will have a duel ended by a thunderbolt.
Charles E. Blancy has secured Florrie Evans, a popular English concert hall singer, for his new play, "A Boy Wanted."

Have your Pie-nie Bills
PRINTED AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

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

Most Remarkable Slaughter Sale

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. 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 Percalcs, 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 Matting, 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. Roller Attachments.
- 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 Laund' Fancy Percalce Shirts, at 69c.
- 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.

M. SCHNEEBERGER'S
TRADE PALACE,
33 East Main St., Westminister, Md.
Opposite Catholic Church, Sep 23-5.

IF YOU WANT A BICYCLE,
call and examine the IDEAL, for \$50; it can't be beat.
RAMBLERS reduced from \$100. to \$85., the best wheel made. We have them at the railroad.
H. B. MILLER, Agent.

REINDOLLAR & CO.,
Grain, Lumber, Coal, Hay, Straw, Feed, Salt, Cement, FERTILIZERS.
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.

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.

Carroll Record.
PRIZE OFFER.

Have your Pie-nie Bills
PRINTED AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

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

WESTERN MARYLAND R. R.

Connecting with P. & O. R. R. at Shippensburg, and Gettysburg; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown; B. & O. R. R. at Baltimore; and the Chesapeake & Potomac R. R. at Washington and Annapolis. P. & O. R. R. at Union Station, Baltimore, Md.

Schedule in effect June 23rd, 1896.				
Head down	STATIONS	Head up		
A.M.	Cherry Run, Ar.	A.M.	11 00	9 01
11 30	Bis Pond	11 30	17 02	
11 45	Clear Spring	11 45	19 03	
11 50	Charlton	11 50	21 04	
11 55	Windsport, P. V.	11 55	23 05	
12 00	Hagerstown	12 00	25 06	
P.M.	Hagerstown	P.M.	2 30	8 25
2 45	Williamsport			

P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
4 10	2 00	7 30	12 15	8 05	
4 20	2 10	7 40	12 25	8 15	
4 25	2 15	7 45	12 30	8 20	
4 30	2 20	7 50	12 35	8 25	
4 35	2 25	7 55	12 40	8 30	
4 40	2 30	8 00	12 45	8 35	
4 45	2 35	8 05	12 50	8 40	
4 50	2 40	8 10	12 55	8 45	
4 55	2 45	8 15	1 00	8 50	
5 00	2 50	8 20	1 05	8 55	
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
12 35	1 15	8 25	1 10	9 00	
12 40	1 20	8 30	1 15	9 05	
12 45	1 25	8 35	1 20	9 10	
12 50	1 30	8 40	1 25	9 15	
12 55	1 35	8 45	1 30	9 20	
1 00	1 40	8 50	1 35	9 25	
1 05	1 45	8 55	1 40	9 30	

Pen-Mar Express, Sunday, leaves Arlington 8:30 a. m., and leaves Hagerstown 10:30 a. m., and Union Bridge 10:45 a. m., and leaves Baltimore 11:00 a. m. Daily trains leave Baltimore for Union Bridge and Intermediate Stations at 9:30 a. m., and 2:30 p. m., and leave Union Bridge for Baltimore at 9:30 a. m., and 2:30 p. m., and leave Baltimore for Union Bridge at 8:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m., and 4:30 p. m., and 7:30 p. m., and 10:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Baltimore & Cumberland Valley R. R.
Leave Hagerstown for Shippensburg and Intermediate Stations at 6:25 and 11:10 a. m., and 7:00 p. m., and leave Shippensburg for Hagerstown and Intermediate Stations at 6:00 a. m., and 1:09 and 3:08 p. m.
Leave Rocky Ridge for Emmitsburg at 8:20 and 10:40 a. m., and 2:15 and 4:35 p. m.
Leave Hagerstown for Rocky Ridge at 7:10 and 10:40 a. m., and 2:15 and 4:35 p. m.
Leave Brucetown for Frederick at 9:40 a. m., and 3:00 p. m., and leave Frederick for Taneytown at 8:00 a. m., and 1:00 p. m., and leave Taneytown for Littlestown and Columbia at 8:40 a. m., and 3:40 p. m.
E & O passenger trains leave Cherry Run for Cumberland and intermediate points, No. 1, daily at 8:30 a. m., and No. 2, at 1:30 p. m., and Chicago Express, No. 3, daily at 10:45 p. m.

Passengers for Chicago Limited. No. 5, or Cincinnati Limited, take No. 17 to Hancock and there transfer to No. 5 or No. 1.
Passengers for Philadelphia and New York, No. 6, take No. 7 to Hancock and there transfer.
Daily. All others daily, except Sunday.
Stop only to land passengers from Baltimore.
W. M. HOOD, Pres't and Gen'l Manager.
B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

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

HONEST IN MOTIVE.
FRANK IN EXPRESSION.
SOUND IN PRINCIPLE.
UNSWERING IN ITS ALLEGIANCE TO RIGHT THOUGHTS AND RIGHT PRACTICES.

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Taneytown Markets.	
Corrected Weekly.	
Flour	5.00@4.50
Bran, per ton	12.50
White Middlings, per ton	16.00
Timothy Hay, prime, per ton	10.00
Mixed Hay, per ton	9.00
Rye Straw	7.00@4.00
Wheat	53
Eggs, new	28
Oats, new	15
Cor'n, new	33
Butter	14
Eggs	09
Tallow	04
Hams	10
Hides	03
Hogs	4.00
Sheep	10.00@12.00
Lambs	3.00
Calves	5.00
Beef Cattle, best	4.00
Cows	3.50@4.50
Bullocks	