





# The Carroll Record.

A Weekly Newspaper.  
INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT TANEY TOWN, MD., BY THE RECORD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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ENTERED AT TANEY TOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER  
SATURDAY, APRIL 10th., 1897.

THE EDITOR of the Review of Reviews passes suggestive comment on the latest phases of the Greco-Turkish question. He holds that the only reasonable solution of the Cretan difficulty is to place Crete definitely in the keeping of Greece. His theory is that Russia is playing a waiting game, and that the other great powers are playing into her hands. The Review reproduces a portion of the Athens Ephemeris of recent date, containing war news and comment printed in modern Greek, together with several striking cartoons showing the Hellenic point of view.

## Progress and Duty.

We are having progress in the counties beyond doubt; progress such as we have never had before. This is the result of paying unusually close attention to our needs, caused perhaps by the sharpening of wits which comes from rubbing against hard times. It has been truly said that a man is best as a business man when he feels himself pecuniarily straitened, or when his savings are endangered. This same feeling has a tendency also to turn one's ideas in the direction of the common good, because of benefits to the individual by indirection; a system which compels some slight gain to each not to be accomplished except by collective action.

We have the good roads, sanitary, water supply, improved methods in agriculture and other questions more prominently before us than ever in the history of our country. We know more of legislation and more of the kind of legislation we want. We know more of our public offices and more of the character of the services rendered and required. We know more of where public moneys come from and where they go to, and we see more clearly the defects in our systems of local governments and are more determined to right them. We know all these things because in the past few years we have been compelled to look around us to find out what is getting wrong with the country.

Knowing much more than we used to, we will in the future make use of this information, and in many ways profit by it. Heretofore the people in the counties have been too closely bound to a selfish, narrow and imperfect vision of citizenship; too easily satisfied with a superficial knowledge of those things not directly concerning their fortunes or avocations; too unsuspiciously accepting certain results as matters of course and leaving a few do the thinking and planning for the many, in public affairs.

The people have learned to know that legislation is important—needs looking after—therefore more interest will be taken in the direction of compelling the nomination of honest and intelligent men for the legislative portion of our tickets. These men must be, not only incorruptible and competent, but representative men as well—those who will look after the best interests of their constituents.

In this connection let us say, that while the people have a right to criticize the acts of legislators, they should first, direct them. If certain legislation is wanted it should be ventilated in the press before the meeting of our lawmakers; heretofore there has been too little of the voice of the people heard previous to the beginning of legislative work, to justify and render potent the mass of criticism which always follows. It is even now, too not early to discuss needed legislation, and the interval between nominations and election should be actively improved in this respect. After election day, and particularly after the legislature meets, the people are not so powerful as the lobbyists; therefore, the candidate, and not the member-elect, is the better person to educate.

## Suppression of Prize-Fight Reproductions.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, which prohibits the reproduction of any prize fight by means of the kinetograph or other similar instruments, is receiving the indorsement of good people everywhere who desire to have such degrading exhibitions suppressed. The bill, of course, only applies to the District of Columbia and the territories, over which Congress has direct jurisdiction, but it is probable that state legislatures would fall in line and adopt a law in harmony with a national law to the effect named.

ness from these sanguinary contests, and will hail the advent of the kinetoscope with real pleasure as a means of satisfying the base and brutal in their natures.

The lottery evil was not destroyed until John Wanaamaker made the carrying of its literature in the mails a criminal offense, although but one state, Louisiana, legalized the lottery system and derived revenue from it.

In the case of prize fights, Nevada stands alone in permitting them, and must rest with the other states, to be in part at least, the spread of the evil influences which are supposed to arise from them. Very properly the United States Senate makes the initial movement in this direction, and one cannot help but regret that it does not have the power to suppress both the genuine and the imitation in every state and territory in the Union.

## When We Criticize our Friends.

"There are two kinds of mistakes: mistakes of moment and trivial mistakes," writes Edward W. Bok, in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "Undoubtedly the best service which one friend can render another is to save him from a mistake liable to be serious in its results. In such an act lies true friendship. But in these days of criticism, when we are apt to criticize everything and everybody, we are all too apt to correct mistakes which are absolutely trivial and not worth correcting. And yet in calling attention to them we often hurt the feelings of our best friends. Not one of us, even the most good-natured, likes to have his mistakes pointed out. We may appear not to mind corrections, and accept them with a smile. But it is human nature to smart under correction, although some of us may be clever enough to conceal the smart. Hence, the fewer mistakes we call attention to in others the better.

Two-thirds of the mistakes we make are trivial. Their correction is unimportant. Why, then, notice them? Yet some people do, and do so constantly. A person speaks of having done a certain thing on Thursday, when in reality it was done on Wednesday. If no important point is involved why call attention to the mistake? What good does it do to have the exact day set right? It is a matter of no importance, so why insist upon correcting the trivial error? Stammering friends have often been pricked by this needless useless correction. It is a great art—this art of learning to allow others to be mistaken when the mistake is unimportant. Few learn it, but those who do are among the most comfortable friends one can have."

## WAR REMINISCENCES.

Written Specially for the RECORD by  
Geo. C. Harman, Serg't Co. D., 4th  
Reg't Md. Vol. Inf.

PART III.  
At last on the morning of the 18th. of September, the long roll was beat, and preparations were made to move. Tents were packed into wagons, and all camp equipment sent to the depot, and loaded into cars, and forwarded to Frederick. At 9 o'clock the drum corps stationed on the parade ground beat the assembly, where the regiment was formed into columns of fours, and soon that familiar command "forward march" was heard.

The head of the column was soon wending its way through the streets of Baltimore to the strains of martial music, prominent among which was "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The entire Maryland brigade was in line, numbering about three thousand men, with General John R. Kenney, commander. Great crowds had gathered to witness our departure, waving of handkerchiefs, flouting of streamers, shouts of "Take in your clothes lines, the soldiers are coming," "Good-bye," and "Do nothing that will cause our proud little state to blush," were heard on every side, until we reached the depot, where we boarded the cars, and were whirled along the Northern Central at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

We sang that familiar air "John Brown's Body" and other familiar war songs, chatted and smoked, and amused ourselves in true soldier fashion, until we reached the Junction at Harrisburg, Pa., in the evening; here we disembarked and bivouacked at the night. Seeing a barn nearby, I repaired thither, where I found several others who had preceded me. I was soon ensconced in a self-made couch composed of my blanket and hay. About daylight, one of the soldiers discovered he had fallen into a hay rack, another was awakened by some one trying to steal his haversack, and the writer found himself under a straw carrier minus his blanket—of course I appropriated the one following night; I hope my readers will understand I did not steal it, I only appropriated it.

The next day, 19th., we again boarded the cars for Hagerstown, arriving there in the evening about 4 o'clock, and went into camp in a small grove near the town. We soon gathered wood, built fires and cooked supper, which consisted of coffee, hard tack and salt pork. Col. Bowerman, commander of the regiment, established his headquarters under a large white oak tree, and fared sumptuously on coffee, hard tack and Cincinnati ham. About 9 o'clock our brigade band filed into camp and played several patriotic airs; prominent among them was "Maryland, My Maryland." We were not as yet inured to the hardships of a soldier's life, and considerable expetives, which sounded marvelously like oaths, were indulged in by the boys, against Uncle Sam for his neglect in not providing us with better accommodations, but we finally, to use a soldier's phrase, turned in, and were soon in the land of dreams.

The next morning the drum corps beat the reveille, and our Company officers informed us that our tents had arrived during the night, and would be sent to Williamsport in which place we were to go in the afternoon. Several of us went up the railroad a short distance from camp to the house of a farmer named Hughes; they were from Virginia,

but had lived on this farm for several years; we had a long conversation with the family, which had had an excellent opportunity to see Lee's rebel army as it passed by on its way to the south mountain; they saw the Southern soldiers for the first time, and expressed themselves greatly disgusted with them. They were not at all what they had expected; they were told that the Southern troops were young men of birth, education, and fortune, but the army of the South lost its attraction at once.

We arrived at Williamsport about 4 o'clock in the evening, pitched our tents, made ourselves comfortable, and resumed our camp duties. While encamped here the Colonel issued an order, compelling each company commander to drill his respective company every morning (except Sunday) for one hour and a half, and in addition to that, regimental or battalion drill every afternoon for two hours, and dress parades every evening at 5 o'clock. On Sunday morning we had regimental inspection, and the afternoon divine service by the chaplain. In addition to this, we were compelled to keep our quarters and company streets clean, and the parade ground had to be swept every day. The latter duty was generally done by those who were in the regimental guard house, as a means of punishment.

I quote the above to show what are the duties of soldiers while in camp; there are duties that must be obeyed, and there are other duties, such as camp guard, attending to your equipments, and your rifle must be kept clean and not allowed to rust or become out of order through neglect. Our constant drilling here made us very proficient, and every evolution could be executed with the precision of regulars. These exercises are necessary and essential for the health of the men, and cleanliness is far better than the surgeon's quinine or blue mass pills. Every company commander has the privilege to detail one of his men for company clerk, whose duty it is to attend sick call every morning, to make requisitions for rations, all ordnance, vouchers, pay rolls every two months, descriptive list of all recruits, and keep account of all clothing drawn by the men of his company.

These clerks are excused from doing guard duty, but are required to drill, and in case of a skirmish or battle, duty requires them to be with their company; the writer was detailed for this duty and held the position until he was wounded in the summer of '64. On September 22nd., I got permission from my captain to visit the battlefields at South Mountain and Antietam. I procured a guide and then walked over the field at South Mountain; the battle here was fought on the 15th. The rebels occupied the sides and tops of the mountain on both sides of a road that ran through it. It was a very strong position, and required severe fighting to dislodge them.

Our line of battle was formed at the base of the ridge, with Rickett's brigade on the extreme right; from here we walked down the line until we reached the spot where my guide told me the noble Reno fell. He pointed out where every officer of distinction and his command fought, and where every memorable act of that eventful day occurred. We next visited the battlefield at Antietam and walked to the right of our line of battle, where the heroic Hooker fought. The contest here was in an open space, made by a plowed field and cornfield; we walked over the field and across the road into the woods beyond where the onset of Hooker was stopped and where he was driven back. Hartsough's brigade came up at this time and threw itself in the path and stopped the oncoming foe, fought them for half an hour, then finding no supports coming to their relief, they dashed into the cornfield and cleared it with the bayonet.

I saw too, the traces of the battle in fragments of clothing, an occasional cap and canteen, the skeletons of horses and mules, broken guns, the rude and unmarked graves, and the bodies of soldiers who had not been found and were therefore deprived of sepulture. We next visited the lower bridge where Burnside fought and where they fell back to the heights. At 3 o'clock the enemy were driven from the heights, but here the enemy was reinforced and Burnside was compelled to fall back. At this time Miller's splendid battery came up on a gallop and unharmed and hurled shot and shell into the ranks of the rebels with fearful precision and the bridge was held. The Unionists had beaten them and their star had set over that hard fought field. For five or six hours I occupied myself in walking over the works of both armies, up and down the ravines over the fallen timber, climbing the ridges, and seeing, in a word, all that it was possible for me to see. My guide, a farmer who resided about one mile from the battlefield, was a Union man, told me he talked a great deal with some of the rebel officers, who partook of his hospitality. They tried to impress him with the idea, that God was in their favor in this struggle, and they were bound to win. That he was fighting their battles for them; that he sometimes prescribes an armed neutrality, to humble their pride and prove how little they can effect without his aid.

## THE SUMMER TERM of Union Bridge Elementary and High School will begin April 12th., 1897, and continue Ten Weeks.

Persons preparing for teaching, or for teachers' examinations will do well to take advantage of the Normal Course in this school.

Pupils of the Public Schools that close on April 15th., can enter at any time, and will be charged from date of entrance.

Terms Moderate.

EDWARD REISLER, A. M., Principal.

LEILA M. REISLER, A. B., Assistant.

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## Changes at Washington.

It is highly interesting to note the fact that the republican administration superseded the Democratic by the change of only ten men—namely, the President, the President's Secretary and the eight Cabinet officers. Furthermore, it was perfectly evident to all observers that the whole machinery of administration could have been carried on for an indefinite time without any further appointments, except as vacancies were created by death or by voluntary withdrawal from the public service. It is proper enough that a considerable number of places should change with the incoming of a new administration; but, under circumstances like those existing this year, the public service requires no haste in appointing new men to office. Any one intimate with the tone of party discussion during the past twenty-four years must recognize certain great advances that have come about in our public life. For example, in no quarter has there been any serious doubt thrown upon the honesty and general efficiency of public administration during recent years. There has been no talk of "turning the rascals out"; Mr. McKinley's cabinet will not have to search the books for evidence that Democratic administration under Mr. Cleveland was not honest and decent. It is an immense relief to have lived through that whole period, and to feel that in the United States, as in England, while there may be great and vital differences of opinion about topics of legislation and matters of local policy, there is no question seriously raised about the common honesty and good faith of either great party in carrying on the ordinary business of the country. There was some attempt to make scandal about the placing of loans by Mr. Cleveland and his secretary of the Treasury; but the great public never believed for a moment that the Cleveland administration was purposely sacrificing public to private ends. We had an honest government under President Harrison, and we had an honest government under Mr. Cleveland. Everybody of normal intelligence believes that we shall have an honest government under Mr. McKinley. In fact, we have always had honest and upright men in the presidential chair, but there have been times when party feeling and prejudice have gone to such lengths that public confidence has been sadly shaken.—From "The Progress of the World," in April Review of Reviews.

## Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

Not only acute lung troubles, which may prove fatal in a few days, but old chronic coughs and throat troubles may receive immediate relief and be permanently cured by one Minute Cough Cure, J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

BECAUSE you put an ad in a paper once upon a time and it didn't pay, you'll never do it again. Maybe you didn't use the right medium, or maybe you didn't say it in the right way. You can't plant a pumpkin-seed and raise a rose bush.—The Typographical Journal.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

**The Atlas Watch.**

Ladies' size, in Gold-filled Case, with Chain, complete, only - - \$10.00

Boys' size, in handsome Silverine Hunting Case, Only - - \$5.00

H. E. SLAGENHAUP, Jeweler, Taneytown, Md.

# J. T. Orndorff's Sons' SHOES.

UNDERSELLING STORES.

Always a little bit under the price; always giving a little more for the same money than the other fellow. The Lowness of Price; the Highness of Quality; the Brightness of Beauty; and the Lateness of Style, have all combined to render our Spring Goods unusually attractive.

THE PASSING SHOW.  
CHECKS: Shepherd Checks, Broken Checks, Blue and White, Brown and White, Garnet and White, Heliotrope and White; Checks all colors and combinations.

NEW ARRIVALS.  
Silks of new designs. Percales of striking effects. Wash Goods of strange appearance. Imported Organdies of fineness of weave. Percales of brightness of color. Belts of different lengths. Mattings of artistic colors. Ladies' Shoes of solid comfort. Bicycle Boots of the softest leather. Men's Shoes of the most durable kinds. Men's Hats of the most popular shapes. Men's Furnishings of the latest Styles.

BARGAINS ALWAYS ON HAND.  
Goods that must be sold. There may be other pebbles on the beach, "but none like these."

DOMESTICS.  
Best yard-wide Brown Muslin ever sold, for 5c.

DRESS GOODS.  
3 pieces 50 in., all wool Sacking, was 40c, at 25c a yard.

NOTIONS.  
Entire stock of Shawls, single and double, divided into 5 lots.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.  
5 pieces Brussels, sold from 50c to 60c, 31c a yard; 3 pieces Brussels carpet sold from 65c to 80c, at 50c a yard.

CLINGERS.  
Ladies' Dolongola and Vici Kid Shoes, button and lace, worth \$2.00 at \$1.50.

J. T. ORNDORFF'S SONS,  
20 and 22 West Main Street,  
WESTMINSTER, MD.

## Start Right!

To do so, you must take the road that leads to Taneytown.

Reindollar, Hess & Co. have just opened up a NEW LOT of CHEAP GOODS.

Come and get some of them before they are all gone. We note prices of a few of our Goods: Appleton A Muslin, 62c; the Best Prints, 5 to 6c; Red Table Linen (the best you have ever seen for the money) 18c; 9-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings—good for 18c; beautiful Plaid Dress Goods, from 8 to 12c, per yard; Black and Colored Dress Goods, the CHEAPEST you have ever seen. Come and see for yourself!

Everything down but Reputation.  
Beautiful Lace Curtains, 48c; Window Shades (spring roller) 12c; a nice line of Ingrain Carpets, at from 18 to 50c, per yard. Best Table Oil Cloths at 15c.

Reindollar, Hess & Co's.  
TANEY TOWN, MD.

MODEL BAKERY  
KOONTZ & LONG, Prop'rs.

BREAD, CAKES, ROLLS,  
Confectioneries and Groceries,  
such as Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Molasses of all kinds, Dried Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Sweet Potatoes, Salt, Rice, Coal Oil, Tobacco and Cigars and Cigarettes, Canned Goods, of various kinds.

GARDEN SEEDS  
by the package or in bulk, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, &c. Flowers, including the well known brands of Roberts', Weist's, Stoness's, Baseline's, and two excellent brands of Spring wheat flour known as "Wonder" and "Gylogone." Corn Meal, Ruckey's, and Hominy.

Fresh Oysters  
served in all styles; also by the quart or gallon.

A GREAT REDUCTION.  
Cheapness seems to be the motto to success nowadays, so in order to be successful we have made a great reduction on all our Harness, and will prove the truth of this statement if you will come and examine our stock before purchasing.

DON'T FORGET  
as when you want your Harness Oil.

If you buy a poor shoe because it's cheap you will have trouble without end. There is no case where merit is so necessary as in the selection of a good shoe.

You Know our Reputation in this Line.  
How much are your 45c. Gray Enamel Sauce Pans?  
20c now; size 4 quart, and First quality.

TOWELS.  
Large size; full bleached, and our regular 10-center.  
This month 6c.

Laundry Soap.  
Ten oz. cake, popular shape, and 4 cent quality. Special at 2c per cake.

Muffin Pans.  
Our regular 10c size; reduced to 5c.

Torchon Lace.  
3c for your choice; worth up to 8c per yard.

Tea set.  
56 piece; printed decoration in brown. Regular price \$4.50; special at \$3.29.

Crescent Bicycles.  
"The Wheel that stands up."  
We have them in stock at \$30., \$50. and \$75.; also second-hand Bicycles at \$20. to \$25.

F. M. YOUNT,  
Taneytown, Md.

A Heap of Odd Pieces  
of China and Glassware  
AT  
ODDER PRICES.  
Come and see them, you cannot fail to be pleased.

Notice some of the Prices:  
Glass Dishes, 3, 4, 7, 10 and 12c; worth from 5 to 20c each.

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NEAR THE SQUARE,  
You can get Choice

Remember that I still have the Java Blend Coffee, and you get a beautiful piece of Glassware with every pound.

ICE CREAM  
made to order. A full line of canned goods at bottom prices. Large Cucumbers Pickles, 10 cents a dozen.

Pine Hill Roller Mills!  
Having remodeled my mill with the Gyration system of bolting flour, I desire to inform the public that I am now ready to serve them with flour, and guarantee satisfaction, and will give any price for the flour from his own wheat at exchanging rates, provided it is not less than 20 bushels.

NOTICE!  
I hereby inform my patrons and the public generally that I intend to retire from the Butchering business on April 1st., and desire all persons indebted to me to settle their accounts on or before that time, either by cash or by note.

Edward Kemper,  
G. W. DEMMITT,  
DENTIST.

Taneytown, - - - Maryland  
All persons in need of dental work should give me a call as I will save them money. Teeth extracted with little or no pain. My 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 Myer's store, Pleasant Valley, on the second Thursday of each month. Give me a trial.

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CLERK OF THE COURT—Benjamin F. Crouse. CLERK—Gershwin Huff.

AUDITOR—J. J. Baumgartner.

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

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BALDWIN AND TAX COLLECTOR—B. S. Miller.

Town Officers. BURGESS—H. D. Mehring.

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

BALDWIN AND TAX COLLECTOR—B. S. Miller.

Church Notices. Presbyterian Church—Church without parson; regular services discontinued for the present.

Prayer meeting 7 o'clock Tuesday evening; Christian Endeavor at 6 o'clock Sunday evening.

Trinity Lutheran Church—Regular services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Grace Reformed Church—Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

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

United Brethren Church—Preaching every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Harney carriage, services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., alternately. Rev. J. O. Clippinger, Pastor.

Post Office. T. H. ECKENRODE, Postmaster.

Mails arrive from Linwood at 9 a. m., from R. R. 55 a. m. and 5:10 p. m.; from Harney 2:30 p. m.

Mails close at office, for R. R. north, 9:45 a. m.; for Linwood R. R. a. m.; for Harney 11:00 a. m.; for R. R. south, 4:15 p. m.

Star Route to York Road, carrying mail for Baltimore and other points, crosses daily at 4:30 a. m. Returning, the carrier arrives at Taneytown at 7:30 a. m., with mail from Baltimore, Westminster and other points.

Societies. Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camp 2, M. D. meets in Eckenrode's Hall, Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock. George E. Koutz, President. L. D. Reid, Rec. Sec'y.

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

Art Tickings. Art tickings is the name, and they deserve it, for the most beautiful fabrics into which the common bed ticking has been developed.

The original material had the two qualities of cheapness and durability to recommend it. These have been retained, and to them have been added beauty and variety of pattern and thoroughly artistic finish.

The demand for college goods in upholstery fabrics is becoming more and more recognized, and it is possible to get these tickings in the colors of several of the best known eastern colleges. They come, too, in beautiful chintz and cretonne effects—and in Persian and other Oriental designs.—New York Correspondence.

Belts and Bookies. The heavy harness belt to wear with shirt waists has again made its appearance, but fortunately is a trifle modified, as a finer grade of leather with a handsome gold buckle is worn in preference to last year's style, which was so emphatically a piece of harness. Russian enamel belts, made in separate pieces and of most artistic color, look well with all shirt waists.

Both dark and light enamel are to be had, and the different designs are manifold. These belts are not all expensive, and by various means are always smart looking, both on silk and crash waists.—Harper's Bazar.

The Same... Old Sarsaparilla. That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer 50 years ago.

In the last year of its life, it was so emphatically a piece of harness. Russian enamel belts, made in separate pieces and of most artistic color, look well with all shirt waists.

Both dark and light enamel are to be had, and the different designs are manifold. These belts are not all expensive, and by various means are always smart looking, both on silk and crash waists.—Harper's Bazar.

Success in growing peaches demands frequent examination in search of borers which are found just below the surface of the ground. We scratch them out with an old butcher knife.

The sleep is a natural gormandizer and being a frail animal needs plenty of fresh air and exercise. Don't house your sheep too closely under the impression that you are doing them a kindness.

It is said that stouts, wasels and ferrets, which were for years imported into New Zealand for the extermination of the rabbits, are now more inclined to eat lambs than rabbits, and are proving more dangerous to the sheep business than the rabbits themselves.

Character in Chins. Protuding chins characterize men and women of the get-there type. Successful people usually carry their chins forward, with compressed lips.

A retreating chin shows lack of force, mentally, morally and physically, usually of the yielding sort; soon discouraged; desires protection; small executive force. The development of other faculties often makes up for this defect.

A small, well-rounded chin, with mobile and red cushion of flesh upon it, indicates a pleasure loving owner. If dimpled, all the more so, for dimpled chins belong to coquettes. People

Hints for the Household.

To make windows fairly shine, rub them with whitening wet with alcohol, and then polish with a chamolus cloth.

Clean japanned trays with sponge wrung out of tepid water, rub dry with a cloth, and polish with wool.

If the trays are very dirty, a little soap may be used, but on no account apply boiling water, for it will certainly cause the varnish to crack and peel off in a most unsightly way.

The electric attachment to the kerosene lamp is an innovation that has been cordially accepted. The elaborate parlor or banquet lamp seems to have been constructed with a view to make its lighting as difficult as possible.

The wick is hidden first inside a chimney, then beneath a globe or shade resting on a more or less secure frame. The operation of bringing a lighted match in contact with this much protected bit of cotton needs care and deftness. To touch a button and have a flame respond is a most acceptable advance in convenience.

After the first cost of the attachment, the expense is trifling. The battery will last six months and may be renewed when needed for 50 or 75 cents.

In some of the high-class furnishing shops are to be found what are called "utility bags." These are the large, bow-shaped tool bags of the old country workman; he carries his tools in them. Smaller sizes are used in Ireland by the old women for carrying their baskets.

They are as pliable as a fisherman's hat, and being lined with leather and bound with stout braid, are strong, yet very light. The tool bags, such as are seen here, measure fully 30 inches across. They are carried by means of loop handles of the braid with which they are bound and strapped. It may be added that, with such a maximum of capacity and strength and minimum of weight, they are of particular value to the housekeeper who is addicted to the unpacking of trunks on the first floor, though there are numerous other uses to which they as readily lend themselves.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

One Way to be Happy. It is at all times to attend to the comforts of your family. Should any one catch a slight cold or cough, prepare yourself and call at once on R. S. McKinney, agent, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy, free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Farm and Garden Notes. You can use mares on the farm as well as geldings. Mares have more endurance and more brains.

Irregularity in stabling, feeding and watering and milking, has been the cause of many dairy failures.

Put your horse and see how much he will return the kindness. Don't pet him one day and beat him the next.

"Walk me uphill, trot me down," is poor advice to give the horse owner, as trotting down hill soon gives spring knees.

Red clover is one of the best plants for orchards. It keeps the ground loose and enriches and shades the ground.

Top dress the garden with fine manure, and if not well drained, throwing up in ridges will facilitate early work in the spring.

Good cream rising can only be attained by keeping the milk sweet as long as possible and skimming off the cream while the milk is sweet.

When all artificials have been tried, few or none are so reliable or available as baryard manure, which is too much disregarded by many farmers.

All wagons for heavy loads should have four-inch tires. Good roads are impossible otherwise. Abate the road tax of those who use wide tires.

Sows with young pigs need liberal feeding. If they do not get it, the sow will fail to give sufficient milk to make thrifty pigs, and the sow, too, will lose flesh.

Keep plenty of wood ashes and salt in the horses' feed trough at all times. Six weeks is long enough for a cow to go dry. Some cows will keep right on giving milk.

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TO DETECT BAD AIR.

A Simple Device Which Promptly Indicates the Presence of Noxious Gases.

A new device which its inventor, Joseph Brucker, claims is a prompt indicator of all impurities in the air is called the effluviometer and takes its name from effluviu—noisome and noxious gas.

In size and construction the invention is not unlike a small calendar, say 6 inches in length and 4 in width. It is made of a colored pasteboard background and is designed to hang on the wall, mantelpiece or bedstead—in fact, any place convenient. On its face are pasted a number of varicolored bits of paper 2 inches in length and one-fourth of an inch in width. These bits of paper are numbered and classified, and under these classifications are pasted colored strips of design to detect each particular sort of gas. For instance, under the caption "Carbonic Acid Gas" is pasted an orange colored strip, which, when it comes in contact with air containing this gas, will turn to a reddish color. Under "Ammoniacal Gas" is pasted a strip white or pale pink in color which will turn to a bright red. Under "Acid Gas" the little paper of purple will turn to a lilac or reddish. Under "Sulphur Gas" in "Hydriodic" the blue will turn into violet or red when in contact with too much moisture.

The many different gases which are to be found in poorly ventilated houses are enumerated and classified, and under these classifications are pasted colored strips of design to detect each particular sort of gas. For instance, under the caption "Carbonic Acid Gas" is pasted an orange colored strip, which, when it comes in contact with air containing this gas, will turn to a reddish color. Under "Ammoniacal Gas" is pasted a strip white or pale pink in color which will turn to a bright red. Under "Acid Gas" the little paper of purple will turn to a lilac or reddish. Under "Sulphur Gas" in "Hydriodic" the blue will turn into violet or red when in contact with too much moisture.

Croup and whooping cough are childhood terrors; but like pneumonia, bronchitis, and other throat and lung troubles, can be quickly cured by using One Minute Cough Cure. J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Unconditional surrender is the only terms those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers will make you get rid of your sick headache and stomach troubles. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Sold Petroleum in Place of Coal. The improved process just originated by Dr. Henry B. Ebdon, of Lowell, Mass., for solidifying crude petroleum so that it may be used in place of coal makes the usual claims to superior utility for that purpose—that is, the inventor claims that it is less bulky, leaves little or no ash, requires no kindlings and possesses the absolute safety which petroleum in a liquid state does not possess. It can be made in such sized cubes which will suit the purpose for which it may be wanted, whether domestic or heavy steaming, locomotives, etc. Further, in the making of steel, a product has the preference on account of there being absolutely no sulphur. The heat given off by solid petroleum is well known to be very great, and the cubes in question burn on the surface without smell or smoke, retaining their shape until consumed and requiring only the minimum amount of draft.

An Electric Sentinel. A new invention is an electro-magnetic sentinel for detecting the approach of a mass of magnetic material, particularly iron or steel. The special object is to provide a readily stationed in commanding positions, ready to automatically give warning of the presence of battleships in that vicinity and thereby enable a submerged mine or torpedo to be exploded by a switch, operated either by hand or automatically, at the moment the hostile vessel is above the explosive.—Popular Science News.

Nitroglycerin for Vomiting. A contributor to the British Medical Journal recommends nitroglycerin as the most positive remedy for controlling vomiting he has ever employed. He has found it will control all forms of vomiting, whether in adult or infant, acute or chronic. He has found it of great service in controlling the vomiting of gastric catarrh, and in almost all cases acted almost as specific. It also proved useful in controlling the vomiting of pregnancy.

American are the most inventive people of earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughan, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. Prescribed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

A Tasteless Cup. A medicine glass has been invented with a partition in the middle, by means of which disagreeable tasting medicine is separated from some flavored liquid or wine which bathes the lips and mouth before the dose is swallowed.—Popular Science News.

News Notes of Science and Industry. Brick street pavement laid in Indianapolis in 1891 is so badly worn that property owners may be called upon to pay for new pavement before they have finished paying for the old one. Ottawa brick was used, and the pavement is worn down several inches in places, and the surface is uneven and full of ridges. Brick pavement laid later in the same city is in much better condition, as the specifications were more strict, and the brick used were better.

The German Agricultural society has arranged a prize competition for power driven plows, intended more especially to encourage and develop the application of electrical power to the working of plows and other agricultural implements.

The Columbus (O.) Central Street Railway company will soon establish a freight service on the Westerville division of its line between the city and the suburb of Westerville. The business will be handled somewhat after the manner of express business.

With the successful operation of a conduit road in Washington and the coming introduction of this system on a large scale in New York, it is interesting to recall the fact that the first electric street railway in the United States was of this kind. It was started in the summer of 1884 at Cleveland.—Electrical Engineer.

PERSONAL.—The gentleman who approved the congregation last Sunday by continually coughing will find instant relief by using One Minute Cough Cure, a speedy and harmless remedy for throat and lung trouble. J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

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McKELLIP'S

Horse and Cattle Powder,

A SCIENTIFIC AND RELIABLE REMEDY FOR HORSES, COWS, ETC.

One of the Best Condition Powders in use.

The Powders will be found invaluable for cattle in all cases of debility, or where the health has been impaired or the constitution broken down from whatever cause. They will prove an important aid in fattening cattle, as powerful alterative effects upon the secretions. Dairy-men will find them very beneficial in keeping their Milch Cows in a sleek, healthy condition, and improving the quality of the milk, imparting a richness in cream, that cannot be attained without their use.

Prepared only by JOHN McKELLIP, Druggist, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Statement of the ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. To December 31, 1896.

Capital, \$500,000. Total Admitted Assets, \$2,750,864. Total Liabilities, \$1,750,864. Net Surplus, \$1,000,000.

Statement of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y. To December 31, 1896.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Total Admitted Assets, \$2,644,097. Total Liabilities, \$1,644,097. Net Surplus, \$1,000,000.

Statement of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa. To December 31, 1896.

Capital, \$500,000. Total Admitted Assets, \$4,650,775. Total Liabilities, \$3,650,775. Net Surplus, \$1,000,000.

Statement of the NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of London, England. To December 31, 1896.

Total Admitted Assets, \$1,704,287. Total Liabilities, \$1,032,312. Net Surplus, \$671,975.

Statement of the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto, Canada. To December 31, 1896.

Total Admitted Assets, \$1,130,639. Total Liabilities, \$1,085,958. Net Surplus, \$44,681.

Statement of the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. of London, England. To December 31, 1896.

Total Admitted Assets, \$3,172,460. Total Liabilities, \$2,172,460. Net Surplus, \$1,000,000.

Statement of the NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH. To December 31, 1896.

Total Admitted Assets, \$1,833,359. Total Liabilities, \$1,091,734. Net Surplus, \$741,625.

Statement of the FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, PA. To December 31, 1896.

Capital, \$500,000. Total Admitted Assets, \$7,750,864. Total Liabilities, \$6,750,864. Net Surplus, \$1,000,000.

Statement of the CALLEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. To December 31, 1896.

Total Admitted Assets, \$1,833,359. Total Liabilities, \$1,091,734. Net Surplus, \$741,625.

Statement of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J. To December 31, 1896.

Total Admitted Assets, \$90,742,955.66. Total Liabilities, \$6,420,365.89. Net Surplus, \$84,322,589.77.

Statement of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool, England. To December 31, 1896.

Total Admitted Assets, \$7,211,312. Total Liabilities, \$6,211,312. Net Surplus, \$1,000,000.

Statement of the AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA. To December 31, 1896.

Capital, \$500,000. Total Admitted Assets, \$2,472,740. Total Liabilities, \$2,472,740. Net Surplus, \$0.

Statement of the NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NORWICH, ENGLAND. To December 31, 1896.

Total Admitted Assets, \$2,601,014. Total Liabilities, \$1,258,463. Net Surplus, \$1,342,551.

Statement of the GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, N. Y. To December 31, 1896.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Total Admitted Assets, \$3,638,273. Total Liabilities, \$2,638,273. Net Surplus, \$1,000,000.

Statement of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, N. Y. To December 31, 1896.

Total Admitted Assets, \$187,170,415.76. Total Liabilities, \$60,999,888.88. Net Surplus, \$126,170,526.88.

Statement of the FIDELITY & CASUALTY COMPANY of New York, N. Y. To December 31, 1896.

Cash Capital, \$250,000. Total Admitted Assets, \$2,244,410. Total Liabilities, \$2,088,288. Net Surplus, \$156,122.

Statement of the NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. To December 31, 1896.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Total Admitted Assets, \$3,967,760. Total Liabilities, \$2,967,760. Net Surplus, \$1,000,000.

Statement of the ST. PAUL FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. PAUL, MINN. To December 3



