

Many of our friends say—"The RECORD is the Best Newspaper in the County."

THE CARROLL RECORD.

One thing is sure—It grows steadily in Circulation, for some reason.

Vol. 4., No. 46.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

\$1.00 Per Year.

Local and Personal.

This is meant to be a purely LOCAL News column, to which the RECORD invites contributions. Events of local importance, whether current or in the past, accidents, cases of extreme illness, society and church happenings, marriages, deaths, etc., should be reported to the Editor in writing; otherwise they may not appear.

Daniel Null was the lay delegate from Taneytown to the Lutheran Conference.

S. D. Mehling, of Littlestown, is a candidate for delegate to the Republican State Convention.

Miss Tillie Jones, a sister to Mrs. James Nickum of this place, died at Walkersville, on Thursday. Funeral this Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Master Earl, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Koons, had the misfortune, one day this week, to fall down the stair steps, breaking his collar bone.

We received a good sized order for job printing, this week, from Cover Brothers, Narrows, Va. Our job printing, like circulation, is reaching out.

Send us 15c and we will mail you a copy of "Choice Maryland Cookery," one of the best books of recipes ever published. The price is only 10c, if not sent by mail.

The new internal revenue tax on tobacco and cigars will give the "center" a knock-out blow. No smokers who are not particular—just as you make smoke—had better lay in a supply.

Samuel Bricker, this district, had raised for him on Thursday a fine new barn. Mr. Bricker built a new house a few years ago, so he is very nicely fixed now in the matter of buildings.

It is thought that Rev. Wm. S. Freas, of York, Pa., will be extended a call to accept the pastorate of Grace Lutheran church, Baltimore, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. O. C. Roth.

Herbert Winters, salesman for the Model Bakery, had another runaway on Thursday, near Friesburg, which resulted in a completely demolished wagon. Further particulars have not been learned.

Secret societies all over the country are keeping their members, who have enlisted in the U. S. service, "clear on the books," during their participation in active hostilities. Such action is very much to be commended.

Next summer, when it gets real hot and dry, persons living at a distance from Taneytown need not think the town is on fire when they see a great cloud of something like smoke rising over it, because it will be simply, dust.

William Stuart Cramer, formerly of Thurmont, a student at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, will graduate from that institution in June. Mr. Cramer is well known here as a tenor soloist, having frequently assisted in local musical events.

Reports from all over the Blue Mountain peach belt show that there is likely to be a good crop, barring unlooked for dangers, not now likely. Some varieties were damaged and some totally destroyed by the cold weather, but the great majority of buds were not hurt.

We hope that our new board of commissioners will look after the condition of pavements and gutters, and compel the abatement of nuisances. Some people seem to assume that they "own the earth" and need not care for anything other than their own convenience.

Charles B. Kephart, son of Dr. Frank Kephart, has enlisted in Co. H, Fifth Regiment, 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania Infantry. Mr. Kephart was a student at Gettysburg College. He has ordered the RECORD to send him an evidence that he intends to keep in touch with home.

The new burgess and commissioners were sworn in on Wednesday evening. Edward Kemper was elected president of the board and Levi D. Reid clerk. Burgess S. Miller was re-appointed bailiff and tax-collector. The financial statement of the town will appear in our next issue.

Dr. P. D. Fahrney, of Frederick, spent the day here, on Monday, looking after the sale of a water motor to the RECORD. Doctor, or Elder Fahrney, is quite active in business circles in Frederick and is much interested in forming a connection between the Carroll and Frederick telephone systems.

"The RECORD is the best and newest paper I've ever seen in either Frederick or Carroll counties"—Dr. E. L. Buckey, Steubenville, Ohio. "We are delighted with your paper"—Mrs. A. L. Rowe, Blue Ridge Summit, Md. Every week we receive such flattering endorsements from subscribers.

Last week Mr. Jesse Fuss, of McKinstry, inserted in the Special Notice column of the RECORD an advertisement of a blacksmith shop for rent. On Wednesday of this week he had an applicant for the property from Austin, Potter county, Pa. Yet, some people have an idea that advertising does not pay.

John Shoemaker, a farmer of this district, is said to have lost thirteen hogs from poisoning, early last week. It is probable that strychnine was used, judging from the symptoms. It is certainly almost beyond comprehension that anyone so mean can live in our community who would work out a petty spite on dumb brutes, and it is to be hoped that he may be found out and made suffer to the full extent of the law.

COUNTY AND STATE.

News Notes of General Interest from various Sources.

The May term of the Circuit Court of Frederick county, which convened on Monday morning, adjourned Tuesday morning until the September term, there being no cases ready for trial and but a few on the docket.

The Western Maryland Railroad Co., has contracted for the grading, masonry and ballasting for its new extension between Hagerstown and Altenwald, and also for the construction of a roundhouse at Hagerstown.

The President has nominated Norman B. Scott, Jr., of Hagerstown, to be naval officer, in Baltimore, and Wm. F. Stone to be collector of Customs. Postmaster Warfield, of Baltimore, although a democrat, will likely be re-appointed.

Governor Lowndes has announced positively that he will not commission ex-Speaker Schaeffer to be State Fire Marshall. Mr. Schaeffer may appeal to the courts to compel Governor Lowndes to commission him, but in the meantime Mr. E. J. Lawyer, of Westminster, will continue to hold the office and draw the salary.

Mr. Harry W. Lewis formerly editor and proprietor of the *Liberty Banner*, and Mr. Arnold Whitmore, have formed a partnership under the firm name of Lewis & Whitmore and will from the first of next month enter upon the publication of a weekly newspaper at Mt. Airy. The firm will put in an entirely new plant.

Buchanan Moonshower, of Hagerstown, aged ten years, on Tuesday wrapped his feet in cotton saturated with oil and then applied a match. His feet were terribly burned, his clothing took fire, and he was badly burned about the face, body and hands. At first his injuries were not thought to be serious, but his condition is critical, and he is not expected to recover.

Miss Bessie, aged about 19 years, daughter of Frederick Stinebaugh, of Hagerstown, was taken sick immediately after getting on the excursion train in Baltimore on Wednesday night. When the train reached Hagerstown, she was unconscious and had to be carried home. It is thought she was drugged in Baltimore, the doctor detecting traces of chloral poisoning.

The executive committee of the Maryland Game and Fish Protective Association is making arrangement for the classification and publication of the new game and fish laws, as passed by the last legislature. The committee will hold a meeting within a few days to hear estimates on the printing of the laws, and to elect a successor to the late Dr. George W. Massanore.

Mr. David Shreeve, of Woolery's district, Carroll county, died Sunday, aged eighty years. Rev. Jesse Shreeve of Kennedyville, Md., is his brother, and he leaves four sons and two daughters, as follows: Jabez and Murray Shreeve, of Carroll county; John Shreeve, of Baltimore; and Louis Shreeve, of Indiana; Mrs. William Tanner, of Carroll county, and Mrs. James Childs, of Baltimore.

The following have been elected delegates to represent the Union Bridge Fire Company at the annual convention of the Maryland State Firemen's Association, which will be held at Salisbury June 8th, 9th and 10th: Wm. H. Marshall, Francis G. Eppley, J. Frank Baker, H. H. Bond and O. W. Hess. Alternates, E. F. Phillips, M. L. Saylor, C. E. Gray, F. M. Ogilvie and H. A. Broadbelt, Jr.

Hart Gilbert, of Gettysburg, died Monday afternoon from disease of the stomach after a short illness. He was a graduate from the Pennsylvania College, and became professor of languages at the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, and later was principal of Pennsylvania preparatory department. He was deputy collector of Adams county, and just before his illness resigned as editor of the *Gettysburg Star and Sentinel*.

The First Hose Company, of Hagerstown has decided to withdraw from the State Firemen's Association. The invitation to attend and take part in the annual meeting of the association at Salisbury in June was declined. The company accepted an invitation to attend the dedication of the Union Bridge Fire Company's new hall on Wednesday, June 1, the company will go to Union Bridge in a body.

The organization of a bar association in this county was completed at a meeting held in Westminster on Monday night, at which the following directors were elected: Judge Charles B. Roberts, Ex-Judge James A. C. Bond, Charles T. Reifsnider, J. Milton Reifsnider, Charles E. Fink, D. N. Henning and William H. Thomas. Judge Roberts was made president of the association; Charles T. Reifsnider, vice president; J. Milton Reifsnider, secretary, and Charles E. Fink, treasurer.

The *Liberty Banner* says: James Robinson entered suit against "Pawnee Bill" before Justice White, in Frederick Saturday for \$100. It is said Robinson was employed as a laborer and was asked to take several horses to water. Among the horses was a bucking mustang. Preferring riding to walking, he mounted the mustang, but no sooner struck the animal's back than he was sent flying through the air and finally landed on the ground all in a heap. When he recovered from the shock and attempted to rise he discovered his leg was broken, and hence the suit.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Cases Disposed of during the First Week.

Monday May 9th, 1898. Court met. Chief Judge Chas. B. Roberts present. February term 1898 adjourned sine die.

Grand Jury selected and David Stoner appointed foreman. Dockets called, Trials 60, appeals 14 and originals 14. Franklin Smith vs Mrs. Della Murphy, Habeas Corpus for possession of child. Tried before Judge Roberts, who decided that the child should remain in custody of Mrs. Murphy with permission to father to visit said child once a month.

May 10th, 1898. Theodore C. Shriner and Martha J. Shriner his wife, appellants, vs Barbara Catharine Maginn, appellee, from Wm. H. Bear, J. P. Before jury, verdict for appellee. Hoff and Reifsnider for appellants, and J. M. Reifsnider and Bond & Parke for appellee. May 11th, 1898. Geo. K. Duttera, appellant, vs Wm. F. Cover, appellee, from Orndorff, J. P. Before jury, verdict for appellant. J. M. Reifsnider for appellant, and Henning for appellee.

Charge to the Grand Jury.

Chief Judge Roberts, who presided at the opening of the May term of the Circuit Court for Carroll county on Monday, in his charge to the grand jury, dwelt at length on the prevalent methods by saloon-keepers of obtaining licenses for hotels and ordinaries when they were only entitled to a license for a restaurant or a saloon. This has been done by a number of saloon-keepers in Carroll county in order to evade the law requiring a higher license. The special attention of the grand jury was called to this fact. He also impressed upon the jury "that they should not allow private prosecutors to intrude themselves in their presence and present accusations, as generally such parties are actuated by private enmity and malice."

The Excursion Business.

Excursions over the Western Maryland Railroad were run to Baltimore on Wednesday and Thursday, and there will be another on Saturday. These excursions are aided by the Baltimore Retail Dealers Association, no secret being made that they are partly in the interest of city retail establishments. These excursions carry from 800 to 1200 people who likely spend, in one way or another, on an average, \$5.00 each, and it is therefore easy to figure out the immense drain on the country which each one entails.

The merchants, of course, along the line of an excursion, make strong protests because of the loss of trade to them, but the real evil of excursions is in the waste of money. People with money, who need merchandise, have a right to spend it where they will, and likely get approximate value no matter where they trade, but a large sum of the cash taken to the cities on excursions is absolutely wasted, so far as any good is concerned to the one who spends it.

It is highly probable that there is no means of preventing these so-called cheap trips, even if it is clearly established that they do more harm than good; because, after all, the people patronize them because they want to do so, and the blame, if any, attaches to the people, rather than to railroad companies or city merchants.

The Crop Prospects.

The Maryland crop bulletin, for the first week of May, has the following to say of prospects in northern central section of the state:

The week was on the whole cool and wet. Crops were advanced in growth, but farming operations were delayed. In Baltimore county the temperature was 6° below the normal, while the rainfall was .75 inch above normal amount for the week. Wheat, rye, and grass are growing finely, some rye is heading. Some corn has come up, but most corn land not yet planted. Pastures are good. Early planted potatoes are coming up. Apple trees are covered with blossoms, and are not believed to be damaged by last week's rough weather. Fruit will be abundant from present prospects.

Church Notices.

The joint communion services of the Presbyterian congregations of Taneytown and Piney Creek will be held in the Piney Creek church Sunday morning, May 16th, at 10 o'clock. No services in the Taneytown church that date.

Uniontown Church of God. Sabbath school at 9 a. m. Preaching at 10.15 a. m. In the evening at 7.30. At Mayberry, at 2.30 p. m. S. B. Clark, Pastor.

The preaching in the Taneytown U. B. church, next Sabbath, will be in the morning at 10 o'clock, and at Harney in the evening at 7.30 o'clock. All are welcome. J. O. CLIPPER, Pastor.

DIED.

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

FLICKINGER.—On May 2nd., 1898, near Union Mills, Md., Mrs. Anna Maria C. Flickinger, aged 65 years, 11 months and 28 days.

WENTZ.—On May 8th, '98, in Union Bridge, Md. Harry Wentz in his 35th year.

SPELMAN.—On May 10th, '98, near Linwood, Md. Henry Spelman, aged 60 years, 7 months and 5 days.

DANNEY.—On May 9th, '98, in Uniontown, Md. Ross Danney, aged 80 years, 5 months and 11 days. (See Uniontown correspondence.)

EIGENBRODE.—On May 11th, near Rocky Ridge, Md. William Eigenbrode, aged about 45 years. Interment in Rocky Ridge cemetery, Sunday morning May 15th.

LUTHERAN CONFERENCE.

An Interesting Session held this week in Haugh's Church.

The Spring meeting of the Middle Conference of the Maryland Synod, was held in Mt. Zion's (Haugh's) Lutheran church, May 9-11th. Rev. R. S. Patterson, of Woodsboro, is pastor of this congregation. The people of the church entertained the members of Conference in a very delightful manner. Dinner was served in the grove to all the members and a large number of others. The weather was most delightful, all that could be desired, and the attendance was exceptionally good. The discussions were all of much interest and of great profit. At times there was manifested some heat, but the spirit of the discussion was always within the bounds of courtesy. All the members of conference, with but five exceptions, were present. In most cases, careful preparation for the discussion of subjects was manifested.

The opening sermon was preached by the president, Rev. R. L. Ratterson, of Union Bridge, which was followed by the Holy Communion. The communion was a new departure for conference, but seemed to meet the need, and so the approval of the members of the body. Reports on the state of religion evidenced a very satisfactory condition of the churches of the conference. There were noted in the reports, advancement in the direction of increased membership, increased interest in the benevolent operations of the church, improved church property and regular attendance at church services. Revs. S. A. Hedges and S. J. Derr discussed the subject very carefully and were followed by Revs. R. L. Patterson and W. L. Rensberg.

What is Formalism? is Lutheran worship conducive to it? was discussed by Revs. G. A. Nixdorf, Chas. Reinwald, W. H. Ehrhart and D. F. Garland. The speakers all distinguished between form and formalism, and presented the principles of Lutheran worship and expressed the judgment that Lutheran worship is not conducive to formalism. Revs. R. L. Patterson, L. Kuhlman and D. F. Garland took part in the general discussion which centered on the question of the relation of the Sacrament and the Word, in worship.

In the discussion of "Modern Forms of Sabbath Desecration," Revs. P. H. Miller and C. L. Ritter opened the subject; others followed in general discussion. The most prominent form of desecration of the Sabbath presented were, Sunday bicycling, visiting, newspapers, and excursions. The Sunday newspaper received vigorous condemnation, as did also Sunday excursions and bicycle riding.

The subject of "Scriptural Conversion" was carefully discussed by Revs. Nicholas and Myers, followed by others. Revs. L. Kuhlman, W. L. Rensberg, S. A. Diehl gave the conference a most valuable discussion of the "Bible teaching concerning giving." The position was taken that the Bible teaches that all we have are, belongs absolutely to God. This was offered as the bed-rock truth on which the law of giving is based.

The Conference will meet next session in Lovettsville, Va. Rev. L. H. Waring pastor. There were three other invitations, which of necessity had to be declined.

The following ministers were present: Rev. Luther Kuhlman, Frederick; Rev. P. H. Miller, Westminster; Rev. R. L. Patterson, Union Bridge; Rev. W. F. M. Myers, Frederick; Rev. W. L. Rensberg, Myersville; Rev. M. L. Beard, Middletown; Rev. George Baughman, Uniontown; Rev. W. H. Ehrhart, Silver Run; Rev. Charles H. Reinwald, Emmitsburg; Rev. S. J. Derr, Hampstead; Rev. G. A. Nixdorf, Frederick; Rev. C. L. Ritter, Burkittsville; Rev. R. S. Patterson, Woodsboro; Rev. S. A. Hedges, Jefferson; Rev. S. A. Diehl, Westminster; Rev. J. L. Nicholas, Berret; Rev. W. L. Heuser, Doubs; Rev. L. H. Waring, Lovettsville, Va., and Rev. D. Frank Garland, Taneytown.

The lay delegates were Daniel Null, W. L. Culler, Calvin Starnes, Noah Routzahn, Jacob Kogge, David Miller, Isaac Haller, Dr. J. J. Weaver, Samuel G. Oiler, C. E. Frey, Jacob Rorer, John A. Horine, James Angel, Chas. Strelnick and David Steiner. Conference adjourned on Wednesday at noon. D. F. G.

Government Secrets Guarded. It is noticeable that the newspapers are not now publishing a great amount of official news in reference to the war, which means that the government is carefully guarding its secrets in order that it may not be embarrassed by too much publicity. The news is largely speculative—on the order of the weather probabilities—and is not always to be depended on. While there cannot be news when there is none to tell, yet, it is clear to the close reader that but little of value is now being published, aside from that secured through the efforts of the press boats. The government is not taking publication.

Table of Distances.

Following is a table of distances made with reference to our war with Spain:

Cadiz to New York.....	Miles.
British Isles to New York.....	3,120
San Francisco to Yokohama.....	3,017
Yokohama to Hong Kong.....	4,500
San Francisco to Hong Kong.....	6,517
San Francisco to Manila.....	6,830
Hong Kong to Manila.....	640
San Francisco to Hawaii.....	2,080
Hawaii to Honolulu.....	20
Honolulu to Washington.....	13,610
Porto Rico to Washington.....	12,300
Cape Verde to Porto Rico.....	2,370
Porto Rico to Havana.....	1,215
New York to Havana.....	1,040
Canary Islands to Cadiz.....	780
Cape Blanco to Canary Islands.....	850
Key West to Havana.....	90

FROM TAMPA, FLORIDA.

An Interesting Letter from Headquarters U. S. Troops.

Editor CARROLL RECORD:—Far away from home and all that is dear in memory, my thoughts are wandering back to the haunts and the friends of by-gone days. There are many friends in Carroll, to whom I would like to write, and I have decided upon this plan to say a few words to them. I am no journalist, as you will observe, and my vocabulary is limited; therefore if I fail to describe as fluently as more accomplished writers would, do not criticise too severely.

On the 10th. day of April, my command (on the command to which I belong) in compliance with General Order No. 5, Headquarters Department of the Lakes, dated April 10th., 1898, left Columbus, Ohio, for this place. Notwithstanding the April showers, there were prevalent on that day, immense crowds of admiring friends flocked to the barracks to bid adieu to the departing soldiers, and patiently waited for an opportunity to say "good-by" and bid "God speed your return," to some special friend and again take their places among the army of cheering citizens, to see the regiment march away, when the "assembly" would be sounded from the Post Commander's office.

At 3.30 p. m., the long expected call to arms was sounded, and, hurrying to and fro, strapping on knapsacks and other equipments of war, came the soldiers from their dear old spring bunks, which, of all dear friends, were most loth to leave. As hard as it was to say good-by to the luxuries of comfortable quarters and devoted friends, true to their oath, not a man was missing, and to martial music marched bravely away to war. The line of march to the depot was one of triumph; the streets were crowded with patriotic citizens and the cheering was continuous; from Columbus to Tampa, at every station the train was delayed with fragrant flowers from the delicate hands of Southern "ladies," whose patriotism is seldom equaled and never excelled. Well, to make a long story short, we are here on the sandy heights of Tampa, where the whites and smooths everywhere except the tall pines that have managed to raise their lofty foliage so high that they offer no shade except about noon.

There is one consolation; all trees here are evergreen and do not leaf in the Spring, so when Summer comes we may have some shade. About 7000 U. S. troops are here in camp, and all branches and arms of the service are represented. The change of climate has not affected the troops and their health is exceptionally good, but few cases of sickness are reported and none of a serious nature. We are patiently waiting orders to go to Cuba, but do not know when they will come. We are getting trained down to camp life, and the hot dry weather—we can endure it as long as it remains Dewey around Manila—and we are looking every day for the strong arm of Sampson to encircle the waste of Cuba, the oppressed virgin, who has struggled so faithfully to free herself from the tyrannical Dons, and in Sampson's arms she may depend on Uncle Sam to send his blue boys over to call a surrender or wipe from the face of the island every Spaniard thereon. With kind regards to all, I will close for this time.

Your Friend,
HARRY L. BAUMGARDNER.

In connection with the above, the following dispatch is of interest.—Ed. TAMPA, FLA., May 12.—Before Saturday night it is probable that the entire body of troops at Tampa and Port Tampa will be loaded on the big transports being prepared to leave for Port Tampa and all will be in readiness for the final word.

Every one of the eleven regiments of infantry, the ninth cavalry and the ten light batteries of artillery received orders this afternoon to be ready to break camp at a moment's notice. Tonight these orders were supplemented by orders to pack everything except the tents. For the first time restrictions were today placed on visitors to various camps. Guards were thrown out and no one was allowed to pass the lines unless on urgent business. The utmost activity prevailed around the docks where the big fleet of transports is being prepared. Car loads after carloads of stores, ammunition, rifles and army supplies of all kinds were switched on the tracks along the edge of the wharf, and hastily unloaded by a small army of stevedores. By nightfall six of the transports had been loaded and were ready for the troops and horses. Besides the supplies for the United States troops about 15,000 Springfield rifles and an immense quantity of ammunition for the equipment of the Cuban insurgents have been taken on board the various ships. Several train loads of troops from Chickamauga are expected to arrive at the Plant system here tomorrow and others will follow rapidly. One train with a full complement of Sixth Cavalry came in before midnight.

A Snake story.

As John Die and Abe Martin were driving along the Warm Spring road, in Franklin county, they saw a flock of crows in a field picking at some object on the ground and apparently very much excited and angry. The two men left their team and walked across the field to where the crows were. There they found that the cause of all the trouble was a big black snake which the crows had attacked and were picking to death. They killed the snake, which measured over four feet and a half, and likely could not have been dispatched by the crows had they not had human assistance. Farmers say that crows and other big birds frequently attack and kill small snakes which they see crawling on the ground, but that a battle with such a big snake is a rarity.—Hagerstown Mail.

Correspondence.

All communications for the RECORD must be signed by the writer's own name; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence that the matter and facts transmitted are legitimate and correct. Items of mischievous character are not wanted.

More Correspondents Wanted.

The RECORD is fairly well represented over the county by correspondents, yet, we should like to have more, and will be pleased to welcome volunteers. We fully realize, that, with the increase of daily and city weekly paper readers in the country, the county local paper must cultivate its special field the more closely in order to retain, and increase, its patronage.

Knowing this, it is our aim to make the RECORD so valuable in its special features, that no matter how many other, and larger papers may be subscribed for, the RECORD will still be a necessity because it has no formidable rival in its own smaller field. We therefore ask for news from places in which we now have no correspondent, and promise to try to find room for it. Send us news—early and often.

Union Bridge.

Harry Wentz died on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His funeral took place on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from the home of his father, J. Calvin Wentz and from there to the Reformed church, where the funeral was preached by Rev. K. O. Spessard. Interment was in Mountain View cemetery. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Gray Kadeliffe, Joseph Baker, Ambrose Whitehill, Harry Morningstar, Frank Ogle and Frank Leiter. The deceased was for a number of years a member of the band, and for some time, the mail carrier.

The Band Concert held on Thursday, May 5th., was the best of the four that have been held. Besides the music rendered by the full band, under the leadership of Prof. J. W. Little, there was a cornet solo by Mr. Wm. Auman, and an Euphonium solo by Prof. Geo. Byers. The vocal music consisted of a male quartette, *The Wreck of the Maine*, by Messrs. Clarence Clemson, J. W., and Wm. O. Little and McC. Keefe; several quartettes by Messrs J. W. and W. O. Little, Ober. Solos were sung by Miss Susie Snively, Mr. Clarence Clemson, Mr. W. O. Little and Mr. J. W. Little. Mr. A. L. Ober recited "a Dutchman's Dolly Varden," in his usual fine style which was a very comical.

Mr. Joseph Wolfe lost a fine cow on Monday.

Rev. R. L. Patterson is making a month's visit at his home at China Grove, N. C.; the pulpit in his absence will be filled at Union Bridge by Rev. Macanlay, and at Keyville and Rocky Ridge by Revs. Ensor and Parker.

The Union Bridge band had an excursion to Baltimore on Thursday, May 12th.

Rev. Samuel Derr, of Hampstead, visited his cousin, Mr. D. C. Derr, this week.

Mr. W. C. Gilbert is a member of the jury, which takes him to Westminster every day.

Mr. William Grimes, Jr., while building a fence, had the misfortune to cut his foot very badly, with a broad-axe.

Double Pipe Creek.

Our travels have led us to observe that Middleburg district has taken the lead in being tardy in road work. Up to this week but one road has been worked, and all this time the road machine has stood idle. On many of our roads we have the genuine, first-class almost impassable mud-holes, without any thing done to them, while our sister districts east of us have their roads in first-class order.

For some time we have been thinking of advising the appointment of a woman as one of the three road commissioners. We believe that they might get a corps of the fair sex with their aprons, which would fill many of the mudholes, and give the men but little rest until the roads were put in good order. If the cash system were used, we know of a certain way that it would be an inducement to many of the fair sex, to work a few days in order to get a new hat, etc.

We noticed also, in our travels, one commissioner leaning on a shovel handle, while two men were picking rock. We were taught in our youth, that the law required a supervisor to have five hands working for him before he could properly exercise the office of "Boss."

The Love-feast of the German Baptist church, Monocacy congregation, will be held at Rocky Ridge, this Saturday evening, May 14, at 1.30 p. m.

On Monday morning we were shown the thickness of a window pane at D. P. Creek; it was formed on an oil canvass thrown over some agricultural implements.

Mr. William Eigenbrode died on Thursday evening, May 11th. Funeral services Sunday morning at 9 a. m., at Rocky Ridge. Mr. Eigenbrode was aged about 45 years. He was a consistent member of the German Baptist church, and was an enterprising farmer near Rocky Ridge; he leaves a widow and one son.

By an order of Mayor Chilton the merchants of Frederick will be compelled to stop placing their goods and wares out on the sidewalk for display. This nuisance has been growing to such an extent for several years past that some of the shopkeepers have laid their goods on the sidewalks, while others have erected wooden awnings over the pavements and have no stores at all other than a large sign or two in which they keep their goods over night.

Uniontown.

Some of our citizens attended the raising of the barn of Mr. Joseph Englar at Linwood last Friday, and are loud in their praises of Mr. Tobias Martin, the contractor, of near Taneytown, who possesses the rare combination of accuracy and swiftness.

Mr. Charles Gilbert, of Cincinnati, Ohio, returned home on Tuesday, after a brief visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Gilbert.

Mrs. James O'Meara and daughter Clara, of Baltimore, spent several days this week, with Mr. Clayton Hann's family.

Miss Sallie E. Weaver, last Saturday morning, while going for a pitcher of water in the back yard, slipped and fell on the board walk, sustaining a severe injury to her back and knee. We extend our sympathy to our sister correspondent.

Miss Fannie Slonaker has gone to Baltimore to spend some time. Quite a delightful evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Slonaker, at a surprise party given in honor of their eldest daughter, May, on Friday evening of last week. Music and plays were enjoyed until late in the evening, when the guests were invited to the dining room to partake of refreshments which were served in abundance. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Slonaker, May, Nora, Georgia, Carrie and Clara Slonaker, Misses Lucy Fleagle, of Middleburg; Fannie Slonaker, Mattie Hiteshev, Minnie Craft, Rhoda Fleagle, Romaine Holmberry, Nellie Haines and Edna Craft; Messrs Thomas Haines, Samuel and Cliver Craft, Will Hiteshev and Carroll Weaver, of Uniontown.

Elder W. Philip Englar attended the lovefeasts held by the German Baptists at Greenscald and Waynesboro, returning home Monday.

Mr. R. J. Mathias has purchased the right of a fathier renovator (patented by Mr. Samuel Gilson, of Shrewsbury, Pa.) for Carroll county, and Mr. Josiah Kolb for Frederick county. It has been seen tried by many of our citizens and proves to be a very useful invention.

Mrs. Ross Danner, wife of the late Adam Danner and daughter of the late Major Alexander McIlhenny, died Monday morning at the home of Mr. Wesley Rodkey, after a short illness, aged 80 years, 5 months, and 11 days. Perhaps no one in this vicinity was more widely known than Mrs. Danner. She was always in sympathy with the suffering and afflicted. During the late war she spent much time gathering supplies and comforts for the sick and wounded soldiers. She leaves an only son, John, who is living in the west. The funeral services were held on Wednesday afternoon in the M. P. church by the pastor, Rev. B. W. Kindley, assisted by Elder S. B. Craft, of the Church of God. Interment in the M. P. Cemetery.

Mr. Scott Billmeyer will go to Gettysburg, Monday, for the season. Mr. Wm. Arnold has opened a buggy repository in the building lately vacated by Mr. John Heck.

Dr. J. T. Shreeve went to Baltimore, Wednesday, to meet his father and mother, and bring them to make their home with him. Mrs. Shreeve is recovering from a recent illness.

The Carroll Record.

A Weekly Newspaper.
INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT TAN-
EY TOWN, MD., BY THE "CARROLL
RECORD" PRINTING AND PUBLISH-
ING COMPANY.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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ENTERED AT TANEY TOWN POST OFFICE AS SECOND
CLASS MATTER.

SATURDAY, MAY 14th., 1898.

THAT AMERICA is a "hero wor-
shipping" nation seems to be dem-
onstrated by the fact, that, already,
General Fitzhugh Lee is out of sight
and Admiral Dewey is the worshipful
master of the hour. Admiral Sampson
is likely to have the next innings,
while Schley is almost breaking his
chains in order to secure the banish-
ment of popular approval. This spasmodic
popularity, however, is always fol-
lowed by the American seer second-
ary condition, which lasts, of won-
dering correct history, and giving "Hon-
or to whom honor is due."

IN HISTORY-MAKING times like these
a truthful record of passing events
becomes an imperative need. The
daily newspaper is ephemeral and not
easily preserved for reference. The
American Monthly Review of
Reviews has all the value of the news-
paper, besides distinctive merits of its
own. As an epitome of current his-
tory it is complete, compact, terse,
impartial, absolutely reliable, and
judiciously edited. As a piece of
journalistic history-writing what
could be more brilliant or fascinating
than the May number of this publi-
cation, with its story of the Spanish-
American war-crisis? Merely as a
souvenir of this past eventful month
the Review has a certain unique in-
terest.

A Lesson for the World.

The signs are not wanting that the
war with Spain will be of short du-
ration. In every respect our enemy has
shown up weak, by comparison; or, it
may be the better way to state the
same truth, that the United States
has shown, indisputably, the superi-
ority of her national strength and the
bravery and intelligence of her de-
fenders. Our vigorous and well di-
rected aggressiveness, it is safe to say,
has been a revelation, not only to
Spain, but to the more powerful na-
tions of the world, and, as such, is
sure to result to our future advantage
—a war, based on justice, demonstra-
tive of American greatness.

The American navy—that institu-
tion heretofore sneered at, and its ex-
istence doubted—has now shown itself
to be very much in evidence, and our
commanders and seamen are now ad-
mired as being of first quality, hav-
ing actually demonstrated that they
know how to, and will, fight. That
all of this knowledge will result to our
advantage in future complications
with foreign powers, is a foregone
conclusion; not only, as we have said,
because we have shown the powers
our strength, but because our own
doubting Thomas will now not be
afraid to go out of doors at night, or
claim that they are American citizens.

No matter how much we may dis-
avow our intentions of adding to, or
our territory, or in any way recompens-
ing ourselves for the cost of the war—not
to mention profit—it will be most dif-
ficult, if not impossible, to calm the
aroused fighting spirit of our country
and again settle down to our "money
making" schemes—"hogs and dollars"
as our friends across the water say—
without turning our successes to some
advantage other than that attaching
to a high-born, ideal, championship of
retributive justice.

It would be neither strange, or out
of place, if this war would be followed
by the further strengthening of our
war fleet and the upbuilding of an
American merchant marine, a feature
almost unknown, because—and here
a question of tariff enters—our gov-
ernment has always pursued the non-
subsidy policy, granting no protection
to American ocean carrying lines, and
allowing the cheap foreign ships with
their cheap seamen to do the business
of the world on the seas, as well as
carrying the mails between postal
union countries.

If we are now to have a new deal in
this direction—a new governmental
policy—the cost of the war, without
considering direct indemnity, will not
prove to have been money wasted (if
for the sake of sentiment, even if it
results in proving the charge, which
we can afford to stand, that we are a
nation of "money makers," because,
after all, money making and money
spending by the masses are necessary
evils in order to have a prosperous,
happy and indestructible nation.
Spain is a beautiful example of the
opposite condition—an example not
to be patterned after.

Wanamaker's Campaign.

The campaign in Pennsylvania now
being waged by John Wanamaker
against the Quay political machine,
the prize at the end being the gub-
ernatorial nomination, is being watch-
ed with interest by thoughtful per-
sons all over the country. It is a re-
newal—a duplicate—of the contests
which have taken place in recent
years in many localities, which may
be better known as revolts against
bossism.

As we have repeatedly stated, the
people are gradually but surely be-
coming independent in politics, and
practical demonstrations in this line
are becoming both numerous and
emphatic; so much so, indeed, that
the wisest of political leaders fully

realize that the old methods of con-
ducting primaries, conventions and
campaigns must be remodeled, if the
lines of party organizations are to be
held intact and clearly defined.

No one disputes the fact that it is
better to have two or three great po-
litical parties, rather than a large
number of bodies each championing
a different "ism," but it is equally in-
dubitable that these same great parties
must be representative of the people,
and not a few ambitious and unscrup-
ulous bosses. Whether or not Quay-
ism in Pennsylvania is as rank as
painted, it is pretty safe to conclude
that there is not so much smoke with-
out considerable fire, and, that the
affairs of the state are far from being
in a condition of credit to the great
republican majority of the common-
wealth.

It is also a reasonably safe conclu-
sion that Mr. Wanamaker would
be an excellent executive, and
that he would give the state a gov-
ernment characteristic of the best
business ability of the man, which he
has fully demonstrated, not only in
the upbuilding of the greatest retail
business in this country, but in his
administration of the Postoffice de-
partment during President Harrison's
term. Sooner or later the time will
come when the people will nominate
and elect their own candidates, and
the professional political boss will be
without a job.

Victory for honest Life Insurance.

It is worthy of special mention that
Insurance Commissioner Betts of
Connecticut has won his case against
a life insurance company, which
means a great deal for the policy-
holders in the mutual department of the
company.

Some 24 years ago the company
transferred from the mutual to the
stock department the paid-up policies
existing at that time, maintaining its
right to do so on the ground that the
insured by the company of a new
form of policy changed the relation
of the holders of those old policies to
the company. The effect of this ac-
tion was to transfer to the profit of
the stockholders the relation of the
reserves held against the stockhold-
ers, which properly belonged to the
policyholders, with the accruing profits, to the policy
holders. Such was the advantage
thereby gained by the stock-holding
interest that not long since the stock-
holding managers started out to cap-
italize the profits so obtained in the
payment of a quarter of a million
stock dividend.

But the insurance commissioner at
once called a halt, and began the
prosecution of his efforts to compel
the stockholders to restore to the ac-
count of the mutual policy-holders the
reserves and profits which belonged
to them. He was resisted step by
step by the stock managers, who called
in the law's delay at every point in
order to prolong the case beyond
Mr. Betts's term of office, in the hope,
presumably, that it would then be
dropped. But the commissioner was
not to be beaten in this manner, and
having won at all points prior to a
final determination of the cause in the
supreme court, he has now been able
to enforce a settlement of the case.
The company agrees to pay the costs
of the suit incurred by the commis-
sioner's office, some \$15,000 to trans-
fer from the stock to the mutual de-
partment \$317,701 of the profits wrongfully
removed from that department,
and to transfer at least \$1,000,000
of reserve assets in first mortgage
securities averaging 6 per cent annual
interest, and so much more of the re-
serve belonging to the mutual depart-
ment as may be found, on examina-
tion, to be in the stock department's
hands. This agreement substantially
meets the chief demands of the com-
missioner.

The case is of interest further as il-
lustrating again the possibility of
trickery and unfair dealing which the
double form of insurance company
organization, stock and mutual,
affords. It is not long since that
other company of this description was
found to be engaged in the somewhat
similar practice of enriching the few
managing stockholders at the expense
of the just claims of the mutual
policy-holders. They have caused a
world of trouble for both the policy-
holders and the insurance commis-
sioners of the state.—Springfield
Republican

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield,
Ill., makes the statement, that she
and her husband, who were settled on
her lungs, she was treated for a month by
her family physician, but grew worse.
He told her she was a hopeless victim
of consumption and that no medicine
could cure her. Her husband sug-
gested Dr. King's New Discovery for Con-
sumption; she bought a bottle and to
her delight found herself benefited
from first dose. She continued its use
and after taking six bottles, found
herself sound and well; now does her
own housework, and is as well as she
ever was.—Free trial bottles of this
Great Discovery at R. S. McKinnay's
Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and
\$1.00.

The Enigma of the Century.

(For the Record.)
History furnishes, to an intelligent
student, strange developments of
all precedent and parallel, and seem-
ing to embrace, in their manifestation,
something of the supernatural. Gifted
with prescient genius, reading
with unerring judgment the record
of the future, and bequeathing to
their day and generation the priceless
heritage of an ideal manhood, dedi-
cated to the service of their kind, and
the elevation of the race, their lives
are instinct with the impulses which
are the constituent elements of true
nobility, and are to a nation of free-
dom a bulwark of defense, furnishing
to its youth the loftiest ideals of
patriotism and virtue.

Each epoch has furnished its domi-
nant school of master minds, from
whose teachings it derives its wis-
dom, and by whose efforts and con-
secration great truths were evolved,
to make their impress upon generations
yet unborn. Around these leaders
gather all concomitant events, and
then the multitudes have looked for
guidance in great crises, and by their
counsel the intricate maze of interna-
tional diplomacy has been unraveled,
dissenting opinions harmonized, and
the peace of the world conserved.

To these great characters, embody-
ing in their lives and personalities the
moral revolutions of all ages, hu-
manity must never be indebted. With-
out their unselfish courage, clearness
of perception, and persuasive influ-
ence, their day and generation would
have hopelessly groped amid the
mists and darkness of error and un-
certainty, the great principles to
which they gave vitality and energy
failed to find crystallization in the
lives of the nations and the jurispru-
dence of the centuries, and the progress
of the world retarded incalculably.

In the retrospect of the pivotal
points of the world's history, the im-
partial critic and the philosopher
praise and the most eloquent enomi-
ums to those periods which witnessed
the struggles of oppression against
freedom shed its lustrous beam upon
a Nation emerging into the full-blown
light of the present.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder
known. Actual tests show it goes
third further than any other brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

splendor of the noontide of universal
liberty, when to mankind was first
promulgated a new system of politi-
cal ethics, and upon whose ears fell
for the first time the soft sweet strains
of the anthem which has since revo-
lutionized the governmental philoso-
phy of the world, and taught the
millions that right and justice alone
may constitute the ideals for the na-
tion's emulation, and in the observa-
ance of their principles, and the ad-
herence to the determination to up-
hold them, at any cost, are to be
found the assurances of national
prestige and prosperity.

It is, then, an American history and
its hence that the eyes of the world
must ever turn, blazoned as are its
pages with the deeds of those whose
watchword has ever been the good of
the race, to whom military and naval
glory have ever been subservient to
the maintenance of the principles for
which the vital forces of the Republic
have been exerted and whose highest
conceptions of political wisdom are to
be found in the enunciations of the
Declaration of Independence, and the
Constitution of the United States.

Since the martyrdom on Calvary,
no more sublime examples of self-
abnegation are afforded than those of
the Immortals whose names and
fame are written forever in the hearts
of men; who coiled and uncoiled the
lively mid the turmoil and the bitter
strife, that their fellows might throw
off the yoke of intellectual and politi-
cal serfdom, and rejoice in the exer-
cise of the inalienable rights granted
to them by an All-Wise Creator.
When the tocsin of war has sounded
it has not been to summon the legions
of the East, but to wage a conflict for
territorial aggrandizement or national
pride; it has not been to over-awe
or terrify, but the sword has never
been drawn save the espousal of
the cause which has always commended
itself to the judgment and conscience of
the world, and in justification of which
we challenge their verdict.

We may be sure that the noble
ma. Peace looking and forbearing to
an unwelcome degree, when the limit
of endurance has been reached, the
nation rises as one man, ready to
step by step, in the face of the world,
with an appeal to Heaven for his
blessing upon the enforced issue,
marching to the music of a trumpet
call, and with the confidence of the
citizenship of the Republic goes forth
to battle for the cause which was de-
clared holy and just the instant the
arbitrament of the sword was decided
upon.

The most unique production of the
century is the American citizen. A
cosmopolitan, we find his gifts of
ability, and his character, in the
realm of science, in the domain of
commerce, and in the sphere of
military and naval warfare, and the
arena of either land or naval warfare,
we find him still on the qui vive, ear-
ly, earnest, dominating, surpassing,
supplying, by force of his genius,
what is lacking to constitute a foot-
ing of equality with his foe, and then,
with characteristic shrewdness and
strategy, overcoming apparently in-
surmountable obstacles, in a manner
as astonishing as it is complete, leav-
ing his opponent not only defeated
but bewildered with the high and
brilliance of the achievement. Wed-
ded to the arts of peace to such an
extent, as to preclude, in the opinion
of other nations, the possibility of
considering anything except the ac-
quisition of wealth, yet with a unani-
mous and enthusiastic patriotism
startling in its spontaneity, he
springs to the defense of his flag;
he is a private citizen as the enlisted
soldier, the capitalist providing the
munitions of war, equipping reg-
iments and brigades of infantry, and
batteries of artillery; the scientist in-
venting new engines of destruction,
and the legislator in the state and
the nation, voting millions of money,
and providing millions more so that
the national honor may be main-
tained, and the oppressed and down-
trodden learn that the western world
shall indeed be "the land of the free
and the home of the brave."

In the closing days of the 19th.
Century the career of the American
Republic remains, as it has been for
the past half century, a record of
stupendous fact, awakening the high-
est admiration on the one hand, and
the most bewildering astonishment
on the other. Acknowledged to be
invincible and impregnable on land,
and when the necessity arises her navy
proves itself, as it has ever done, a
strategic, victorious, conquering fleet,
and a Dewey writing his name side
by side with those of Nelson, Perry
and Farragut.

In the on-coming Century, in the
loftiest mission to which she shall be
called the Republic will continue to
be the greatest of the nationalities of
Earth. To her wise counsels of mod-
eration and peace shall the millions
of the world look for guidance, and
for her conduct of international
affairs the nations shall find examples
worthy of emulation, and as her sons
and daughters of the past, in ripened
judgment, and "with charity for all,"
shall become fit custodians of the
priceless jewels appertaining to birth-
right in a land of freedom, and
transmit to their posterity the legacy
received from their forefathers.

"My Country 'tis of thee;
Land where the noble free;
Of thee I sing.
Land where my father died;
Of thee my country's pride;
From every mountain side
Let Freedom ring!"

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly
dead from an attack of whooping
cough. My neighbors recommended
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did
not think that any medicine would
help him, but after giving him a few
doses of the remedy I noticed an im-
provement, and one bottle cured him
entirely. It is the best cough medi-
cine I ever had in the house.—J. L.
Honey, South Bargetstown, Pa.
For sale by R. S. McKinnay, Druggist
Taneytown, Md.

E. E. REINDOLLAR.

Reindollar & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Grain, * Lumber * Coal,

HAY, STRAW, SALT, FEED, CEMENT,

AND

* FERTILIZERS. *

TANEY TOWN, MD.

July 24

ORNDORFF'S Underselling Stores.

The Questions that concern You!

Do you get as much for your Dollar as you ought?
Do you get as good goods as you ought for your
money?
Have you ever compared what you buy at other
places with what you get from us?
We invariably get the better of the comparison.
We can't conceive of any better selected, more
tasty line of

Light-weight Wool Goods,
than the one from which we have been supplying
our customers the past weeks. In Waist Silks,
Dress Silks, Trimming Silks and Black Silks, the
selection is large, the style varied and the prices
pleasing. Yankee wit and ingenuity must certainly
have been exhausted in fashioning Percales and
Wash Fabrics. Never before has such a bewildering
maze of brand-new ideas been presented to the
public. We have Organadies made in America, hard
to tell from the French; price one-half.

The Clothing, Hat and Shoe Departments
show even more than their wonted activity. We have search-
ed the markets for the best, the latest and most desirable, and
the shelves of these departments show that they more than
maintain the high standard of excellence usual to them.

If you are going to cover your floor—if only with straw—
let us give you information in regard to it. We have plenty of
straw, in the shape of *Matting*, at prices that puts it within
the reach of all. Many Carpets yet at old tariff prices.

J. T. ORNDORFF'S SONS,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

Our Needs.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for
any case of Catarrh that can't be cured by
Hall's Catarrh Cure.
The CHERRY & CO., Props, Toledo, O.
We the undersigned, have known F. J.
Cherry, for many years, and he is a man of
perfectly honorable in all business transac-
tions and financially able to carry out any
obligations made by him. For sale by
WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,
Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale
Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act-
ing directly upon the blood and mucous sur-
faces of the system. Price 50c. per bottle.
Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Black Pill.

These pills are used with advantage
in Disordered, Sluggish Liver, after
imprudent and full meals, rich indigestible food and the dissipation of
high life. They are written and
perfectly honorable in all business transac-
tions and financially able to carry out any
obligations made by him. For sale by
WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,
Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale
Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act-
ing directly upon the blood and mucous sur-
faces of the system. Price 50c. per bottle.
Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

and our line of SPICES, &c., are
straight goods—no compound.
We don't handle them. They are
worthless. We want to give you
Pure Goods.

Reindollar, Hess & Co.

TANEY TOWN, MD.

Our Liniment

will fix your

Rheumatism

just like

DEWEY

DID

THE SPANISH.

TRY IT.

ROBERT S. MCKINNEY,

DRUGGIST,

TANEY TOWN, MD.

J. T. KOONTZ,

Model Bakery,

TANEY TOWN, MD.

Having placed in my store a

Soda Fountain,

I am now prepared to serve the

trade with a most cooling and

refreshing drink of

Ice Cream Soda.

A full line of choice Groceries

and Confectioneries.

FLOUR!

All the leading brands; Pills-

bury's Best, Cyclone, and Diamond

Meal; Spring Wheat Flour; Rein-

dollar's, Stoner's, Basehoof's,

Wiest's, Myers' and Ivory White.

Corn Meal and Chicken Feed;

California Rendered Honey.

ICE CREAM

by the pint, quart or gallon.

YOUNT'S

Satisfactory Shoes.

A lady said to us yesterday, "This
is the only place where I can always
get shoes which suit me in every
way." That's the first point exactly.
The shoe store that's worth the most
to you, is the store where you can al-
ways be perfectly satisfied with what-
ever you get—satisfied with the qual-
ity, satisfied with the fit, with the
store treatment, with the price, with
everything. This month we are offer-
ing the following Specials:

Women's Shoes, \$1.25.

Three sorts, in Dongola Button or
Lace, patent tip; also Tan or Choco-
late in lace only. All sizes from 2 1/2
to 7. Special price, \$1.25; regular price,
\$1.75.

Bargain in Narrow Last only.

Women's plain toe Button and pat-
ent tip Lace Shoes; sizes 2 1/2 to 4. B
and C lasts only. Worth \$3.00 a pair;
special price, \$1.25.

Men's Shoes, \$1.25.

A Cordovan Calf Lace Shoe, nar-
row Opera tip. Here's a chance to
save, on a lot we've been selling at
\$2.00.

3-piece Knife Set, 10c.

Comprising Bread Knife, Cake
Knife and Kitchen Knife; all fitted
with polished wood handle. Special
price 10c per set.

Fry Pan, 10c.

Full size steel polished inside and
steel handle. One of our best bar-
gains, and not enough to last the en-
tire month. Special price, 10c.

Hand Engraved Tumbler.

Lead-blown glass; six different de-
signs. Our regular price 90c per doz-
en; special price this month 50c each.

3-qt. Enamelled Coffee Pot, 25c.

Also Tea Pot of same size. Regular
price 50c; while they last, 25c each.

Cotton Towels.

Size 16x30, fringed ends; special
price, 25c each.

10-qt. Pieced Dish Pan, 10c.

This item is wanted almost every
day; plenty on hand now at 10c each.

Fire-Proof Ware.

Brown glass outside and white glass
inside; can be used on the stove for
cooking, and is handsome enough to
be transferred to the table. Special
prices this month to introduce the
ware.

F. M. YOUNT,

TANEY TOWN, MD.

LITTLESTOWN

Carriage Works.



S. D. MEHRING,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Buggies, Phaetons,

Traps, Carts, Cutters,

Fine DAYTON, McALL, JAGGER,

Wagons,

—AND A—

General Line of Light Vehicles.

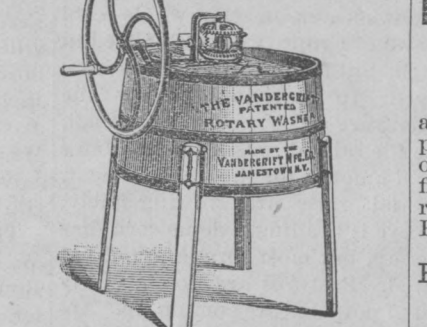
Repairing promptly done

Low Prices, and all work guaranteed.

LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Opposite Depot.

Aug 21-94



PEACE IN THE FAMILY.

"Hold up, Jim, I want to see you a
little! If you don't care to tell me,
I would like to know what always
makes your wife in such a good hu-
mor every Monday morning?"
"Why, John, I will tell you what
brought such sweet peace into my
home. One Monday morning, L. K.
BIRELY drove up to my house and
asked my wife to try one of his Wash-
ers; but, like most women say before
they try them, she said, 'I do not
want any washer, my hands are good
enough,' but finally, he and I togeth-
er persuaded her to try one.
Well, from that time on, she has been
a different woman."
I will, on short notice, deliver on
trial, any of the leading Washing Ma-
chines or Clothes Wringers of the day.
I have also a lot of second-hand
Wringers I will sell cheap. Satisfac-
tion guaranteed. Send for Circulars.

L. K. BIRELY, Agent.

3-5-3mo Middleburg, Md.

ARE YOU?

HOME CIRCLE.

Original articles solicited for this department on any subject relative to home comforts, whether of a social, 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 same week.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by contributors, nor does the publication of them make him their endorser. The public is entitled to the free use of this department, as long as it is not used as a medium for the ventilation of personalities, or for the publication of articles of no general interest or benefit. All communications must be signed by the writer, or authorship acknowledged in a separate note.

The Danger of Drink.

(For the Home Circle.)

While it is a well known fact that nearly every crime that is committed is either, directly or indirectly the result of drinking, does it not seem passing strange that so many good (?) men will continue to place their influence on the wrong side by their example to the young, in taking a dram now and then, saying there is no harm in it. Boys will see them, and think it looks so many to walk up to the bar and order drinks for their friends. But we who are older know that this is only the beginning of their downfall. Many thousands who began as moderate drinkers, are now filling a drunkard's grave. No doubt they were often warned of the great danger, but usually they become quite indignant, and assert their ability to control their appetite.

And another thing that seems queer to me is this, that men professing to be Christians, will sign a license for saloons and bar rooms to be opened right in their midst. When men know well that drink is almost the sole cause of trouble in their towns, it looks to me like offering a premium to vice. If they have no boys of their own to be ruined, they should remember the Golden Rule.

Who can calculate the amount of good done by our dear lamented Miss Frances E. Willard. Thank God, her influence was on the right side, and may there soon rise up some one to fill her place in the grand and noble work of saving our boys. In the meantime, dear sisters, let us each do all we can by doing the duty nearest to us. Miss Willard recommended every young person to learn and speak the following verses:

Write It.

Write it on the work house gate;
Write it on the school boy's slate;
Write it on the copy book,
That the young may often look;
Where there's drink there's danger.

Write it on the church yard mound,
Where the run-sidest dead are found;
Write it on the gallows high;
Write for all the passers-by;
Where there's drink there's danger.

Write it in the nations laws,
Blotting out the license clause;
Write it on each ballot white,
So it can be read aright;
Where there's drink there's danger.

Write it on our ships that sail,
Borne along by storm and gale;
Write it large in letters plain;
Over every land and main;
Where there's drink there's danger.

Write it over every gate,
On the church and halls of state,
In the hearts of every land,
On the laws of every land;
Where there's drink there's danger.

POLLY.

Is the Camp Meeting a Justifiable Religious Institution?

(For the Home Circle.)

As I understand it, the "Home Circle" is a free-for-all institution for the discussion of subjects hardly discussable anywhere else; that is, for questions not of a news character, or of first public importance, yet which, in their own way, do possess importance because of their relation to religion, morals, home life, etc. Maybe I am interpreting the intention of your very interesting "Circle" to suit my own subject—making an excuse for my appearance—but hope that the position which I will take does not need an excuse, though the manner of its presentation very likely may.

The question agitating my mind is—Is the camp meeting a truly justifiable religious institution? After considerable thought, probably not well directed, I have arrived at the conclusion that it is not. It does not seem to me to be a thing to denounce, yet there does seem to be so many objections attending the holding of these meetings, that the evil appears to overbalance the good, and it therefore becomes a question as to whether or not they should not, at least, be discouraged.

There was a time, beyond doubt, when churches were less numerous and religious instruction not so easy of access, that the camp meeting and woods meeting filled a gap which existed and could not otherwise be filled. This time, however, has long since gone by, and now, instead of providing a place at which to hear the gospel preached, the camp meeting, in reality, takes people from the surrounding churches to a Sunday picnic, to see and be seen.

The camp meeting, apparently, tends to Sabbath breaking, rather than its proper observance. The excursion trains—in themselves scarcely included among the commonly accepted things appropriate to the Lord's day—certainly bring a comparatively small crowd of worshippers, yet not smaller, in all probability, than arrive in buggies and wagons, or on bicycles, counting those also who "foot it" across the fields and along the highways.

Of course, it may be said that it is not the fault of the intention of the camp meeting, that people attend it to have a "good time," and not to do good; that the religious services are meant to result in conversions and are of an inspiring character; that the promoters of the meetings are not to be blamed for, but strenuously oppose, the various forms of Sabbath desecration indulged in, etc., etc., and, while all this is true, yet it is only, after all, fair argument to excuse a form of worshipping God so open to criticism as to need a multiplicity of excuses.

Were it not for the people who do not come to join in the worship, but do spend money, it is safe to say that camp meetings, with but few excep-

tions, would go out of existence. In other words, considering only the conversions and increase in religious fervor resulting from the meetings, without pecuniary results, it would soon be the verdict that they do not pay for the trouble, and that the Kingdom of God is the more effectively served by and through the regularly appointed temples for that purpose. These opinions may not be right, but they are held by—

AUNTIE CAMP.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Value of Little Things.

(For the Home Circle.)

In this bustling life of ours, we are so prone to grasp after the greater things and leave the smaller ones—the little duties—to take care of themselves. If we could only remember, that by the conscientious performance of these smaller duties, greater ones may be accomplished. We are told, "Small beginnings make great endings." The Mississippi River, on whose bosom large steamers float, has its birth in a tiny lake in northern Minnesota.

A word spoken at the right moment may be the means of helping a discouraged fellow-being. A smile, a little thing in itself, may call back to better things, one who has thought nobody cares for him.

"Oh, I'm a shabby random sent. Find me the archer little meant, And many a word at random spoken, May soothe or wound a heart that's broken."

A minute is a very small portion of life, but we can only live one minute at a time. A minute well spent is worth more to us than sixty spent in useless gabble on the street corners.

There is one small word in our language which we often find very hard to say. It is composed of only two letters. I would like every one to learn how to spell it, and to learn how to say it as well. Say it out loud, so people may hear it, and know that we mean what we say. When invited to take the first glass of liquor, say out loud and clear, "No." It will save you from a life of misery and shame.

Young man, when tempted to take those few dollars from your employer's money drawer for the purpose of speculation, beware! Listen to that still small voice within your own bosom, which says, "Don't do it." Just such beginnings have led men on and on, until they have committed suicide, to avoid shame and exposure. Others have spent the remainder of their lives behind prison bars.

Young girl, when you deceive "mother" as to your whereabouts on a certain evening, you are treading on dangerous ground. That one little act of deceit may bring on complications you will regret all your life.

A grain of corn was dropped into the ground by the farmer's boy. One grain; what can that do? At the harvest time it had increased a hundred-fold and helped to feed a starving people.

My friends, it pays to take care of the little things. Trifles, some may call them, but what does the Master say to the faithful ones? "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Xs.

School Reminiscences.

(For the Home Circle.)

When I first went to school it was in war time, the time of the great rebellion, when the North and South were arrayed against each other in deadly strife; and when hundreds and thousands of brave men were killed on the battle-field. One day while we were at school, several hundred cavalry passed by the school-house on their way from Carlisle, Pa., to Washington. They were nicely uniformed and rode fine horses. This was a great curiosity for us children. We learned afterward that a great many of this company were killed in the battle of Bull Run, which occurred soon after.

One morning, Mr. Samuel McGuigan, a fine young man of this neighborhood, who was a soldier and had been home on a visit, rode by the school house on his way back to join the army. He stopped and talked with our teacher, with whom he was acquainted; then bidding her goodbye he galloped down the road on his war horse. This was his last visit home; not long after, he was captured by the enemy and died in a southern prison.

During my first winter in school, our school was taught by Mr. Lamotte, from "Postum Hollow." He was a man well advanced in years, and in our imagination, resembled the teacher in "Goldsmith's Village School." Mr. Lamotte boarded in Harney, with Dr. Bear. The school at this time was very large, as it included all of Harney and part of Walnut Grove schools. There were a great many big boys and girls, and, as I was quite small, I just appeared like a little chicken among a flock of old ones. I remember one day, while standing behind one of the large boys who was going through certain maneuvers with his hands, he accidentally struck me in the face with his elbow, which caused the blood to flow from my nose, and the tears from my eyes. Of course, I was well cared for and my face washed.

On a certain day, at noon, one of the large girls was carrying me in her arms, and by some means my hand was badly scratched by a pin; this made me cry and the young lady was very sorry. Her name was Ann Davis; where she is now I do not know.

Mr. Lamotte had no bell, and when it was time for school, he would come to the door and wave a large red handkerchief; then the boys would yell, "books, books, books!"

Piney Creek school, in those days, was quite different from what it is at present. There were no comfortable patent desks, but instead, a few clumsy wooden desks, a long writing bench which extended the whole length of the room on the North side, with a high slab bench over which the boys had to crawl or jump. There were plenty of long slab benches made by boring two holes in each end and one in the middle for the legs. On these we sat during school hours with no rest for the back or the feet.

In Winter, when the ground was covered with snow and ice, the boys would take those slab benches, turn up side down and use them for coasting down hill. The front boy was called captain and when the bench was loaded with boys, (and sometimes the girls would get on too) away they would go like a train of cars. It was not unusual to see the whole load set in the snow. Then all the laughing and hallooing only made them more anxious to coast. These sports were attended with a great many accidents; one boy had his nose broken and required a physician to straighten it. He is now one of our prominent citizens, but the wound is still to be seen.

We must not forget to mention the old ten-plate stove in the center, around which we loved to cluster. On cold days we would get a slab-bench on either side, and a short one behind; there we would sit and talk, never thinking of our books until the class would be called. Now we have patent desks, a coal stove, the sides of the room nicely wainscoted, a long porch in front, a belfry and an excellent bell on the top, and the children to-day think we have one of the pleasantest school rooms in the county.

A. L. BERT.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued to use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts per bottle at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store.

What It Costs to Raise Corn.

The cost of producing corn is one of the interesting discussions going on at present in agricultural and trade circles.

Perhaps the most satisfactory contribution to this discussion is the one made by the American Agriculturist. Estimating the average cost per acre and per bushel of various crops of corn scattered over ninety-six counties of eight corn-producing states, aggregating in all 2633 acres, the *Agriculturist* sums up its calculations in the following condensed table:

	Cost of Production.	Per Acre.	Per Bush.
Taxation.....	\$1,257	\$1,257	\$1,000
Removing stalks.....	501	501	400
Plowing, harrowing and re-planting.....	500	500	400
Seed corn.....	400	400	320
Cultivation.....	250	250	200
Gathering and cribbing.....	1,125	1,125	900
Total from actual records.....	2,467	2,467	1,960
Est. team maintenance.....	314	314	250
Est. depreciation machinery.....	300	300	240
Gross cost.....	\$3,081	\$3,081	2,450
Less value of fodder.....	204	204	163
Net cost.....	\$2,877	\$2,877	2,287

According to the above table the price of raising corn per acre is approximately \$3.60 after subtracting the value of the fodder; and per bushel only twelve cents. These figures should be of interest to our southern farmers; for, although none of the states of this section are classed among the great corn-producing states of the Union, there is no reason why our southern farmers, in the light of these figures, should not better themselves, and by adopting more economic methods, see if they cannot produce corn at a cost somewhere in the neighborhood of the figures above cited.—Ez.

Strawberries in Thirty Ways.

The following recipes are clipped from Mrs. S. T. Rorer's article, under the above title, in the *May Ladies' Home Journal*:

DELICIOUS STRAWBERRY DUMPLINGS.
Put one pint of flour into a bowl; add to it half a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder; rub in carefully a tablespoonful of butter, and add sufficient milk to just moisten. Knead lightly, and roll out into a sheet about a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Cut with a large round cutter; put three strawberries in the center of each round; fold over the dough, rolling it carefully so that you cannot see the opening; stand in a greased baking-pan, brush the top with milk, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes. Serve with strawberry butter, which may be made by beating two tablespoonfuls of butter to a cream and adding gradually one cup of powdered sugar. Add one mashed berry, beat thoroughly then another and another until you have added at least four good-sized berries. Dish, and stand aside to harden as you would any hard sauce.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.
To make strawberry shortcake, prepare a dough precisely the same as for the fingers. Roll this into a sheet an inch thick, cut it into an oblong shape, brush it with milk, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes. Have the strawberries mashed and sugared. When the cake is done, pull it gently into halves; butter each half a little; put the lower half on the serving-dish and cover it thickly with strawberries. Put the remaining strawberries over the top. Serve at once with cream and powdered sugar.

PRESERVING STRAWBERRIES BY THE SUN'S RAYS.
Stem strawberries carefully without bruising; put them into a wire basket which plunge down into a pan of cold water and drain thoroughly. Weigh the strawberries, and to each pound allow one pound of granulated sugar. Select large stoneware plates, make them very hot either on top of the

stove or in the oven; sprinkle over a layer of the granulated sugar and cover this closely with the berries. Cover with glass and stand in the sun's hottest rays. Move the dish as the sun changes its position. At four o'clock bring them in and stand aside in a closet or cool place. Next day put them out again in the sun; by this time they will no doubt have become clear, almost transparent, and thoroughly soft, but perfectly whole. Lift each berry carefully with a fork and put into a tumbler or bottle. Boil the syrup over the fire for a few minutes until it thickens; strain, cool, and pour it over the fruit."

STRAWBERRY SPONGE CAKE.
Beat the yolks of six eggs with half a pound of powdered sugar until very light, then fold in carefully the well-beaten whites of six eggs, and add slowly a cup and a half of sifted pastry flour. Bake in three layers. While this is baking, boil together one cup of sugar and a quarter of a cup of water until it a thread. Pour the syrup while hot over the well-beaten whites of two eggs, and beat until stiff and cold. When the cakes are cold put one on your serving-dish, cover over with a thick layer of this filling, then cover thickly with strawberries, then another cake, more of the filling, more strawberries, and at last the upper cake. Put a thinner layer of the soft filling and cover thickly with very large berries.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. GRISHAM Gaars Mills La. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Care of Cats.

"Cats are by no means as hardy as is suggested by the old adage that each cat has nine lives," remarked a veterinarian who makes a specialty of treating sick cats. "But there is no reason why, with proper care, a pet cat should not live to a very green old age. Cats should be fed regularly and at least twice a day. Bread and milk or oatmeal porridge and milk, the milk having a little hot water and a trifle of sugar added to it in chilly weather, should constitute their breakfast. Bread and broth with a little cooked meat is quite sufficient for their dinner. A little fresh fish may be given occasionally, and now and then a morsel of uncooked liver and meat, care being taken to remove all fat. Any vegetable for which the cat shows a fondness may be given with discretion.

"Remember to see that a cat always has access to plenty of fresh water and fresh grass, grass being a genuine panacea for all its minor troubles. The diseases of cats include sore throat, bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption, which are especially prevalent among them, as they are very susceptible to dampness. One of the first symptoms of illness is a rough and untidy coat. If this be accompanied by restlessness and languor it is safe to administer a dose of castor oil and provide the cat with a sheltered place until the effect has worn off.

"Where the presence of any kind of poison is suspected prompt and energetic action is necessary. A liberal dose of lukewarm water slightly salted generally has a good effect but it is safest to give at once sweet oil or melted lard. After such an experience a course of cod liver oil is advised, with a generous diet. A little powdered sulphur made into a paste with lard or unsalted butter, and smeared upon the front paws, is an excellent thing to keep a cat in good condition, but care should be taken to keep it from all exposure to dampness until the effects of the dose disappear.

"Never scold, frighten or shake a sick cat. It matters not how cross they may be at first, they soon come to understand the treatment is for their own comfort, and will quietly submit after a short while. Care must be taken to guard against their bite, however, as the bite of a cat is always a serious thing. In giving medicine the sick animal should be rolled in a sheet, its paws at its side, the mouth pressed open, and a bit of cotton laid across the lower jaw just behind the eye teeth."—*New York Sun.*

CARE OF UMBRELLAS.

How to Handle Them to Preserve Their Life and Usefulness.

In buying an umbrella you must take it on faith, for the most experienced shopper cannot tell how it will wear. Silk of a smooth ribbed weave is a good purchase and light to carry. Gloria makes a heavier umbrella, but it outwears any other. The handle of the material may be, however, never keep it strapped except when it is carried. Keeping it tightly rolled up destroys its durable qualities. When wet, dry an umbrella by shaking it with the handle down so as to prevent rusting the framework, as happens when the water runs off the other end and collects at the top.

When nearly dry, do not open the umbrella, or it will stretch out of shape while drying. Wipe off the handle when ready to put away, using a piece of chamois skin if there is any silver about it. Sometimes a little green umbrella spots when lightly wet. In such a case open it and set out in the first hard rain, the spots disappearing when it is thoroughly dampened.

To furl an umbrella properly grasp it firmly at the lower end of the ribs with the right hand, holding the handle with the left hand, and do not allow them to twist while you shake out the folds. Next wrap them evenly around the stick with the left hand and firmly fasten the strap over the smooth, firmly rolled umbrella.

If either black silk or gloria become spotted with mud, etc., clean with a bit of old silk dipped into warm water and ammonia. If colored silk needs cleaning, do it with a rag of the same color and naphtha, remembering that the latter is very explosive. If grease gets on the silk, remove with magnesia, rubbing it in and allowing it to remain for 24 hours. Naphtha also removes grease, but the liquid cannot be purchased everywhere and magnesia can.

A Woman's Discovery.

The discovery of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old household remedy, Brown's Iron Bitters. It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. Brown's Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

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How to Enjoy a Cigar.
After a cigar has been bought the end should be cut smoothly off by a clipper or sharp knife. The reverse end should then be placed in the mouth and the cigar blown through. This removes all the little particles of dust which cannot be avoided in the manufacture and prevents them from being inhaled into the throat and from producing coughing. The cigar should then be lighted, and particular attention should be paid to its being thoroughly ignited all over the surface of the end. Then, instead of puffing away like a steam engine the smoker will find that three or four puffs every minute make the best way to enjoy the cigar. The smoke should be kept in the mouth a short time in order to appreciate the flavor of the tobacco. Then it should be emitted slowly.

How to Make Leather Waterproof.
Dissolve beeswax in kerosene to saturation and heat the solution in a water bath; then add about one-tenth of spermaceti in a melted state. For use warm the mass again in a water bath and apply warm with a brush or a pencil to the dry leather, which has likewise been suitably warmed.

How to Cure Hang Nails.
Hang nails, according to a manicurist, come usually from an abnormally dry condition of the skin. They need persistent treatment to effect a cure. The fingers should be soaked a few minutes every night and the dry and the loosened skin carefully cut away; then naphtha, applied for the double purpose of nourishing and healing the tender skin, should be left on overnight. Women have learned that manicure articles in sets are to be avoided, each to be chosen separately, as in that way the best quality is obtained. The jeweler's file is to be preferred over any other for this use. If one has not a nail polisher, a piece of a glass kid glove is an excellent substitute.

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Dewey's Official Report shows a Remarkable Victory.

SAMPSON BOMBARDERS SAN JUAN.

FRIDAY, MAY 6. The chief event reported for the day was the capture of the French mail steamer Lafayette as she was trying to enter Havana harbor through the blockade. The vessel was from Coruna, Spain, and carried a heavy mixed cargo, together with 108 passengers, 78 being Cuban Spaniards who say they will "engage in mercantile pursuits in Cuba." She was first boarded by an officer of the Annapolis and ordered not to enter the port, but she afterwards made an attempt to do so, and was captured after an exciting chase and taken to Key West. Later in the day, orders were sent from Washington for the release of the Lafayette and that she be sent to Havana in charge of an escort. Instructions to this effect had been previously sent to Admiral Sampson but through an error they had never been delivered.

SATURDAY, MAY 7. Commodore Dewey's official report received at Washington. From it, his victory appears to have been as complete as it could possibly be. A life was lost on the American side and only eight slightly wounded. The entire Spanish fleet, consisting of eleven vessels, was either destroyed or rescued, while the loss of the Spanish killed and wounded must amount to about 800. The cruiser Belmont suffered the most of any of our vessels but was not disabled. Other vessels were struck, but fortunately not in vital parts. Dewey has complete control of Manila harbor, and can take the city at any time but has not thought men to hold it. It is believed that an army of occupation of 25,000 men will be sent to the Philippines.

SUNDAY, MAY 8. The day passed without any noteworthy event. Several reports of disaster to Sampson's fleet prove to have been unfounded. MONDAY, MAY 9. The President recommended the promotion of Commodore Dewey to the rank of Admiral, which was promptly ratified by Congress. The battleship Oregon arrived at Bahia, Brazil. About 40,000 volunteers will be concentrated for service in Cuba. No news received from Admiral Sampson, but supposed to be looking for the Spanish fleet.

TUESDAY, MAY 10. It was reported that the Spanish war fleet was concentrating at Cadix, Spain, which would seem to indicate that it is not anxious to meet Sampson's vessels in an engagement. The opinion is gaining strength that the U. S. is now planning to attack both Porto Rico and Havana.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11. The report that the Spanish vessels were assembling at Cadix, is not confirmed. The cruiser Charleston left for Manila with a large cargo of ammunition and supplies for Admiral Dewey. Transports, with troops, are likely to be sent as soon as possible. Wednesday afternoon the American cause suffered its first loss of life, five men on board the torpedo boat Winslow being killed in action. The gunboats Wilmington and Hudson, and the torpedo boat Winslow, steamed into the harbor of Cardenas on the coast of Cuba west of Havana for the purpose of attacking some Spanish gunboats known to be there. The Spanish opened up first, supported by the land batteries, and seem to have hit the Winslow in the engine, though their loss is unknown. The Spanish seemed to direct their fire almost wholly against the little Winslow and succeeded in putting a shot through her boiler, disabling her completely. While the crew of the Winslow was engaged in fastening a rope to tow the wreck away, a shell was thrown at her again. It ran through the hull and killed four of the crew and Eusign Bagley. The Hudson towed the boat to Pedras Island, anchored there and then carried the dead and wounded to Key West.

THURSDAY, MAY 12. The American fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson bombarded San Juan de Porto Rico to day. The following are the details of the bombardment as they were reported: The bombardment began this morning. Rear Admiral Sampson, with nine warships arrived before San Juan just before sunrise. A signal the battleship Iowa fired the first shot, which took effect. Then the battleship Indiana opened fire, and in a few minutes Morro fort was reduced to a heap of ruins.

The fort made little effort to respond, and was silenced almost immediately. The Spanish steamer Rita was captured by the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, which took her crew on board.

Strength of the Cubans.

Washington, May 11.—The courier who is on his way here with letters from Gen. Gomez to President Palma, of the Cuban delegation, has stopped at Tampa, and will not reach here for a day or two. Gen. Nunez, of the Cuban army, after conferring with the Cuban authorities here, and with General Miles, left for Tampa last night.

Concerning the strength of the Cuban force in the field, the Cuban representatives here say that representations fully bear out all that the Cuban authorities have ever claimed—namely, that there are in all about 40,000 men either under arms or ready to take arms as soon as guns and ammunition are at hand. Of this number it is said that about 15,000 lack arms and equipment, leaving about 25,000 now in the field and reasonably equipped, although additional ammunition and supplies would be most advantageous to these latter. This 25,000 does not exist in any one camp or series of camps in the usual sense of organized military operations. On the contrary, Cuban officials say their forces have adopted the tactics essential to a fight against heavy odds, and have scattered their forces into small groups over an area of 3,000 square miles. These small groups are best able to carry on a guerrilla warfare, which diverts Spanish attention to every part of the island. The immediate command of Gomez is said to number 3,000 men, and is located in the rich Santa Clara district. Some distance away, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, are the forces of General Garcia, the several bands of which are said to aggregate 15,000 men. The distance of Garcia from Gomez is said to make a junction between them impracticable, as there are no means of speedy communication.

It is expected that Lieut. Rowan, the United States officer who made a daring and successful landing in Cuba, and proceeded inland to General Garcia's camp, will arrive at Key West to-morrow.

THE PORT OF MATANZAS.

Its Ports were Recently Reduced by the U. S. Fleet.

Fifty-two miles east of Havana, at the mouth of the San Juan river, lies the seaport city Matanzas, whose fortifications were so rudely battered by three ships of Admiral Sampson's blockading fleet a short time ago. The harbor is spacious, easy of access and well sheltered except to the northeast, from which quarter a heavy swell sometimes rolls in. The surrounding country comprises the richest part of the island, being covered with magnificent sugar estates. The climate though hot is salubrious. Matanzas is situated on a flat on both sides of the river. The houses are substantially built, mostly of stone, but with an entire absence of architectural beauty. For defense the castle of San Severino and several land batteries are relied on. For commercial importance Matanzas ranks next to Havana, and it is connected by railways with Havana, Cardenas and other principal towns on the island. Prior to the outbreak of the last revolution in Cuba, Matanzas had a population of 50,000, but this in the suburbs has been largely increased by the huddling there of helpless paupers driven in from the rural districts by General Weyler's soldiers to starve.

The valley of the Yumuri, one of the most beautiful in the world, may be seen from the decks of ships coming into the bay of Matanzas. Then it appears as a long deep cut between two ridges of hills, but its full beauty and richness are not apparent till the valley is seen from above. The ridge by the valley is a favorite point of observation for sightseers. The climb up the hill to the church which the devout Catalans have erected for votive offering to the Virgin of Monserrate is a toilsome one. The height once reached, a magnificent panorama unfolds itself.

As to Colonels.

"Dey's one thing gwine ter be bad on de duell race day dey has war," said an old darky.

"And what's that?"

"Well, sah, I 'fraid dey'll promote some er dem."

"Why, you should rejoice over that."

"No, sah—no me! I done see too much er dat. W'y, I once knowed ex-peaceable on sociable a nigger ex- you'd 'fin' in a fortnight, but he jined a military company, an dey made him a kumnel, en dat wuz de ruination er him! He des quit workin' en strut, en strut, ter beat de ban! De town yuz too small ter hol' him, en he move ter a bigger one; but he swelled out too big fer dat, en he kept a-swellin' in a-swellin' night en day."

"He mos' kill his sixteen children, kase dey wouldn't call him 'kumnel,' on his wife hol' her head so high dat she knock de shingles off de shed!"

"No, suh! I wants mighty few kumtles in my race—few, en wid a party long stretch er country between 'em!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Another case of Rheumatism Cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

My son was afflicted with rheumatism which contracted his right limb until he was unable to walk. After using one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was able to walk, and he has been free from the disease ever since. I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from rheumatism.—JOHN SNIDER, Freed, Calhoun Co., W. Va. For sale by S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

HIS LEG IS STILL GROWING.

It Gets Longer and Longer, and He Can't Stop It.

A man out at Rogers park broke his leg a few months ago, and in the setting the doctor made some mistake, or else the patient was at fault, for when it set the bone joined improperly, and when the man came to walk he found that one leg was several inches shorter than it should be. He was naturally very much inconvenienced and bemoaned the fact that he was to be a cripple for life. One day while he was alone at the house a woman cab convasser was admitted. After she had failed to sell him what she had she asked him about the matter was. He told her and said that he feared he would be a cripple for life. "Jump!" said the woman. "There is no need of that now since Christian science is doing so much."

"I have heard a great deal about Christian science," said the man, "and I never heard that it could cure a trouble like mine."

"Why not?" asked the woman. "It is doing greater things than that every day. You would better go see a healer."

"But there is none here," replied the man.

"Well," said the woman, "I'm something of a healer myself. I can't stay here, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you the absent treatment. You just stay where you are, and I'll cure your short leg." And she went away.

The man smiled and he thought there might be something in it after all. So he began to have faith in the healer. In a few days, however, he had almost forgotten all about it and joked with his wife about the matter. At the end of two weeks he arose to a standing position and discovered to his great astonishment that his short leg was nearly as long as the other. He was delighted.

"That woman was all right," he said to his wife, "and I have done her a great injustice in smiling in my disbelief." In a fortnight more both legs were of equal length. He left Rogers park for the first time in several months and went to business. He proudly showed his leg to all his friends and told every one of the marvelous means by which he recovered. Everything went well for a time, but presently the man made an astonishing discovery that his short limb was fully two inches longer than the one which had not been broken and that it was the well leg on which he now limped.

This naturally worried him very much. You see, there was no telling where it would end. Then he recollected, too, that he had no idea who the healer was, or where he could find her. He could not even remember the name of the book she was trying to sell. And that is how the matter now stands. The man's leg is still growing. That woman is still guiding around the country selling books and giving him the absent treatment. If he does find her, she will have to begin on the other leg, and even then the man will only be fit for the dime museum. The man's faith in the new science is still unbroken, but he feels that the healers should be severely punished. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or a money refund. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. S. McKinney Taneytown, Md.

A FAMOUS SEA FIGHT.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN CHILEAN AND PERUVIAN IRONCLADS.

The Destruction of the Huscar Of the Bolivian Coast A Terrible Slaughter What a Fight Between Modern War Vessels Means.

In the article Claude H. Wetmore has written on "A Famous Sea Fight" describing the engagement between Chilean and Peruvian ironclads off the coast of Bolivia in 1879. Mr. Wetmore says:

From the first of the battle the encouraging voice of Gran had come to the men in the turret through the speaking tube from the conning tower, but when the Blanco crowded into the thick of it and great shot struck the Huscar's sides as regularly as blows of a battering ram the orders of the commander were no longer heard. The officer in charge of the turret called to his men. There was no answer, and when Commander Elias Aguerre ran up the narrow little ladder that led to the turret he stumbled over the dead body of his admiral. A shell had struck the conning tower and had taken off Gran's head as neatly as if the decapitation had been done by the guillotine. This shell also killed Lieutenant Ferre, the admiral's aid. There was only time to push the corpses aside, and the now commanding officer pulled back the tube flap to give his directions, but as he did so the Huscar staggered, keeled over and sank in every place while a concussion more terrific than any so far told that a shell had entered the turret and had burst there. When the flames had cleared away so that a person could speak, a midshipman called out that one of the great guns had been disabled and 20 men killed. The survivors tumbled the bodies through the hatch that opened into the deck below, thus releasing the clogged machinery, and as the corpses rattled down other men rushed up, throwing off their clothing as they jumped into the pools of blood to seize hold of the gear and giving the remaining gun into position, so that it might train upon one of the ships—they could no longer make out which, nor did they care—and it was discharged, hauled in, loaded and discharged again.

Go now! was silent in the conning tower. Lieutenant Palacios had been there, but before he could enter he was compelled to push three bodies out of the way. He had barely given his first command when a bullet from the well aimed rifle of a marine in an enemy's ship lodged between his eyes. Then the fourth to command the Huscar that day, Lieutenant Pedro Garzon, took the place, and as he did so he called through an aperture telling the quartermaster to put the helm to port; for he had determined to ram one of the adversaries as he sank with her. The order was given, the helm was turned, and over and over upon the wheel, but the Huscar's head still pointed between the Chileans.

"Port! Port, I say!" screamed the commander.

"She won't answer," came back the quartermaster from the only one of four gunners still alive. The bodies of the others were lying upon the grating at his feet.

"A shot has carried away the star-board steering gear, sir," reported an ensign, and he dropped dead as the vessel rolled overboard.

The Huscar now lay drifting in a hell of shot and flame, but all the while red, white and red fluted through the peak. One by one, in twos and in threes, the men in the turret dropped at their posts, and at last the remaining gunners were silent, as the machine choked with dead. The turret could not be turned for the same reason. Corpses hung over the military top; corpses clogged the conning tower.

With coats and waistcoats off the surgeons had been laboring in the ward-room, the wounded, who, starting up in their agony, had been tumbling down the companion way like so much butchered beef, for there was no time to use stretchers or to carry a stricken comrade to a doctor's care. Steam and smoke filtered through the doorways, and the surgeons began drifting. While they were waiting, amputated and bandaging a shell tore into the wardroom, burst, and fragments wounded the assistant surgeons, the chief of the medical staff having been killed earlier in the conflict. Those unfortunate were stretched upon the table awaiting their turn, until the knife and those who lay upon the floor suffered and more pain. They were killed as they lay groaning. This shell tore away wardroom and stern cabin, and hardly a trace was left of the bulkhead. After that what little surgery was done was performed in the coal bunkers.

Huddled in a passageway near the engine room were a score or more of non-combatants—stewards, pantrymen and stokers. They were in a place that was lighted only as flashes came from the guns. It was filled with powder smoke, and clouds of steam that drifted from below told that the Huscar had been struck in a vital spot—her machinery. Suddenly they heard a crash, followed by the rending of the deck, and the little ironclad swayed as if she had struck a reef. Some one passed the word that she would not stand, and then shot away. As it came down it brought living men to be dashed to death, also corpses that had been hanging over the sides of the military top.

Accounts Squared.

Hicks—I owe you an apology. The fact is, I was training, and I got my umbrella, and supposing you had gone home for good I took it.

Wicks—Don't mention it. I owe you an apology. You left your new hat, you know, and wore your old one. As I had no umbrella and as I didn't want to wear my hat I put on yours. Hope you don't mind—Pearson's Weekly.

Making Sandwiches.

Ninety-nine women in a hundred making sandwiches for company expect in the evening, and wanting them crustless, will cut the crust off after slicing the bread. Take a whole loaf of bread, cut the sides and top crust off, leaving the bottom crust on. Then, having secured off one end, spread your deviled ham, sardine paste or whatever and cut a thin slice back to the bottom crust. Release the slice by running your knife down just inside the bottom crust. Then neither the bread nor your temper is cramped.—New York Tribune.

Of Another Sort.

Flo—Do you love me, sweet? Will—Dearlly.

Flo—Will you die for me? Will—No, my precious girl. Mine is an undying love.—Philadelphia Call.

Buelden's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, no matter how bad, if used as directed. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or a money refund. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. S. McKinney Taneytown, Md.

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News of the Spring-time

FROM THE

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OUR OPENING OF

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IN BLACKS AND COLORS.

Is always looked for with great interest by every lady of good taste. They have learned to depend on the correctness of our styles. We are now ready with an entirely new and magnificent stock at very tempting prices. A hint from some of the choicest follow below.

Colored Dress Goods. Black Dress Goods.

All the new weaves shown on our counters; among those most sought after are Whip-cords, Epingles, Bengelines, Checks, Poplins, Bayaderes, Covert Cloth, Bieges, Broad-cloths, etc., etc.

Every one displayed in all the newest shades, and at popular prices.

New Silk Fabrics. New Wash Fabrics.

An endless variety of the Choicest conceits in the designer's and weaver's art are displayed in our Silk stock. Satin Duchesse, Ammures, Brocade Satins, Glace, Taffetas, Brocade Taffetas, Checks, Stripes, etc.

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VULCANIZED RUBBER.

How Charles Goodyear Made the Original Discovery.

It is a bitterly cold night about the year 1840. Around the cracked, unpainted kitchen stove of one of Boston's humblest homes are huddled a man, his wife and family. The surroundings of the plainest possible. Of furniture there is scarcely a piece that would bring anything at a pawnshop, but of evidence of squalor and want there is abundance. Part of the two remaining chairs has just been dug up and the lame cracks with broken life the man picks from the floor a dark looking substance and gazes at it with a longing that is pathetic. He holds it up and studies it with many a sigh that cuts the heart of his faithful wife and his loyal children. He is wondering his substance from one hand to the other it drops upon the hot stove. There is a sudden filling of the room with a pungent, offensive odor before the man, with a startled cry, can snatch the now half scorched substance from the stove.

But there is a marked change on the man's face as he examines the burned spots. He feels the substance with a new and intense interest. Is he near the end of years of labor, suffering and disappointment? Thanks to the cold outside, it will not take long to decide. The burned substance is hung outside the door. In an hour the cold has affected it. In two hours it still retains the properties most desired. In the morning no change has taken place. A great discovery is complete. Charles Goodyear has found the process of making vulcanized rubber.

He had a good year, after years of varying hopes and unvarying ill fortune, in possession of a secret that was destined to place his name in the highest niche of fame. But this knowledge did not bring him immediate fortune—in fact, this he never secured. He had lost the confidence of all who had helped him, and for two years his sufferings surpassed even those of the years of experimenting. At this time he moved to New York, and it was said of him, "If you meet a man who has an Indian rubber cap, cap stock, vest and shoes, with an Indian rubber nurse, without a cent in it, that is Goodyear." He had to pawn all his furniture for food, and he pledged an umbrella with Vanderbilt to secure a few ferry tickets to the city. At last enough money was secured to put his invention on the market, and Goodyear's name was very early made manifest to the world by the principal industries of the world. But although others made immense fortunes out of vulcanized rubber the inventor got little share of it. He went to England and France exhibiting his products. He was awarded the great council medal at the exhibition of all nations at London in 1851, the grand medal of honor to the world's exhibition at Paris in 1855, and was presented with the cross of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon III. Yet with all these honors he died a poor man, and he was buried in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York July 1, 1860.—Chicago Post.

How to Melt Cider.

Take 4 fresh eggs, 4 tablespoons powdered white sugar, 2 quarts cider, grated nutmeg to taste. Beat the whites and the yolks of the eggs separately, the sugar with the yolks. Pour into a delicately clean skillet the cider and set this on the fire. Mix the whites and yolks of the eggs in a large bowl and beat them together thoroughly. When the cider boils pour it on the mixture in the bowl and stir rapidly. Re-arrange to pour the mixture into the cider, as the eggs will curdle; then add the grated nutmeg.

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