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ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

SATURDAY, FEB. 25th., 1899.

Who Should open the Roads.

The subject—should the public roads be cleared of snow drifts by the district supervisors—has been discussed, pro and con, during the past two weeks, public sentiment being pretty equally divided between the two answers. Without intending to offer an opinion on the subject, we submit the proposition that there should be uniformity of custom between districts, if not a law clearly defining duty, on the part of the road officials. It is held by some that property owners, in the country, should clear the highways, as persons living in incorporated towns are required to clean their sidewalks. It is also advanced, on this side, that if the farmers keep the roads open, they save themselves higher taxes, as district cleaning would simply mean the spending of tax money.

On the other hand, it is argued that the roads should be opened at public expense, because the expense would be equitably borne by all, including those who are not land owners, yet pay road tax. That, if the farmers do the work free, while they may be saving themselves money, indirectly, others profit by their free labor who have a right, either to pay, or do part of the work.

Four years ago, in this district, when the drifts were removed by the supervisor, many people criticised the size of the bill; this time, there seems to be just as much complaint that the work was not done. As it is probable that this same question exists in every district in the county, our proposition that there be a uniform system, or law, adopted for the whole county—seems to be the proper thing to do. We should like our readers to give voice to their views on the subject, in order that the wishes of the majority may be arrived at.

Have Patience.

The people who have enough patriotism in them to want to be Americans, and to admit that President McKinley is not an ardent title, committed to a policy—which sounds better under the euphonious title, "imperialism"—that exists only in the minds of conveniently deaf and dumb politicians, and in the cowardly caution of timid people who are afraid to have opinions for fear they will be criticised, ought to be reassured by the President's address in Boston.

Among other things, he said: "The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were entrusted to our hands by the war, and to that great trust, under the providence of God, and in the name of human progress and civilization, we are committed. It is a trust we have not sought; it is a trust from which we will not flinch."

No one who reads his speech, providing he be open for conviction, can help but be reassured that the present administration does not mean to cast aside all consideration for the honor of our great nation, and pursue the grasping policy which has existed so long with European nations; and, as we have heretofore remarked, it must be a matter of world-wide surprise that so many of our people are apparently so ready to believe ill of our own ship of state, per the evidence of our daily political press.

It is natural for the Filipinos to doubt our good intentions and to regard us as simply another conqueror—a hard task-master—for they are largely uncivilized and uneducated, and influenced by a few ambitious leaders; but, it is incomprehensible that we have, with us, people of intelligence, born under the stars and stripes, fully alive to the fact that we have the best and freest government on the face of the earth, who place themselves alongside the half savage and untutored islanders, in demanding—we know not what, only that our government is wrong in dealing with these possessions that chance has thrown to us to dispose of.

Patience, is what the Filipinos need to learn. It is also that which hundreds of Americans ought to have. Patriotism enough to observe. We have one President and one Congress. Let us wait until they have an opportunity to work out the destiny of the new possessions. American citizenship of the best stamp demands it. The Baltimore American, commenting on the address, says: "In a practical way it was an excellent declaration, for it told the country that the cry of imperialism is without reason, and that there is no desire or disposition on the part of this government to go into the business of territorial extension. President McKinley can say this with every personal propriety, for he has done more than any man to postpone the war, using all his efforts for peace, and he did the nation a priceless service in opposing the clamor for the recognition of the insurgent government in Cuba, for if this had been done we should now be in active partnership with a very fine lot of rulers."

is easiest and involves the least cost. That is absolutely true. But the great results come through the hard work and the sacrifice and the effort. It would be the easiest thing to take the money that the Filipinos say they are willing to pay and sail away from the islands, leaving the seven millions to harder one another to their sweet content, but who is so heartless as to even think of such a course? If civilization amounts to anything at all—if the assent of the individual counts in action—then we must feel and realize our responsibilities, or we are simply savages wearing clothes and pretending to be what we are not.

How Juries are Drawn.

One of the most important and imposing duties of the Judges of our Circuit Court, is the drawing of a Grand and Petit Jury. A large box provided by law, containing twenty-four compartments (each compartment representing a district) is placed before the Judge upon whom this duty devolves. He selects from them, out of two hundred names previously placed in the various sealed compartments, forty-eight in number, who are then legally declared to be the jurors for that term of Court. The drawing is not private but is held in the Judges chamber and can be witnessed by any outsider. The list of two hundred names is fairly and impartially selected by the said Judges, with special reference to the intelligence, sobriety and integrity and without the least reference to their opinions.

A great many persons are under the impression that the members of the Grand Jury are selected by the Court, such an impression is erroneous, they are drawn in the following manner: The Court selects from the list of forty-eight Jurors drawn from the box containing two hundred names, a suitable person to act as foreman of the Grand Jury, the name of the person selected is erased from the list of forty-eight and the remaining forty-seven names are placed into a tin box with a sliding lid and the first twenty names drawn out compose the body of the Grand Jury, acting with its foreman makes twenty-three in all. The remaining twenty-five names compose the Petit Jury.—*Fred. Examiner.*

American Wheat and Shipping.

The total value of the wheat crop of the United States in 1896 was no greater than the sum of money annually paid to foreign shipowners for doing the foreign carrying of the United States, based upon the estimate of the outlay for foreign freights made by such eminent shipbuilders as Charles H. Cramp, of Philadelphia and Mayor William T. Maister, of Baltimore. The wheat crop of 1896 was valued at \$310,000,000. There are men, such as we have quoted, who assert that we annually pay to foreign shipowners, underwriters, bankers, and others connected with shipping as large a sum as we have named. It may surprise the farmers of the United States to be informed that every bushel of wheat raised in the United States is required to defray the single cost of foreign freight on American imports and exports.

Senator Hanna has a bill in the Senate, and Representative Payne in the House, the object of which is to give American ships a larger share of American foreign carrying, so that in time the value of the wheat crop for one year may suffice to pay foreign ships for the service they perform for our people during two years, the remainder going to American shipowners, and remaining in the United States, to employ and re-employ, over and over again, endlessly, the people of this country, instead of going abroad to employ, over and over again, endlessly, aliens.

There cannot be an intelligent farmer, or, for that matter, an intelligent American in any line of business who will not admit that the drain on the United States of even paying half the value of our wheat crop annually to foreign shipping is enormous and deserving of the most drastic national legislation for the substitution of American goods for a goodly portion of the foreign shipping our foreign commerce now employs.—*Exchange.*

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for La Grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure La Grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take.

Paris Exposition, 1900.

France will hold its next Universal Exposition in 1900. The gates of the Exposition will be open on the 15th of April and closed on the 5th of November of that year. On the date of the opening, eleven years will have elapsed since the last great fair which attracted hundreds of thousands of people to Paris. The Exposition of 1900 will have a dual importance. Not only will it be as significant and important as are undertakings of this kind, but it will coincide with the close of the 19th Century, which has been so remarkable both from scientific and economical points of view, and will inaugurate an era that may perhaps prove still more productive. As France organized the first Exposition ever held, it seems but natural that it should claim the honor of bringing the century to a close by an impressive manifestation of peace and industry, to which all civilized nations are invited.

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The Companion's First Subscriber

The YOUTH'S COMPANION is probably the only periodical in the world seventy-two years of age, whose first subscriber is still living and still a constant reader of the paper. The subscriber who enjoys this unique distinction is Mrs. Hannah U. Parsons of Brooklyn, New York, now in her 85th year. She was the little sister of a friend of Nathaniel Willis, father of N. P. Willis, the poet, and founder of the YOUTH'S COMPANION. When Mr. Willis had resolved upon publishing a new paper for young people, his friend had him put down his sister's name as the first subscriber. The COMPANION's first issue was dated April 16, 1827, and for more than seventy years this first subscriber has continued to read and enjoy it.

During the remaining weeks of 1899 the COMPANION will maintain its fresh and varied interest for all subscribers, old and young, by presenting a volume of delightful stories and articles surpassing in attractiveness those of any former year. The most popular of living writers will give the best work of their best hours to the entertainment of the hundreds of thousands of households in which the YOUTH'S COMPANION is every week a welcome guest.

New subscribers will receive the beautiful COMPANION calendar for 1899—the most beautiful one ever given to COMPANION readers—in addition to the COMPANION for fifty-two weeks, a full year, from the time subscription is received.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

211 Columbus Ave. Boston, Mass.

THE Tribune almanac, a favorite book of reference at this office, and one that we have been preserving for years, is on our desk for 1899. Though not as large as some, it is none the less valuable, because it is concise and not burdened with mere bulk. The issue for this year is fully up to its predecessors in value. Price 25 cents a copy.

In THE February number of the

American Monthly Review of Reviews the editor seeks to apply the lessons of our national failures in the South during the reconstruction period following the Civil War to the present problems of a similar nature in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. His deductions are interesting and instructive. He says: "The true way to restore the South to the Union after the war was to restore the South to its own people." The same principle applies to-day in the new territories just coming under our control. The editor warns us against a new type of "carpet-bagger" who is threatening to invade Cuba—namely, the franchise-grabber. A large proportion of space in this number of the Review is given up to editorial and contributed articles on the management of foreign dependencies. Sylvester Baxter contributes an interesting study of the Dutch rule in Java, and Dr. Daniel Dorchester makes a statistical exhibit of the recent drift toward colonial and protectorate governments.

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened, I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

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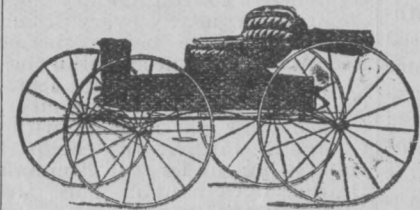
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HOME CIRCLE.

Original articles solicited for this department on any subject relative to "Home Circle," 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 Tuesday morning 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 authority acknowledged in a separate note.

We do not disclose the identity of any writer in this department, in order to gratify curiosity, therefore the "non de plume" may be used with a feeling of security; at the same time it must not be used as a shield behind which to vent personal attacks. Write only on one side of the paper, as plainly, and as nearly correct in punctuation, as possible. Communications should be limited to 500 or 60 words at most.

Character vs Reputation.

(For the Home Circle.)

It is a lamentable fact that many people to-day allow themselves to be deceived by the mere appearance of things—things that dazzle the eye so that they cannot observe their merits or the golden worth—until they are surprised to be so blunted that they cannot discriminate between the value of the terms that differ as widely as the poles; and it is another lamentable fact that many, who do perceive the difference, are inclined to prefer reputation to character.

We might enumerate a great many contrasts showing the great superiority of character over reputation, but the following we think will be sufficient to show the wide difference between them.

Reputation is what a man seems to be; character is the actual man himself. Reputation is what a man pretends to be; character is what he is. Reputation is 'what one's neighbors say of him; character is what he must say of himself, if he would tell the truth. Reputation is the hypocrite's mask; character is the open countenance. Reputation is what society makes of a man; character is what he makes of himself. Reputation is changeable, temporary, uncertain; character is permanent, fixed, eternal. Reputation is fame; character is immortality. Reputation is written on the human pages of history; character is recorded in the Lamb's Book of Life.

There are many who are more anxious about reputation than character. This is especially true with the young. Many a young man lays aside character in order that the public may have over him, and makes his first concern to pander to the public for the mere purpose of obtaining popularity, instead of making excellence and genuine merit, in whatever he does, the great object of all his efforts.

Not long ago we were in conversation with a young gentleman, who has now entered a certain educational institution to prepare for the ministry and he related the trials and temptations which beset him on every side when he removed from the country to a town of considerable size, and after graduating at the head of his class, in a select school, he said, "it was a hard fight to maintain a good character through it all. I knew I was popular and all classes of society opened their doors to me, but I valued my character more than my reputation, and now, I am happy to say, I have both."

Thus we see that one may have a good reputation as well as a good character, but what we contend for, is that too many will sacrifice character to reputation. It is better to be noble and unknown, than to obtain notoriety through a compromise of principle. Reputation alone may succeed for a season, but true merit will triumph in the end. What fragrance to the rose, flavor to the fruit, color to the picture, the element in gold, the sparkle in the diamond, the brightness in the sun, the divinity to God, that is character to man, and that alone can make man worthy of his name.

The Critic, Criticized.

(For the Home Circle.)

Heigho! Another contributor to the Home Circle and he comes as a critic! Come join us, "Cousin Jesse," your criticisms are all right, but we do not want you to jump on us with both feet at once, as you did in last week's issue. We thought our communications were all right, as long as the Editor did not complain; but, as he is a generous-hearted, dignified gentleman, perhaps he might have thought his criticisms might be offensive to our tender minds.

So, "Cousin Jesse," you did not

like our Christmas productions? Though they are too tame did you? Well, we thought about the anniversary of the Christ-child, and wrote to that effect. I don't think it would be very proper to write an ode on Gen. Washington, and print it at Easter-tide, do you Cousin Jesse? So I think a memorandum of how many times we were punished at school and how many tricks we played on our teachers, would be very inappropriate at Christmas time, when the editor asked us to write Christmas selections.

Now, when you talk about our childhood, in the days long ago, you touch a tender chord and one that I love to dwell upon, and no 'er tire of going over and over my childhood in the old log school house on the hill. At the same time, some things I remember, and could relate, might not look so well in the paper, and some other critic might class me as giddy and frivolous. But, one thing, Cousin Jesse, I, for one of the Home Circle, will protest. You say it makes you tired to read some of the articles which contain "borrowed wisdom." I draw the line there. My productions are not of much account, but, what I do say, is simply and purely the effusion of my own brain. I speak only for myself, but have charity enough to love my neighbor as myself, and would not for one moment doubt the sincerity of one of our circle.

Now, Cousin Jesse, come right along and be initiated into our circle, then you will not "look through glass darkly." I read of a man, one time, that moved into a neighborhood where there were many old settlers, but they all seemed to avoid the newcomer and his family, and found so much fault with him. After some time, he heard of their criticisms, but not in any way offended, he invited the critics to come in and sit around his hearth-stone and know him as he was—that they had been looking down his chimney long enough.

So, we ask Cousin Jesse to join our Circle and write up his school reminiscences, one letter every week, and perhaps others may be encouraged to do the same, and then we will accept his criticisms with grace.

AUNT DOROTHY.

A Hint to the Children.

(For the Home Circle.)

Dear little ones, do you ever stop to think how much your parents love you, and how hard they work in order to make you comfortable and happy. All their thought is for your good, and if they sometimes seem to be too strict, remember they are older than you and know more of the wicked ways of the world than you possibly could; so give them due respect and obey them at all times. When you are older and know more, you will thank them for it. It does seem to me that lack of reverence for our parents is one of our national sins.

Of course, there are beautiful exceptions, but, as a rule, you can hear such expressions as "governor," "the old man," or "the old lady" in not very respectful tones; it always makes one feel sad to hear it, and I wonder what we are coming to. At most, we cannot expect to have our parents with us long, and if we are the cause of giving them one more pang or heartache, we will surely regret it after they are beneath the sod.

Let us try to think more along this line, and try to make the way a little less rough for the poor tired feet of father or mother, and not by any act of thoughtlessness cause their hearts to break. Think of all they have done for us, and try to repay their kindness as far as we are able.

POLLY.

Growing Old, Gracefully.

(For the Home Circle.)

The flight of time tells us we are growing older each day, and, if we are blessed with good health, we may live to be very aged. But, "How to grow old gracefully, is the proper thing," says Mary Sidney in *Farm Journal*, "who does not love to look at the aged that have mustered the art, and are now ripening for eternity?"

But, we are so differently constituted; some of us are grave, long before we are old, while some of us are giddy at 70 years. We are so differently constituted. Some are born with a mirth-loving disposition, which runs all through their lives. While other children are staid and settled in their ways from the very earliest childhood; yet, not all staid dispositions grow old gracefully. I have found among that number many cross, peevish, fretful and restless. Now, I would like to grow old, but, unless I can be graceful with age, and courteous and agreeable to those with whom I have to live, I would rather not exist.

Old people and young ones should not live together unless it cannot be otherwise; if they do, the old as well as the young must exercise a great amount of Christian patience. Sometimes the young become very impatient with the aged, and say very ugly things about the mothers who so carefully nursed them through childhood, and the fathers who spared no money to fit their sons for business life.

Now, my opinion is, if children would look to the comforts of their aged parents, and see that they have the comforts they need in a nice comfortable room that they could call their own, and aside from their duties to sit with the old people, at the close of the day and talk over current events, and let father and mother see that they are interested in them, there would not be so much opportunity to call them peevish and fretful; and it would give mother and father a better opportunity to grow old gracefully. I have always loved to be with the aged, and since I have grown older, they have my sympathy still more, as many pitiful scenes have come under my observation.

There is nothing I possess that would be so good for my mother or father. I want to impress it upon the young people, to never allow anyone—your wife, your husband, or one—to influence you against your parents for they are the best and truest friends you will ever have on this earth.

My opinion is that environments have much to do in the preparation

of graceful old age. When people are growing older, if their surroundings are not pleasant—it is almost an impossibility to feel or even look graceful. Perfect peace of mind is the main attribute to a graceful old age. They who will not respect the silvery hairs of age, and give homage to the faltering steps that are nearing the top of the ladder of life, may never expect themselves, to grow old gracefully.

MARY MCL.

Answers to Problems.

(For the Home Circle.)

We have received a number of answers to the three questions in our issue of Feb. 11th. As Nos 1 and 2 seem to require diagrams to illustrate the answers, they will be somewhat difficult to give, which is possibly the reason why no answers are given in the book from which the questions were taken.

No 1. This problem seems to have "a catch" in it, for the reason that it is impossible to "cover" a hole with a board containing exactly the same number of square inches. If allowance is to be made for a saw cut—the only practical way of cutting the board—the hole could not even be filled, as part of its area would be cut away. It has been suggested that the hole referred to is in the shape of a triangle, two feet at the base, tapering to a length of twelve feet, in which case the board could be easily cut so as to "cover" the hole.

The solutions send provide that the board (3x3) be sawed lengthwise to the centre, 4 feet, beginning at both ends so that the two saw cuts as they reach the middle of the board, be just one foot apart, and one foot from the sides of the board, when, if the intervening foot be cut through, the pieces may easily be fit together so as to appear to "cover" a hole two by twelve feet," though a cut of this shape, containing two right angle triangles, would be impossible to make with tools ordinarily used.

No 2. The solution to this is best illustrated by laying off the square in four equal squares. Let one of these represent the 100 acres retained. Then, divide up the remaining three squares in four squares each, or twelve, in all, and it can easily be determined how each can be given three of these squares so that the portion to each will be the same shape—or, what is commonly termed, L shape.

No 3. In the first transaction A receives 33 1/3 cents for one goose, and B receives 50 cents for one goose, together they receive 83 1/3 cents for two geese, or the average price per goose is 41 2/3 cents. In the second transaction the price per goose is 40 cents. Therefore the difference in price per goose is 1 1/3 cents, or on 60 geese the loss is \$1.00.

Who can solve the following, equally as puzzling as those first given:

No 4. A man and boy are engaged to clear up a potato field. The man can dig as fast as the boy can cut the tops, but can cut the tops twice as fast as the boy can dig. In what proportion should they be remunerated.

No 5. A gentleman rented a farm, and contracted to give his landlord two-fifths of the produce; but prior to the time of dividing the corn the tenant used 45 bushels. When the general division was made it was proposed to give to the landlord 18 bushels from the heap, in lieu of his share of the 45 bushels which the tenant had used, and then begin to divide the remainder as though none had been used. How much would the landlord lose by this method.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them: also, Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Blisters, Pains, Itch, and all the eruptions of the skin. Sold by R. S. McKinney, Druggist.

Jimmy's Valentine.

(For the Home Circle.)

The Sun was setting behind laden clouds one day early in February, when a slender girl of twelve years looked wistfully from the kitchen window of her home, while she held her baby brother in her arms, and was trying to amuse him by showing him the sunset.

Mother was busy in the kitchen preparing the evening meal. Suddenly the door was flung open and three boys entered, ranging in age from six to ten years. The youngest, named Jimmy, shined the door with a bang and hurrying to his sisters side, said, "Say, Maggie, I just passed Shenk's book-store, and you ought to see the windows, they're full of the beautiful valentines you ever saw."

"Would you like to have one Jimmy?"

"Indeed I would! all the other boys expect to get one and I wish some one would send me one too."

Next morning, on her way to school, Maggie passed the book-store and came near being late for school in her admiration of the valentines. An advertisement in one of the windows, read, "Valentines for a song." As she went her way she said, half aloud, "Valentines for a song? How sorry I am I can't sing, or I'd try it to get Jimmy a valentine. Ten cents to buy a pretty one. I must try to think of some way to earn so much, I have only two pennies in the world—I must think."

Here she reached the school house, and the sound of the bell dispersed her thoughts for that time. The day passed slowly, for Maggie could not keep her mind on her studies. How to get a valentine for her favorite brother, was the one question she tried to answer. At last school was over, and on her homeward way, Maggie managed to take another look at the valentines. "Such beauties," she exclaimed to herself, "lace, flowers, poetry, but, how am I to earn one for Jimmy? Mother can spare me no money for I heard her tell father that he must get another cow, for since poor Bloed died it was hard to get along without milk and butter."

She had become interested in the valentines, and it was with a start she remembered where she was; quickening her steps she was soon in the little woods that separated her

home from the town. As she walked rapidly along, two rabbits looked at her for an instant from under some laurel bushes, and then scampered away as fast as they could.

"I have it," suddenly exclaimed Maggie, "my Christmas box of valentines; I'll make Jimmy a valentine." She almost ran the rest of the way home, so eager was she to get her task started; but, mother was waiting for her to amuse baby who had been cross all day, so that Maggie had plenty to do without making valentines that day.

But, next morning she was up early, and, seating herself on a little foot stool with a chair bottom for a desk, in her own room, she started a valentine which was destined to open a new life to her.

"On this blank page in my geography, I'll first draw a clump of laurels and paint them green, then two little rabbits shall peep out from under them, and I'll try to make a verse to suit the picture, but, what? I'll have to think—sorry I'm not a poet just now."

For more than a week she worked patiently at the valentine whenever she had a few moments to spare, and now all was completed except the verse. She started a number of times to write a suitable one, but Maggie could draw and paint better than she could write poetry. In desperation, she wrote,

"My love, for you will never fail—

What rhymes with fail—Fail, mail, rail, tail, O I have it!

As long as kitty has a tail.

She looked at it one instant, and said, if it isn't poetry it rhymes anyway, and, putting it quickly away, went down stairs to help mother.

Next morning she took it with her, together with the two precious pennies; one to buy an envelope, and the other to get a stamp to mail it, for Jimmy must get it out of the post-office. She went into the book-store and timidly asked the proprietor for an envelope to fit the valentine, at the same time handing it to him. He glanced at it, and, as he was an admirer of art, one glance was not enough, he became interested and asked her where she bought it?

Maggie told him, she "made it."

"What will you sell it for?"

Maggie's eyes opened. "Sell it? Why I made it for my little brother, as I had no money to buy one."

"I will give you five dollars, and one of these pretty valentines (holding one up) for it."

Maggie stared.

"Don't you think your brother would like one of these just as well?"

"I am sure he would, but I did not think my valentine worth so much."

"We want some new designs, and I am willing to give you so much for it, and if you will make some more, right from nature, I will be pleased to look at them and if suitable will buy them also. Your work is not perfect yet, but a few years at some art school will do you much good."

So, Jimmy was delighted with a lovely valentine when he went for the mail next day.

Maggie is now a successful teacher in drawing and painting in a large school, and she attributes all her success to Jimmy's valentine; but, as she was telling this story, her face turned crimson and she said, "I did well drawing and painting, but, if I could forget my poetry about kitty's tail, I would be much prouder of my success."

TEXIE.

(This letter was in the mail pouch that fell under the Western Maryland fast mail, one morning last week, and was somewhat mutilated, portions of it being entirely destroyed. We have "fixed it up" for use in this department, as it would be a pity, after its long trip from California, and so near its destination, to be entirely lost.—Ed.)

For La Grippe.

Thomas Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash Ave., corner Jackson St., one of Chicago's oldest and most prominent druggists, recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for La Grippe, as it not only gives a prompt and complete relief, but also counteracts any tendency of La Grippe to result in pneumonia.

In Washington's Day.

(For the Home Circle.)

When Washington was President, he saw fall many an icicle, but never on a railroad west, and never rode a bicycle.

He read by no electric lamp. Nor heard about the yellowstone; He never licked a postage stamp; And never saw a telephone.

His trousers ended at the knees, By wire he could not send a dispatch; He filled his glass with cold grease, And never had a match to scratch.

But in these days it's come to pass, All work is with such dashing done, We've all these things; but then—alas! We seem to have no Washington.

Baltimore, Md. M. A.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but the woman who is ugly and unattractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store.

Without and Within.

How the wind whistles and screeches these nights, seeking any possible means of ingress to the house. The doors and windows creak dismally and the whole building seems to shudder with the cold. From the streets come the metallic sounds of wheels on the frozen pavements, rising weirdly sometimes almost to a whistle. The wires overhead vibrate and sing, and one can see, in fancy, the pedestrians making their way laboriously along the walks, collars up, and hands at times covering their ears. They bend far forward to meet the fierce blasts that beat against the faces, and seem difficult for them to make progress.

But inside the leaping flames of the fire burn brighter and more fascinating than ever before, and the flutter and crackle are music to the ears. The colder and wilder the weather

McKellip's Horse and Cattle Powder.

Ten Cent Corn Killer.

Lum Tum Clothes Cleaner.

Jloral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

without, the pleasant it is within. The cold lends added charms to home and the fireside. At the same time, it no doubt tends to make us somewhat more considerate than usual of the unfortunate who are not so blessed as we are with warm hearths and protecting walls.

Should not this be typical of the feeling of our hearts in times of storm and tempest? When influences around us grow unpleasant and cold, should not our hearts glow with greater warmth even to the lighting up of our whole beings? The cold without should not dampen or cool the fires of love and sympathy within us—the love of goodness and truth, and sympathy and cheer for all about us.

If winter makes us more fond of home influences and better surroundings, and if misfortune brightens our inner life, there should be no need of asking what is the good of winter and what is that of misfortune.—Selected.

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe

George W. Waitt of South Gardner Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done me any good whatever. I have used one-half bottle and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine."

Tidy and Industrious Ants.

Travelers who have explored all over the world will tell you that what strikes them first about an African forest is its cleanliness, a look as if the whole ground were daily cleaned and dusted by invisible elves. Not a fallen branch is to be seen, hardly a dead leaf. No more striking contrast could be imagined than this one compared to the forest in the great west of America. There you must dismount and drag your horse after you as if you were progressing through or over an immense wood-yard. The reason the African forests are so tidy is because of termites. These great white ants, whose mounds are so prominent a feature of the African landscape, remove and consume every dead thing that cumber the ground, from a tree to a leaf, from a dead elephant to a moth's wing.

Guinea Pigs.

Guinea pigs is awful cute. With their little trimbley snoots Shuffling at the pussy the little ones. We bring 'em to nibble at. Looks like they're so clean an white. An so cute and so funny. They could eat like you an me When they're company!

Tillin down the clover tops Till they spill, an over drops The sweet mornin dew—don't you think they might have napkins? Put a guinea pig in big As a shawl, an certain pig, Then he wouldn't be so fine When he comes to dine.

Nen he'd chop his jaws an eat Things out in the dirty street, Dirt an all, an nen lay down In mudholes an waller round. So the guinea pigs is best. Cause they're nice an tidy. They eat 'most like you an I. When they're company!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

To See a Plant Growing.

Any of you who are fortunate enough to have access to a microscope may try the following experiment with little trouble: Take a collomia seed and cut off a thin, enough slice to let the light through clearly. Then place the slice on a slide cover with the cover glass and place under the microscope. When the instrument is well focused, standing in a vertical position, moisten the slice of seed with a drop of water. Almost instantly the seed fragment will absorb the moisture and develop a number of little spiral fibers which illustrate an early process of vegetable germination.—Chicago Record.

Equal to the Occasion.

She is a cute little Detroit girl of 7, and the proprietor of the state at which she called is a great friend of the family, says The Free Press.

"How much for one of these picture books?" she inquired of him.

"Just two kisses," for he wanted to make her a present.

"I'll take six," she said in a cool, businesslike way as she tracked them under her arm and started for the door. "Papa will call and settle."

The proprietor would like to have discharged half a dozen clerks that appreciated the scene, but it was the busy season.

Lady Curzon's Elephant.

"Forty elephants of state" are in the equipment of the vicerey of India. The elephant on which Lady Curzon will ride when she accompanies her lord to meet the various native princes is made ready by being first vigorously scrubbed with soap, water and bricks, after which a professional elephant painter decorates his forehead with fanciful frets and scrolls. Then the animal is almost covered with scarlet brats. Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup is a cloth heavily embroidered with gold, a head cap to match, and after the howdah is adjusted the elephant of state is ready for my Lady Curzon.

WHY?

Why isn't the dog star a sky terrier? Why aren't baseball grounds diamond fields? Why isn't a slot machine a sort of catnip machine? Why isn't a skirt divided against itself a pair of trousers? Why can't we hear the bed tick in the silent watches of the night? Why is it that the meanest people always have the longest memories? Why isn't the laboring man's friend if he finds work for idle hands to do? Why isn't correcting a bad boy an attempt to cure by the laying on of hands? Why does it take so much advertising to sell soap if it is true that cleanliness is next to godliness?—Chicago News.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cents. At all druggists.

A Scientific and Reliable Remedy for Cattle. The Powders will be found invaluable in all cases of debility, or where the health has been impaired, or the constitution broken down from whatever cause. Dairy men will find them very beneficial in keeping their Milk Cows in a sleek and healthy condition, and improving the quality of milk.—Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a box.

Removes Corns and Bunions without Pain; gives no trouble, makes the feet comfortable; no poison. Spend 10c and try it.

Effectively removes stains and spots produced by grease, oil, etc. It has no disagreeable odor at the time of application, and does not leave an unpleasant smell.—Price only 15 cents.

Efficient and exceedingly agreeable. Arrests putrefaction and cures all malarious effluvia. Prevents decay and sweetens the breath. Price 10 cents. Manufactured only by John McKellip, Taneytown, Md.

GEO. H. BIRNIE & Co., BANKERS, — TANEYTOWN, MD.

The Statement below gives the principal items in the January Statements of our Firm for the past five years, and shows the progress made in that time. The items are correct to the nearest dollar.

	January 1895	1896	1897	1898	1899.
Loans.....	\$91,134.	\$101,022.	\$109,492.	\$109,008.	\$135,181.
Bonds.....	5,135.	5,135.	5,225.	10,225.	43,225.
Deposits.....	90,131.	94,950.	109,468.	138,550.	177,598.
Capital Stock.....	16,000.	16,000.	16,000.	16,000.	16,000.
Surplus.....	3,911.	5,136.	6,235.	7,672.	8,900.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM.
Geo. H. Birnie. H. David Hess. Edward E. Reindollar.
John E. Davidson. Martin D. Hess. Edwin H. Sharetts.
Luther D. Sharetts. Edward Shorb.

Savings Bank Department. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
SPECIAL RATES to Weekly and Monthly Depositors.

Have You Seen ALADDIN SECURITY OIL?

Wouldn't you like to have the lamps in your house produce brilliant lights like the above lamp? You have only to

Ask Your Merchant

for ALADDIN OIL; it will make your lamps give a brilliant light just like the one on Frederick street. Then look what you save by buying ALADDIN OIL. Surely you are not, in the days, and times, still paying 15c and 16c a gallon for your oil. Are you? Why, our forefathers paid those exorbitant prices years and years ago. Get of your Merchant, Aladdin Security Oil. Save those few cents on each gallon, and see

What a Brilliant Light

your lamps give by using ALADDIN OIL, the oil that will not char your wicks nor smoke your chimneys.

Jan-21-91

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER, For FARMERS and VILLAGERS, and your favorite home paper,

THE CARROLL RECORD, Both One Year for \$1.25.

The N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE has an Agricultural Department of the highest merit, all important news of the Nation and World, comprehensive and reliable market reports, able editorials, interesting short stories, scientific and mechanical information, illustrated fashion articles, humorous pictures, and is instructive and entertaining to every member of every family.

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Send all orders to the CARROLL RECORD, Taneytown, Md.

STAGE GLINTS.

Mrs. Fiske is to play Sndermann's "Magna."

"Quo Vadis" is to have a New York production soon.

John Jack is with Mrs. Fiske's company this season.

Forbes Robertson will play an engagement in Paris in March.

Joseph Jefferson has announced that his spring tour will begin on April 3 at Jacksonville, Fla.

Perugini is singing in vaudeville in a little play in which he is a padrone of bootblacks and chestnut vendors.

Mme. Bernhardt will make her appearance in the role of Hamlet in London next season under the management of Maurice Gram.

William Gillette has resumed work on a Conan Doyle detective drama, the first draft of which was burned in the Baldwin hotel fire in San Francisco.

M. Briens is engaged upon a play for Sarah Bernhardt called "La Naisance d'Une Ame." He has gone to the south of France in order to devote himself to the play.

A combination of American dramatic poets, headed by Bronson Howard is to take a New York theater and produce native American plays by themselves and others.

Mr. Goodwin in the last ten years has paid more than \$120,000 royalties to American dramatic authors, and has found his transactions with them highly profitable.

Work in some of the cut rate stock companies grows harder for the actors. At an Albany theater the thirty is changed twice a week and two performances are given daily.

Maeterlinck's "Pellées and Melandante" promises to be acted more frequently than any of his other works. Forbes Robertson has played it in England, and it will soon be produced in Berlin.

Why? Why isn't the dog star a sky terrier? Why aren't baseball grounds diamond fields? Why isn't a slot machine

