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ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11th., 1899.

TO AN OBSERVER, at this distance, it seems unnecessary that either Master or Hooper should have the republican nomination for the Mayoralty of Baltimore; particularly in the light of the fact that both have considerable opposition to overcome in their party before they can be elected, not counting the equally patent fact that the republican candidate, no matter who he may be, will not have a "walk over."

THERE is considerable speculation, in local political circles, as to who will be the republican leader in this county, to succeed Harry M. Claiborn. It is safe to say that, whoever he may be, he will not fill the position with the ability of his predecessor. Notwithstanding the fact that Judge Claiborn made a few very bitter enemies in his own party, he was very popular with the rank and file, and, when he entered a campaign in earnest, the results of his influence were always in evidence on election day.

Bidders should be Carriers.

A provision has been inserted in the Postoffice appropriation bill which provides that bidders for star-route contracts shall reside contiguous to the routes on which the bids are made. The intention of this provision, is, that those who bid, should be actual carriers, or at least directly interested in the service performed, and it is hoped that it may become law. Under the present regime, star-routes are largely in the hands of contractors whose whole object is speculation in the sub-letting of their contracts.

The result of this system is a tendency toward an ill-paid and inefficient service. In many instances, the outfits which carry your mails are but little short of a disgrace to the service; the sub-contractors—the carriers—in some cases being imbued with the idea that they are serving some unknown individual, rather than the government.

A peculiar feature of this subject is, that the Postoffice department is able to have mails carried by contract, cheaper than an individual could secure a like service. Whether there is a certain charm connected with service for the government, or whether it is due to the undoubted financial responsibility of the paymaster, is not clear, but the fact of the statement remains undisputed.

It is probable that the abolishing of the contract system will result in greater cost to the government, but it is also likely to result in a better and more creditable service. At least, there does not seem to be any real justification of the government entering into a system which allows speculation in the cost of the service rendered, because it tends to produce cheapness at the expense of quality—poor service rendered instead of good service.

Mercantile Depression.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is not so much talk of "hard times" as there was two years ago—and possibly they are not so hard—it is yet a fact that the past year has been a very unsatisfactory, and in many instances disastrous, one to the country storekeeper, as he has felt keenly the application of economy which most people in limited circumstances are practicing. It is probable that there is more ready cash in the country than there was two years ago, but it is being held fast to—not circulating.

Good times, means money in circulation with prospects of this circulation continuing, generally. When money spent fails to return through some other channel, those who have it draw the purse strings, leaving out only such amounts as are absolutely demanded, and we have hard times. It seems a anomalous condition, but it is quite possible to have hard times, and yet plenty of money; good business in one line, very poor in another. The pressure, now, seems principally on storekeepers, because, farmers and patrons generally, are holding fast to their cash, lacking the confidence that it will return.

With good crops this year, the tide will again run freely. People have simply been looking ahead—trying to arm themselves against another failure of the soil to produce satisfactory returns. The study of finance has extended wonderfully in recent years; more people are looking carefully into the question of how best to take care of their own interests, and this study has taken, largely, the form of economy—the purchase of less merchandise.

Dewey an Admiral.

The Senate, on Friday, confirmed the nomination of Rear Admiral George Dewey to be Admiral, an office which has not existed since the death of Admiral David G. Porter. The additional honor will likely carry with it greater prerogatives, a salary of about \$14,700 a year, heavier responsibilities on account of greater powers, and a larger staff. The whole country unites in conferring the honor, and, at the close of hostilities, the

receptions he will receive will likely eclipse anything of the kind the world has ever witnessed.

The title is one conferred only for actual war service, therefore it is all the more honorable; and, in this case, as the recipient has been spoken of as a Presidential possibility, it will readily be understood that he would have nothing to gain, either in the way of honors or pay, were he to be elected, because the title and pay of admiral lasts through life, unless resigned voluntarily.

Wages Going Up.

The rather unusual experience of employers voluntarily advancing wages, is now in progress pretty generally among the mills of Pennsylvania, New York and the New England states. This seems especially unusual from the fact that Congress has adjourned, no great election is pending which might be influenced by the movement, nor are there any strikes in force, of great moment. The advance is approximately 10 per cent, and thousands of employees will be benefited.

While the change affects iron and steel works to the greatest extent, cotton mills and other branches of manufacturing have also fallen in the line of this voluntary advance in wage schedules. It may be that this is a carrying out of the claim frequently advanced by large concerns, that they follow the market price of their products—advancing and lowering prices without notice. So far as prices to the dealers are concerned, this method has undoubtedly been in operation for some years, but, the extension of the system to employees, is largely an innovation.

It seems to us that justice should be done the mill owners by giving them credit for their present course, which carries with it the admission that corporations are not entirely soulless, notwithstanding popular belief. The establishing of a market price for labor, seems difficult, but not impossible; and, it may be that the bed rock from which to advance, with a considerable degree of financial correctness, has been reached, in the relation of the value of labor to its product.

A Song Against Trusts.

The baby born to-day will be rocked to sleep in a cradle made by the furniture trust. He or she will take nourishment from a bottle made by the bottle trust, through a rubber nipple made by the rubber trust. He will wear clothes made from muslin made by the cotton mill trust. He will wear shoes through the kindness of the leather trust. He will later on eat candy made from the product of the sugar trust. He will wear gloves from the glove trust factory. He will study in books furnished by the book trust. He will smoke cigarettes from the cigarette trust, lighting them with matches made by the match trust. He will, as he grows older, smoke tobacco from the tobacco trust, and chew the product of the plug tobacco trust. He will travel on steel rails made by the steel trust. He will read newspapers printed on the product of the paper trust, and containing news furnished by the Associated Press news trust. He will eat from the product of the pottery trust. He will wear the heat of the coal from the coal trust, drink water from the cup made by the tin trust, or the ironware trust. He will sit in the light of the lamp which burns oil from the Standard oil trust, drink the whisky of the whisky trust, coffee from the coffee trust, cream from the milk trust. He will go through life to finally be consigned to the grave in a casket made by the coffin trust.—*Balt. World.*

Admitting all the above to be true, it must be added that the items named are as low in price as can reasonably be expected, and lower than if manufactured by small and independent concerns. Scarcely an article manufactured by a so-called trust has ever been raised in price, but the facts show the opposite, whether we like to admit it or not; therefore, opposition to trusts, must, and does rest on other considerations than that of the cost of their products, though most people never think of so far.

In truth, there are but few real trusts, though many are so-called, and meant to be. There are enough unabsorbed concerns, in nearly all the lines named, to act as weakening powers to the best laid schemes of monopoly; and, it is not in the nature of things that this will not always be the case, for which we have reason to be thankful. It is popular, and the fashion, nowadays, to designate all combinations of capital, trusts, but such conclusions are not true, in fact.

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist Church at Mineville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial it will please me."

The Nicaragua Canal Route.

The three great engineering difficulties which the Nicaragua route presents are: the recovery or making of the eastern harbor, already alluded to; the Ochoa Dam, where the canal unites with the river; and the Great Divide, which carries the canal over the Cordilleras. By means of the dam the waters of the San Juan are raised to the lake level, which in effect eliminates the longest and most dangerous rapids—the Machuca—giving a depth of thirty-four feet over them. The cut of the Great Divide attacks the mountains at their very lowest depression—one apparently made for the purpose—a point where the spur is nearly divided on both sides by a neighboring valleys.

The rock taken from this cut, which is from one hundred and forty-one to three hundred and twenty-eight feet in depth, supplies the material for the dam, locks and embankments, to which it will be carried directly on the railway, and for which, otherwise, stone must be specially quarried and brought at great expense. Mr. de Lesseps had to manufacture stone for the retaining walls required to hold back the shifting sands in the Suez Canal. On the Nicaragua line there are no shifting sands to fill up the ditches as fast as they are dredged; the engineer finds the soil working hand in hand with him, for most of the excavations are through a tenacious clay, weighted and stiffened with volcanic sand, which forms a

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

natural, impervious cement, hardening like rock under the tropic sun.

The employment of six locks—three at each end—raises the canal to a level with the lake, and gives to it the pronounced advantage of a clear one hundred and forty-four miles' stretch at the summit level, which at high water mark is one hundred and ten feet above the sea. Contrasted to this, we find the Erie Canal has seventy-two locks in its length of three hundred and sixty-five miles, to carry it over an elevation of six hundred and fifty-five feet. The Nicaragua locks are grouped closely, as near the termini as the topography of the country will permit; the third lock from the eastern end is twelve miles and three-quarters from the Atlantic, and the upper lock on the Pacific coast is but two miles and a half from Brito. Thus the canal is boldly lifted above the perils of sudden floods from torrential streams, and the great lake, one hundred and ten miles long by forty wide, guarantees an inexhaustible supply of water, while it furnishes a broad and hospitable expanse for all the floods of heaven, which never raise its waters more than two feet.

This beautiful fresh water lake, the largest between our Lake Michigan and Lake Titicaca, in Peru, secured to the Nicaragua Canal a unique and enormous advantage possessed by no other canal in existence, or ever projected, and worth millions to the country controlling it.

In times of peace this vast interior Lake of Nicaragua offers a safe harbor large enough for all the navies of the world; but in case of need there are means to dispute the right of the United States to make of it a stronghold, securing to her navy a coaling station and a base of supplies which the fertile country surrounding the lake makes practically inexhaustible. The value of this safe retreat whence our ships can retire to east or west, wherever their presence is needed to enforce "justice and humanity for all living within their fold," it is impossible to overestimate.

In those early years of American history, when brute strength claimed the mastery, and the ruling nations of the earth took forcible possession of whatever they believed their safety or advantage required, British buccaners were among the first to recognize the importance of this lake, and they considered the knowledge gained about it through their raid of much greater value than their costly booty. In 1780 Captain (afterward Admiral) Nelson conveyed a force of 2,000 men to Jan Juan de Nicaragua to effect the conquest of the country, and he wrote to the British Admiralty, "I intend to possess the great Lake of Nicaragua, which I regard as the inland Gibraltar of Spanish America."—*E. A. Fletcher, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March.*

The wobbling of the earth's axis is measured by a systematic determination of latitudes. Prof. A. de Lapparent points out that it is a decided error to regard the earth's crust as immovable, and suggests that it may be measured by suitable measurements, whether the supposed displacement of the pole is not due to local changes of the very points whose latitudes are selected for determination.

A simple and accurate method of measuring the speed of trains has been adopted by railroad authorities in Berlin. A make-and-break contact on one of the axles interrupts the current of a battery at every half revolution of the axle, and registers the breaks on an ordinary Morse recorder in one compartment of the car. The record strip gives an exact account of the train's rate of movement during the entire trip.

Wireless telegraphy, now giving such encouraging results, appear to be no new idea. It has been recalled in Paris that, on the cutting of the wires during the siege of that city in 1870, M. Bourbouze, then a tutor in physics at the University of Paris, discovered the idea of communicating by electricity without wires. His experiments at last proved successful. On the night of January 10-11, 1871, a despatch was sent along the Seine from the Pont National to Saint-Denis, a distance of about twenty-five miles, the ground and water being employed as conductors. The war broke out before the invention was perfected, and the work was dropped.

Review of Reviews.

"The White Man's Burden" gives the key-note of the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for March. The editor, in "The Progress of the World," discusses the Philippine situation and American prospects in those islands, as well as the bearings of the ratification of the Spanish treaty on the future of the Philippines. Col. William Conant Church, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, contributes a sketch of Gen. Elwell S. Otis, whose efficiency in subjugating the refractory followers of Aguinaldo is winning the admiration of the world. There are two articles on Philippine native types and characteristics, one of which was written by Senor Caro y Mora, editor of the *Voz Espanola*, of Manila. These articles are both illustrated from a remarkable series of photographs now published for the first time. Dr. William Hayes Ward, who has recently returned from an extended journey through Porto Rico, contributes an article on present-day conditions in that island, with special reference to the effect of American occupation on the welfare of the people. Several of the young Cuban leaders in the reconstruction of their country are sketched by George Reno. This number of the *Review* also contains articles on the late President Faure, of France, on "An American Farmer's Balance-Sheet for 1898," and on "Characteristics and Possibilities of Middle Western Literature."

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c. at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

McKinney's Comp. Syrup

Wild Cherry CURES Coughs and Colds.

Price 25 Cents.

R. S. McKinney, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. I, FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that I am the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CROUP, that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 8th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GILBERT, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Closing-out Sale of Queensware.

Big Reduction in Prices. All those who are going to house-keeping this Spring, will find it to their interest to come and look over my stock, as it is large and complete.

100-piece Dinner and Tea Set, combined, decoration green bramble, \$15.00, was \$20.00.

Three 100-piece Dinner and Tea Sets, combined, assorted decoration; your choice for only \$8.00—must be duplicated; must be sold.

White Granite of all kinds sold in sets—from \$3.00 up to \$15.00.

Chamber Sets. From \$3.00 to \$6.00; decorations of all kinds.

Cutlery of all kinds. In fact, we can fit you out for housekeeping, for a very small lay-out. I positively intend to sell all my goods at a reduction, excepting Sugar only. I intend to sell stock and rent the store room at the first opportunity, in order that I may fully attend and accept another position now awaiting me.

Yours Respectfully,
D. W. GARNER,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

Superior Agricultural and Building Lime delivered to all Stations on all Railroads.

LOWEST PRICES, and on Liberal Terms.

Guaranteed First-class in every respect; 80 pounds to the bushel.

Kilns at McAleer's Station, P. R. R.; office at Walkersville, Md.

Respectfully Yours,
M. FRANK McALEER.

1-14-99

DAVID B. SHAUM, Butcher, and Proprietor of Taneytown Meat Market, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Keeps constantly on hand and for sale, FRESH AND CURED MEATS of all kinds. Highest Cash Price paid for Fat Hogs, Hogs, Lambs and Calves. Also Highest Cash Price paid for Beef Hides and Furs of all kinds.

SAMUEL I. MACKLEY, JUNK DEALER, UNION BRIDGE, - MD.

Buy all kinds of Old Iron, and all kinds of Metal, Rags, Bones, Old Gum Shoes and Boots, Rubber Hose, Flour Sacks, Tin foil, &c., &c. Will pay the Highest Market Prices. Drop me a postal and I will call.

[A Native Taneytown-er.]

Am. Golden

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC

In and For The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

No. 485 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

Cure Cold in Head.

Kermott's Chills and Laxative Quinine, easy to take and quick to cure cold in head and sore throat.

YOUNG'S March Clearance Sale!

Wash Bowl and Pitcher, 79c.

Best White Granite non-crazing ware, and sold regularly at One Dollar and twenty-five cents.

Enamel Coffee Pot, 19c.

Size two-quart; best goods but run of the kiln; usually sold for 35c each.

Glass Dish, 6c.

8½-inch Scaloped Glass Dish, a ten-center at Half Price.

Eight-day Clock, \$2.09.

Here's one of the best bargains ever offered. Regular price, \$3.50.

Shoes, 50c.

Odds and ends bargain table, not the latest style or best sizes; money in your pocket if you can use them.

Hamburg Edge.

Remnants, 1½, 2 and 2½ yards—your choice for 10c.

Turkey Red Table Linen.

22 cents per yard; reduced from 35 cents.

6c Counter.

Interesting Bargains in everyday articles—many of them worth double.

25 per-cent Discount on the following:

Chenille Table Covers, Umbrellas, Lace Curtains, Counterpanes.

F. M. YOUNT, TANEYTOWN, MD.

TANEYTOWN Carriage Works.

Carriages, Buggies, Daytons, Phaetons, Carts, Sleighs, etc.—a fine line of Light and Heavy Vehicles always on hand.

FACTORY WORK—a big lot on hand, which will be sold cheap; also a big lot of second-hand work.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY, and all work guaranteed.

AGENT FOR THE McCormick Binders etc.

Call and see my stock, and be convinced that my goods, work and prices are right.

JAS. H. REINDOLLAR, Manufacturer of

Carriages, Buggies, Daytons, Phaetons, Carts, Sleighs, etc.—a fine line of Light and Heavy Vehicles always on hand.

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REPAIRING A SPECIALTY, and all work guaranteed.

MILLER BROS' Popular Stores.

WANTS YOUR TRADE IN

Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Clothing, Shoes and Hats,

and we mean to get a large share of it; we mean to get it by deserving it; we mean to make it to pay you. Our first great aid to success will be CASH—cash buying and cash selling. Did you ever figure out the difference between Cash and Credit, when it comes to keeping store? Cash buys cheaper; all the choicest bargains are at his beck and call. Cash does business at less expense than credit, because he has no book-keepers to pay, and has no interest to pay to the Bank for borrowed money, and he does not lose interest on money locked up in good, bad and doubtful accounts. When you buy goods from US you buy for less money because of these things, and you don't help to pay other people's bad debts.

Your Money back, if You want it.

MILLER BROS' POPULAR CASH STORES,

Jan-14-99 WESTMINSTER, MD.

Christmas is over,

but the Bargains did not all go with the year—some remain for '99.

Our immense stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., is full and complete. Notwithstanding the sales during the holiday season were up to the mark, we still have a number of Bargains in the way of

Lamps, Blankets, Comforts, &c.

DON'T'S.

Don't forget those delicious Syrups at 20c, 25c, 30c and 40c.

Don't forget those Choice Prunes, 5c.

Don't forget those Fine Shoes for Ladies, 99c.

Don't forget those Coarse Shoes for Men, \$1.00.

Don't forget those Beautiful Muffs, reduced to 75c.

Don't forget those Lancashire Ginghams, 6c.

Don't forget those heavy Gingham, 10c.

Don't forget those Columbia Shirts, 6c.

Don't forget Fine Muslin has been reduced 1c.

Don't forget those Beautiful Calicoes at 4c and 6c.

Don't forget to inspect our stock. It will pay.

Although we have some cheap goods to offer, remember trash is not a specialty. Our aim is to give the best we possibly can for the money. Kindly give us a trial and be assured of the truth.

Reindollar, Hess & Co.

WE ARE SHOWING a Fine Line of

Wedding Presents, consisting of

Sterling Silverware, Silver plate-ware, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds.

Call and See Them!

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

J. W. MULL, Jeweler, (Successor to H. E. Sharenbaum.) TANEYTOWN, MD.

Two Ways.

There are two ways to help people out of their financial straits of despond. They are:

TO GIVE THEM MONEY, TO SAVE THEM MONEY.

Now if you will buy Harness, Collars, Bridles, etc., at

S. C. REAVER'S, you will find the price so low, that after you have bought you will hear in your pocket the pleasant jingle of the money you mean to spend.

When you see what a good, durable article you have bought, you will wonder how we can sell it so cheap, and will take the money and buy something else; so you get two articles for the same money.

HOME CIRCLE.

Original articles solicited for this department on any subject relative to "Home" matters, whether of a social, decorative, culinary or general character. Also articles pertaining to Agriculture, Stock-raising, 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. The publication of them makes him their endorser. He is entitled to the free use of this department, as long as it is not used as a forum 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. We do not disclose the identity of any writer in this department, in order to gratify curiosity, therefore the "home phone" may be used with a freedom. At the same time it must not be used as cloak for which to doctored or distorted facts, or only on one side of the paper, as plainly, and as nearly correct in punctuation, as possible. Communications should be limited to 500 words at most.

By What Measure?

(For the Home Circle.) Dear reader, I invite you to reflect a moment. Is reflection a failure; or do we misinterpret its results; or is it avoided because it isn't pleasant to review the past, and to turn the keen eye of investigation in upon one's real self, and behold one's self in true reality after appearances are laid aside. Is the assumption that the discovery of the naked self is undesirable to us an unfounded presumption? We shall be early at the confessional, just so soon as we are convicted of having fallen into the sin of presumption.

What is your profession? Are you Infidel, Agnostic, or are you Christian? If you are infidel, and your creed, that the present order is the worst possible and man's best gift, is "the power to take his own life," what are you not consistent, and hurry out of this miserable place into oblivion ridding yourself of all your subjection to pain or anguish, and the rest of the world of the offense of your presence? If you are agnostic, your creed that you can't know anything about God or the whence or the whither of man—that you are an ignoramus; why are you not consistent and submit to just treatment, that the world pity your ignorance from its vantage ground of knowledge? Why do you profess agnosticism with the left hand saying that it is impossible for man to know anything, and with the right maintain omniscience in the claim that you do know that yourself and everybody else don't know anything? If you are Christian, your creed God the Almighty Creator, Christ the Divine Redeemer and Judge, the Holy Spirit the blessed Sanctifier, with the hope of the resurrection from the dead to appear before God's tribunal to receive the things done in the body, are you consistent? I say again, reflect.

My dear friends, we are making history. Unborn generations through centuries have no means for numbering will study deeply the history we are making even more closely than we have studied the past. The church historian will write down the names of the Christian bodies, their numerical strength, their dogmatical controversies and the progress in theological development. The secular historian writing the chapter on "degree of civilization" will tell the moral condition of the age. The Philosopher of History will seek to reconcile the two and deduce therefrom our dimensions. Take note, your measure is being taken.

You believe in the resurrection from the dead; did you prove it to the unbeliever when you attended the funeral of that dearest of your friends? Did the unbeliever see that calm composure which is borne of your sweet hope? Did you exult in him the longing that he might find Him through whom there is such consolation? You believe that the Holy Spirit is the Divine Sanctifier? Does your pastor as well as your servants and those with whom you have to do find such growth in your sanctification as your profession and the Divine promise would warrant? (See Acts XIX 2-11.) You believe that Christ will see your judge, and that you will receive eternal sentence at His appearing; are you prepared for the consummation? I say again, reflect.

"For Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. The claim which He made for the contemporaries of His life on earth, is the claim which He makes on His disciples to-day. Many will come to Him at the last day—so we cannot but paraphrase His own words—with manifold pleas and excuses derived from the maxims of what is called the Christ."

A rich man died the other day. He died in the very midst of life, and he left his family \$1,000,000. The doctor's certificate showed that the death resulted from typhoid fever. The doctor himself said to a friend: "That man was a suicide. He had a splendid constitution. I could have pulled him through if his stomach had been sound. But he ruined his stomach by eating rich food, and he died in a few days." By neglect of symptoms which have been warning him a year past, that his stomach was failing in its duty.

ian world: "Lord, we never denied the Christian creed; nay, we had a zeal for orthodoxy, church-membership, for Bible distribution, but of course in our business we did as every one else did; we sold in the dearest and bought in the cheapest market; we did not, of course, we did not, entertain any other consideration, when investing our money, except whether the investments were safe; we never imagined—that we could love our neighbors as ourselves in the competition of business, or that we could carry into commercial transactions the sort of strict righteousness that we know to be obligatory in private life. Lord, in all these matters we went by commonly accepted standards; we never thought much about Christianity as a brotherhood."

Then will He protest unto them, "Did I not say to thee and to thee, in that written word wherein thou didst profess to have eternal life, 'A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesses'?" Did I not warn thee, "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God?" Did I not bid thee seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness? Did I not tell thee that except a man, in spirit or will, at least, forsake all that he had; unless he took up his cross and followed Me, he could not be my disciple? Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth, that hath done, the will of My Father."

I say again, reflect. Respectfully, Blairsville.

Be Careful in Speech.

(For the Home Circle.) I heard a minister say one time, "A lie will travel a thousand miles, while truth stops to tie its shoes." How verily is it true, and how very careful we should be in relating anything that has come under our own observation, and more particularly something we have heard from some one else. The animal nature in us tries very hard to predominate and some of us have a good deal of animal. Darwin says, it is monkey, but I am a believer in God's word, and He says the fabled us after his own image. Children sometimes look the image of their father or mother, but their actions are widely different.

There is no trial so hard to endure as to be misrepresented. There is a wonderful meaning in that one word. Many a good, generous-hearted person has suffered severely from misrepresentation. I cannot understand the vile trait in the human character that will defame his neighbor or any one else. If we have nothing good to say about him, say nothing, unless we are concerned by the work of a slanderous tongue—then we are at liberty to defend ourselves. But, let us do it correctly, without adding or detracting to make it better for ourselves, and worse for him.

Let us be true to ourselves and to our friends. If we have a friend, we should never allow any one to say a detrimental word about him. Many a dear good and true friend has been lost by the breath of scandal. There is where we are weak in listening to calumny. Many a home has been broken up by the same cause. Some people are afflicted with enlargement of the liver, while others, of the animal. Of the two, I believe the liver would be preferable. I believe if we would read more and talk less, we would be more healthy in the Christian graces, and then I am sure we would be more careful in our conversation at home and abroad.

Home Circle Subjects.

(For the Home Circle.) I wonder how many of the Home Circle contributors are favorable to compulsory education? How many have given the subject any thought? In my judgment it is one of the live questions of the hour and especially demands our intelligent consideration because, if we aim at the strengthening of homes, the increase of the number of happy home circles, we must interest ourselves in whatever tends to educate, and remove the rising generation from ignorance and degradation.

Compulsory education, as we understand it, means that every child shall be compelled to attend school a certain reasonable number of weeks each year; for instance, that children between the ages of 6 and 13 years, be required to receive school instruction for at least 15 weeks each year, or some such like provisions, whether children or parents consent to it or not. This looks something like interference with "personal liberty," a convenient and catching expression for certain purposes, nevertheless we believe such a law would be for the greater liberty of the whole people.

Another thought in connection with our schools. How many of my readers help the children with their lessons? I mean their own children. How many say, "O, don't bother me, I'm too busy!" How many take no interest in what progress the children are making in their studies, and think they do their whole duty when they send them to school? How many keep along with the lessons, and thus spend their own school days over again, to their own and their children's advantage?

This would be the real sort of "Home Circle" work; the kind that would not only sound well, but look well. None of us need so much to read our hobbies, and say so-called smart, and densely wise, things, as we do to get in among the children and interest and instruct them, not depending wholly on the Sunday school and day school, teacher, to do all.

like lack of gratitude to say "cutting things" under its cover; but, we all understand, I hope, that friendly criticism, though pointed, really does us all good. I felt, therefore, that even a few words in criticism of some of our contributors, if taken in the proper spirit, would give no real grounds for offense. Somehow, as I said before, our contributions are a little too "solid," and calculated to scare, rather than encourage, our young folks, and this opinion seems to be borne out by the fact that we have so few young contributors.

A "feller" can't help but have his own idea of things, and my opinion is that the department is very interesting to older people but probably a little dull for the children. Again, I used to tell the risk of "putting my foot in it" when I say that, "Hey" is a charming writer for the young, and her articles always add a pleasing variety to the page. I might also have said something of the same sort, of "Aunt Dorothy's" work, but I won't do it—just now. COUSIN JESSE.

He Pooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Prolapse, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the World 25 cents a box. Sold by R. S. McKinney Druggist.

It is Better.

(For the Home Circle.) It is better to enjoy with a thankful spirit, today's blessings as they drop from the tree of life, than to worry over the fancied evils of tomorrow.

It is better to tone up the heart with faith, hope and love, than to grope in the brooding over present or future troubles.

When in doubt and despondency, it is better to move slowly; hasty action may make the time for repentance eternally long.

It is better to create something, if it be only a smile, than to ruthlessly destroy even a flower. The former takes brains, culture, and skill; the latter is the monopoly of the Donkey Club.

The spirit which loves to struggle is better than the one that is satisfied to take its ease.

A little self denial of present enjoyment for future good is better than self indulgence now, and husks, rags, hunger and the companionship of swine in the end.

It is better to dwell in obscurity with the white-robed angel, Contentment, than in a palace with the devil, Remorse.

It is better to have a woman's tenderness than a brute's stubbornness.

You would better be certain that the buzzard and vulture never strangely circle over your field, before you remark upon the presence of the carrion crow in your neighbor's lot.

It is infinitely better to be able to distil blessings, if only dew-drops in size, from the daily routine of little duties usually considered homely and irksome, than to have the power to concentrate the wind of great circumstances into a wild tempest of wrath.

Best of all is it, if in our brief days we are enabled to so blaze a thorough life's mysteries, that even a little child following after, can find its way in safety out into the golden sunlight of the eternal day.

STUDENT.

Glorious News Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Guaranteed.

Problems and Solutions.

We shall not give any solution under two weeks, consequently those following No. 5, will appear next week. No solution were received to No. 4, and only one to No. 5, which was correct, from Mrs. G. W. B., Irontown, Md.

Solution to No. 4. According to the second condition, the boy digs an acre while the man cuts the tops of two acres; also, according to the first condition, the boy cuts the tops of these two acres, while the man digs two acres; hence it follows that the man digs two acres, while the boy digs one only, and that the man should receive twice the remuneration that the boy gets.

Solution to No. 5. The tenant is entitled to three-fifths of the produce, and the landlord to two-fifths; in other words, every time the tenant takes 3 bushels, the landlord should get 2; as the tenant took 15 times 3, or 45 bushels, the landlord should get 15 times 2 or 30 bushels. Instead of 18. The landlord loses 12 bushels.

No. 9. If a lig starts from the source of a river on a Sunday, and floats sixty miles down the stream during the day, but comes back twenty miles during the night with the return tide, on what day of the week will it reach the mouth of the river, which is 300 miles long.

No. 10. A man purchased a hat for \$50.00, and handed the merchant a \$50.00 bill to pay for it; the merchant being unable to make the change, sent the bill to a broker, and got it changed, and then gave the man \$45. The broker, after the purchaser of the hat had gone, discovered that the bill was counterfeit, and, therefore, returned it to the merchant and received \$50.00 good money. How much did the merchant lose by the operation?

How to Grill Salt Pork. Take a pound of quite thin slices of the thick part of side pork, with a lean white and thinly streaked with clear. Hold on a toasting fork before a clear fire to grill, immersing it frequently in cold water to remove the superfluous fat and render it more delicate. Put each slice in a small covered pan. When all are done, serve hot.

A Charade.

(For the Home Circle.) Four words are required to make me complete. My first is an insect with numerous feet; Would you enter my second, then give it a knock. Lest the dwellers within you alarm with a shock; My third is as round as the ball of the eye, And oftentimes used with the little word, my.

My last is a pronoun, as you will agree, That is still much in use with people like me; My whole is the name of a friend tried and true. That writes for the Record, when she's nought else to do.

Help for Housewives.

When you clean house in the spring scrub diligently for mouse holes. Mix Plaster of Paris with water to make a thick paste, and fill all holes, cracks, and any small place where the plastering is broken. Mix only a small quantity at a time, for it hardens rapidly, and is then worthless.

Do not make your arms ache by climbing up and down a step ladder and brushing with a duster, but make a bag of cotton flannel, with the fleecy side out, large enough to cover the brush part of the broom. Hem the open end, run a drawingstring through, and tie it on the broom. The cloth wrapped around and tied will answer the purpose.

Use a clean whisk-broom to dampen the clothes before ironing. Shake off part of the water, give it a few slight shakes over the clothes, and they will be evenly dampened.

Fill handsome parlor vases with sand to weigh them down so they will not be so easy to brush off of the mantel.

The glass doors of cabinets, book cases, and in fact glass of any description may be made beautifully clean and bright by washing with warm water in which a little powdered borax has been dissolved. Rinse with warm water and polish with dry cloths.

Wash the bath tub thoroughly, let it dry, and give it three coats of paint allowing plenty of time for one to dry before applying another. Common house paint of any color will do for the first two coats, but the last should be enamel paint. Your tub will be easier to clean and look better after this is done.

Marble can be cleaned by rubbing the soiled surface with common salt just as you would polish silver ware. For streaks on furniture, a preparation composed of one part sweet oil and two parts alcohol is excellent. After rubbing it on, polish with a cloth slightly dampening with kerosene.

When coal oil is spilled on the carpet, cover the place with bran or corn meal to the depth of one inch, and set enough hot irons on it to cover the spot. Allow it to remain until cool, then sweep it off and there will usually be no trace of the oil. If one application does not remove all of it, repeat the process.

If moths infest upholstered furniture, dust powder borax in every crevice, and put some in the filling of the upholstery. Borax is also useful for ridding the pantry and kitchen of ants, roaches and other insects. Wash the shelves and let them dry thoroughly, then sprinkle it over them and cover with clean paper. These pests will soon disappear.

An excellent cement is made by dissolving red rubber, (which may be obtained from a dentist) in chloroform. Put in all the chloroform will dissolve, and if you wish it black, add a little tube paint. Keep it tightly corked until you wish to use it, then apply it to the hole if it is a small one or put on a patch if it is large.—Epileptist.

[Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.] This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good work in the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it cures that disease as well as dangerous consequences. It is especially prized by mothers for their children, as it never fails to effect a speedy cure, and because they have found that there is no other danger in giving it even to babies, as it contains nothing injurious.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

An "unofficial" intimation from Osborne prevented the sale by public auction of the gold headed malacca cane with which Queen Victoria was struck in 1850.

The Florentine excavations at Fiesole have now uncovered nearly the whole of the northern pre-Roman walls. Valuable finds of coins and other objects have been made.

The largest cab rank is situated in London—namely, at Waterloo station. It is a quarter of a mile in length. More than 1,000 cabs have been called in the course of 24 hours.

A Frenchman recently left 3,000 francs to be given to the man who was the father of the largest family in Paris. The award was made to a shoemaker named Vendenbruck, who is the father of seven sons and seven daughters.

Paris' city council is going to give prizes yearly to the architects and the constructors of the six handsomest houses erected during the year. The owners will be exempted from half the betterment assessments. Fifty-two sets of plans have been handed in for the first competition, which is for houses built last year.

Oil to calm the waves was used on an unusually large scale during the recent gales in the English channel. The water breaking over Folkestone pier made it difficult for steamers to enter the port till some one thought of pouring a few gallons of oil into the harbor, when the seas immediately became smooth.

How to Make Citron Pudding.

Mix together one spoonful of flour, two ounces of sugar, two ounces of citron, finely chopped, a little nutmeg, half a pint of cream and the yolks of three eggs. Put the mixture in tea-cups and bake in a quick oven.

How to Make Oyster Potpie.

Scald a quart of oysters, free from bits of shell, in their own liquor. When it boils, skim out the oysters and set aside in a warm place. To the liquor add a pint of hot water, season with a large teaspoonful of salt, quarter teaspoonful of pepper and tablespoonful of flour. Thicken with a large tablespoonful of flour and three of milk. Have ready nice light biscuit crumb, rolled twice as thick as pie crust. Cut in inch squares, drop into the boiling stew, cover closely, cook 40 minutes, take up, stir oysters into the stew and serve on one dish.

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The One Day Cold Cure.

Kermel's Chocolate Laxative Quinine for cold in the head and sore throat. Children take them like candy.

McKellip's Horse and Cattle Powder.

Ten Cent Corn Killer.

Lum Tum Clothes Cleaner.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

TO CURE FROSTBITES.

How to Treat Chilblains and Frozen Ears and Fingers.

A timely word to parents who permit their children to engage in winter sports. Frozen or frostbitten hands, feet, nose or ears are easily got and as easily cured if you know how. Otherwise the results are most serious. This condition is brought about by the contraction of the cutaneous vessels and is often the result of only slight cold. The chilled parts become very pale. After the first contraction there follows a dilatation of the vessels throughout the affected area, which takes on a deep red color. Swelling develops, and there is an itching or burning sensation. Severe pain may occur when the frozen parts are too rapidly warmed. The redness may disappear in a few days, but the scars are permanent. Besides the blood vessels may remain throughout life. Chilblains come from repeated slight freezing of the fingers and toes and frequently attack persons who have to daily change from hot to cold atmospheres. Women and pale people are more susceptible to mild degrees of freezing than those whose pulses are strong and the blood supply ample. When blisters appear and there is a continued absence of sensation, say for two or three days, in the frozen parts, the case is very severe, and gangrene is likely to result. I have amputated fingers, hands and feet, because of freezing, and the continued lack of proper medical attention.

In ordinary mild cases of freezing treatment may be effectually administered at home. Bear in mind that the affected part should not be warmed too rapidly. It should be bathed in snow or ice water for a few minutes, then wrapped in wet cloths. The patient should then be gradually warmed. If this does not bring relief, by all means call a physician. Predisposed people should keep their hands and feet well wrapped to avoid chilblains. Ordinarily when these are present, cold applications bring relief. Dr. John Dean in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

How to Make Turkey Nests.

Cook one tablespoon of chopped onion and a dessertspoon of chopped carrot in two spoons of butter for five minutes; add one tablespoon of corn meal and half a cup of stock. When thick and smooth, simmer for five minutes. Season with half teaspoon salt and saltspoon of pepper. Add cup of diced or chopped turkey and set at side of fire for few minutes. Turn out on greased platter, sprinkle with melted butter, make five depressions and in each drop an egg. Sprinkle the egg with a few crumbs and place in oven until the whites are set.

How to Pronounce Spanish.

Those who are ambitious to pronounce Spanish words correctly, and to do so without much difficulty if they will remember to observe certain rules. Every letter in a Spanish word is sounded and the accent in most words falls upon the last syllable. The letters are always pronounced in the same manner. "A" has the sound of the English "a" in far. "E" is sounded as in shell, "i" as in bill, "o" as the first "o" in hollow, "u" like "oo" in too. Of the consonants "h" is nearly silent, "c" is hard like the English "k," except before "e" and "i," when it has the sound of "ch" in this in the French Castilian. In the Cuban Spanish the sound is that of "s" in sink. "Z" has always the sound of "th," and "d" is pronounced like the soft "th" in they. "Ch" has the sound of "sh" in ship, "ll" is liquid, as in billiards, "j" is sounded "sh," as in justice, and in English, otherwise the same. "G" is sounded like an aspirated "h" before "e," "i" and "u," and like the English "g" before the other vowels or as a consonant. The other letters have the same sound as in English.

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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. Dairymen will find them very beneficial in keeping their Milch Cows in good stock 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.

Effectually 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 destroys malarious effluvia. Prevents decay and sweetens the breath. Price 10 cents. Manufactured only by John McKellip, Taneystown, Md.

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

A MOST WONDERFUL CURE.

FROM SCROFULA AND ITS AWFUL HORRORS—A LIFE SAVED.

A Grand Old Lady Gives Her Experience.

Mrs. Thankful Oulia Ford lives in the beautiful village of Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich. This venerable and highly respected lady was born in the year 1812, the year of the great war, in Hebron, Washington Co., New York. She came to Michigan in 1840, the year of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." All her faculties are excellently preserved, and possessing a very retentive memory, her mind is full of interesting reminiscences of her early life, of the early days of the State of Michigan and the interesting and remarkable people she has met, and the stirring events of which she was a witness. But nothing in her varied and manifold recollections are more marvelous and worthy of attention than her experiences in the use of JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA. Mrs. Ford inherited a tendency and predisposition to scrofula, that terribly destructive blood taint which has cursed and is cursing the lives of thousands and marking thousands more as victims of the death angel. Transmitted from generation to generation, it is found in nearly every family in one form or another. It may make its appearance in dreadful running sores, in unsightly swellings in the neck or groin, or in eruptions of various forms. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may be known as catarrh in the head, or developing in the lungs it may be, and often is, the prime cause of consumption.

Speaking of her case, Mrs. Ford says: "I was troubled for many years with a bad skin disease. My arms and limbs would break out in a mass of sores, discharging yellow matter. My neck began to swell and became very unsightly in appearance. My body was covered with scrofulous eruptions. My eyes were also greatly inflamed and weakened, and they pained me very much. My blood was in a very bad condition and my head ached severely at frequent intervals, and I had no appetite. I had sores also in my ears. I was in a miserable condition, I had tried every remedy that had been recommended, and doctor after doctor had failed. One of the best physicians in the state told me I must die of scrofulous consumption, as internal abscesses were beginning to form. I at length was told of Dr. Johnston's Sarsaparilla, and his famous Sarsaparilla. I tried a bottle, more as an experiment than anything else, as I had no faith in it, and greatly to my agreeable surprise, I began to grow better. You can be sure I kept on taking it. I took a great many bottles. But I steadily improved until I became entirely well. All the sores healed up, all the bad symptoms disappeared. I gained perfect health, and I have never been troubled with scrofula since. Of course an old lady of 83 years is not a young woman, but I have had remarkably good health since then, and I firmly believe that JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA is the greatest blood purifier and the best medicine in the wide world, both for scrofula and as a spring medicine." This remarkably interesting old lady did not look to be more than sixty, and she repeated several times, "I believe my life was saved by JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA."

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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.

The RECORD gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with your neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the village, informs you as to local prices for farm products, the latest news of the year, and is a bright, newsy, welcome and indispensable weekly visitor to your home and fireside.

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

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Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL REINOLLAR, late of Carroll county deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1899.

WILLIAM M. REINOLLAR, Executor.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.

"A BASHFUL MAN,"

OR "How I Went Home with My First Girl."

Will cure Croup without fail.

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

THE ONE DAY COLD CURE.

Kermel's Chocolate Laxative Quinine, the "One Day Cold Cure."

WESTERN MARYLAND R. R.

MAIN LINE.

Schedule in effect November 20th, 1898.

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