





The Carroll Record.

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14th., 1901.

State and County Ballot.

For Comptroller. Democratic JOSHUA W. HERRING.

For Clerk of Court of Appeals. Prohibition WILLIAM KLEINLE, Republican THOMAS FARRAN, Democratic JOSEPH FRANK TURNER.

For House of Delegates. DR. HARRY F. BARR, Republican CHARLES J. H. GANTER, Republican JOSEPH L. HAINES, Republican J. THOMAS HARRIS, Republican.

For County Commissioner. GUSTAVUS A. BARNES, Republican THOMAS A. BARNES, Republican.

For County Treasurer. DR. J. H. T. EMBERT, Republican.

For County Surveyor. WILLIAM E. ROOP, Republican.

Responsibility for the Crime. The shooting of President McKinley...

The criminal—Czolgosz, or Neiman—is a confessed Anarchist...

After all, do we not permit too much freedom of another class?

Extremism, by contempt and lack of antagonism, of poisons, disease and crime, does not exterminate.

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sonal profit, and who have no respect for the American Sabbath...

It is true, that, within the negro race is found a preponderance of immorality and low-down shiftlessness...

For depth of villainy, however, for anarchists, fomenters of labor strikes, burglars, keepers of low dives, and tramps, one must look, in a large measure, to other races.

It is not a political issue in Maryland, on account of his character and habits...

not a menace to the state—any more than the criminally predisposed of any other race, nor is he any more numerous.

Negroes are not all bad and immoral, any more than the whites, and half-white foreigners, are all good.

The Assassin's Attack. For the third time in our history the hand of an assassin has been raised against the Chief Magistrate of the nation...

that comes home to every true American. What this shock there was mingled at first probably in nearly every mind a feeling of gloom and depression at the thought that with all our boasted civilization, progress and power we should apparently be little superior in respect to the safety of our Presidents to the monarchs and emperors of Europe...

On this point later.

In other words, it is not an American who has been guilty of this crime, and it was not an American motive which prompted him.

Both the criminal and the crime are of foreign birth, alien alike in character and inspiration, and whatever the lesson they teach, it is, happily, not that of national degeneracy.

Assassination is not an American trait. Even in the two previous cases in which political reasons inspired the assassins, their method was confessedly based on foreign models and was in imitation of examples repugnant both to American teachings and to our healthy and manly national character.

So that though, as we have said, the hand of the assassin has been raised for the third time in less than half a century against the nation's highest representative, we can feel that these mad and dreadful acts were not in any sense indicative of national sympathies or tendencies.

A fact made especially plain in the present instance by the avowal and the antecedents of the offender.—Balt. Sun.

Czolgosz's statement that he is an Anarchist serves to throw some light upon his act, yet it falls far short of an explanation.

It is difficult to imagine that one even so badly askew mentally as to become an Anarchist should imagine at this time that the killing of President McKinley would in any way help his cause.

A more crushing blow to liberty and popular rights could not possibly be dealt. A more blackening arraignment of his own cause could not be imagined.

This world has abounded only for the political guilt which finds its justification in murder.

Czolgosz, while clearly demoniacal, can hardly be sane.

Swift justice should be meted out to Czolgosz in such a way as to preclude any possibility of his being made a hero, even by the misguided body to which he professes to belong.

If he has accomplices, as has been hinted, that should be ascertained, and that should be demonstrated to all concerned that assassination in America is neither a pleasant nor a profitable business.

In the meantime the entire nation will join in praying and hoping that President McKinley may survive the effects of the would-be assassin's bullet.—Balt. News.

Swords, Uniforms and Flags. It seems that the British army is about to abolish the use of the sword by all officers not mounted, and this leads a critic to read the world a homily, not on implements of war, but upon the force of habit.

Since the dawn of civilization almost, the sword has been the accoutrement of the fighting man.

Indeed, swords were the best weapons known, but lost their importance upon the introduction of firearms.

Gunpowder revolutionized the world and made democracy possible.

It is perhaps noteworthy that America led off in the mission of abolishing the sword.

Our Indian fighters on the plains learned in short order that a six-shot or carbine was worth a wagonload of swords.

Once, when Custer was on the plains and the saber was still a regulation weapon for the cavalry, he unbelted every sabre in his regiment and stored them away.

It was Custer, too, by the way, who gave the Government a lesson in changing corralled horses for grassed McClellan trees when fighting Indians on the plains.

In our Spanish and Philippine wars, swords were unknown save on dress parade.

Furthermore, the bayonet is becoming an obsolete weapon, and the volunteer regiments in the Philippines are said to have sowed them along the marches because they were so much useless carriage.

The officers here usually leave their swords in camp and carry a stick or cane.

But, says the critic, "what is to become of the 'pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war' if armies are to be divested of everything showy?"

Brilliant uniforms are no longer worn in the field, even by soldiers on general campaign duty.

Line officers' sashes have disappeared, and epaulettes are seldom seen except on

the shoulders of militia officers. In the South African War the British officers even covered or discolored their buttons, and carried and used rifles, so that the Boers might not distinguish them from their men, yet they fought no less bravely nor were they less obeyed and respected by Tommy Atkins.

Gayly colored braid and cord is still worn by army musicians, but in action these useful persons are generally kept in the rear of the fighting line, where they are inconspicuous.

The "soul stirring drum" is held in light esteem by military economists, for the bugle is quite competent to take its place without neglect of the bugle's own special duties.

Many experienced soldiers believe that even regimental colors will never again be taken into action, for despite their sentimental significance and their service as a rallying point they are the favorite targets of the enemy's best marksmen, and so increase the chance of a regimental line being broken at its center.

They also lessen the fighting force of an army, for each color bearer is a carefully selected man, and deserving of better use than to be specially shot at while never being permitted to shoot. But, if all that is visibly attractive is to be banished from the armies, what will be the effect upon the classes from which recruits are obtained?

Probably fewer men will enlist through love of display, but this will mean fewer light headed youths to desert at the first opportunity.—Lancaster Examiner.

Can this be True? Cumberland, Md., Sept. 9.—An interview with Senator George L. Wellington, which appeared in the New York Sun several days ago, has attracted much comment here.

In a dispatch, Mr. Wellington was quoted as saying, when asked for an expression upon the attempted assassination of the President: "McKinley and I are enemies. He has been guilty of an unpardonable offense toward me. I cannot say anything good of him, and I do not think it is just the time to say anything bad. I despise the man. I have no use for him, and there is no reason for my saying anything. I am totally indifferent in the matter."

Senator Wellington did make the statement Friday evening as appeared in the New York Sun, when asked for an expression regarding the attempted assassination, but now he denies giving an interview.

When seen Friday evening he said he had nothing to say, and followed it up with the remarks that appeared in the Sun interview, which are altogether true, and were given by him as reasons why he had nothing to say.

Practically the same expressions were made by Senator Wellington to another correspondent who called upon him on a similar mission, and he has since given vent to expressions to outsiders entirely corroborative.—Balt. Herald.

Kansas' Great Wheat Harvest. All of the available men, and in many instances women and children were necessary to harvest the great wheat crop of Kansas, perhaps the greatest in the history of the State.

Harvesters, drawn by horses, traversed the great fields of golden grain preparing it for the threshing—a great machine driven by steam power, which turns out thousands of bushels of grain a day.

The headers, self-binders, and threshers are the chief machinery of harvest, and the sales of these are enormous each year.

As an addition to the machinery of wheat harvest, there has been recently introduced, from California, a great header and thresher combined, drawn by eight horses, cutting a swath four or five feet in width, and turning the heads of grain into a threshing machine. It finds a field of standing grain, and it leaves in its track a row of sacks of grain ready for the market.

In a dry season like this, such a machine would prove very successful in Kansas.

The wheat crop was supposed to yield one hundred millions of bushels this year, but the drought in some instances cut it short, until it will probably not be above ninety nor below eighty million bushels.

Probably ninety million bushels will be a fair estimate, and its value will not fall below \$50,000,000.

With the increased price of wheat, caused by the deficiency in other crops, the Kansas farmer has a good start on a summer's income, and can afford to lose in other directions without seriously impairing his resources.

The value of the wheat crop will be greater than that of the last, which amounted to \$41,074,144. People are talking of feeding wheat to stock instead of corn.

While it may be about as profitable, it probably will not be necessary, on account of the later forage and the amount of old and new corn.—From "Kansas After the Drought," by Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK Does a General Banking Business, Loans money on Real or Personal Security. Discovers Notes, Collections and Remittances promptly made. Interest paid on Time Deposits.

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J. M. BIRELY'S Palace of Music, FREDERICK, MD.

A recent visit to the above well-known Musical Instrument Importer convinces the writer that it is the leading establishment of the kind in this section of the state.

Mr. Birely handles all kinds of Pianos, Organs and Musical Merchandise, and makes sales on the guaranteed merits of each article purchased.

His terms are easy, and his prices are low, and you will see him, personally, or through one of his authorized agents, who you are sure to get exactly what you contract for.

His long-standing business has been built up on fair dealing—a fact which can best be attested on inquiry to those who have long known him as a business man, and to those who have seen him in his place of business, if you can; if not write to him for catalogue, explaining your needs, you run no risk when you deal at—

Birely's Palace of Music, FREDERICK, MD.

Closing Out! In order to run off my Swing Stock, I will sell Steel-frame Swings for \$8.00 cash; Wooden Ones for \$3.00. Extra charges for delivering.

If you want one, send in your order at once—for they must go.

L. K. BIRELY, Agent, MIDDLEBURG, MD.

YOUNG'S YES SIR! School Shoes must be strong. Our "Lucky School Shoe" at \$1.25 is made for hard wear, and we fit them carefully.

Lace Curtains, 98c. The usual One Dollar and fifty Cent quality—latest patterns. September price, 98c the pair.

Umbrellas, 98c. Ladies' imported Black Mercerized Silk Umbrella; new automatic runner, assorted handles, regular price \$1.25; Special Sept. price, 98c each.

Enamel Kettle, 25c. Seven-quart Preserving Kettle, 25c.

Filled Pencil Boxes, 5c.

School Bags, 10c. Assorted Styles.

F. M. YOUNT, Taneytown.

Just Received! D. H. ESSIG has just received a Fine Lot of Fresh Groceries, and also filled up his stock of Queensware and Johnson's Best Granite ware, with the latest style goods, including Fine China Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets of all kinds, etc.

Fine Salted Mackerel and Whitefish. Masons Glass Fruit Jars. New Salted Salmon, 10c pound.

Be sure to call and get prices; you will find them as low as the Lowest!

I will exchange Goods for Eggs, Bacon and Lard, and give you the Highest Market Price. Be sure and call to see me.

D. H. ESSIG, TANNEYTOWN, MD.

Two to One AND THE EMPIRE WINS!

Westminster, Md., Aug. 6, 1901. Mr. D. W. Garner, Agent for the EMPIRE Cream Separator, Taneytown, Md.

Dear Sir—I had been trying a De Laval Separator, Alpha Baby No. 1, for more than a week before you set in the EMPIRE. After you placed the EMPIRE and the De Laval agent heard of it, two of my special agents came to see me with an Alpha Baby No. 2, and they spent over a day trying to induce me to buy one of the De Laval machines. I had been using the EMPIRE for a couple of days and it was so much more simple than the De Laval and so much more easy to operate and clean that when you came around, it did not take me long to decide to make definite purchase of the EMPIRE and the De Laval agent had to take their two machines away.

I can cheerfully recommend to any one wanting a cream separator that they buy an EMPIRE, and make no mistake.

Yours truly, FRANCIS ORNDORFF.

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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.

Kills at McAleer's Station, P. R. R. office at Walkersville, Md. Respectfully yours, M. FRANK McALEER.

Reid's Harness Bazar Has always on hand a full line of all kinds of Hand & Machine-made Harness, Collars, etc.

Our Fine Hand-made Harness, is our specialty, and guarantee that our work will please the most fastidious.

A full line of the famous Cambell Lock-stitch Machine-made Harness, warranted not to rip.

FLYNETS. Don't forget that we have a full assortment of Apple, Huston and other makes. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices as low as the lowest. Call and see.

M. D. Reid, Near Railroad, New Windsor, Md.

THE SEASONS MOVE!

School Time is Nearly Here!

FOR SCHOOL SUPPLIES, Pencils, Pens, Tablets, Erasers, Writing Paper, School Companions, Etc., Etc.

CALL TO SEE US. Rob't S. McKinney, DRUGG IT, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Remember, that you can get anything in this line you may wish to have, at—

HULL'S CASH JEWELRY STORE. I have a large assortment in stock, and if I don't have what you want, I can get it for you—Right. Repairing of all kinds. Old Gold and Silver Bought.

Talking Machines, from \$5.00 up; also Records and Repairs.

Spectacles or Eye Glasses. When in need of these, remember that you can be served as well by your home people, as by strangers. Eyes Examined Free, by Dr. F. H. Seiss, Hull's Cash Jewelry Store, TANEYTOWN, MD.

A Big 100 cents' Worth of Goods, for ONE Dollar. That is what makes our Business Grow.

At the approach of Springtime, permit us to state that the Summer of 1901 will find us in better shape for business than we have ever been. Our Shoe and Dress Goods Departments are complete in every particular, and we feel that we are now in a position to do the stranger—as well as our many patrons—a world of good.

THE QUILTING PARTY season is now at hand—when in need of Fancy Prints, or Cotton, give us a call. We can furnish either at almost any price.

BARGAINS. A Great Reduction on Hats and Caps—Caps worth 25c to 35c are going at 19c. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and get our prices on—

Carpets, Oilcloths and Blinds.

GROCERIES. This department comprises the choicest Dried Fruits. We carry a full line of Canned Goods.

Lamps! Lamps! We are Sole Agents for the celebrated "Sun Vapor" Lamp. This Lamp will furnish the future light of the world. 10 Hours of daylight at midnight for one cent! Parlor and Church Chandeliers a specialty. Very cheap! Call for prices.

Very Respectfully, Reindollar, Hess & Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

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A full line of the famous Camb



# Our Home Circle.

Original articles solicited for this department on any subject connected with the home, whether of a social, domestic, decorative, or general character. Also articles pertaining to home improvements. Contributions must be received by the publishers no later than the 15th of each month, and to be guaranteed insertion the same week.

Letter to Dora and Pearl B.

(For the Home Circle.)  
 Thanking you both very much for your kind letter of the 10th, I will now try to answer them. You have such pleasant weather after the long hot summer, we have just gone through. Indeed, the great heat made life a burden, and I scarcely thought of writing, unless it was an actual necessity—certainly not as a pleasant duty for a pastime.  
 I suppose, like all the rest of us, my dear girls have been very busy during vacation, and now that schools are opening, you are ready to enter upon another year of strenuous and renewed strength and zeal for the battle. But just now I remember Dora told us she will have to spend a year out of school. Hope to go on and gain your strength, and will soon be quite well. You can learn a great deal at home, if you try and much that will be helpful to all, along life's pathway. Still I feel sorry if you if you cannot go to school, but hope you are so much better that you can do so. Please keep on telling us all the interesting news of her class life and I am sure it will be appreciated by many.  
 Also you might have something nice to tell us about your vacation. You have visited places of interest. I must tell you of a very nice little trip I had lately in company with a party of friends, some of whom went on a boat outing to the Ocean, and as the time to start came on my birthday, our folks thought it would be nice for me to go along and enjoy a week's holiday, and change of scene. We went to Ocean Grove, in New Jersey, and it is a lovely quiet place, with its religious assemblies, camp meetings and such like, making it a very desirable resort for folks, who do not care for fashionable life.  
 They have fine buildings in which hold services; the largest one holds about ten thousand people. It was full several times while we were there. The music was fine, so many different kinds of instruments, and the orchestra all, and two large Orchestras from New York with a most excellent leader; his name was Mr. Morgan. There was a little boy preacher there each night, the week we were there. He was said to be fifteen years old, but looked much younger. He certainly did very well. I heard many men who could not do as well as he did in the pulpit. His name is Jack Cook, from Manchester, England.  
 We all loved to see him, waving his ring back and forth; also enjoying the bathing when it was not too rough. There is always danger if one ventures too far out. Four little boys were drowned one day, but they were where we were; they were in Long Branch which is only a few miles away. We saw the spot one day, when we took a boat out, and through a lovely country; we saw so many beautiful homes with lovely graded lawns and fine flowers and shrubbery.  
 We came back through Long Branch and Elberon, where Garfield died twenty years ago, and saw the house; it is not a very nice place. Alen-hurst is another pretty place, also Deal Park, which is a new place just being built up; it is Norwood Park. They are building some fine large houses and making lakes and other attractions. They will be the coming resort for the rich folks in New York and Philadelphia. I would like to travel so much more—how I would like the shells and watched the fishermen on the long piers, but my letter is already too long, so I will say we all had a fine time, and were glad to get home safe. Please write soon to your old AUNT POLLY.

## Farm Sanitation

This is a time when every farmer who values life and health for self and family and wants to avoid the suffering and cost of illness, will think seriously about the best things to do to prevent sickness. A great many will, of course, ignore the subject, or on this subject or any other, because they simply won't get out of the rut they are used to running in. And yet many farmers, much to their regret, are not getting rid of every germ of disease that is communicable through the stomach. One of the worst of these is typhoid fever. But water should be so abundant as to afford also the greatest plenty for bathing. This is a thing that the great majority of people do not appreciate as an agent of health and comfort. A great many people are not aware that the skin is the most important organ of the body in getting rid of the poisonous waste matter that is being generated every moment of our lives.

Farm work is necessarily a dirty operation. In hot weather, when the sweat is pouring out and the dust flying, the body is soon covered with a sticky mass that will entirely clog the free action of the pores. Therefore every one who does hard work ought to take a good bath and put on clean clothes to sleep in—*Journal of Agriculture.*

## Advice to Our Girls.

An exchange thus writes of the modern young lady.  
 "A word to the young ladies. My pretty little dears you are no longer matrons but matrons in a pullet is fit to look after 14 chickens. The truth is, girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint, more kitchen and less parlor, more exercise and less loaf."

more making pudding and less piano, more frankness and less modesty, more breakfast and less bustle, like the bunion, bright eye, rosy cheeked, full breasted, bounding lass, who can't dress stockings, make her own brooms, mend trousers, command a regiment of pots and kettles, milk the cows, feed the pigs and shoot a wild duck as well as the Duchess of Marlborough and the Queen of Spain and be a lady with all in the drawing room.

But as for your panned moving, screwed up waists, pretty faces, music rendering, novel devouring, daughters of fashion and idleness, silk stockings and calico shifts, you wouldn't do for the future wives and mothers of America."

## How to be Cheerful.

The sovereign voluntary path to cheerfulness is no spontaneous cheerfulness but a logical result of only to look around cheerfully and to act and speak as if cheerfulness were ready there. If such conduct doesn't make life a pleasure, no amount of force that occasion can. So, to be brave, use an oil will to that end, and a courage it will very likely replace the fit of gloom. Again in order to feel kindly toward a person to whom we have been inimical the only way is more or less deliberately to smile, to forget the mental inquiries and to force ourselves to say sensible things. One hearty laugh together will bring enemies into a closer communication of heart than hours spent on both sides. In a way of mental distress with the mental demon of uncharitableness. To wrestle with a bad feeling, pin up your attention on it and keep it fastened in that position, where, as if we act as if from some better feeling, the old bad feeling soon feels its way like an Arab and silently steals away.

## FEEDING WHEAT.

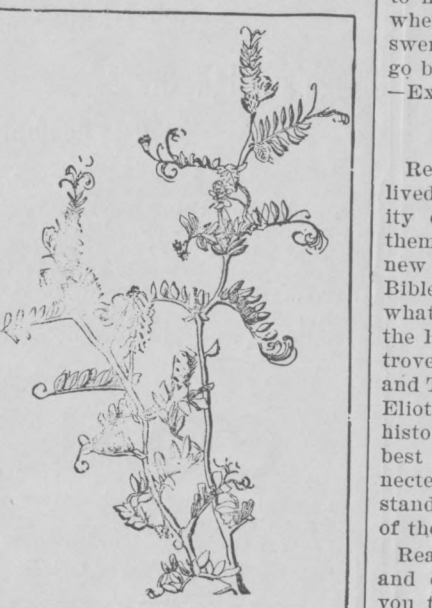
**Best Utilized in the Form of Meal.**  
*By F. W. Weston, Grain.*  
 A large production of wheat and a crop crop out by drought in many sections during the question of feeding wheat in the place of corn. J. T. Willard of the Kansas station finds from a study of the various kinds of wheat and corn fed in the form of meal are of equal value for feeding.

In feeding wheat satisfactorily a number of considerations must be kept in mind. Those of course that are common to all crops of corn there is much to be learned from the experience of corn growers and passing on undigested. Many farmers who regarded it as unprofitable to feed wheat whole found on grinding or grinding it that all difficulties disappeared. It is especially necessary when feeding wheat to men in animals with smaller mouths, there is less waste than with cattle, and some have observed a positive advantage with sheep in feeding it whole. This was due, however, to the greater consumption of whole grain than ground.

General wheat has an important advantage in feeding in that it is apt to form a gummy mass, which adheres to the teeth, making it difficult and disagreeable to handle by the animal. This fault has been the source of some of the opposition to feeding it and is best avoided by feeding it mixed with some other grain, such as corn, or with corn. Animals fed upon a mixture are also less liable to become cloyed than when fed on wheat alone.  
 In discussing the feeding value of wheat the general only has thus far been in mind. In this part of extreme corn of roughness it may not be amiss to suggest a word of suggestion that wheat straw is much better than nothing and that in all probability the farmers of the needs of their less fortunate fellow citizens and add to their own profits by preserving, baling and marketing their straw instead of burning it as usual.

## HAIRY VETCH.

**A Foreign Plant Now in the Fore-ground For Fall Sowing.**  
 Hairy vetch is so much in the agricultural foreground just now that the average farmer who has not seen the plant is a personal or biennial from western Asia and has given such



HAIRY VETCH.

fine promise in various parts of the United States as to elicit much approval. The seed is generally sown in drills, with some kind of grain to hold it upright.

It is recommended to sow in fall—August to middle of September—for winter and spring forage. If sown with rye and successfully grown, it will give excellent feed at a time when there is usually a shortage. Wheat and vetch also furnish good green fodder in spring.

## The Clinch Bug.

The Ohio experiment station is receiving letters indicating an extensive outbreak of clinch bugs in certain parts of the state. The following remedy, the formula of Professor Forbes of Illinois, is therefore offered:  
 "Dissolve one-half pound hard or soft soap in one gallon of water and heat to the boiling point. Remove from the stove and add two gallons of coal oil, churning the mixture with a good force pump for 15 minutes. When the emulsion is formed, it will look like butter-milk.  
 "To each quart of this emulsion add 15 quarts of water and apply to the corn in a spray, preferably before 10 a. m. or after 3 p. m. The bugs should be washed off so that they will float in the emulsion at the base of the plant. A teacupful to a bill is generally sufficient, but the quantity must vary with the number of bugs infesting the corn."  
 The progress of these bugs through a field may be obstructed by making a shallow V shaped trench with the corner of a hoe and filling it with coal tar to be renewed in two or three days. They may also be destroyed by plowing them under and harrowing and rolling.

## Agricultural Brevités.

Eggplant is one of the most delicious vegetables known. Gather the plants before they become seeding. Tan bark is a splendid thing to put in the apply to keep the grass and weeds

## CONCERNING SILAGE.

From growing up in front of the hives to better the bees, Nothing but the very earliest tobacco grown on light soil and especially treated for that purpose will produce anything desirable in domestic spotted tobacco, says a New England Home-stand correspondent.  
 From now till frost the battle with weeds should not cease.  
 In spraying potatoes with bordeaux fungous disease two or three sprayings are generally made at varying dates between July 1 and Sept. 1.

## CHEERED THE CENSOR.

**Row a Gallant Irish Regiment took an After Battle Scolding.**  
 The leading regiment of our column was the Fifty-third, commanded that day by Major Fayn, afterward General Sir William Fayn, a very fine regiment, who, being mostly Irishmen, were eager to meet their enemy. Meanwhile I received orders to cross the river by a ford and get round the enemy's right flank, and I had gone for that purpose and was crossing about a quarter of a mile lower down, when suddenly I heard loud cheering and a heavy musketry fire, and then I saw our troops gallantly advancing across the bridge to the assault.

It turned out to be the Fifty-third, who, tired of the delay under fire and it was whispered, hearing that Sir Colin had sent for his pet highlanders to take the bridge, took their bits between their teeth and without any further orders determined to rush the bridge themselves, and they accordingly did, and with great success. The enemy, once forced out of their position, showed but a poor, desultory fight and, as at Cawnpur, fell an easy prey to the cavalry, who, having crossed by the bridge and others, including myself, by the ford, fell on them and pursued them with such success that we captured every gun they had.

The Fifty-third were well pleased with themselves and the result of the fight they had so suddenly initiated, and were so pleased that they were annoyed with them and after the battle rated them soundly for their insubordination. But little did these wild Irishmen care. They had had their fight, and a real good one, so far as they were concerned, and as Sir Colin had included the speech of rebuke in his orders, they cheerily and bravely gave him three cheers, and three cheers more for General Mansfield, Sir Colin's chief of staff, who had formerly commanded their regiment, they quite upset the chief's equanimity, but at the same time cleared away his wrath.—"Old Memories."

## LINCOLN'S LOGIC.

**How Old Abe Learned to Tell When a Thing is Proved.**  
 A man who had heard Abraham Lincoln speak in Norwich, Conn., some time before he was nominated for president, was greatly impressed by the closely knit logic of the speech. Meeting him next day on a train he asked him how he acquired his wonderful logical powers and such acuteness in analysis.  
 Lincoln replied: "It was my terrible discouragement which did that for me. I was a young man, I went into a lawyer's business, and I was to prove things. I said to myself, 'Lincoln, when is a thing proved? That was a poser. What constitutes proof? Not evidence; that was not the point. Wherein consists the proof? I groaned over the question, and finally said to myself, 'Ah, Lincoln, you can't tell.' Then I thought what use is it for me to be in a law office if I can't tell when a thing is proved?"  
 "So I gave it up and went back home. Soon after I returned to the old log cabin I fell in with a copy of Euclid. It was not the slightest notion of what Euclid was, and I thought I would find out. I therefore began at the beginning, and before long I had gone through the old Euclid's geometry and could demonstrate every proposition in the book. Then in the spring when I had got through with it, I said to myself one day, 'Ah, do you know when a thing is proved?' and I answered, 'Yes, sir, I do. Then you may go back to the law shop; and I went.'—Exchange.

## What to Read.

Read the good old books that have lived and held their own by the vitality of matter and style that makes them standards. Don't read a lot of new books about the Bible. Read the Bible, and then you will understand what you may afterward read about the Bible. Read Shakespeare, not controversies on Shakespeare; read Scott and Thackeray and Dickens and George Eliot. Do not be content with a short history of literature that tells you their best works and makes a few disconnected extracts and tells you their standing and what you should think of them.  
 Read intelligently and with interest, and every book you read will guide you to the next that is good for you personally far better than a stranger mentor can do, who is often full of theories and prejudices or perhaps has got up a course of study as a "pot boiler" and has no real love of his subject.

## Consequences.

A woman threw a paper out on the roadside, and the consequences were a buggy ruined, a young horse spoiled, a child crippled for life.

## The Time to Cut Timber.

A good time, if not the best, to cut timber or fell trees is in midsummer, when the leaves are full grown. If the trees are cut from the 1st of June to the 1st of September and left two or three weeks until the green leaves are dried before cutting or splitting, the leaves will draw the sap from the body of the tree and thus quickly season the wood and prevent sap rot and worms. The 1st of August is one of the best times to deaden trees, says Field and Farm.

## Air Dried Swamp Muck.

Air dried swamp muck has a high value for the nitrogen it contains and its power to absorb and retain liquid excrement. It is best employed as a litter in conjunction with straw and can be mixed with manure in the barnyard to advantage.

## Ohio Boulevard Projected.

The owners of automobiles in Ohio constitute a new force in the good roads movement. There is a plan under way for the building of a boulevard from one end of the state to the other, touching the cities and largest towns.

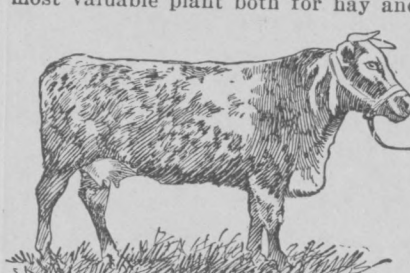
## Send for free sample.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE FISH LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. Send for free sample. SCOTT'S EMULSION, Chemists, 40 Pearl St., N.Y.



## CONCERNING SILAGE.

It has an important field of usefulness on the General Farm.  
 Corn, from the ease with which it can be converted into silage, is perhaps entitled to stand at the head of all forage plants for this purpose. The solid stems, flat leaf and proper ratio between its liquid and solid constituents seem to favor it for this work. The plant, however, is comparatively poor in protein.  
 Of the legumes clover is probably the most valuable plant both for hay and



A SLAVEY FIEF COW.

slilage. Its heavy yield, richness in protein and soil renovating qualities will command the attention of all progressive agriculturists. Clover, with the possible exception of alfalfa, can hardly be grown and placed in the silo at a lower cost than any other forage crop.  
 Vetch is another valuable legume. It will thrive in a greater variety of soils than clover and can be sown as a catch crop either in the spring or fall. It is very palatable to stock and about equal with clover in nutritive principles and adaptability for silage.  
 Alfalfa is also a good silage crop. This plant under favorable conditions will yield a crop representing perhaps a greater value per acre than any other forage crop grown. With the silo this crop can be made of inferior quality in the dairying and stock growing industry in semi-arid sections.  
 Field peas make a good silage crop. They are rich in protein, but stock do not relish them quite so well as clover and alfalfa. Some unsatisfactory results have followed attempts to make peas and vetch when grown with grain. While the grain will materially aid in holding the vetch and pea up, thus facilitating the harvesting of the crop, too large a proportion of grain is undesirable when the crop is to be ensiled. The hollow stems of the grain carry more or less air into the silo, which is thought to accelerate fermentation and consequent deterioration of the silage.  
 The best forage plants for silage are generally those with solid stems and which carry over 20 per cent of solid matter in their physical structure. Very succulent plants, such as clover, rape and immature corn, however, are also good, when carrying much less than 20 per cent of solid matter, are unsuited for silage.  
 Recorded results of a large number of experiments with silage warrants the conclusion that plants are in the best condition for silage when they are fairly well matured. Corn is seemingly in the best condition for the silo when the kernels are nicely glazed, just after the roasting ear stage.  
 The problem of sweet and sour silage continually comes up, and much the origin has been indiged in. That some silage is exceedingly sour is a well known fact, but the cause of this condition is not well known. Results obtained from experiments seem to indicate that there are at least two conditions which favor the development of organic acids in silage—i. e., immaturity of the plants and extreme compactness of the silage. A good example of the former is shown in immature corn silage.  
 Corn silage which though extremely dry, possessed an agreeable odor, and cows fed it with avidity. There were no appreciable harmful results from feeding this exceedingly sour silage. The period of feeding, however, was brief, extending over two weeks.  
 The first cut represents a dry Short-horn cow which from Jan. 1 to May 1

## CONCERNING SILAGE.

was fed daily, without grain, 40 pounds of clover silage and what mixed clover she would eat up clean. This cow not only retained her excellent condition on the above ration, but made a satisfactory gain in live weight.  
 The second cut represents Cotswold ewes which were taken off from rape and clover pasture Dec. 1, 1900, and put on clover silage, mixed hay and a light ration of grain. This was fed until March 15, 1901, when they were photographed. The illustrations are introduced simply to show that silage has an important field of usefulness on the general farm.—J. Withlycombe, Oregon Station.

## SHEEP FED ON SILAGE.

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## Can Only Be Judged by Careful

Every dairyman can tell which is a good dairy cow. She has a slim neck, sharp shoulders and a rough looking, wedge shaped body compared to the beef animal. She has broad, flat hind legs, while the beef animal has massive hams. It is in the udder we notice the greatest difference, that of the dairy cow's being large, broad and springy to the touch. There is also a great difference in the milk veins.  
 The average farmer and plenty of dairymen judge their cows by some peculiar quality besides those already mentioned, says H. R. Thatcher in Kansas Farmer. Some judge by the color of the milk, the rapidity with which the cream rises, the quantity she gives at a milking or the test she received at the creamery.  
 But can you judge dairy stock in this manner? Is it possible to pick out the best cows by simply looking at them. A noted dairyman, an expert in the estimation of all that knew him, was once tempted to try his judgment by an actual test. Carefully selecting his

## A GOOD DAIRY COW.

cows, he numbered them in the order that he thought they would stand the test. To his astonishment, the cow which he had placed fifth stood first, the second was fourth, the third his fourth, the fifth his first, and so on, everything mixed up. And, still more important, this prominent dairyman actually found that one-fourth of his herd was not paying for their feed. Such has been the experience of others, and it surely proves that you cannot tell a good cow by looking at her. The Babcock test and a pair of scales are the best judges of the points of a good dairy cow, although it takes a yearly record to do it.

## Horses' Sunbonnets.

The wearing of sunbonnets by horses in hot weather is by no means a modern invention. In an old Italian print, dated 1542, a gentleman is shown riding on horseback with an umbrella fixed over his own head and another over that of his horse. In Mexico horses are often protected by a small parasol over the head, and a horse similarly accommodated has lately been seen in Regent street. Unfortunately the headdress annoyed the conventional

# The Great Model Emporium Weekly Store News.

## Derr & Lamberd

### Head to Foot Outfitter

Watch for Our Advertisement next week! It will announce the winner in the contest for the

## \$50.00 in Gold!

**SCHOOL DAY OFFERINGS AND THE LAST DAY Of the Prize Contest.**

Only this one more day to secure votes for your friends. If there is any lady you would like to see get this splendid prize, buy what you want to-day and secure all the votes possible for her.

This is an opportune time to get school clothes, and fixings for the children.

Some splendid values are to be had to-day just when you need the goods.

## A Bargain in Canton Flannel, 5c.

Just a case—about 1,000 yards—of the very best Unbleached Canton Flannel we have ever sold for such a price; in fact, last season we got 7c for the same kind. Until this lot is gone we will say—

**69c yard. Only 5c Yard.**

## Boy's and Girls' Best School Shoes.

Good wearing, solid leather Shoes are very important for the school boy and girl of to-day. This Shoe store prides itself on the splendid line of School Shoes now here.

**For Girls:** Fine Dongola Lace and Button Shoes, with patent leather or kid tips, all sizes and comfort lasts. 6 to 8—85c. 8 to 11—\$1.00. 11 to 12—\$1.25.

**For Boys:** Good heavy Kangaroo Calf or Vici Kid Lace Shoes, made just like father's, and sure to wear. Sizes 9 to 13—\$1.25; \$1.50.

## Good Wearing School Stockings.

Nothing is more provoking than stockings that turn green, and go into holes with the first washing; here are stockings for the school children, with our guarantee back of them, which means they will wash perfectly, and wear better than many others we know of in the market.

**For Girls:** Fine Ribbed Fast Black and regular made in all sizes from 6 to 9; very unusual value at 15c pair.

**For Boys:** Extra heavy, Derby Seamless Hose, with double heel and knees, strictly fast black—sizes 7 to 10—really a good bargain at 15c a pair.

# DERR & LAMBERD, WESTMINSTER, MD.

## IN OLD FASHIONED LEECHING DAYS

They used to draw the poison from the blood by drawing the blood from the body. To-day the blood is cleansed in the body and the poison is drawn off by excretion. The leech has gone out of use. YAGER'S SARSAPARILLA WITH CELERY takes its place and does the work better.

You can readily tell when the blood is poisoned. There are hitches on the face, scales of scrofula on the scalp, the stomach is deranged, food fails to satisfy, listlessness takes the place of vigor, rheumatism racks the limbs, nerves are unstrung—these and other signs are unmistakable evidence that your blood needs the

## MODERN METHOD OF PURIFYING WITH YAGER'S Sarsaparilla with Celery

YAGER'S LINIMENT is for external application. It soothes pain—no matter what the cause—bruises, burns, cuts, stiff joints, rheumatism, ulcers. No pain in man or beast can remain where Yager's Liniment is applied. Sold in large bottles, 25 cents; four druggists'. Made by GILBERT BROS. & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

If your system shows any sign of weakness, don't dally with it for a moment—get this sure cure. We say sure, because all around you in this and neighboring states people are writing us telling of the wonderful work of Yager's Sarsaparilla with celery. Every day we receive testimony as to its efficacy. All druggists have Yager's Sarsaparilla with Celery in 50c. bottles. Get it to-day.

**Baltimore & Cumberland Valley R. R.**  
 Leave Hagerstown for Shippensburg and Intermediate Stations at 6:50 and 11:47 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Leave Shippensburg for Hagerstown and Intermediate Stations at 5:40 and 1:10 and 2:55 p. m.

**Trains via Altowald Cut-off.**  
 Leave Hagerstown for Chambersburg and Intermediate Stations at 3:15 p. m. Leave Chambersburg and Intermediate Stations at 7:45 p. m.

**Leave Rocky Ridge for Emmitsburg at 6:58 and 8:58 a. m. and 3:31 and 6:32 p. m. Leave Emmitsburg for Rocky Ridge at 7:10 and 10:00 a. m. and 5:50 and 8:50 p. m.**  
 Leave Bruceville for Frederick at 8:38, 9:26 and 10:04 a. m. and 3:22 and 6:30 p. m. Leave Bruceville for Columbia, Littlestown and Tanawagon at 8:11 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. Leave Frederick for Baltimore at 7:50 a. m. and 3:00 and 4:50 p. m.

**Connections at Cherry Run, Va. A.**  
 B. & O. Passenger trains leave Cherry Run for Cumberland and Intermediate points, daily at 8:50 a. m., Chicago Express, No. 5, daily at 1:10 p. m., Chicago Express, daily at 11:20 p. m.  
 Daily. All others daily, except Sunday.  
 J. M. Hood, Pres't and Gen'l Manager.  
 R. H. GRISWOLD, General Passenger Agent.

**Kansas Proposed Road Law.**  
 The coming fall a good roads law will be submitted to the voters of Kansas which proposes to levy a tax of not more than 2 mills on a dollar for a period of not less than five years upon all real, personal and mixed property.

**Mississippi Aroused.**  
 This year 47 counties in Mississippi have adopted the system of working roads by contract as mapped out in a bill passed at the last session of the legislature.

**Our Job Printing has a deservedly wide reputation. Why? Because it is always clean, first-class work. The proof that it is appreciated, and in demand, is the fact that we are always busy. We rarely solicit—the work simply comes.**



