

Uniontown.—A surprise party was given at R. J. Clark's, on last Friday

Miss Rhoda McAlister, who has been spending some time with her brother, in Baltimore, returned home on Sun-

Mr. Harvey Zentz, spent several days in Baltimore recently.
Mr. A. F. Drew, Mrs. J. D. Clark's

News was received on Wednesday

spending some time with Mr. Obadiah Fleagle's family, went to her sister's, near Taneytown, this week. Mr. Chas. Sittig spent some time

We are glad to see that Mr. Jos Englar, is able to be out again and visiting friends in town.

tera entertained the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stiteley, of Beaver Dam, and Mrs. Simmons, and Mrs.

was in town this week delivering crayon pictures. By his fair dealing he has made many friends in town.

snow, by which we hope they will be benefitted.

Last Sunday was a stay-at-home

for the next seven weeks. They base their belief on the fact of the gal which sprung up in the afternoon

that, notwithstanding, the severity of the storm, they were not detained from the bear hunt which they had

F. D., known as "The black lane," leading from the 'Squire's office to Bankers' Mill, would consult one

Saylor returned to his home in Waynesboro, on Tuesday.

Mr. Harvey Valentine still continues to improve, and the nurse from Baltimore returned home on Wednesday.

The storm of Sunday night did but little damage, blowing over some

Mrs. Milton Myers spent Wednesday with Mrs. Cora Leister. Edward Myers, wife and three children

Rev. J. B. Stonesifer will preach here Sunday afternoon, "A Historic

Saturday night the Carroll county reed band will be present to enliven the occasion. By all accounts it is

The Carroll Record.

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

Published every Saturday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1902.

A Personal Statement.

The Editor of the RECORD, having been relieved of his duties as Postmaster, expects to devote more care and time, hereafter, to the business affairs of this paper, and to look more closely after its interests in various ways. His work has heretofore been subject to so much interruption, and his time and thought so much required by important official duties, that it has been impossible to do the best that might have been done for the RECORD Company.

The managerial and book-keeping departments will be given much closer attention, as will also the job-printing business. But very few readers fully appreciate the difficulties of the position of Editor and manager of a newspaper. If they did, they would be less liberal with criticism, and likely more willing to offer their assistance, especially in reporting items of public general interest.

During the past four years, the Editor of this paper has done a vast amount of work, very frequently under serious difficulties, and at the cost of much personal sacrifice and physical discomfort. Some of this work has been very unsatisfactory to himself, and some, no doubt, to the readers and patrons of the RECORD. Therefore, it is with considerable relief, and pleasurable anticipation, that future work along this line offers the prospect of much greater freedom from other cares and responsibilities.

The Mortgage Tax Law.

The concern manifested by Mr. Wells, for the people, in his bill to repeal the law taxing mortgages, would be amusing if it was not so conspicuously entitled to be given another, and more correct, designation. His measure is alone in the interest of the mortgagee, and may be more exact to say, that, his efforts for the repeal of the present law, instead of in the direction of making it thoroughly effective, as it ought to be, is wholly in the interest of the money power.

There is no use in threshing over the general subject, but, a few sentences, we think, will cover the question of why mortgages should be taxed to the mortgagee. All capital at work should bear its proportionate share of taxation. The capitalist who invests \$10,000 in mortgages, has no more right to escape taxation than the man who invests the same sum in land, or merchandise, for profit.

The man of modest means must place his capital in active business of some kind—in sight of the tax collector—in order that he may make a living. The mortgage investor, who may or may not have investments of the same sort, at least has a surplus to invest, under cover, and has no proper legal or moral right to escape the payment of taxes on this surplus, of which he is the fortunate possessor.

Capital should be taxed, wherever invested, just as often as it is invested. The borrower on mortgage, must pay tax on the land or improvements covered by the mortgage, and it is right that he should—he is, presumably, making money out of the amount borrowed. The lender of the same—the mortgagee—should be taxed on it, because he too secures profit from the investment.

There is not, in our judgment, a single reason urged in Mr. Wells' bill which justifies the repeal of the law, unless, indeed, it is repealed and reenacted with clauses making the present law effective, and the mortgage tax clearly collectible from the mortgagee. He says the law "drives capital away from the state," "makes necessary all sorts of affidavits," "clouds the title of property," "that rich and poor alike" want the law repealed, that "not 10 per cent of the tax is collectible" and "that it increases the rate of interest" on borrowed money.

We do not admit the truthfulness of any of these conclusions except that the law is a failure as a revenue producer, but, this is the fault, not of the intent of the law, but of its faulty construction; and this, after, may properly be chargeable to the tax-dodging interests which aimed to kill the law when it was originally passed. We believe that public sentiment throughout the state is overwhelmingly in favor of mortgage taxation, and its clear and compulsory collection from the mortgagee. That the present law can be amended along this line, no sensible person doubts.

Pass the Compulsory Law.

The enemies of the public school system in general, are not now receiving much encouragement along the line of opposition to a measure favoring "compulsory education." Some of these most rabid opponents, have, for years, been venting their spleen through the columns of such newspapers as have been open to them, but, their influence now counts for little, as most people see the venom back of their labored arguments. "Compulsory education" is not a failure, where in operation, except in the assertions of the class above referred to. The careful reading of the measures now before the legislature will satisfy any but the most prejudiced that one or the other of them should become law in this state. That the state should furnish the means for an education, free to all,

and then have some conclude to rear their children in ignorance, thus producing a class of illiterate citizens and voters, is not to be tolerated. We might as well permit anarchy, at once.

No one favors compulsory attendance at some "public" school—such a law would be unjust for many reasons—but all should favor compulsory attendance at some recognized, legitimate, instruction, whether private school or tutor. It is certainly a most important matter that this instruction be in the English language, and in this, no doubt, rests the chief object of the compulsory feature. That any person who considers himself a true American citizen should oppose the objects of the compulsory law, almost passes comprehension; but, the word "considers" explains such instances—in reality, such persons are not that which they consider themselves to be.

Our Normal School Attacked.

Mr. Straus' characterization of the State Normal School as a "burlesque" and "sham" is a most unexpected one, and one which it will be difficult for him to support. We think Mr. Straus has weakened his otherwise praiseworthy efforts in the interests of the betterment of the state's public system of education, by going aside to say harsh things about the Normal school; besides, by so doing, he has aroused an opposition which would otherwise have been quiescent.

While this institution may not be up to the high standard set by other states, or to the point which Mr. Straus considers attainable, still, it has never heretofore been harshly criticized by men of known intellectual ability and high standing whose duty it has been to look after its affairs and report on them, and for this reason the general public will be slow to indorse and accept the verdict of Mr. Straus. In his zeal for the cause of education, we fear he has been the author of a serious mistake of judgment which comes at a most unfortunate time.

America in the Philippines.

Governor Taft has impressed not only Congress but the American people by his thorough grasp of the Filipino question and his clearly cut ideas as to the most effective policy to be followed out in the archipelago. The difficulty that was apparent between the civil and military departments in the islands has apparently been wiped out, and the pacification of the territory would seem to be dependent absolutely on the policy sustained by the national Government toward the commercial and industrial progress in the Filipino country.

And this means more than appears upon the surface, for the real salvation of the archipelago is dependent more than on any other one thing upon the amount of capital sent from this nation and the number of American citizens who shall go forth to exploit the hidden values of the larger islands among the trifling number of over 1400 that are grouped together in our most easterly possession. It is well, no doubt, to consider the future progress of Filipino industry in arranging the trade relations between the continent and the group of islands; but if the United States has decided to merely send soldiers to subdue, civilians to govern and teachers to instruct, into these lands, it will be hundreds of years before these slow-moving, although all-powerful, forces will produce a unity of advanced native industry that would be worthy of American sacrifice.

The great necessity of the Filipinos consists in the need of American blood—in the American merchant who shall domicile himself and become a part of the life of the archipelago. It will be, of course, required to guard against the carpet-bagger and his ilk, but the circumstances do not warrant his appearance. If the islands are to assume any great importance during the next 100 years, it will be only through an influx of Americans.

It is for the thousands of our own countrymen, who will extend American energy and ingenuity to the Philippines, that Congress must legislate, and it is this thought that should make our national legislators pause and refrain from eying the future business men of the Philippines in the cold and calculating light of foreign rivals in industry. There are only two courses to pursue—the one is to attract the more adventurous of our nation by making Filipino surroundings equal to those on the continent, the other to so fence in the islands from the mainland of our country that they will become the dumping grounds of the European surplus.—Balt. Herald.

Mr. Wheeler Got Rid of His Rheumatism.

"During the winter of 1898 I was so lame in my joints, in fact all over my body, that I could hardly hobble a rod, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. From the first application I began to get well, and was cured and have worked steadily all the year.—R. WHEELER, Northwood, N. Y. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Benefit of Snow.

Snow is not merely an inspiration for the poet and a means of enjoyment to the small boy with his sled or the big man with a fast horse, but is also a vast utilitarian product to country and city. To the farmer it is a warm blanket for wheat and grass, and more—it introduces into the soil one of the hardest things to get there—ammonia. Given plenty of snow without rain and freezes and the fields will look all right in the spring. In the city, snow is an emblem of purity and health in a deeper sense than is conveyed by its looks of milky whiteness. It is an evangel of good health, because it "holds down" millions of microbes and retards the growth of new ones. In our own old dirty and dusty city it does more than this. It spreads a moist blanket over the offenses of the street, preventing the wind from blowing the disease-laden particles into the air we breathe and through which we inhale at every moment something that may prove serious or fatal in time. That snow

is a purifier has been demonstrated by the tests made by the Chicago Board of Health. In that city on the 18th., before the snowfall, shallow glass dishes containing the usual preparation favorable to the growth of atmospheric germs were exposed to the air for three minutes in ten different localities. After seventy-two hours' incubation, the dishes showed an average of 630 colonies of growing germs, as high as 1,050 being found in one receptacle. On the 22nd., after the snowfall, the experiment was repeated, with the result that the average colonies from the same exposures numbered sixty-six, one receptacle containing as low as nineteen. As the snowfall on the 21st., was only equivalent to .28 of an inch of rain, it is reasonable to assume that under a continuous old fashioned New England snowfall Chicago air would be almost entirely free of atmospheric germs. The health authorities estimate that Chicago atmosphere was 90 per cent. purer the day after this light snowfall than it was before.

What is true of Chicago must be true of every city. Hence, we may say the more snow the merrier and the safer. In a sense, there was some foundation of truth in the old saying: "A green Christmas makes a fat graveyard." It is true that snow stops many kinds of work and places the poor who depend upon daily labor for bread in straitened circumstances; but take it all in all, the benefits of the "beautiful" out-number the evils. Three months sleighing would not hurt farmer or city.—Lancaster Examiner.

New Scheme for Dealing with Anarchists.

To outlawry and exclusion and exile for the man who has only spoken, of course the objection will be raised that the man has committed no crime, and that you are punishing him in advance. The gentle and industrious Chinaman has committed no crime; you exclude and exile him. President Roosevelt went so far in his message as to say: "No man...preaching anarchistic doctrines should be at large." Moreover, the objection illustrates the primitive ideas still prevailing regarding "crime." Of the many queer things that have been called crimes, all the way from celebrating the mass to kissing your wife on Sunday, there remains but a little residuum called crimes to-day, and they all have the common feature of being acts considered detrimental to the general good. Judged by this standard—the only one now generally accepted by sound authorities—the preaching of anarchy is a very serious crime, and legislation is rapidly recognizing it as such. But even pick up the gauntlet at length,—are you going to punish in advance? As reasonably ask: When you hear the snake rattle, are you going to wait for him to strike?

Of course there are many more arguments both ways than I have given, and many questions of detail, but if the main proposition is sound, the details can be adjusted. The scheme is not advanced as a cure-all, nor does it preclude the use of other remedies. At the worst, if it were good productive of more harm than good, as so many laws are, it could be repealed before it had done much damage.

To sum up, the suggestions advocated here are: 1. Exclusion of immigrants of avowed anarchistic sentiments. And I would exclude Kropotkin and Tolstoy as much more carefully than I would exclude "Jerry the Red" (or whatever the gentleman's name may be) as their vapors exceed their fellow prophet's in subtlety and eloquence. Kropotkin's lecture tour here was making anarchy respectable in the season preceding McKinley's assassination. There is much nonsense talked about the difficulty of exclusion. Of course it cannot be done perfectly, any more than any other human function can be; but the Berthelot system can make it worth doing as well as we can.

II. Taking the anarchist to his word,—obliterating his relation to the government so far as permitted by his unavoidable use of government facilities and by his power of self-defense, which power involves the reciprocal power of defense against him. To arrange the details of this proceeding,—the conditions of information, indictment, testimony, court findings, etc.,—is no easy task, but it is far from an impossible one.

III. The exile of all persons treated under II, who should continue recalcitrant after a reasonable time for profiting by the educational facilities of that treatment.

IV. For the exiled anarchist returning without permission, imprisonment for life.

V. For the anarchistic assassin (and he is as much the assassin if he tries and fails, as if he succeeds), the asylum.—From "The Treatment of Anarchism," by Henry Holt, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for February.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used. I am so much of a sufferer from it that I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy.—Mrs. J. A. MOORE, North Star, Mich. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Public Sale of Thoroughbred Poland-China Sows, to be held at Marsh Creek Stock Farm 1 mile south-west of Gettysburg, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1902, commencing at 1:30 o'clock, p. m.

—20 SOWS,—bred for Spring litters; among this offering are some Fat Stock of a few that are a little coarse, but all good, strong sows, bred by boys that will weigh 200 and 300 pounds. Also 4 young hogs, 5 to 10 months.

WM. M. BIGHAM'S SONS, GETTYSBURG, PA.

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The Beauté
\$2.00
WOMAN'S SHOE

is the greatest shoe on the market at the price. We are selling large quantities of them, and have yet to hear the first complaint.

Any lady who wants to secure lots of shoe value for a little money should

BUY THE "BEAUTÉ" SHOE

Call and see them, anyway. We are always glad to show goods.

February Specials.

Ladies' fur trimmed black felt house Slipper, 69c pair.

Cold Cream and Glycerine Toilet Soap, 2 cakes for 5c.

Good Laundry Soap, 2c per cake.

Decorated China Dessert Dishes, 5c each.

Porcelain Nest Eggs, 2c each.

Blue and white enameled Drinking Cup, 10c each.

Men's stylish black wool Hats, 25c each.

Glass Pickle Dish, assorted; while they last, 5c each.

New style nickel plated Cuspidor, 10c each.

Blue and white enameled 2 qt Milk Pan, 10c each.

Men's Gloves reduced from 50c to 25c pair.

Blue and white enameled 3 qt Coffee Pot, 30c each.

Muffin Pans, 8 in sheet, 10c.

Colored Crayons, 6 in box, 1c.

F. M. YOUNT,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

ONLY A WORD!

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

"If ladies be but young and fair, They have the gift to know it."

BUT LISTEN!

Since "Feathers make the bird," it is possible for all—even the most homely of women—to surpass the average, if they buy their wearing apparel—

Dresses, Waists, Shoes, etc.,

—AT—

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Our Dress Goods Department (from Calico to Silk) is complete in every particular. Prices to suit the people.

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BLANKETS!

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Good and Cheap!

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Cheep and Pure! Choice Butcher's Pepper. Don't fail to call and inspect our entire line, before purchasing elsewhere.

Very Respectfully,

Reindollar, Hess & Co.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

JOEL MYERS,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th. day of January, 1902, at which time and place they will be paid or otherwise lawfully disposed of.

Given under my hand and seal of said County, this 18th day of January, 1902.

MARY A. MYERS, Executrix.

NO. 3987 EQUIT.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Clara M. and Joseph I. Englar, administrators of Samuel Stoner, deceased.

Mortgages.

Tobias Keefe and Mary E. Keefe, his wife, Mortgagees.

ORDERED this 29th day of January, A. D. 1902, by the Circuit Court of Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the Special Auditor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 18th day of February next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in two successive issues, before the last named day, in some newspaper published in Carroll County.

J. S. HILLIGOSLE, Clerk.

True Copy: Test—J. S. HILLIGOSLE, Clerk. Feb 1-3t

J. S. MYERS, D. O. S. J. E. MYERS, D. O. S.

MYERS BROS., Surgeon Dentists,

NEW WINDSOR, MD.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Dental work—CROWN and BRIDGE work—SPECIALITY. Our office at New Windsor will be always open. At present, the following towns will be visited by us:

Woodshoro—Tuesday and Wednesday, each week.

Taneytown—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, each week.

Johnsville—1st and 3rd. Monday of each month.

Uniontown—2nd and 4th. Monday of each month.

7-13-1y

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Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Diamonds —OF ALL KINDS.—

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HULL'S CASH JEWELRY STORE

I have the largest assortment ever displayed in town, 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. P. H. Seiss.

Hull's Cash Jewelry Store,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

New Year Greeting!

We extend our best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, to our friends and patrons, and the dairying interests generally.

With the protection of honest butter from fraudulent competition, seemingly in sight, 1902 should be a most successful and prosperous year in dairying, when conducted along business-like lines. We trust it may prove so to every one. It was the

EMPIRE SEPARATOR

that furnished the cream for the Farm Dairy Butter that scored the highest at the Dairy Union held at York, Pa., December 4th—2nd, 1901.

Any one who may entrust to us, along the dairy line, will have our careful attention.

I handle a full line of—

Dairy Goods and Machinery.

Estimates furnished on application.

D. W. GARNER,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

State Agent for EMPIRE Separators.

Littlestown Carriage Works.

that furnished the cream for the Farm Dairy Butter that scored the highest at the Dairy Union held at York, Pa., December 4th—2nd, 1901.

Any one who may entrust to us, along the dairy line, will have our careful attention.

I handle a full line of—

Dairy Goods and Machinery.

Estimates furnished on application.

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GEORGE E. STONER, Proprietor,

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All stock has been inspected by State Entomologist, who certified to their freedom from disease.

The advantage in buying from Stoner's Nurseries, besides the certainty of getting healthy stock, is that the stock cultivated in this climate is more certain of growing and being true to name than stock bought at a distance, North, South or West.

All varieties of Fruit, Ornamental and Shade Trees; Berries and other Small Fruits; Roses and Flowers, Plants and Bulbs of all varieties. Prices on Application. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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I have furnished my store with a variety of

Fresh Groceries.

I have on hand a fine line of

QUEENSWARE,

100 piece Decorated Sets, ranging from \$8.00 and up. Johnson's Best White Granite ware, in which you can select your own combination. C. O. Ware on hand at all times.

9, 10 and 12-piece

Decorated Chamber Sets.

Glassware and Lamps.

All assortments and sizes. Knives, Forks and Spoons, Wood and Willow-ware. In this we have a full line and offer special inducements when full outfit is sold.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I am

Yours Respectfully,

D. H. ESSIG,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Cows Wanted!

I will pay the highest market price for Fresh Cows, Springers, Rotomans, Bulls and Fat Stock of all kinds; will also buy Fat Horses and Mules for southern market.

Horses and Mules on hand at all times for sale or exchange. Farmers having any of the above stock for sale will do well by dropping me a postal card, and I will be pleased to call and buy stock at any time.

Howard J. Spalding,

P. O. Box 125 Littlestown, Pa.

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This box may be had either with or without lock. Each carrier is furnished with a master key which will unlock any number of locks, but one patron cannot unlock the box of another. Boxes near a residence do not need locks.

The ENGLAR BOX, without lock, may be had from the patentee, together with bolts for its erection, at \$1.25 cash with order, expressage to be paid by purchaser, with lock, \$3.00. Or from either of the following agents, at a small advance over the above prices, who will deliver same to patrons in their respective neighborhoods:

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NATHAN ENGLAR, Linwood.
W. P. ENGLAR, Uniontown.

Write for Descriptive Circular.

P. B. ENGLAR, Patentee, - - - Taneytown, Md.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.

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TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

We receive Deposits subject to Check. Pay Interest on Time Deposits. Give Special Rates to Weekly and Monthly Depositors. Discount Business Notes. Make Loans on Approved Security. Collections Promptly Attended to.

Have Safety Deposit Vault for Valuable.

Legal Depository for Trust Funds.

Legally authorized to Accept Trusts of every description, as Receiver, Trustee, Administrator, Executor, Assignee or Guardian.

The Jericho Road.
(Published by request.)
If you had known
That down near Jericho a strong man lay,
Beaten and robbed, deserted, left for dead,
Would you too, needless, pass upon your way?
Could you sleep calmly on your own soft bed?
Would you be still?
If you had known
That Christ for human sympathy did yearn,
When in the garden of Gethsemane he prayed,
Would you, too, sleep and hear on his return
The mild reproach of his gentle voice convey?
Would you be still?
If you had known
An Oasis might rise at your command,
In the great desert of your daily life,
Make warm the heart, and energize the hand,
So weary with the long, unending strife,
Would you be still?
If you had known
The sweet pure gospel of the "Inasmuch,"
That tells you duty to the "least of these,"
And that a word of sympathy would touch
Heart-strings long silent, and arouse dormant
keys,
Would you be still?
If you had known
How small diversities make one man successful,
How slight an error makes one nobler fail,
How, at the moment that you might have no need,
One word alone from you might turn the scale,
Would you be still?
If you had known
That in the end the Master would require
That you a neighbor to your neighbor be,
That as a brother's keeper you inspire
The faith that needs no such such as this
Would you be still?
If you had known
That from your life never so small a rift,
A gleam, a beam, a light, a glance, could bring
Peace, joy and comfort, with its own uplift,
To one lone heart, and make the sad one sing,
Would you be still?
Leave it all with God. He surely knows
How oft our bosom to the storm is bared,
He knows it made the wildest storm that blows,
More desolate, for knowing no one cared,
And you were still.

NAVAL OFFICERS AS HOUSEWIVES.
How They Manage to Make Small Salaries Go a Long Way.
How naval officers with salaries varying from \$1,000 to \$3,500 manage to maintain a degree of style seems a deep mystery to the ordinary citizen. Not only must a naval officer keep himself supplied with the half dozen different uniforms specified by the government, but he must be able when ashore to present a decent appearance in civilian attire, must stop at good hotels, must associate with civilians of social position corresponding to his own, and if he has a wife and children he must maintain them in good style.
All this is made possible by that species of domestic communism known as co-operative housekeeping. The officers' mess aboard ship is an illustration of it. Each man in the combination contributes a certain sum for the purchase of supplies. If an officer is short of funds, he may draw two months' pay in advance. The common fund is placed in the hands of a steward chosen from the mess, and the supplies are purchased in bulk and at the lowest possible cost.
The caterer makes careful calculations, allowing for breakages and other losses, and adds a small percentage of profit and then retails his supplies at prices considerably below current rates ashore.
There are ordinary two officers' messes below decks aboard a United States ship, the wardroom mess and the steerage mess. The latter is for midshipmen and other juniors. The captain messes alone in staterooms, and if a vessel be a flagship the admiral may have his own separate table. The cost of living in the wardroom mess is from \$5 to \$10 a month, exclusive of wines and cigars. All transactions are on a credit system.
Whenever a bottle of wine or a cigar is ordered, the purchaser writes a "chit" of the amount. These chits are summed up at the end of the month, and payment is made either directly by the debtor or through the paymaster. No chit is given for meals, and each officer is entitled to take guests on board to breakfast or dinner as often as he will. At the end of the cruise the profits of the mess are divided pro rata among the members and if the ship goes out of commission whatever stock of stores is on hand is either auctioned off to the officers or sold to the mess of some other ship.—New York Herald.

CAUSE FOR REVERENCE.
The habit potatoes have of traveling incognito, frequently causes suffering where it is least expected. It is told of the Emperor Joseph II. that once while traveling in this fashion he put up at an inn kept by an Englishman. After eating a few slices of ham and a biscuit he went to bed. In the morning he found his bed empty and departed. A few hours after several of his suit arrived, and, hearing the rank of his host, the landlord appeared much troubled.
"Pshaw, man," said one, "Joseph is accustomed to such adventures and will think no more of it."
"But I shall," said mine host, "and never forgive myself for having had an emperor in my house and let him off for three and sixpence!"

SAVING HIS FEELINGS.
Edith—Forgive me, Bertha, but your husband plays the flute atrociously.
Bertha—I know, dear. But what can I do? He used to serenade me with that flute. If I tell him now that he is no player, he will think that my love is growing cold.
—Boston Transcript.

KICK A DOG
Kick a dog and he bites you.
He bites you and you kick him.
The more you kick the more he bites and the more he bites the more you kick. Each makes the other worse.
A thin body makes thin blood. Thin blood makes a thin body. Each makes the other worse. If there is going to be a change the help must come from outside.
Scott's Emulsion is the right help. It breaks up such a combination. First it sets the stomach right. Then it enriches the blood. That strengthens the body and it begins to grow new flesh.
A strong body makes rich blood and rich blood makes a strong body. Each makes the other better. This is the way Scott's Emulsion puts the thin body on its feet. Now it can get along by itself. No need of medicine.

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.
Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE,
409 Pearl St., New York,
N. Y., and all druggists.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

Oklahoma has \$250,000,000 of taxable property, and its public institutions are valued at \$12,000,000.
Malaria continues to be a greater scourge of the British army in India than any other fatal cause.
The department of fisheries is introducing in Nova Scotia waters the rainbow trout from British Columbia.
Arrests for drunkenness in 120 cities of the United States are said to aggregate 312,000 during the last fiscal year.
Vine culture and the production of vines has in recent years become an important industry in the republic of Chile.
Later census returns from remote districts will increase the population of the Dominion of Canada to about 5,500,000.
Throughout Africa the cow's horn is a favorite instrument, being used in connection with others on all festival occasions.
Cockfighting is no longer a legalized form of sport in Manila, the civil authorities having issued an order prohibiting it.
Manila is becoming a popular objective point for tourists from Australia, a distinction which it could not gain under Spanish rule.
The city of Spokane, Wash., has paid in recent years thousands of dollars for damages due to the fact that the city is situated on a fault line.
Russia's Asiatic possessions are three times as large as the British, but have only 25,000,000 people as compared with 297,000,000 under British rule.
Mortality among the colored people of Baltimore during 1900 was three times greater than among the whites.
Tuberculosis caused one-tenth of the deaths.
It has been found that acetylene gives at least four times the amount of lamplight that oil gas does, is free from tar compounds and is well adapted for printing.
In ten Irish counties there are advertised 667,000 acres of shootings, and the rental asked is \$7,885, or a trifle over 2 1/2 pence per acre. In most cases, too, there are mansions attached.
New Guinea is just now suffering from a visitation of whooping cough.
This is the first time that the malady has occurred there, and as usual in such cases it is spreading like wildfire.
Strong lights, with basins of petroleum below them, are now used in France to destroy night flying insects that injure vineyards. As many as 4,800 insects have been caught in a basin in one night.
Most people think that France is the gloaming country par excellence. Germany, however, has the largest number of concerns engaged in the making of leather gloves of any country in Europe, the number being over 1,100.
German physicians are applying a new remedy, leechine, to the cure of diseases which require treatment of the nerves and nutrition. Leechine and its compounds are said to have a tendency to increase weight and growth.
With 342,782 inhabitants San Francisco has 21,324 telephones. In other words, she has a telephone for every 16 inhabitants. Boston comes next. She has 500,000 inhabitants and 23,780 telephones, or a telephone for every 21 inhabitants.
In Germany there are 200,000 plants for the production of acetylene gas, and thirty-two cities light their streets with this gas. The production of calcium carbide is growing continually, the amount manufactured last year being 20,000 metric tons.
Columbia, S. C., has been following the example of several California cities by sprinkling certain of its streets with oil. It has been found by actual practice that it costs about \$36 per block and that it not only settles the dust, but makes a better road.
Between 40,000 and 50,000 women went annually through the prisons of England and Wales. Taking the figures for last year, it appears that 72 per cent had been previously convicted, 42 per cent five times and more and 15 per cent, about 7,000 women, twenty times or more.
The native sportsmen the hare birds fair to become extinct in France. The passenger boats from Folkestone take over daily supplies to Boulogne to make good the shortage of native animals. This is the first season that hares have been imported from England.
It is curious to note that sixteen out of the twenty-one English countries that occurred between William Rufus and Elizabeth, both inclusive, were held on Sunday. For each of the exceptions there was a special reason. After the days of the crusades, the day of the coronation took place on a Sunday.
Of 21,529,810 males of voting age in the United States 2,236,295 are illiterate. In other words, one possible voter out of nine is unable to read or write or to write if able to read. Nearly one-half of all the literate in the country are only able to read and about 45 per cent of all negroes of voting age are illiterate.
Over 8,000 women are employed in the various government offices in Washington, 2,044 of whom have entered the service after competitive examination. Nine hundred of them are paid salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year, the others being paid the compensation of ordinary clerks, \$600 to \$900 a year.
The city of St. Louis has added an other department to her city government. The smoke abatement department will fully control the work of the leading smoke consumers, but will, of course, recommend no one especially. As it is desired to abate the smoke nuisance by the time the world's fair is held there close attention will be paid to the ordinance.

A GATE WORTH TRYING.
A Correspondent Writes It to Close Itself and Stay Closed.
I send you the following sketch of a gate that will absolutely close itself and stay closed. Take any ordinary gate and attach hinges as shown (to be made from old wagon or buggy tire).

SELF-CLOSING GATE.
Just so the same will work easily on the post. Then attach a chain cable at brace A and also to post at B on reverse side from gate. By opening the gate the chain is wound around the post, raising the gate about eight inches. It will close by its own weight. The hinges are cheaply and easily made and attached, using only two small bolts on each. If people will adopt this hinge and method of securing a gate, they will have no further trouble by having gates left open. I have used three now for four years and have had no trouble. Before it was nearly impossible for me to keep them closed. The gate is suspended by the chain, and the brace at A is for the purpose of letting the weight come on all four slats and should be about 18 inches from the rear of the gate.—Cor. Farm and Ranch.

Something That will do you Good.
We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for colds, coughs, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with such good results in our families so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup.—Columbia (S. C.) Messenger. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

FOOLED THE COLONEL.
The Way Paddy Brannigan Outmaneuvered His Superior.
The colonel, or "Old Daddy," as he was usually called, had a habit of strolling round the camp at most unseasonable hours. Scutries had to be continually on the alert, for nothing would have given "Old Daddy" greater satisfaction than to have pounced on some luckless one who might think the midnight hours suitable for a quiet snooze.
Paddy Brannigan made that mistake once. There in the quiet moonlight he sat, all unconscious of the colonel's presence, his rifle laid against the tent, himself buried in slumber. Gently the rifle was lifted from its place. But some good angel awoke Paddy in time to see the colonel making his way to the guard tent. Paddy missed his rifle at once and followed the colonel with the caution of a prairie cat.
Outside the guard tent stood the wooden rack which held the rifles of the guard, and into it "Old Daddy" placed Paddy's rifle, himself entering the tent to call the sergeant in charge. This was Paddy's opportunity. He grabbed his rifle and was back at his post in an instant. The colonel brought the sergeant outside and ordered him to count the rifles.
"All correct, sir," said the sergeant.
"Nothing of the sort. There is an extra rifle there. That I am certain of, for I put it there myself."
"I beg your pardon, sir, but the number is quite correct," again replied the sergeant for generations has called the Frenchman "Johnny Crapaud," should find a basis of fact in his traditional accusation of toad eating.—Saturday Evening Post.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.
Begin life where you are.
Go to work earnestly and confidently.
Carefully look over what is to be done.
Keep a cool head and cultivate poise.
Do not be overcome by seeing mis takes.
Do as well as you can what lies nearest at hand.
Only weak people are cast down by apparent failures and blunders.
Scutries on our apparent mistakes help us clear more than our seeming success.
Errors are sometimes very expensive, but, then, again, they often save in the long run more than they cost.
Those who win in life's battles are those who win by being educational.
Meet your difficulties and problems calmly and with a belief that if you do your part they will be solved and overcome to the best way.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Twain and the Rivermen.
Mark Twain once told to a party of friends the following story on himself: On one occasion when he started on a trip down the Mississippi river on a small boat, he was advised never to answer the questions asked by rivermen on both banks and never to bandy words with them, as he would be sure always to come out second best. He followed the advice religiously, for a time, but one day he thought he would have a chance to get the better of a riverman who called out:
"Hey, that, what yer loaded with?"
"Jackasses. Don't you want to come aboard?" yelled back Twain.
"That's what I reckoned, seehn' as how they let the biggest donkey here on a trip down the river." Twain made a dive below as all the rivermen in the neighborhood set up a derisive laugh at his expense.

A Lucky Bargain.
It is said that a foreman stereotyper in a London printing works has had a curious windfall. Going to a sale of musical instruments, he purchased an old harpsichord for 20 shillings, because, having a hobby for fretwork, he fancied the wood of the front panel. When he got his purchase home, he dissected it. He then discovered that the harpsichord had a double back, and presently between the boards he found very old Bank of England notes, the total face value of which amounted to £30,000.
Absurdly Particular.
"Why did you resign from your club?" he asked.
"Oh, they were so absurdly particular," she replied.
"How?"
"Why, the chairman wouldn't let me talk just because some one else was talking—as if that made any difference."—Chicago Post.

Dangers of Modern Education.
Fond Mother—Oh, I am so glad you came in! I don't know what on earth all this baby.
Caller—Shall I run for the doctor.
Fond Mother—No, for an interpetor. His French nurse left suddenly today, and nobody can understand what he says.—Wave.

THE AGONY OF INDIGESTION
OF
HOW A VIRGINIA WOMAN WAS CURED.
Mrs. S. P. Thompson, of Rodolph, Va., suffered terribly with indigestion for years. Every mouthful of food seemed to weigh them every few weeks or months. When they reach maturity and show increasing signs of lagging in flesh making, send them to market. Do not keep them another week unless prices happen to be very low.

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SELECTIONS

THE HOBART MAUSOLEUM.

Final Resting Place Building For the Late Vice President.
The Hobart mausoleum, in Cedar Lawn cemetery, Paterson, N. J., is now well under way and will be completed during the winter.
It will be an imposing structure, twenty-six feet wide and forty-four deep, including the porticoes, front and rear. Its design is that of a Doric temple, simple and plain as can be, free from all ornamentation, solid and massive, a pure example of Greek architecture.
The structure will rise 22 feet 7 inches from the ground, and the material will be granite, from Barre, Vt. The front and rear roofs of the porticoes will be supported by four massive fluted columns of granite, the mausoleum being in the form of a double temple, with columns front and rear, modeled after the form of an amphitheater temple of the Grecian Doric order. The columns will be surmounted by Doric caps and will rise 12 1/2 feet from the base course of steps. Four wreaths will be carved on the front and rear of the frieze over the porticoes and two on each side. Otherwise the building will be entirely free of all carving.
The entrance will be through double bronze doors, and the interior will be lined with marble and will have floor and ceiling of the same material. The floor of the portico will be reached by three granite steps, this odd number being in keeping with the Greek ideas of architecture. The ancients held to the belief that the foot placed on the first step must also be the one placed on the temple floor. A study of old temples shows that they always carried out this idea by placing an odd number of steps leading to their temples.—Newark Call.

Hoptoads as an Edible.
A scandal has been caused in Paris by the discovery that the commercial supply of frogs' legs is largely adulterated in keeping with the Greek ideas of architecture. It appears that frog hunters who pursue the salubrious game in the swamps about Montmorency, Vincennes, Boulogne and other suitably moist neighborhoods have been unable to resist the temptation offered by so convenient and easily captured a relative as the everyday toad, the result being that a large percentage of the so-called frogs' legs sold in the French metropolises are said to be in reality toads' legs.
The expert in such matters is not easily deceived. He recognizes the hind legs of the undeniable frog by the whiteness of the flesh, those of the toad being yellowish. But everybody can not be expected to know the difference, and it is painful to think that the notion of the ignorant Englishman, who for generations has called the Frenchman "Johnny Crapaud," should find a basis of fact in his traditional accusation of toad eating.—Saturday Evening Post.

Useful Device For Tying Cattle.
An Ohio Farmer writes comments favorably on "the humane system of holding the record making cattle in their stalls at the Pan-American dairy. It is doubtless used by some dairymen.
Dr. Fralick of New York has conceived a fluid which he believes will prove successful in curing consumption. At a demonstration two patients in advanced stages of the disease were injected with the fluid. According to those who witnessed the experiment, the effect of the fluid on each patient was similar. The face flushed, as if there had been a rush of blood to the head; the pulse became stronger, the eyes brightened, and the fingers and toes became warm. This indicated, the doctor said, that the fluid had extended to the extreme parts of the body. The infusion made the patient perspire.

Dr. Fralick has been working on his cure for tuberculosis for eight years. He says in a recent interview:
"I have been experimenting with a fluid containing properties similar to those existing in the normal blood. This fluid contains compounds that destroy all known disease germs almost instantly, and while its action is antagonistic to objectionable organisms, at the same time it will intensify and increase the desired properties of the blood."
"This is the first time in the history of medicine that a material has been infused into the blood which contains compounds that antagonize the germs of disease. In fact, every capillary is flushed and every cell fed with a most potent and in every way desirable element to unnatural conditions."
Dr. Fralick says he is not prepared to present to divide the components of the fluid. In the demonstration he first bared the arm of the patient and laid open a vein. The fluid was then infused through a cannula. Sixteen ounces of the fluid at a temperature of 106 degrees were infused in each case.
Dr. Fralick says that when the fluid flows through the veins a compound forms and nascent oxygen is liberated. Two cancer patients, Dr. Fralick says, have been treated successfully with the fluid.

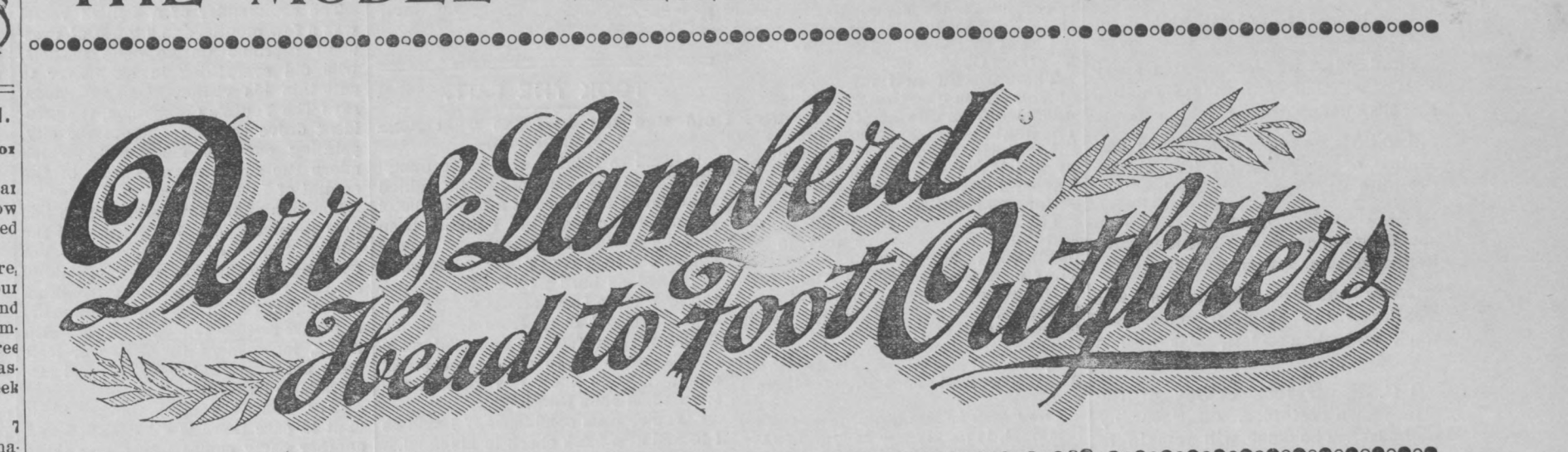
GAS MADE FROM AIR.
Claimed That Oxygen Process Will Revolutionize Metal Trades.
According to M. Raoul Pictet, the famous Swiss inventor, his latest discovery in regard to the manufacture of oxygen gas will revolutionize the metal trades of this country and indeed will have an important influence on most of our industries.
Briefly the invention consists of taking oxygen out of the atmospheric air by physical means and not by a chemical process, as at present. The inventor claims that by this process the cost of oxygen will be very much less than a farthing per cubic foot, which, compared with present prices, is in the proportion of farthings to shillings.
The process will be applied to metallurgy, chemistry, lighting and public health. For lighting purposes the oxygen will be mixed with water gas and it is said, will give a much better light at a much lower price. It has great heating properties and can be used for smelting all ores containing gold and other refractory ores. The process, it is said, will be much cheaper than any present one for sanitary purposes. The oxygen can be put into large rooms, schools, theaters, and so forth, and by this means the air will be rendered much purer.
If you have popularity, remember that it is easily lost.—Atchison Globe.

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THE MODEL WEEKLY STORE NEWS.



TO-DAY WE START OUR
ANNUAL
REMNANT SALE!

The extraordinary amount of merchandise sold during our January clearance and challenge Sales, gave us very little opportunity to work off our
Remnants and Odds and Ends,
but stock-taking, during the last week, has brought all these things to light—in consequence our Annual Remnant and Odds and End sale will be larger and more attractive than usual.
Spring goods are daily arriving and being placed on our shelves; hence other goods must be disposed of quickly and prices have been marked accordingly, which will mean a great saving to you on many wanted things.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IN THIS GREAT STORE
contributes to this sale, which will be of unusual interest. Goods have all been gathered in center of the store for easy choosing.
Yours to Serve,
DERR & LAMBERD,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

WESTERN MARYLAND R. R.
MAIN LINE.
Schedule in effect Sept. 22nd, 1901.
Read down STATIONS Read Up.
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