

The Carroll Record.

(NON-PARTISAN.)
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Md., by The Carroll Record Printing
and Publishing Company.

F. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND
CLASS MATTER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1902.

Our New Local Law?

The legislature will pass a bill re-
lating to the local affairs of Taney-
town, but not to a single individual
outside, except non-resident property
owners. It is simply the necessary
authority of the state enabling the
Commissioners of the town to pur-
chase, construct and own, a property
for the safe and convenient keeping
of its fire apparatus, and in which to
hold the regular meetings of the town
authorities.

Naturally, this law should be pub-
lished in the RECORD, in order that
all of our citizens may read and be-
come familiar with it. There is not
the slightest necessity for its publica-
tion in any other paper, and no rea-
son—except through the system of
political jobbery that is in force in
our state—why it will not be pub-
lished.

We have not the slightest idea that
the job will come our way. Our
charge for the work would be so in-
significant, that, whether we get it or
not, the financial consideration is
wholly unimportant. The non-parti-
san press of this state is not a strong
factor, and is wholly without organi-
zation, therefore, the idea of passing
measures for the purpose of prevent-
ing publishing steals, even in the
publication of local laws, probably
never enters the heads of our legisla-
tors.

Capitalists, or "Dead Broke."

The Vansville Farmer's Club, at its
last meeting, passed a resolution that
the "present law taxing mortgages,
should be repealed in the interest of
the farmers." Evidently, the farmers
of southern Maryland must have in-
terests antagonistic to those in the
northern portion of the state. They
must either be capitalists, or else so
heavily mortgaged, already, that
capital considers them a very low
grade lot for further investment.

In this section, where hundreds of
thousands of dollars are invested at
3 and 5 per cent, even 5 per cent
mortgages, with tax included, are con-
sidered very good investments, while
those bearing 6 per cent are eagerly
snapped up—always considering, of
course, that the property is worth the
loan. And, why should they not be?
A 6 per cent mortgage, less the tax,
nets the investor 5 1/2 per cent per
annum, while a 5 per cent one produces
over 4 1/2 per cent.

The conclusion, therefore, that
southern Maryland farmers are either
capitalists, or hopelessly in debt, is an
irresistible one, and in neither case
are they fit exponents of that which
is best for the whole state. We sus-
pect that it is the latter condition
which is true, and that the Vansville
Club is the cat's paw which is used to
rake the chestnuts out of the fire for
the capitalist monkey. We admit
that it is a bad plight for this class of
farmers to be in, but, that their con-
dition is entitled to influence legisla-
tion for the rest of the state—to raise
the taxes of other sections—is wholly
absurd.

As an offset to the action of this
club, our Carroll county clubs ought
to take the other side, which we firm-
ly believe to be the right side, and in-
sist that all capital at work, be taxed,
with the object in view of raising
more money from taxation, thus re-
ducing the rate to all, equitably. It
is sheer folly to complain that farm
property is taxed too high, and at the
same time favor the abolishment of
the mortgage tax, which would close
a source of revenue, and place fur-
ther off the possibility of a decreased
tax rate on farms and other property.

Division of Negro Vote.

The negro press of the country
seems to be harping on the idea of
"dividing the vote" of the race, for the
reason that they think they do not
get from the republican party the
consideration—in the way of political
rewards—to which they are entitled.
THE RECORD cannot speak for the re-
publican party, but, it has a creed of
its own which says that the offices
should go to those best qualified, in
the dominant party. If negroes vote
the republican ticket solely because
of the loaves and fishes they expect to
get, truly there does not seem to be
any good reasons why they should
not "divide."

Offices would not be more plentiful
on the other side of the fence, that's
sure, but the colored brethren would
be relieved of the awful suspense of
continuously wanting something, and
not getting it, while republican lead-
ers would be relieved of the charges
of ingratitude, on the same score.
Our creed goes so far as to say that if
a negro, in a certain community, is
the brightest and best man in the re-
publican party in that community,
and that party is in power, then he
ought to have the highest position
within the gift of the party. Let
merit receive the reward.

That a Negro, Irishman or Dutch-
man, should be given a "fat job," be-
cause of his nationality alone, is not
on our list of permissible political
events. On the whole, we think it
would be just the thing for both the
Negro and the republican party if he
would "divide up" in the way of his
rights of citizenship. It would do
the democratic party good, too, for
less time would then be spent—and

less money too—in trying to invent
schemes for preventing illiterates
(negro illiterates only) from voting.

On the whole, we conclude that the
negro could in no way popularize
himself more rapidly with the whole
community than by doing the very thing,
voluntarily, now spoken of, threaten-
ingly. For general application, when-
ever a race, class or party, concludes
that it is necessary for the rising and
setting of the sun of good govern-
ment, to be within its own ranks, it is
high time for a "dividing up," as it
is a pretty sure indication of the scrip-
tural "whited sepulchres." By all
means, let us have much more of an
independent thought and action in po-
litics.

Fire Losses and Legislation.

The present effort being made in
the legislature, aimed to increase the
amount of losses to be paid by Fire
Insurance Companies, comes at a very
inopportune time, following a series
of bad years for the general insurance
business. Discussing the large num-
ber of fires that have already occurred
since the first of the present year,
Bradstreet's says:

"There is, of course, a general feel-
ing that the insurance companies of
the country have suffered a series of
bad blows, which, coming after sever-
al years of heavy losses, are bound to
be reflected in further withdrawals of
weakened companies. If, indeed, a
general and heavy advance in rates is
not imminent."

The bill now before our legislature,
bears the ear marks of somebody's
personal grievance, rather than the
recommendation of a change in meth-
ods for the better protection of insur-
ers. We venture the assertion that in
fully 90 per cent of the adjustments
of fire losses, policy holders have no
real cause of complaint, under present
policy forms and adjustment meth-
ods, but that in a very large percent-
age of cases, actual advantage, of one
sort or another, accrues to the policy
holder after a loss.

Insurance Companies are in busi-
ness on much the same basis as other
companies, or firms, and on their prop-
erty depends the measure of their suc-
cess. The assumption that they are
always on the lookout for opportuni-
ties to evade their just responsibil-
ities, is wholly untrue, both in fact
and in practice, and no law based on
such premises should be enacted.

The real legislation needed in re-
lation to insurance is in the line of
making prosecutions and convictions
for arson less difficult, and in the edu-
cation of public sentiment, which
leads to the findings of juries, away
from the idea that "beating the Com-
pany" is a perfectly legitimate busi-
ness, even though the side of the as-
sured is not only "scaly," but abso-
lutely a clear case of profit.

Taft's Plan for Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Governor
Taft, in his testimony before the Sen-
ate Committee on the Philippines,
stated that, more succinctly than
he has heretofore done, his theory—
which is, he said, also the theory of
the Philippine Commission—as to
what Congress should do in the way
of supplying the Philippine people
with a form of government.

His plan is first to give the people
a qualified suffrage, with a gradual
growth in popular government, which
should be enlarged through education
in the English language and in Amer-
ican institutions. Second, to institute
within a reasonably short time a local
legislature, to consist of two bodies—
one to be chosen by vote, and the
other to be appointed. Third, to per-
mit the islands to send two or three
representatives to Washington.

In reply to questions, Governor
Taft said he agreed with General
Funston that the establishment of a
popular assembly would give op-
portunity to demagogues to stir up
the people, but that he did not in-
clude in this designation all persons
who are opposed to American control.
There are, he said, many men in the
islands who conscientiously oppose
the domination of the United States.

To grant independence would, he
thought, have the effect of consigning
the 90 per cent of uneducated people
in the islands to the same servile po-
sition they held under Spanish rule.
He intimated that there should be
a declaration on the part of the United
States of its intention to hold the is-
lands indefinitely with the under-
standing that when they are suitable
for such a condition they may be
given a quasi-independence. Such a
pronouncement by this country would
be welcomed by many and would do
much good.

Many of the common people do not,
he said, know the difference between
independence and dependence, and
many of the better informed have not
followed the agitation for independ-
ence to its last analysis. Some of the
agitators seem, he said, to count upon
a protectorate by the United States.
If the Government of the islands
should now be turned over to the
islanders themselves there would be
nothing less than an absolute oligar-
chy, they having no idea of civil
government.

"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 in my family.
I have not words to express my con-
fidence in this Remedy.—Mrs. J. A.
McKinney, North Star, Md. For sale
by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taney-
town, Md.

Insurance Companies Hard Hit.
It is said that about one hundred
insurance companies will be losers
from the Paterson fire to an aggregate
amount of not less than five million
dollars. The calculation is that twenty
of them will be required to pay
\$100,000 each. Another twenty will
be required to pay \$50,000. There are
believed to be twenty-five companies
which will be \$20,000 poorer all around
while the remaining \$200,000 will be
divided among the other twenty-five
institutions represented.

The blow at an interest which has
not as whole been prosperous for a
long time past, is a heavy one. It is a
notorious fact that there has been no
money in fire insurance in recent

years. Some companies have been
driven out of business. Others have
reduced or suspended their dividends,
while those which have continued to
distribute profits among their stock-
holders at anything like the old rate
have only been enabled to do so be-
cause when they were prosperous
they invested their surplus in securi-
ties which have greatly increased in
value with the enormous development
which has occurred in the business
and resources of the country.

This terribly destructive conflagra-
tion at Paterson is only the latest of
a number of similar disasters in which
property for which fire insurance com-
panies have made themselves respon-
sible has been destroyed to the extent
of millions of dollars. The loss which
the country suffers every year from
fire is enormous. It materially exceeds
one hundred million dollars, and it
shows a disquieting and not easily ex-
plained tendency to increase. Of
course, it is so much waste, for while
the insurance companies indemnify
their policy holders, that does not
alter the fact that the realized wealth
of the country has been diminished
to the extent of the value of the prop-
erty destroyed.

This is a situation which cannot be
seriously considered without grave
concern. Evidently there is something
wrong somewhere, something which
urgently calls for a remedy, but what
it is that is wrong, or just what form
the remedy should assume are points
upon which it is very difficult to reach
any certain conclusion. The fact that
the insurance business is being con-
ducted at a loss is in itself an indica-
tion that in some way it is not being
done on a sound and scientific basis.
Just where the fault lies is for the in-
surance managers to determine, but
it is safe to say that a business which
does not produce a profit is either a
business which is not being compet-
ently managed or one for which there
is no public need.

The latter alternative is surely not
applicable to the fire insurance busi-
ness, for the public has need of that,
although whether fire insurance is or
is not, beneficial to the country on the
whole is a question upon which there
is room for two opinions. That there
would be fewer fires if there were no
fire insurance is a proposition which
hardly admits of doubt. The fact
that they have a fire insurance policy
tends to make men careless. It some-
times makes them criminal.—Phila-
delphia Inquirer.

War Taxes and Tariffs.

The bill repealing the war taxes
was passed on Monday by the House
of Representatives. There was no
discussion of the merits of the pro-
posed legislation, the rule adopted by
the majority imposing such extraor-
dinary limitations upon the debate
that the minority asked that the bill
be passed at once. The rule was re-
ported for the purpose of preventing
a general discussion of the tariff ques-
tion. Representative Babcock, of
Wisconsin, a republican who has de-
veloped decided views about tariff re-
form, notified his republican col-
leagues that while he would not pro-
pose a tariff amendment to the tax
repeal bill, he would at the earliest
opportunity press his measure to
amend the steel schedule. Mr. Bab-
cock is apparently determined to
force this question upon the House,
and it remains to be seen whether his
fellow-republicans will employ the
rules to gag him when he undertakes
to speak on a topic that is distasteful
to them.—Sun.

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-
round, 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
since 1898. I have since bought a
Northwood, N. Y. For sale by R.
McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Stoves and Ranges

I wish to inform the public that I have
received my Spring Stock of Cook Stoves and
Ranges, of the most beautiful design and
quality. Notwithstanding the fact of ad-
vance in casting, I am in a position to sell
at the lowest possible figures.

"Valley Queen."
Is a beautiful Cook Stove, perfect in con-
struction. Thousands in use. I warrant the
"Valley Queen" to bake, roast and work
in every particular.

"Rock Irving" Range.

This Range is beautiful in design, hand-
some and elegantly ornamented with
nickel work, perfect in construction, and
guaranteed to give satisfaction.

If you are in need of a Stove, do not fail to
give me a call, and be convinced that my
prices are as low as the lowest.

Yours Respectfully,

NATHAN ANGEL,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

OF

The Birnie Trust Co.,

at the close of business, Feb. 8, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted.....\$176,388.37

Cash.....29,571.70

Real Estate, Furniture & Fixtures.....10,745.50

Overdrafts.....1,258.94

Bonds and Stocks.....109,588.95

Due from banks.....23,887.74

Total.....\$321,050.62

LIABILITIES.

Deposits subject to check.....\$56,307.70

Special deposits.....29,571.70

Capital Stock.....25,000.00

Undivided Profits.....4,083.57

Premium Account.....1,428.25

Due to banks.....7,127.21

Total.....\$121,050.62

I, Geo. H. Birnie, Cashier of the above
named Trust Company, do solemnly swear
that the above Statement is true to the best
of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
12th day of February, 1902.

JOHN H. DIFFENDAL, J. P.

Correct—Attest:

Geo. W. WILLY,
Edw. E. REINDOLLAR,
Harvey E. WEAUT.

Directors.

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

MYERS BROS., Surgeon Dentists,

NEW WINDSOR, MD.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Dental
Work—CROWN and BRIDGE work a SPE-
CIALTY. Our office at New Windsor will be
always open. At present, the following
towns will be visited by us:
Woodbury—Tuesday and Wednesday, each
week.
Taneytown—Thursday, Friday and 1 Satur-
day, each week.
Jonestown—1st and 3rd, Monday of each
month.
Unklesville—2nd and 4th, Monday of each
month.

1-13-1y

...YOUNT'S...

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 Toi-
let 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 nickle 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, 39c 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 sur-
pass the average, if they buy
their wearing apparel—

Dresses, Waists, Shoes, etc.,

AT

Reindollar, Hess & Co's.

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

UNDERWEAR.

We make Underwear a specialty—
carry no shoddy.

BLANKETS!
Hats—Boots—Shoes!
Carpets and Oilcloth!
Good and Cheap!

Gloves and Mitts,
at all prices, and to fit any hands!

GROCERIES.

Cheap and Pure! Choice Butcher's
Pepper. Don't fail to call and in-
spect our entire line, before
purchasing elsewhere.

Very Respectfully,

Reindollar, Hess & Co.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

J. M. BIRELY'S

Palace of Music,

FREDERICK, MD.

A recent visit to the above well-
known Musical Instrument Empori-
um convinces the writer that it is the
best 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, to responsible parties, and if you
will see him, personally, or through
one of his authorized agents, 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 in reality
to those who have long known him as
a business man, and to those who
have dealt with him. Visit his place
of business, if you can; if not write to
him for catalogues, explaining your
needs. You run no risk when you
deal at his.

Birely's Palace of Music,

2-21-FREDERICK, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber
has obtained from the Orphan's Court of
Carroll county, in Md., letters of adminis-
tration upon the estate of

THOMAS KEEFER.

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the deceased are her-
eby warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to
the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of
August, 1902; they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of
February, 1902.

SARAH J. KEEFER,
WALTER B. KEEFER,
Administrators.

1-13-1y

If You Want All the

News, Subscribe for

The Carroll Record.

1-13-1y

M'KINNEY
SELLS
Drugs
and
Medicines.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Jewelry,

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

Remember, that you can get any-
thing in this line you may wish to
have, at—

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. F. H. Seiss.
Hull's Cash Jewelry Store,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

IMPROVED EMPIRE
Cream Separators

ARE THE BEST.

We can boast justly that more Empire
Separators were sold
during the past five
years within a radi-
us of 50 miles of
Taneytown (the best
private dairy sec-
tion of the state)
than all others com-
bined. After repeat-
ed contests will all
makes worthy the
name, over 600 were
sold in said section
alone.

Testimonials.

We can now furnish more testi-
monials than there are people living
in Taneytown, Md. Think of it: an
army of Empire users of over 500,000,
since 1894, if but one of these
users would sell but a single machine
during the coming year, just think
where it will put the number of Em-
pire machines. A proof of the Em-
pire's merits is a trial thereof.

D. W. GARNER,
General Agent,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Also Agent for the Philadelphia
Round Silo, with a continuous open
front. Now is the time to talk Silo!
Do not wait until you want to fill them.
I shall be pleased to furnish estimates
on same.—D. W. GARNER.

Excentrics of Mortgagee's Sale

HOUSE AND LOT

16 Acres of Unimproved Land in
Uniontown District, Carroll Coun-
ty, Maryland.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a
mortgage from William Martin to Edwin G.
Gilbert, late of Carroll county, deceased,
the undersigned as excentric of said deceased,
will sell at public sale on the premises, sit-
uated at Bark Hill on the road leading from
Uniontown to Union Bridge, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 7th, 1902,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., 1st—A House and Lot
containing about ONE ACRE OF
LAND, more or less, situated in
the village of Bark Hill and ad-
joining the lands of Calvin Hann
and David W. Wain. The house is a 2-story
frame, with attic and cellar. There is also a

What also Proved to be an affair of the Heart.

For the Record—by Lida Wood.

PART II.

Why did Lida Mayer give to John Winston, without solicitation, apparent appreciation of this familiar manner, while Dr. Nelson, after two years of tireless efforts, and the employment of all the arts he knew, could not wrest from her, such grace? She was not wooing him—nothing was more foreign to her mind—as John later found.

She had looked upon that erect carriage, and into those lustrous eyes; her quick intuition told her, "here is a man any woman may trust, a rare spirit—one among a thousand. You may give him liberty, and he will never become too familiar. He will not be as a suitor, all devotion and attention, and in wedded life all negligence and coldness. His evening will be spent at the fireside, rather than at the club or store. The honey-moon with him will extend from the altar to the grave, his tenderness and quiet reverence for the woman of his heart will mark the acme of human love."

What he needed now, and Lida's quick eye detected this, was his heart made susceptible to woman's influence, her charms, and her society; this she sought to do, by making Lida's ways in social life, and her friends to vex her with many troublesome questions. When she could not, or would not, explain, she had an ever ready expression that left them none the wiser.

Dr. Nelson called one evening to take Lida for a drive down the valley. John, who was about to leave, turned his horse to the gate, and stood admiring the fine animal, as they were getting in. Taking the lines, Nelson scornfully threw at him a look of contempt, which he silently, but equally scornfully, ground under his heel into the earth. Lida smiled and waved her hand, as she said, "It is too bad, Dr. Nelson is spoiling our evening talk."

The scorn on John's face disappeared. "Miss Mayer, why do you persist in talking in that manner to that plebeian? You will make him hold enough to aspire to your company."

"Oh, that's an affair of the heart," Dr. Nelson had heard that remark before, he knew it meant, "I won't explain." For some days after, he gave that case of heart affection more careful study than all the patients on his list.

One day, near the close of the summer vacation, John was sent away with the team for the day. In his absence, Lida was unexpectedly called to Leighton. John gave no visible sign that he was either glad, or sorry, that she was gone. Soon, like on the farm, he fell again into the hum-drum fashion of other days. When John's year was up, Mr. Winston offered to increase his wages twenty-five dollars and he hired for another year. The usual routine of the country doctor's spring months. The schools closed the last of June, and early in July, Lida was at Mr. Winston's for her second summer.

"Well, your old tormentor is here again," was Lida's easy greeting, as John came in at noon on the day of her arrival.

"I am glad to see you, Miss Lida," Lida was taken by surprise at this unexpected demonstration of pleasure at her return, but continued saucily, "Glad to see me, eh? I'm not glad to see you. I'm cross at you! To think you never asked once about me! What a charming—I mean alarming—lack of anxiety you have shown as to my welfare! I guess you thought you were being good; I thought you had forgotten there is such a person as Lida Mayer."

"I have thought a great deal about you, Miss Lida," said John quietly. Now it was Lida's turn to be embarrassed. This was not unexpected. Happily, something in Lida's speech excited the risibilities of Tim Hill, the colored boy, eating in another room, and attention was withdrawn from Lida.

"What's wrong, Tim?" called Mr. Winston.

"Oh, nothing, only a yellow-jacket bite a fly." But, after dinner, when Tim peeped from the wood-shed and saw Lida alone on the porch, he came tearing across the yard to her as though the yellow-jackets were fighting him.

"Don't tell John, Miss Lida, but I see he do think a lot of you. He has been talking to hisself about you, about you, and last winter when we hauled grain to Leighton, he always drive a mile further, just to get to your school."

"What made him do that, Tim," said Lida, smiling at the boy's earnestness?

"Dunno, speche want to see your purty face!"

Lida slipped a coin into Tim's hand. "Don't tell any one you have spoken to me of this."

"I won't. Don't tell on me, Miss Lida. Mebbe I hear something else to tell you, for he will talk a lot since you are here." And the boy's eyes shined with delight over the piece of money.

"No, thank you, Tim, you must not."

Barnum's Monkeys

"All well—all happy—lots of fun." That is the regular report from the monkey cage of Barnum's Circus every since the keepers began dosing the monkeys with Scott's Emulsion.

Consumption was carrying off two thirds of them every year and the circus had to buy new ones.

One day a keeper accidentally broke a bottle of Scott's Emulsion near the monkey cage and the monkeys eagerly lapped it up from the floor.

This suggested the idea that it might do them good. Since then the monkeys have received regular doses and the keepers report very few deaths from consumption. Of course it's cheaper to buy Scott's Emulsion than new monkeys—and that suits the circus men.

Consumption in monkeys and in man is the same disease. If you have it or are threatened with it can you take the hint?

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, 30c and \$1. all druggists.

Lida and John had considered the

probable success, in the venture of buying so large a farm and going so heavily in debt. They calculated that in twenty years the debt could be paid, and they still have a fairly good life on it. As we have seen, the twenty years passed away. Twenty years of loving service they had given one another, and in their sacrifices and labors had been as happy as mortals can be.

Many of Lida's Leighton friends, were frequent callers at the farm, but not one could see who had improved over her in happiness; many had not done as well. When the day of the automobile came around, and on the summer evenings when Dr. Nelson with Eloise Donovan, as Mrs. Nelson, by his side, would go spinning by the house, Lida would look across into the fields to her "Prince charming" and be devoutly thankful that at night he would not leave her alone in a great house of wealth and luxury while he spent the hours at the club. Eloise spent many such lonely hours, for it was an open secret that the two had not found congeniality and happiness.

(To be Continued.)

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 coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with such good results in our family 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.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Boxed Apples.

The New Method of Marketing—Items

One of its advocates nowdays. Following are some items gleaned from a lengthy communication on the subject to Rural New Yorker by a successful apple shipper. He has packed apples as illustrated. The dimensions of the box are 11 1/2 by 12 by 22. What is called

the California bushel box. In packing the boxes are graded to three sizes and packed in sizes to fit the box, tiering the different sizes to fit the boxes. As they were ready to use white paper and put it only in the bottom of the box, letting it come about half way up on the sides of the box. After the box was filled the bottom was nailed on and the box was over and marked for the best apples XXX, those next smaller XX, and the smallest ones X. In shipping three bushels were counted to the barrel.

In boxing white apples the shipper would use some bright colored paper, as a red, blue or green. It may be used in boxing a red apple to use a clear white or bright yellow.

Many times people living in the crowded city have the room for a barrel of apples, but they could not put a box in the corner or some out of the way place, or if they could not afford to buy a whole barrel they could buy a box, and there are many people thus situated financially, enough of them to consume many hundreds of barrels a season, and thus almost open up a new market for us. It is more work, because they have to be graded carefully in order to pack neatly, but not as much trouble as one would suppose. After you get used to it it can be done quite rapidly. The rest of the box is about the same as a barrel.

A Convenient Plov Attachment.

The device figured is a riding attachment for a plov, which an Iowa Home-Steader correspondent says he devised and patented a number of years ago, but has concluded to grant the public the free use of it.

Fig. 1 shows the attachment attached to a walking plov and shows how it is attached. Fig. 2 shows the attachment detached from the plov, and if it is to be used for a harrow or other implement where there is no furrow or larger wheel, it is substituted for the small wheel which would make it run in a leaning position. This wheel is attached by a set screw and can be removed easily, and the shaft is long enough so the large wheel may be put on the extreme end and thus make it less liable to tip over.

Improvement of Soils.

Any scheme of rotation should have the growing of at least one leguminous crop in its plan. By this means large gains of nitrogen may be made from the air. Potash and phosphoric acid, being already in the soil, must be supplied by commercial fertilizers. In the case of very poor soil it is not advisable to remove the crops unless the manure is returned until a fair state of fertility has been reached. Stock raising, dairying and poultry raising are probably the lines of agriculture to carry on in a scheme for improving the fertility of poor soils.

Flying Predictions.

In 1273 Friar Bacon predicted that flying would "shortly" become a general practice, and Bishop Wilkins in 1627 said, "It is not yet to be assumed to hear a man call for his wings when he is going on a journey as it is now to hear him call for his boots."

SHORT STORIES.

It costs \$6 to send a ten word message by telegraph from New York to Skagway, Alaska.

Consulaters in Mexico receive \$15,000 a year. In this country they are paid only \$8,000.

In Rhode Island nontaxpayers are required to register yearly before Dec. 31 if they wish to vote.

Enough timber is destroyed by fire in this country every year to supply all the lumber that the country can turn out 2,500,000 tons of paper a year.

As a consequence of artificial propagation the yield of cod in the coastal waters between Maine and New Jersey has in ten years increased 50 per cent.

There are now more than 1,100 pulp and paper mills in the United States. They use about 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber a year. The sawmills consume twenty times as much.

Officials of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad lately furnished transportation from Chicago to Peoria on a ticket issued in 1857. It was an emigrant's ticket, but it bore no limiting date and was transferable.

Robert Hilliard, who recently returned from England, where he played with Mr. Beerbolm Tree, has retired from the stage.

Word comes from Washington that Sol Smith Russell will never again appear upon the stage. He has been stricken with locomotor ataxia.

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GOOD FROM DISEASE

SEVERAL AFFLICTIONS THAT HAVE THEIR COMPENSATIONS.

An Attack of Smallpox, if You Get Over It, Will Add Years to Your Life—Sufferers From Rheumatism and Gout Are Long Lived.

Have you had smallpox? If you have and you have recovered from the terrible disease without your eyesight or hearing being seriously affected, as is very often the case, you may congratulate yourself that smallpox attacked you, for you will probably, barring accidents, live considerably longer and enjoy better general health than if you had never had the disease.

It is a remarkable fact—line of nature's peculiar compensations—that people who have suffered from smallpox generally live longer than people who have not. Why this should be the case there is only an unproved theory to explain, and the theory is that the virus which goes to make smallpox, being very powerful and pungent, swallows up the microbes of many other diseases which they find in the systems of the persons they attack; hence, by contracting smallpox severely, you stand a good chance of eliminating from your system other diseases which would sooner or later have killed you, or other and, likely enough, prove fatal.

At the same time it must be admitted that smallpox is not scheduled as a preventive medicine, and the number of persons it either kills, maims or inflicts with mental incapacities is probably greater than the number of persons whose lives it prolongs.

At the same time it is a fact that the disease, though one of the most terrible known to medical science, does you a great deal of good if you are capable of throwing it off without suffering after effects. The virus of the disease, rather than being pitted with the queer little marks it almost invariably leaves behind to distinguish its victims.

Numbers of elderly persons in more or less feeble health are kept alive by coughs, such, for instance, as bronchitis. Chronic coughs are necessarily common to old people, and hundreds who complain of the distress caused by such affections are really indebted to their coughs for their length of life. The reason of this is that most elderly persons suffer with weak hearts and feeble circulation of the blood, and weak hearts become weaker merely as a result of their weakness. A constant cough corrects this, keeps the heart beating more strongly than it otherwise would, and the strong heart keeps the blood circulating more quickly, and the vital organs are kept in a state of activity which could only be maintained by artificial means and for a limited time but for the trouble some cough.

Moreover, the constant reminders given by the cough deter the sufferers from running risks of catching colds. In other words, they have to study their health or suffer more acutely from their coughs, and, choosing the former, they benefit accordingly.

Gout and rheumatism are exceedingly painful diseases and of course in some cases prove fatal, but they confer many a blessing upon mankind, and rheumatism particularly is well known to doctors as a preventive of many other diseases. It is a notorious fact that gouty subjects generally live to a ripe age, and albeit they suffer very severely at times, but comparatively mild in this country, and the various causes of the gout keeping their blood in good condition and making it unendurable to many kinds of microbes.

Cases have occurred of whole households, except one member, being stricken down with infectious diseases, and the lucky exception has been a sufferer from rheumatism or gout, which alone has prevented him from contracting the diseases which have run through the house. Such sufferers do not run the risk of catching the common illnesses that non-sufferers run, and a large proportion of the people who reach ages of fourscore years are people who for years have suffered from gout or rheumatism, to which fact they undoubtedly owe many of the years they have lived over the allotted span.

Take half a dozen persons over the age of seventy who suffer from rheumatism or gout and half a dozen others who suffer from neither and you will find that, except for their rheumatism or gout, they enjoy very much better health than the non-sufferers and stand a splendid chance of outliving the latter. Moreover, gout and rheumatism greatly enhance a sufferer's chances of retaining his mental faculties until the end. A large percentage of centenarians are old men, said to be of the long run, and all their wits about them and with excellent memories of the days of their youth have suffered for many years from rheumatism and been particularly free from other diseases.

Those of a leg or an arm is also said to be of the long run, and all their wits about them and with excellent memories of the days of their youth have suffered for many years from rheumatism and been particularly free from other diseases.

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THE MODEL WEEKLY STORE NEWS.



Spring Dress Goods.

Some of the prettiest and most stylish wool dress goods we've ever seen, are on our counters to day, including some very unusual values.

50c All Wool Albatross, 39c.

This very popular spring fabric is here in all the leading colors—full 38 inches wide; special price 39c yard.

Pure Wool Venetian Suiting, 50c.

These fashionable suitings are here in plain colors and hair line stripes—all the most wanted light shades, of course. They are specially fine and double width, at only 50c yard.

All Wool Eclipse suitings—all the new shades and yard wide at 38c yard.

Do You Need Some Muslin Underwear?

We are showing our entire new Spring assortment—also some special bargains in small lots. Our garments are all made of good muslins and cambric, trimmed in the very newest fashion with pretty embroideries and laces. The prices are about what the bare materials would cost—we make them for nothing.

Night Gowns.

At 49c. Night Gowns of good muslin, yoke of tucks and inserting.

At 75c. Gowns of fine muslin and cambric, fully trimmed in embroidery.

At \$1.00. Night Gowns of splendid muslin, beautifully trimmed in lace or embroidery.

Drawers.

At 29c. Nice Muslin Drawers, deep hemstitched ruffle or trimmed with edge.

At 39c. Good Drawers, umbrella cambric, fully trimmed in tucks or deep lace ruffle.

At 59c. Fine Drawers of splendid muslin, trimmed with laces and embroidery also tucks.

Corset Covers.

At 25c. Dainty cambric corset covers, neatly trimmed in lace edge and inserting.

At 50c. Corset covers of fine cambric, French style, beautifully trim'd in embroidery.

At 75c. Nainsook corset covers, all-over embroidery front—ribbon in neck.

Petticoats.

At 59c. Fine muslin Petticoats with deep umbrella flounce and tucks.

At 89c. Muslin skirt with lawn hemstitched ruffle and embroidery.

At \$1.25. Fine muslin Petticoats with deep ruffle, lace or embroidery trimmed.

YOUR SPRING WANTS IN Furniture and Carpets.

May be economically filled by coming to this store. We have made splendid preparations for you, and now invite you to the feast. All of the very newest and best things in Carpets and Furniture await your approval.

Brussel Carpets, 60 to 90c. Velvet Carpets, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Axminster Carpets, \$1.15. Ingrain Carpets, 25c to 65c. All Carpets made and laid free of charge.

EVERYTHING IN FURNITURE.

Newest styles, best grades, lowest prices. Solid Oak 8-piece Bed Room Suits, \$20 to \$65 complete. Handsome Sideboards, \$12 to \$60. Five-piece Parlor Suits, \$25 to \$75. Solid Oak Dining Tables, \$4.50 to \$20.

DERR & LAMBERD, WESTMINSTER, MD. DERR & LAMBERD.

A REMARKABLE YEAR

THE PECULIAR WEATHER THAT MADE 1816 A PHENOMENON.

No Summer Except What Little Case in December—In New England the Year Was Called "Eighteen Hundred and Starve to Death."

European and American data represent the year as having been phenomenal in almost every particular. In New England the year went by the name of "eighteen hundred and starve to death," and the summer months were known in history as "the cold summer of 1816," so remarkable a year.

The winter of 1815-16 was very cold in Europe, but comparatively mild in this country, and did not in any way indicate the severe weather that soon prevailed. Even the almanacs were silent, and the usual indications of the coming of a cold winter were not to be seen.

October kept up the reputation of its season as there was scarcely a day of frost, and the thermometer registered higher than 50 degrees. November was also extremely cold, and sleighing was good the first week of the month; but, strange to relate, December was the mildest and most comfortable month of the entire year, a condition which led many people to believe that the seasons had changed.

Of course the cold spell sent breadstuffs to an unheard of price, and it was impossible to obtain for table use many of the common vegetables, as they could not be raised. Flour sold in 1817 in the cities for \$15 per barrel, and the average price of wheat in England was 97 shillings per quarter.—Boston Globe.

Earning the Money.

Sandy—What a yer layin' here, par?

Cinders—Why, a benevolent old gent just gave me a dollar 'n' he understand 'in' dat I take a bath.

Sandy—Yer ain't goin' to deceive him, par?

Cinders—Sure not. He didn't specify de kind of bath, so I'm goin' to make it a sun bath.—Philadelphia Record.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

Arthur Forrest has resigned from the Daniel Frohman stock company.

It is said that Stephen Phillips is writing a play for Annie Russell.

Sada Yacco, the Japanese Ellen Terry, is playing with success in Berlin.

Among his plans Henry Irving contemplates a revival of Tennyson's "Becket."

Mr. Charles Hawtry has signed a new contract with Charles Frohman which extends over three years.

Miss Nanette Comstock has been engaged to play with Miss Henrietta Crosman in "Joan of the Shoals."

Joe Murphy has played "Shaun Rhue" almost as many times as James O'Neill has impersonated Monte Christo.

Robert Hilliard, who recently returned from England, where he played with Mr. Beerbolm Tree, has retired from the stage.

curious, and not a man quantity escaped. Surely August would put an end to such cold weather, but the farmers as well as hotel proprietors were doomed to disappointment. The midsummer month was as possible more cheerless than the days already passed. Ice formed even thicker than it had done the month before, and corn

