

Summary of the Proceedings of a Successful and Uplifting Event.


The Eleventh Annual Convention

of the Carroll County C. E. Union met in Taneytown, Thursday morning, under the most favorable circumstances. The weather was all that anyone desired, the arrangements had been carefully planned and the delegates were bubbling over with good humor and enthusiasm. The only fault found was with the agreement to divide the session into two parts, the first for the Reformed and Lutheran churches, as it would undoubtedly have been easier for those in charge of the managerial side of the event, had all the services been held in one place. The afternoon session, held in the Eckenrode building gave general satisfaction, and was greatly enjoyed, besides.

Thursday Morning.

The opening session was held in the Presbyterian church, at 10.30, with "Service of Song and Prayer," conducted by the retiring president of the Union, Mr. George Mather, of Westminster. Following this service came the address of Mr. John M. Warden, of Harrisburg, Pa., on "The Power of God's Word." It was plain, practical and forceful in its presentation of the subject and covered such points as these:

God's word is a mirror to reveal us to ourselves. (Jas. 1:25.) An unconverted man cannot read the 3rd chapter of Romans without becoming conscious of his lost condition. The Spirit of God is the Author of that word, and the Spirit always honors that word.

A black and white portrait of John M. Warden, a man with a mustache, wearing a dark suit and a white shirt with a bow tie. The portrait is framed by a decorative, leafy border.

John M. Warden

The word of God is seed to plant
harvest field for the Lord. The wo

[illegible]

Neglect of the Bible brings about three things. The Christian who is guilty of this sooner or later begins to doubt God's word; to doubt and disparage the Church and its agencies, the pastor and all connected with it; and finally to doubt himself. A Christian parts company with God when he neglects secret prayer and the reading of the Scriptures. These should be our daily practice and delight.

Mr. Warden closed his subject with

The first, "Why we should have a covenant," was treated by Rev. L. Warner. In part, he said: All man relationships are based on covenants. Our relationship with God involves a covenant with God, whether we keep it or not. The covenant

Or it has been well called the spiritual backbone of the Society. It is that too rigid. It has developed the strength of our young people as no other else could have done. It is absolutely necessary—necessary for the development of the inner life of the Christian, and for the development of his outer life as well. Our covenant interprets for us our duty, and makes duty for us plain, personal and pleasant.

Miss A. M. Speakman took up the second phase of the general subject.

She spoke on "What the Covenant means for the Inner Life." She opened a beautiful and telling word picture of the voyage of life, and showed how, without disaster is to have the Christian power in life. Christianity means a new life; and our covenant means the keeping of it means everything to that inner life. For it links back us to the beginning of all linkers, and unites to Christ.

Rev. Edgar T. Read closed the session of the general topic by a consideration of the theme, "What the Covenant means for the Church." The speaker of pleasing and interesting nature of a chain is on the

strong as its weakest link, so is the Church only as strong as its weakest member. The weakest church member is the one who does not keep his pledge. The soldier's oath of allegiance leads him to follow his captain to the death, his life for the cause, his blood to defend. No less should the Christian regard his oath of allegiance to Jesus Christ. Fearless and unflinchingly should he stand, because he has espoused as his representative and carried on by him the church—the army of our Lord. His pledge puts upon each one the responsibility of the interpretation of the oath. He must make all his life a strong link in the chain of the weak links that compose

Mr. Mannie Rinker, secretary of the association, considered a most satisfactory result, as evidenced by a eloquent appreciation of the association's Christian Endeavor. The Canadian Union has 31 societies, senior and junior, with a membership of 3,000. Three new churches were added during the year: two new Windsor, one at New Windsor, and one junior society at New Windsor. The contribution amounted to \$3,000 for the construction of the societies. The other purpose of the societies are doing good in helping the church financially, leading souls to Christ and increasing the membership of the church. While others report that they are "just holding together," some say it is responsible for this, and some say it is the faithfulness of the faithful few are doing the work. They are giving of our abundance as God has blessed us.

WEEKLY CORRESPONDENCE.
The Latest Items of News furnished by
Regular Contributors.

All communications for the RECORD must be signed by the writer's own name; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence that the matters and facts transmitted are legitimate and correct. Items of a mischievous character are not wanted.

We have been compelled to omit a portion of the correspondence received, owing to the press of matter—especially the report of the C. E. Convention.—ED.

New Windsor.—The opening at Lantz Bros, ice cream factory, on Saturday last, was well attended. The cream served was up to the high standard, and the berries and cake were delicious, to say the least.

Our town can now boast of two locomobiles—something no other town of the same size in the county can boast of. The last one was purchased by Prof. Rudolf Brown, in Baltimore, and run by him to this place without an accident. The Professor had no

The entertainment given by Capt. Charles H. Stanley, the converted comedian, in the M. E. church on Monday and Tuesday nights was well attended. It consisted of Kinetoscope

The Christian Endeavor Convention held at Taneytown, was attended by quite a lot of citizens of this place. The society of the Presbyterian, has just recently been re-organized, and

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just recently been re-organized, and we deem it quite an honor to have two of its members on the program, being the only one in the county having two.

John Law, a soldier tramp, with some others, was sleeping in the bar

of Geo. P. B. Englar, near town, on Monday night, and got up about 1 o'clock to get a drink of water. He mistook the door leading to the barn yard, for the one in the rear of the barn, and walked out, falling to the

barnyard below, a distance of 15 feet, breaking the spinal column between the shoulders, paralyzing the lower part of his body. Mr. C. P. Baile, fellow soldier, and one whom Law had great respect for, had him removed to the Almshouse on Tuesday morning.

The Doctor reports that he cannot recover, and he requested Mr. Ball to give him a soldier's burial. He served in Company I, 104th. New York Volunteer Infantry, and fought at Gettysburg and most of the other principal battles to the end of the

war. He has tramped most of the time since his discharge and has been known here for the last 25 years or more. His partners, after falling out and beating and robbing another, left Law and the one they beat, to their fate, and left in haste, leaving some of their valuables behind.

John Toddes, our local horse dealer, did not come himself with horses this time, but sent his partner—Toddes will come later.

Claude Harner, of Harney, who was clerking for Samuel Bond, of Marston,

Misses Lamora Bankerd, Bert
Roop, Jesse Lovell, Edna Snad
Messrs John Baile, Herbert Getty a
H. Kelso Anders, attended the co
mencement exercises of the Collegi
Institute, Union Bridge, on Wedn
day evening.

Union Bridge.—Mr. John Cruikshank and wife and little son, of Walkersville, spent Saturday and Sunday with

The Fire Company will hold regular annual festival in Fireman's Hall, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, May 30th, 31st and June 1st.

The Band Concert brought quite a number of people to town last Saturday night, but the concert was patronized as it should have been. Hall was not near full, it being a pleasant evening a goodly number remained outside where they could hear the music quite as well as inside.

The College commencement brought quite a number of strangers from a distance to town this week, the number of which would be difficult to obtain but most of them are relatives and friends of the students.

Wm. Aumen, formerly of Upper Bridge, but for a while employed on the Liberty Corner Mine, has

Rev. Edward Snook, of Highland Park, Md., spent a few days at the home of Cleveland Anders, who also attended the M. C. I. Convention.

Malambra) of Baltimore, is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mary Malambra.

Mrs. Rebecca Epply, of Westminster, spent a few days this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Epply, also attended the Commencement.

On last Sunday, Mr. J. A. B...

On last Sunday, Mr. J. A. Bos gave a dinner in honor of his daughter, Miss Lillian, who expects to leave the last of the month and take a tour over some of the northern, eastern and western states and will pay a visit to her brother in Missouri.

Jacob Hively, deceased, died suddenly last Saturday night at home, of apoplexy. She was found by her son, lying on the floor. She was a good neighbor and her loss will be felt by many. She was a member of the Lutheran congregation of the Bausts church, and was sixty years of age. Her husband died

years of age. Her husband died a
one year ago and since that she
has been living by herself. Five children
survive her, three boys and two
girls, all of which are married. The funeral
took place on Tuesday at the
church of which she was a member.
Mr. Theodore Myers, who has
been confined to the house with sym-

Miss Ida Null and her brother, Charles, visited her sister, at Hill, for a few days, recently.

The Church of God Sunday school here will have a children's mission Floral Day, on Sunday, June 10. Preaching in the morning at

stores. Rumor has it that we have another in about six weeks.

(Correspondence continued on Fourth)

The Carroll Record.

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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, MAY 17th., 1902.

The Pastor's Salary.

The average minister of the Gospel is underpaid, and a poor man in this world's goods. His calling has a decided tendency to make him a devotee of money, even when the opportunity presents itself, because his ear is open to, and his heart turned towards, the cause of missions, charitable objects, and the various urgent appeals for the alleviation of the distress of mankind. The rule is, however, that he is by force of necessity compelled to forego his inclination towards liberality, and instead figure how he can stretch his salary as to meet the absolute necessities of his own household.

Strange to say, many people who may be classed as fairly liberal and broad-minded, fall in their financial duties to their church and pastor, and this is especially true in country communities. They seem to be continually on the outlook for causes for complaint in the matter of giving to the church and pastor's salary, and are unwilling that these duties shall at any time carry with them the slightest sacrifice of any of the many wanted things connected with their personal desires, or those of their households. They contribute to the objects named, grudgingly, regarding their gifts largely as acts of enforced charity from which there is no easy means of escape.

The salary of the minister, especially if it be larger than is earned by many of his parishioners, is held up to analysis, and why it does not seem to make the Reverend gentleman a rich man, is the subject of many wise head-shakes and broad hints of extravagance somewhere. The trouble is, people measure the minister with "their own bushel," forgetting that his calling places him in a station the financial ends of which they are wholly unfamiliar with; their analyses go no farther into the subject than the thought that the salary which would be ample for themselves in their present environment, does not extend to the items and figures connected with his environment.

While the making and saving of money is held to be one of the main objects of life, it seems not to occur to a good many that the Minister, too, has a right to have the chance, at least, to save up against the time of his own physical inability to provide for his, and his family's, needs. They do not appreciate the fact that he rarely owns a home of his own, or that the day is surely coming when he will pass the ministerial "dead line" and need a home for his declining years, the same as other people.

So strong is the feeling against paying more than a modest competence to their pastor, that some incline to "leave the church" rather than pay an additional quarter or half-dollar a year to this object, and this feeling is not manifested by the very poor in this world's goods and blessings, but more often by those who, in one way or another, spend many times during the year, foolishly, if not selfishly, this little increase which would mean much to the one who aims to look after their spiritual welfare.

In a sense, the pastor of a flock is a commodity—the more you pay the better you get. Very frequently a great deal of misplaced sarcasm is ventilated against the "Lord calling" a pastor from one flock to another—that is, to a larger salary. While the people exert themselves most strenuously in condemning such movements, scarcely one of them but would accept every opportunity for personal gain that presented itself, even if one came every week in the year. The Lord's work is to be done everywhere, and personal fitness for it is not limited, as a rule, to a particular field, but to the world; consequently, the larger salary is simply a call to the pastor's business sense, and not a surrender of his aims and convictions. Of course, he goes, in many instances, where the pay is best, and he has a perfect right to do so.

The real truth, in this fact, lies in the necessity for good pay for good preaching. The greater the financial ability of the congregation, the more salary it should pay, in order that it may secure, or hold, an equivalent in increased ability, which is bound to result to the greater strength and good of the congregation. Neither the church or its servants, are ever properly regarded as objects of charity, nor should they be placed last in the schedule of one's proper financial obligations.

Criminal Whitewashing.

"The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones." The above quotation from Shakespeare appears not to represent the rule in these latter days, if the newspapers are to be relied on for reflecting popular sentiment. If a man be a common every-day criminal, or if he commits but one dastardly, dishonest or criminal act, he is quickly dropped down below; but, if he is a scientific and successfully notorious, violator of the criminal or moral code, he is apt to be liberally whitewashed as to character, and his few good acts much paraded and applauded.

This is literally true, when such an one has been incarcerated for some act for which his usual luck failed to green him, or when death has his

career. While it may, in a measure, be a laudable policy not to "kick a man while going down hill," nor to pursue his character beyond the grave, still, the line should undoubtedly be drawn so as not to cover up the many sins of a life and magnify its few virtues, else there will be a premium placed on wrong-living instead of right-living.

It may be proper to speak not ill of one, if nothing good can be said; certainly, there is a generous streak in human nature which resents the chopping-block style with which blunt spoken people handle the characters of others; yet, the extreme laudation which is "plastered on" so thickly, in many instances, is much more reprehensible and much more injurious to morals and society than the too free use of harsh criticism.

Moral rectitude must be upheld and properly credited, if there is to be a public uplift in this direction. That a man may violate the laws of his written and unwritten, and then die a whole-souled, though "little erring," public benefactor—a sort of newspaper-made human angel—then, the teachings of God's word are all wrong, and the world is asked to accept instead the modern space-writers newer version, which, while no doubt in demand, is nevertheless wholly unhealthful and criminal in its tendencies.

If Shakespeare expressed a truth in his day, truly, the times have degenerated. Scarcely a modern daily can be found which does not, to a greater or less degree, cater to the criminal elements in its columns, especially if the subject be one with an influential class following. We suspect that this is not so much because of sentiment for the "under dog," or pity for the erring, as it is a pandering after patronage, speculating at the same time on not losing from the general reading public. In other words, the newspapers essay to compel the acceptance of criminal whitewash, by the general reader, on the grounds that it is modern journalism, while the class which would "kick," if properly shown up, is permitted to dictate what modern journalism really is.

Popular with Tax-dodgers.

The following paragraph relating to the taxable basis of Carroll county, appeared in one of the Westminster papers, last week:

"In order to keep up the taxable basis the County Commissioners propose to have companies with stockholders and bondholders living in Carroll to report the names and holdings of all such, in order that they may be taxed, and it is proposed to procure from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court a list of judgments of the Circuit Court against the county, on record, in order that they may be listed and taxed. It is said that judgments are being taken instead of mortgages, in order to escape taxation, but those who intend to dodge their responsibilities will be foiled. A \$1000 five per cent. mortgage is taxed but \$400. A \$1000 judgment will be taxed as debt property—17 cents for state purposes, 45 cents for county purposes, and from 8 to 17 cents for public roads. A 5 per cent. mortgage for \$1000 held in Westminster would pay a tax of \$40.00. A \$1000 judgment will be taxed for state, county and road tax \$7.00, and in addition \$3.50 for city purposes, a total of \$10.50. Mortgages will soon become popular with tax-dodgers."

The last sentence is likely to become literally true, despite the influences which attempted to repeal the present mortgage tax law. What we need, now, is the general collection of these taxes, without respect to persons. The Commissioners should be asked whether many have not failed to pay them, and what they intend to do about it?

A Disgrace to the Senate.

Evidently, the Senate of the United States is disgraced by the membership of Senator Tillman of South Carolina, as his last effort at vituperation abundantly testifies. In a speech, Wednesday last week, he shouted "When we think it necessary to put a nigger's face in the sand, we put his body there too," following it up with admissions of lynchings, ballot-box stuffing and all forms of negro persecution.

In disgust and humiliation all the democrats with the exception of one or two left the chamber while Tillman was speaking. Then, as if to emphasize their indignation, as soon as he had ended his tirade and taken his seat they flocked in from the cloakrooms and filled their side of the chamber. Such a remarkable spectacle is without parallel within the memory of the oldest member of the Senate.

In his speech Tillman admitted all that has been charged by the Republicans concerning the outrages in the South being infinitely worse than anything perpetrated by American troops in the Philippines. The reference to the "sand cure" being administered to negroes who dared to vote the Republican ticket called for the boast quoted above.

He gloried in the intimidation and persecution of the negro voters and recited with every manifestation of glee the fact that the presence of a regiment of Federal troops sent into his own county by General Grant to preserve peace at the polls did not prevent the Democrats returning a majority they wanted. Although there were 2,000 more negroes than white men in one county, a majority of 3,000 for the Democratic ticket was returned, "and," he shouted, "we could have made it 4,900, 49,000, or 999,000 just as easily if it had been necessary."

Lincoln's Only Terms.

A pathetic and dramatic incident occurred in the Senate on Thursday, of last week, when Mr. Vest, of Missouri, arose to correct an error of history used by Tillman, of South Carolina, in his speech on Wednesday. The old man, spent in body, but still clear and vigorous of mind, clogged tremblingly to his desk and seemed almost a spirit of the past, as he narrated with circumstantiality and detail the historic conference in Hampton Roads in 1864 between President Lincoln, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States; R. M. T. Hunter, former United States Senator; and John A. Campbell, formerly Justice of the United States Supreme Court. President

Lincoln, according to Tillman, wrote upon a piece of paper "Save the Union," then, handing it to Stephens, said: "Alex, take this paper and fill up for yourselves the conditions of peace between the two countries."

It was the use of what Mr. Vest termed an absurd and inaccurate account of this interview by Mr. Tillman, who endeavored to prove by it that President Lincoln was willing to make any terms with the South to end the war, that prompted the Missouri Senator to protest.

Mr. Vest declared he had the account of the interview between President Lincoln and the commissioners directly from the lips of Alexander Stephens and R. M. Hunter, two of the Confederates who were party to the conference. With the exception of ex-Senator Reagan, the Postmaster General of the Confederacy, Mr. Vest is the only living man on that side who is qualified to speak. Tottering on the brink of the grave, he felt it his duty to absolve Lincoln from any such grotesque proposition as that cited by Tillman and to set forth this incident of the Civil War accurately.

Mr. Vest was for the moment unnerved and his voice faltered when he said he was the last of twenty six members of the Senate of the Confederate States, and before he joined his twenty five colleagues, which would be soon, he wanted the record of his history made accurate.

With a memory as faultless as though the event had taken place a month ago he narrated the story of the meeting of the President of the United States and the Confederate commissioners. He repeated word for word as they had been given him by the dead and gone Stephens and Hunter, the conversation and proposals on each side, which ended in the demand of unconditional surrender from Lincoln and the ending of the interview at that point.

Mr. Vest said that he considered it his duty to make this statement in order that history may not be falsified; in order that the men who were said to have refused this offer at the hands of President Lincoln should not be made to sin in their graves, adding: "For if they had refused what we said to have been tendered to them, they would have been accessories to the murder of every man who fell from that time in defense of the Confederate cause, and they should have given the lie to the intentions which they professed when they risked everything, everything that is held dear amongst men, in defense of the Confederate cause."

While the deep silence still reigned in the chamber as he spoke, and with every eye directed toward him, Mr. Vest concluded as follows: "It may be but a very short time until I shall join the twenty five colleagues I had in the Confederate Senate, and I did not want this statement to go into the record of this country without my statement of these facts and my solemn denial that there is a shadow of truth in this assertion which has been going the rounds of the newspapers of the country for the last few years."—E.

Whooping Cough.

A woman who has had experience with this disease, tells how to prevent any dangerous consequences from it. She says: Our three children took whooping cough last summer, our baby boy being only three months old, and owing to our giving them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, they lost none of their plumpness and came out in much better health than other children whose parents did not use this remedy. Our oldest little girl would call lustily for cough syrup between whoops—JESSE PINNEY HALL, Springfield, Ala. This Remedy is for sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown Md.

Temperance in Canada.

Whatever may be the result of the vote, it is quite clear that the cause of temperance in Ontario, and, indeed, in the whole Dominion, will not deviate from its onward march. Side by side with the long continued prohibition agitation have been successful efforts in bringing about a greater stringency in the liquor laws. Strong restrictions have been made in the sale of liquor as it applies to certain persons, hours and legal holidays.

The reduction of licenses during the past quarter of a century has also been most marked. In Ontario, during this period, tavern licenses have been reduced from 4,793 to 2,821, shop licenses from 1,307 to 308, wholesale licenses from 52 to 21, and vessel licenses from 33 to none. This decrease represents 1 license to 700 people, as against 1 license to 278 people twenty-five years ago. Of the 756 organized municipalities, 141 have no tavern licenses, 437 have not more than two, while 625 are without a shop license.

These facts will undoubtedly have a bearing on both sides of the referendum contest. They will encourage prohibitionists to greater activity, and confirm many of those in their opinions who believe that the present license laws best serve the cause of temperance. It may, therefore, be concluded that if prohibition be defeated, temperance will still hold on its way, or if successful, there will be for the law a general observance.—From "The Prohibition Movement in Canada," by John P. Gerrie, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for May.

Reveals A Great Secret.

It is often asked how such startling cures, that puzzle the best physicians, are effected by Dr. King's New Discovery, very for Consumption. Here's the secret. It cuts out the phlegm and germ infected mucus, and lets the life-giving oxygen enrich and vitalize the blood. It heals the inflamed, coughing throat and lungs. Hard colds and stubborn coughs soon yield to Dr. King's New Discovery, the most infallible remedy for all Throat and Lung diseases. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

LUMBER & CORD WOOD

On Wednesday, May 21st., 1902. On the premises of Wm. T. Keefe, in Taneytown district, Carroll county, Md., on the road leading from Taneytown to Union Bridge, at Otter Dale mill, will be sold at public sale, 45,000 feet Oak Boards, Plank and Scautling, (full edged); 85 Cords Oak Slab Wood, fence posts, chips, chunks, saw dust, etc. Also 20 acres of wood, tree tops, etc. in lots to suit purchasers. A credit of three months will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Wednesday, May 21st., 1902, when terms and conditions will be made known by

A. M. KALBACH.

...YOUNT'S...

When Men Talk

of Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, and other Furnishings, and a good place to buy them, our store is sure to be favorably mentioned. We have the

Shields' Guaranteed Hats, new Panama Shapes, \$1.00 to \$3.00

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new Spring styles; they're all they look to be, and fit as well as you'd like to have a shirt fit. Price—50c.

Here's a Couple

of Specials in Shoes that you'll find hard to duplicate in this town or elsewhere, quality considered.

No. 1. Women's Kid Kid Oxfords with wide or patent tips, extension soles, beautiful all over, and just as good as they look. Price \$1.25.

No. 2. Men's Satin Calf lace Shoes, absolutely solid leather, selected vamps. Kangaroo tops, \$1.25.

R. & G. Corsets.

The past uncertainty as to Corset shape seems to be settled at last in favor of the modified straight front and medium short lengths.

We have just received the following at 50c. "R. & G." Straight Front and Medium Corset, at 75c. "R. & G." Medium, short hips and low bust. At \$1.00. "R. & G." Straight Front, full gored, low bust and short hip.

China Plates, 10c.

Extra size 3 1/2 Plate, transparent China; size 9 1/2; scalloped gold edge, decorated center—only six plates to a customer, at 10c each, while they last.

Shears, 10c.

"Boss Cutter," Nickel-plated Shears, size 7 inch, brass nut and bolt, with spring washer to keep blades in line—cheap enough at 25c—special price, 10c, May only.

Wood Handle Grater, 3c.

One of our old "stand-bys" at 5c. Full size; strong copper wire running entirely around the edge; black wood handle. Special 30 day price, 3c each.

Wire Potato Masher, 5c.

Heavy retinned wire, double twisted, making four strands, firmly fitted in black enameled handle, always a 10-center; special price, 5c.

Crescent Bicycles.

If you desire to become a wheelman don't buy a disappointment. It's a high jump from the inferior grades to the splendid qualities found in a Crescent. Crescents in stock, at \$25.00.

F. M. YOUNT,

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Special Sales

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MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF A DESIRABLE

LITTLE PROPERTY,

situated in Taneytown District, near the Public road leading to Union Bridge, near Otterdale School house, in Carroll county, Md.

By virtue of the power contained in the mortgage from William Fogle and Sarah E. Fogle, his wife, to John McKelley, bearing date 2nd April, 1894, and duly recorded according to law, the undersigned, as Attorney or Agent named therein, will offer at Public Sale, in front of Elliott's Hotel, in Taneytown, Md., on

SATURDAY, 17th day of MAY, A. D., 1902, at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that Lot or Parcel of Land and premises described in said mortgage, as containing 1 1/2 ACRES AND 7 1/2 ACRES of land, more or less, and being the same which William Fogle in his lifetime obtained from Elliott's Hotel, in Taneytown, Md., on which he resided at the time of his death.

The improvements consist of a comfortable Frame and Weatherboarded Dwelling House, a Shop, Stable, and other outbuildings. This property is well located with reference to churches, schools, stores, etc., and is worthy the attention of anyone in want of a home in a thriving and good neighborhood.

For further particulars, call on or address John McKelley at Taneytown, or the undersigned at Westminster.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash, or upon the ratification of the sale by the Court; or these terms will be made more liberal if desired, of which due notice will be given on the day of sale.

WM. A. MCKELLEY.

Attorney or Agent of Mortgagee

J. N. O. SMITH, Auctioneer. 4-19-12

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are all very well in their place. We have them, and keep them in their place—in our fine line of

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Clothes Brushes,

Tooth Brushes,

Nail Brushes.

Our stock is made up of the best American, English and French goods, and will be sold at popular prices.

Walk in and look around; you don't have to buy.

ROB'T S. MCKINNEY,

DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Jewelry,

Silverware, Watches,

Clocks and Diamonds

—OF ALL KINDS.—

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

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.

IMPROVED EMPIRE

Cream Separators

ARE THE BEST.

We can boast justly of the more Empire Cream Separators were sold during the past five years within a radius of 50 miles of Taneytown (the best private dairy section of the state) and others combined. After repeated contests will all makes worthy the name, over 600 were sold in said section alone.

Testimonials.

We can now furnish more testimonials than there are people living in Taneytown, Md. Think of it: an army of Empire separators of over 500,000, sold 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 Empire separators. A proof of the Empire's merits is a trial thereof.

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Also Agent for the Harder's patent all-open front ROUND SILOS; they are the best Silo that money can buy. Now is the time to talk Silo—no wait until you want to fill them. I shall be pleased to furnish estimates on same.—D. W. GARNER.

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We manufacture our own Fence over our own models, and when you buy from us you save agent's profits.

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Don't fail to see our Drive Anchor Post. We guarantee our own work, and are ready to call on you at any time with our samples, and give you estimates.

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Feb. 9, 1898.....\$138,708.45. Feb. 9, 1898.....\$127,700.73.

Feb. 9, 1899.....178,396.85. Feb. 9, 1899.....164,463.88.

Feb. 9, 1900.....202,207.00. Feb. 9, 1900.....200,373.43.

Feb. 9, 1901.....243,330.46. Feb. 9, 1901.....235,630.30.

Feb. 9, 1902.....285,502.20. Feb. 9, 1902.....277,630.43.

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