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ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1903.

MEMBERS of Congress, and government officials, generally, who are now off on their summer vacations, are receiving their annual dose of gall from the poor newspaper editorial writers who can't "raise the wind" to go off on a spree. But, their time is coming. Our legislature meets this winter, and next year many of these fellows who are now emitting green streaks about "junketing" at the public's expense, will have their hands deep down in the public crib.

Political Outlook in Carroll.

With a strong ticket on each side, the result in Carroll county, this fall, will be in doubt, with the chances in favor of a mixed result. In recent years, the county has been going republican at presidential and congressional elections, and democratic at county elections, on a very close vote; therefore, as the ballot this year will include candidates for Governor and other state offices, for State Senator, and members of the House of Delegates—who will vote for a U. S. Senator—as well as candidates for the full list of county offices, the situation is one which may well set political speculators guessing.

In addition to these general features, there are three others, of a minor character, perhaps, which should be taken into account; factional differences in both parties; the first election under the new ballot law with such a large number of candidates; the efforts of the state organization of both parties for the control of the legislature. To be above these may properly be added a fourth—the removal of "Nick" Steele and his colony of voters from Freedom district.

While the complexity of the ballot will no doubt interfere with voting for candidates on personal grounds, there seems to be no doubt that personal popularity on the part of individual candidates will play an important part in determining the result, especially as the percentage of independent voters is on the increase, resulting from numerous perfectly logical and legitimate causes.

Possibly no other single reason is so largely responsible for this, as the one that very many of the appointments to public office are now under the protection of the civil service. The postal and customs departments, as well as others under the general government, are full of employees who are apparently protected from the displeasure of the "organization," and these, with their close friends and backers, need not don their fighting clothes for their candidates, unless they feel so disposed; and, very naturally, having secured what they want for themselves, they will let the fighting to those who are less fortunately supplied.

Again, there is a very decided increase in that general education which demands that a "public office" shall be a "public trust," and the probability of party affiliation. In all probability, there has never been a time in this county when the average voter felt so strongly his individual right and ability to judge for himself, between men, to the extent that "ticket cutting" is no longer regarded a crime; and this is true, notwithstanding the fact that the purchasable vote is no doubt larger than ever. There is simply a division among voters on the line of good citizenship, rather than on the party line.

Our county conventions, therefore, should look forward to success only by winning unimpeachable and fully competent nominees. Local, or purely selfish ambitions, are likely to be rebuked at the polls. Men who are impure in morals, and ordinary in business capacity, are now facing a public sentiment—or at least a growing one—which looks through and beyond the individual and refuses to barter its ballot power for the judgment, simply because of the other party affiliations and party ringleader directions.

The ballot law, too, which is unpopular with very many in both parties, may have some influence on the result, as relates to members of the legislature. That the ballot is unpopular can easily be verified on inquiry among voters. There is a surprisingly large number who are unwilling to admit that the present ballot is more objectionable than the one which immediately preceded it, but who will unburden themselves readily with the expression that the "old way of all is best"—the old single ticket. As an indication that a strong feeling exists against the present ballot—even among its to be presumed defenders—this growing sentiment for the old ballot is positive evidence; and, before the campaign ends at the ballot box, this sentiment will be heard from in no uncertain terms. There is an especially strong need for intelligent and incorruptible men on legislative division of the ballot this year.

Better Teachers Required.

It appears that our argument that better pay for teachers will bring about better teachers, is already being demonstrated by the new law in Pennsylvania. That this would follow, is the exemplification of the simple law of business which provides a supply for a demand, and it would apply as well in Maryland as in Pennsylvania. The Lancaster Examiner furnishes the following testimony on the subject: "The rise in teachers' salaries—making the minimum pay \$35 per month—is having already good results. With better pay a county superintendent can secure more competent, demand more ability. It now seems that in one county, Bradford, the old time \$29 a month teacher must go or else learn more, since the supply is almost doubled. In that county, out of 395 teachers examined only

100 passed—the whole balliwick needing 174 more instructors worthy the increased pay. Now Bradford is not the only county which will be affected by the new law. In fact, in fact, there is scarcely a section of the state which will not feel the wholesome change. Again, the masses who must pay locally more taxes will be more critical concerning the attainments of teachers, and so our whole common school system will be elevated. In fact, teaching profession made more desirable, and the spread of a wide intelligence better assured. Good pay means good work, or at least should. The teachers' salary bill is a wise and permanent reform."

Temporarily, there may be some difficulty in securing a sufficient number of teachers, and Maryland is likely to lose some of her best ones to her sister state; but, this condition will soon right itself, for, once the profession of teaching is placed on its proper plane, among the better paid class, there will be many apply for certificates who now find a better market for their intelligence. Maryland should take action along the same line, and elevate the character of her schools, which means the elevation of her rising citizenship.

Two Party Newspapers.

The representative party newspaper, especially in the country, is practically non-existent. There are "organ," party and personal, and "trimmers," but very few honest, outspoken representatives of the higher political party principles, which may be followed with confidence by all classes of party adherents.

A considerable number of so called party papers, are owned, or controlled by those who have a personal "machine" to manage, and the editorial management of such sheets is wholly along the narrow line of their owners' dictation, and not in any sense for the good of party, or as representative of party, except as they succeed in manufacturing a sentiment which is first, personal, and next, subordinate party.

Another very common class of the so-called party paper is that which publishes the party ticket at the head of its editorial page, and occasionally fires off a charge to demonstrate that it is still loyal. It plays its legal share of public printing, and is always on hand to pull in the plums which may come its way, but, it never arises to the point of saying or doing anything against the powers that be, not even when the "powers" are of the opposite political faith. First, last, and all the time, it looks after its "job."

Between these two there is little choice, and in neither is found that satisfaction which is demanded by the intelligent, discriminating, partisan. There is no wonder, therefore, that the non partisan newspaper is coming to the front. The people are tired of being whipped in by factionists, on the one hand, and in being buoyed by publishers for revenue only, on the other, and it is a rare case that they have the choice of any other kind of political education and information in the party paper.

The newspaper business, in a large measure, has lost its respectability, for, what little is saved in the editorial department, is likely to be lost in the business management, through the sale of space to unscrupulous advertisers. Instead of it being the promoter of a high public character, the average newspaper is the servant of almost every source which produces revenue.

We have two newspapers in view which represent the two classes mentioned. In the one, no political party news is given except that which harmonizes with the "personal organ" privileges of the paper; and, in the other, there is ever found which relates to the local or national practices of the opposite party, for fear of the loss of its share of what goes in the way of public printing, and which the opposite party, in a measure, controls.

Farm Labor.

About twenty or twenty-four years ago, when binding reapers were first introduced in this state, there was great dissatisfaction among farm laborers. In some places, there were threats to destroy them, because it was supposed that they would deprive a large number of laborers of their most profitable work, namely, in the harvest field. Some years before that time the old-fashioned reaper had displaced the "cradle," just as the cradle had displaced the sickle, and each had reduced the number of laborers. One does not have to harvest out, remember the gang of harvesters cutting wheat with cradles, each cradle followed by a man with a rake to gather the wheat to be bound in sheaves. Then came the boys gathering the sheaves in piles, and after them, men making the shocks. Off in the distance was the man running a horse rake to glean the heads which were dropped, and flitting about was the boy with a pail of ice water. Tucked away in a convenient shock was usually a little brown jug which the foreman carried around at stated intervals. On the average wheat farm the gang in the harvest field would number from a dozen to twenty men and boys, and the scene was most animated. The harvest field of the present day is entirely different. All noise and jollity and animation have disappeared. The little brown jug has gone with the rest. The harvesters are now reduced to three or four men, one to drive the horses, one to sit on the machine, and one or two to shock, and the cost of harvesting has been reduced in almost the same proportion as the harvesters have been reduced.

The change in thrashing the grain has been almost as marked. For a crop of 3,000 bushels it would take 30 men a week or ten days to do the work of thrashing, and the grain had to be fanned. Now half as many men can do the work in two days and a half. It was far easier for the Maryland farmer to hire the great number of men required in former years than it is to get the small number which he now needs. But for the modern labor-saving machinery it is difficult to see how the farmer could get his work done. The agricultural laborer has almost disappeared from most of our counties, and where there are plenty of negroes, as in the southern counties, it is difficult to induce them to hire themselves. The white farm laborer has largely left the country to seek employment in the mills, factories or in railroad work. Whether he has bettered his condition by the change is a question. He has to work harder and more constantly and live and rear his children among surroundings and conditions far less wholesome. But he gets more regu-

lar work, larger pay, and what is perhaps the strongest reason for the change, he escapes from the monotony and loneliness of country life.—Balt. Sun.

Some Advertising Don'ts.

Don't advertise if you can't "make good."

Don't think advertising pays simply because it's advertising.

Don't advertise and then lay down—the work has just commenced.

Don't judge advertising by the first result—persistence that counts.

Don't think that advertising doesn't pay simply because you're not influenced—because you are.

Don't think that advertising doesn't affect you because you don't order certain brands of goods—you get them anyway.

Don't kick about advertising—it keeps the money in circulation.—Tengwall Talk.

Boy Cured of Colic after Physician's Treatment Had Failed.

My boy when four years old fell sick with colic and cramps in his stomach. I sent for the doctor and he injected morphine, but the child kept getting worse. I then gave him half a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and in half an hour he was sleeping and in two hours he was eating. Dr. W. L. Wilkins, Shell Lake, Wis., Dr. McKimney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Gorman in 1904.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The Star tonight says: Senator Gorman is regarded by many politicians as leading all other democratic presidential possibilities in the race for the nomination. One hears, among democratic politicians such expressions as this: "If the convention were to be held to day, Mr. Gorman would win, hands down."

Why, said a prominent gentleman yesterday, "look at the relations in the Seventeenth ward alone. In the Fourth precinct a number of witnesses testified that they found with peculiar pencil marks on the backs and that a democratic judge handled the ballots. These marks all bore a striking similarity to the feather and the political trickster have shown clearly that they can drive a coach and four through the barriers erected to protect the honest and innocent voter."

Not for years, they say, have the citizens of Baltimore been given such an insight into the device by which the modern ward politician, unless some effectual check is put upon the development of government, is to be a farce and the sovereign right of franchise a delusion and a snare.

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In the Eighth precinct of the Eleventh ward, the witnesses testified that they found with peculiar pencil marks on the backs and that a democratic judge handled the ballots. These marks all bore a striking similarity to the feather and the political trickster have shown clearly that they can drive a coach and four through the barriers erected to protect the honest and innocent voter."

In the Fifth precinct of the Sixth ward, the witnesses testified that they found with peculiar pencil marks on the backs and that a democratic judge handled the ballots. These marks all bore a striking similarity to the feather and the political trickster have shown clearly that they can drive a coach and four through the barriers erected to protect the honest and innocent voter."

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In the Tenth precinct 10 or 12 are found of the same kind, and the same man believed that this was the result of a conspiracy.

"Because he is friendly with the business interests of the country and possesses their confidence."

"Because he possesses the nucleus of a political organization in his acquaintance with the machine politicians of many states."

"Because of his experience as a statesman, as a political manager and his thorough acquaintance with the theory and practice of government and politics."

In opposition to these favorable reasons, there are advanced as possibilities of his failure to get the nomination these beliefs that are said to be held in many sections by democrats: "That he is too closely associated with the corporate interests of the country and might be too friendly."

"That he is not a tariff reformer, according to accepted tariff ideas, as was shown by his record on the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, and that he will turn out, in fact, a stand patter."

"That his dominating instincts are those of the political manipulator."

However, both his friends and those who might be termed his opponents from the fact of their not being for him, say that there is one element in the situation which may weigh all objections to his nomination. By many democrats he is regarded as a man who might carry the presidential election. The democrats are desperate to win. It is said that if the idea gets abroad that he is likely to be successful at the polls, for whatever reason, all opposition to his nomination will vanish and he will be accepted.

The fact is, the main feature of the Gorman boom in months has been the assiduous circulation of the idea that he is the man who can win at the polls.—Morning Herald.

Floral Antiseptic

Tooth Powder. Efficient and exceedingly pleasant. It thoroughly cleanses the Teeth, keeps them light on the breath sweet, and the gums healthy. Contains nothing injurious. Cap bottles only 10 cents—at McKelip's Drug Store.

Education and the Mob Spirit.

The fundamental remedy, both for the offenses on the one hand, and for the offenses which provoke the mobs, is to be found in a better and more thorough education. The negro of mob is visited, comes, as a rule from the most ignorant and degraded class. It is not true, as is often asserted, that the criminal class of negroes is largely recruited from the better-instructed half of the race. It is the ignorant class, white and black, that chiefly supplies the violent criminal element; and it is the ignorant class, white and black, that is most easily incited to mob violence. The right kind of education will train the children of the more fortunate classes of our population, not merely to such arts as reading and writing, but also to sound ideas about work and citizenship.

Fortunately, although the actual number of lynchings for some weeks past has been greater than the average, the general trend of our civilization is toward a more lawful and orderly life. Thus, the statistics of lynching for a period of twenty years show that there has been an average decline of about one point of the actual number of lynchings. In 1883, there were 300 reported in the United States, and in 1894 there were 190. The decline has not been regular, since 1855 were reported for 1901, as against 107 in 1899; but the number for 1903 dropped to 96.

The first five months of the present year promised an even more favorable record. It may still turn out that 1903 will not show more than 100 actual lynchings. But the disposition to invoke the mob spirit upon slight provocation has shown itself with unusual recklessness this summer, and it must be sternly suppressed. In New York, a few weeks ago, a negro criminal shot and killed the agent of an organization which had been instrumental in procuring his arrest. There might readily have been started an anti-negro race riot or a lynching movement; but the evidence in the case was clear, and the district attorney procured an almost instant indictment of the murderer. Trial and conviction followed a few days later.

It is a useful thing, in cases of this kind, to show that the machinery of justice can move quickly without any sacrifice of the rights of the individual. There is no such delay in the ordinary administration of justice in any other country as in our own. This is largely the fault of a system which the lawyers as a professional guild have developed, and which the judges and jurors are too timid to seem able to remedy, from the very limitations of their professional training. Among remedies to be

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Ayer's

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of

Cherry Pectoral

cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

"I have found that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine I can prescribe for bronchitis, influenza, coughs, and hard colds."

W. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Bronchitis

Correct any tendency to constipation with small doses of Ayer's Pills.

sought must therefore be included a scientific improvement of the machinery of justice.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for Aug.

Fewer Gallons; Wears Longer.

Fewer Gallons; Wears Longer.

YOUNT'S.

Fry Pans, 11c.

Diameter 10 1/2 in.; stamped from one solid piece of steel, guaranteed first quality. The 2 1/2 in. kind; while they last, 11c each.

Tin Jelly Pans, 3c.

The kind every woman appreciates. The 5 inch, deep jelly pan reduced from 5c to 3c each. This month only.

Dust Pans.

At 5c. Full size Japanese Dust Pan, heavy tin, riveted handle, hole in for hanging. This month only, at 5c each.

Enamel Coffee Pots, 25c

First quality 2 quart coffee pot worth double. One of the best bargains in enamel coffee pots we have ever offered. While they last, 25c each.

Glass Tumblers, 2c.

The kind usually wanted for jelly; good quality but not equal our regular 5 cent. While they last, 2c each.

Women's Shoes.

At 59c. Good quality Women's Dongola Button Shoes. Out of style, narrow toes; former values up to \$2.00; assorted sizes—your choice, 59c pair.

2 Double sheets Fly Paper, 3c.

Glass Syrup Pitcher, 10c.

Child's Slippers, sizes 10 and 10 1/2, 25c pair.

Men's and Boys' Dress Straw Hats, large sizes, 10c.

Men's Shirts, 29c.

Assorted Negligee and Laundered Shirts, odds and ends, regular 50c goods; close out price, 29c for your choice.

F. M. YOUNT,

TANEYTOWN MD.

Solidified

Formaldehyde,

The Greatest

Germ Destroyer.

USED WITH

Leininger's Generator,

it destroys all Disease

Germ, dissipates all foul

and obnoxious odors, and

makes the air pure and

healthy.

Price of Generator complete,

family size, with 1

ounce Solidified Formalde-

hyde—

\$1.00.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY,

DRUGGIST,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

REMEMBER

The Closing Out Sale

AT

Reindollar, Hess & Co.'s

Our Goods must go, and Some of them right now.

Anything we have in Fans, Gloves, Mitts, Laces, Lawns and Summer Goods in general, must go, without regard to cost.

We have still a lot of

Shoes

in stock, and some very good ones, which you can buy very cheap. They must be sold.

Now is the time for

Glass Jars.

We have a lot on hand at a low price. Come and get them before they are all gone.

We still have a few pieces of

Matting and Carpets

to close out. It will pay you to buy just now. If you need anything in our line, here is the place to save money. Give us a call—we will treat you right.

It will pay to do either,

or both!

Special Notice Column!

Read it! Try it!

It will pay to do either,

or both!

REINDOLLAR, HESS & CO.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receives Deposits subject to Check. Pays Interest on time Deposits, Discounts Business Notes. Makes Loans on approved security.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

Current Items of Local News, of Special Interest to Home Readers.

Mrs. Archie Crouse, of York, Pa., is here on a visit to her mother and sister.

Mrs. Lewis Elliot is quite ill with some internal trouble, in all probability, a tumor.

Calvin Harner and daughter, of Baltimore, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Milton Crouse.

Mrs. Robt. S. McKinney and daughter, Isabella, are visiting Mrs. Sentman, at Gap, Pa.

Misses Ada and Emma Trump, of Manchester, spent several days last week with Miss Effie Hess.

Mrs. Laura Sellman (nee Poole), of Westminster, is on a visit to Miss Alice Nickum and other old friends in this place.

Miss Alice Reinhold returned home on Tuesday evening from a ten week's visit to friends in Tiffin, O., and other points.

John H. Harman has purchased of David R. Fogle, two and a quarter acres adjoining his farm on the Emmitsburg road.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fowler, of Baltimore, were in Taneytown, on Wednesday, and spent a short time at Edward P. Zepf's.

Miss Edna Miller, of Gettysburg, Pa., who has been visiting Miss Bess Fissel, for the past two weeks, returned home last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Reid, Mrs. J. Wm. Hull, and Mrs. Margaret A. Bollinger, are in attendance at Penn Grove Camp, in Pennsylvania.

Miss Helen Gardner returned home, on Monday, from a two week's visit to Baltimore, also her sister, Marie, who had been on a vacation.

Wm. E. Valliant, of Chestertown, Kent county, State President of the P. O. S. of A., will visit the Editor of the Record, on Sunday and Monday.

The Ordinance referring to "nuisances," has been amended, and will probably be given an opportunity to test its strength in Court, unless it is observed.

All members of the I. O. H., are requested to be present at the meeting of the Conclave on Monday evening, 10th, as business of great importance will be up for discussion.

Rev. A. B. Mower desires to extend his thanks to all neighbors and friends for all favors and kindnesses received during the sickness, and since the death, of his wife.

Monthly meeting of Fire Company this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, Firemen's Hall. Business of importance to be considered; a full attendance of members is desired.

Jacob Battling will build a dwelling, this fall, on his lot on Fairview Avenue, and it is also probable that Chas. H. Cress will build on the opposite side of the same street.

The Republican primary election will be held in two bodies, one Saturday, 15th, at Kane's hotel, from 6 to 7 p. m., and the democratic, at Elliott's hotel, from 5 to 7 p. m.

Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., of Philadelphia, who has become well known here through his annual visits, and otherwise, spent this week on a visit to his nephew, Dr. F. H. Seiss.

Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., will fill the pulpit in the Lutheran church, Sunday morning. He rarely preaches away from home, but very kindly makes an exception of Taneytown.

Samuel H. Little, Prof. H. K. Barbe, Charles O. Fuss, J. Wm. Reek and P. B. Englar, are members of the State Camp, P. O. S. of A., which meets in Frederick next Tuesday and Wednesday.

It is said that the democrats of this district will line up the primaries, on the 15th, in two bodies, one in favor of Henry Galt, for Register of Wills, the other in favor of Dr. C. W. Weaver, for the same office.

The Catholic picnic, on Wednesday, while rather slimly attended, probably on account of threatening weather in the morning, was still a financial success, the net proceeds being, in the neighborhood of \$300.

There appears to be an excellent opportunity, for the right republican from Taneytown district, to secure a place on the ticket this fall. A first-class man for County Commissioner, House of Delegates, County Treasurer, or Sheriff, would likely land the prize, as the district is entitled to at least one place on the ticket.

M. H. Reinhold is now occupying his new hardware store room in the Merch Building. The room is 80ft long, has ample light, is heated by hot water and has connected with it a full length dry cellar, and a large wareroom on second floor. On the whole, it is one of the best equipped rooms for the business, in the county.

R. F. D. Mail Carrier W. P. Mohler, of Route No. 31, while going over his route on Saturday, July 29, on a bicycle, met with a serious accident. Mr. Mohler was riding down a hill, when the wheels struck a loose stone and he was hurled to the ground. His injuries were found to consist of two broken ribs, a dislocated finger, sprained wrist and numerous bruises.

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He Silenced Him.

The late Harris Cohen—the "only original" Cohen—of Baxter street, New York used to like to tell how he once won a bet of \$50.

"I was on a gunning trip with some friends of mine," he would say, "and in a field close to the house, where we slept, a jackass pastured. This jackass kept us awake all night by braying a good part of the night. My friends, do what they would, could not put a stop to his noise.

"I happened to know a good deal about jackasses. They abound, you know, in Posen, the country where I came from. So I said to my friends: 'I'll bet you \$50 that I can stop this animal's noise, so that to-night he won't bray one note.'

"They took the bet, and that to-night he wouldn't bray a note, and that to-morrow he would bray a note or two. The result was that all night long he was as silent as the grave.

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Big Fortune for the Clines.

Col. Geo. T. Cline, a native of Frederick, who recently died in Chicago, is said to have left property amounting to \$3,000,000 in value. One quarter of the estate is left to Mrs. O. Cline, and one quarter to Mrs. Mary Yeakle, brother and sister of the deceased. The other half goes to nephews in California.

Col. Cline was a life-long resident of this city, with the exception of short intervals spent in the West looking after his property interests in Illinois and Indiana. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a great sportsman, with peculiar black hair. He walked with a heavy cane and had a brusque eccentric manner that rendered him unpopular at least to a great many people. He was extremely proud of his family name and the association of his ancestors with the movements that formed part of the history of the American Government. He possessed a retentive memory and a remarkable fund of knowledge of the family histories of Frederick people. He made his home while in Frederick a large part of the time with his sister, Mrs. Yeakle, and sometimes at Lawdale, the old Rutherford mansion, at the extreme east end of the town.

While Colonel Cline often spoke to his friends in Frederick of his property holdings in the West, many were silent as to the extent of his estate and believed reports of its representing any vast wealth to be exaggerated. He said often while living in Frederick that he would die a millionaire, as land that he had bought for a song when Chicago was a settlement was increasing in value at an enormous rate. In spite of his eccentricities, he was a man of generous instincts and charitable nature. He had a wholesome detestation of humbuggery in every form, and it was a hard matter to deceive him in any way. Real estate was his favorite form of investment, and when his funds once became tied up in this form he was loath to disturb them for any purpose whatever. It was by steadily adding to land bought at low prices in rapidly developing sections that he accumulated his large fortune.

His brother in Frederick, who inherits one-quarter of his several million dollars, is Nicholas O. Cline, a farmer and citizen of high standing. One of his daughters several years ago married a Salvation Army officer, Major Cozens, and a son, Casper Cline is in the furniture and carpet business in Frederick. Mrs. Yeakle, the Frederick sister, who also inherits a fourth of her brother's estate, is the mother of Aquilla R. Yeakle, who was a few years ago Mayor of the town and later its Commissioner of streets.

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Tactful as Mrs. Carlyle Sea Horner.

In the "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Austen" is a letter to her sister, in which she says: "I saw a very curious sight the other night, the only one I have been to for a long time. It was some thousands of the grandest and most cultivated people in England, all gazing in ecstasy and applauding to death over a woman, not even pretty, balancing herself on the extreme point of one great toe and stretching the other foot high into the air, much higher than decency ever dreamt of. It was Taglioli, our chief dancer at the opera, and this is her chief feat, repeated over and over to numbers at least to my weariness. But duchesses were flinging bouquets at her feet, and not a man, except Carlyle, who did not seem disposed to fling himself. I counted twenty-five bouquets. But what of that? The empress at the feet of this same Taglioli—'virtue its own reward' (in this world)? Dancing is and singing and the other things seem to me to be done for virtue? It may be strongly doubted, as Edinburgh people say to everything one tells them."

Revenue cutters are the policemen of the high seas. They have regular beats to patrol along the coast, looking for vessels in distress, suppressing smuggling, illicit sale and mutinies. They also enforce quarantine regulations, examine ship's papers, supply lighthouses and act as life savers, ambulance corps, fire department and messenger boys generally for the government at sea.

The first revenue cutters were built at the order of Alexander Hamilton when he was secretary of the treasury, and except in war time, when they are subject to the authority of the navy, they are still under treasury department orders. Strange to say, however, it is in times of peace that revenue cutters fight their hardest battles. They save many lives and property that is estimated at many millions yearly. Their name gives little idea of the great and varied service they render the country.

He Met His Match.

The Russian marshal Suvaroff was famous as a jester and was fond of confounding the men under his command by asking them unexpected and absurd questions. But occasionally he met his match. Thus, one bitter January night, such as Russia only can produce, he rode up to a sentry and demanded:

"How many stars are there in the sky?"

The soldier, not a whit disturbed, answered coolly: "Wait a little, and I'll tell you." And he deliberately commenced counting, "One, two, three, etc."

When he had reached 100, Suvaroff, who was half frozen, thought it high time to ride off, not, however, without inquiring the name of the regiment he commanded. Next day the latter found himself promoted.

Peculiar Twins.

A Harlem mother who has twins and is constantly obliged to study the peculiarities of the species affirms that never has she punished one of them; they are both boys—for a misdeed but for the other committed the identical offense at the very first opportunity.

Moreover, if one asks a question, especially in regard to an unusual happening, in the absence of the other his brother almost invariably repeats the remark, using very frequently, in the same phrasing.

Her twins are not bad boys, but the mother says that she is satisfied of the fact that twins require as much attention and make as much noise as four ordinary children.—New York Times.

An Achievement.

"I don't see why you should be so proud of winning that case," said the intimate friend. "You were plainly in the wrong."

"You don't understand these things at all," answered the lawyer. "That's the very thing that makes me so proud."—Washington Star.

Puts an End to It All.

A grievous ailment comes as a result of unbearable pain from overtaxed organs. Dyspepsia, indigestion, Liver complaint and Constipation. But thanks to Dr. King's New Life Pills they put an end to it all. They are gentle but thorough. Try them. Only 25c. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney's Drug Store.

First Test of the Air Pump.

The first public test of the air pump was in 1654 by its inventor, Otto von Guericke, in the presence of Emperor Ferdinand of Germany. Guericke applied the carefully ground, electrically metallic hemispheres, two feet in diameter, to each other. After exhausting the air by his apparatus he attached fifteen horses to each hemisphere. In vain did they attempt to separate them because of the enormous pressure of the atmosphere. The experiment was a great success.

An Exaggerated Report.

The family doctor had been summoned hastily, and he climbed the tenement stairs with a grave face. A woman was awaiting him in the doorway of a flat.

"I understand little Tommy has swallowed a quarter," he said. "Where is he?"

"Oh, doctor, I'm glad to tell you we've made a mistake," said she blithely. "It was a quarter after five, and it was only a nickel!"—New York Press.

Boy Soldiers in South America.

In Venezuela, Colombia and other South American countries it is no uncommon thing to see boys of ten or twelve years of age or even younger carrying rifles and marching to battle with the armies which fight in the civil wars of those lands. These boy soldiers are usually the sons of the soldiers who fight quite as well as the oldest veterans.

As a Natural Result.

Mrs. Seawell (peevishly)—My first husband used to let me have my own way in everything.

Mr. S.—And what were the consequences?

Mrs. S.—He died.

German Syrup.

We want to impress on our readers that Boecher's German Syrup is positively the best preparation on the market to-day that does relieve and cure consumption. It contains the richest natural extracts of ginseng, etc., which have been so highly endorsed for the cure of coughs, colds and consumption by the great medical congresses. The consumptive whether his disease is in the throat or lungs, must have rest at night, and be free from the spasms of