

THE CARROLL RECORD.

(NON-PARTISAN.)
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Md., by The Carroll Record Printing
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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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Class Matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th., 1904.

All advertisements for 2nd. and 3rd. pages
will be in our hands by Tuesday noon, each
week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guar-
anteed until the following week.

THE EDITOR is away on a vacation,
and the editorial department of the
RECORD is in the hands of amateurs.
The critical readers of the paper had
better skip the editorial page, or put on
the mantle of charity before they begin
to read it.

THIS is the season for picnics, and
while they often are a great bore to
grown-up people, the children enjoy
them heartily. A good illustration of
this was a remark made by a little boy
on the street one evening last week. A
friend hailed him with, "Were you at the
picnic?" "Yes, I was," he an-
swered, "and I had the greatest supper
I ever eat." The carps and sorrows of
life come with deadly certainty to every
one, who lives long enough, and it is a
good thing to make the days bright and
happy for children in a reasonable way.

PEOPLE who drink the town cheap
would do well to filter it. A good cheap
filter can be made with clean sand and
charcoal. There has necessarily been a
great deal of muddy water in the stand-
pipe this summer, and at the best,
streams that run through a farming
country, and get the overflow from the
houses and barn-yards are not very pure.
If the water is boiled before it is filtered,
it will be quite pure. By the way, would
it not be a good thing if our city fathers
would have the stand-pipe cleaned out,
and the mains flushed; there must be a
quantity of mud in them.

The Blue and the Gray.

For some time a movement has been
on foot to bring about formal union of
the veterans of the Federal and Con-
federate armies; but the effort has been
rewarded with only partial success. C.
S. A. Camps and G. A. R. Posts have
exchanged social calls, and at the Na-
tional Encampment of the Grand Army,
held last week at Boston, a body of Con-
federate soldiers were entertained royally
by their foes of forty years ago. Not-
withstanding the good feeling that seem-
ed to exist, a motion to hold a grand re-
union of Northern and Southern soldiers
was tabled; the wounds have not had
quite time enough to heal. It has not
been very long since the red-coated
British soldier and his American anti-
onist were not able to meet on friendly
footing; but now after almost a hundred
years, hands have been joined across
the sea, and that long-standing quarrel
has been closed.

One could scarcely expect a bitter civil
strife to be forgotten in forty years; even
though the terms of surrender were dif-
ferent from any the world has ever known.
The soldier on one side fought, as
he honestly believed, to protect his
fired; the one on the other side fought
as he just as honestly believed, to right
a wrong and to maintain the Union. The
"Yank" thought the "Yank" was an op-
pressor, and the "Yank" enemy
by thinking that his Southern enemy
was a traitor. Unprincipled politicians
to serve their own selfish ends, waved
the "bloody shirt," and the breach was
kept open; unwise legislation, partisan
history, fanatical literary productions,
and above all—a lack of knowledge each
of the other, all tended to keep the two
sections apart in sentiment. These in-
fluences, coupled with the fact that the
business interests of the North and the
South were, in a manner, antagonistic,
and the underlying cause that in the
view of the men of one side flowed the
aristocratic blood of the Cavalier, while
the other boasted the puritanic blood of
the Roundhead, have been practically
overcome. It is wonderful when one
stops to think of it; yet it is true.

The wave of sectional hate is receding
and while it has not reached the low
water mark, the fact that it is going
down is patent to the most casual ob-
server. Robert E. Lee, whom Theodore
Roosevelt says is the greatest general
the English-speaking race has ever pro-
duced, surrendered his men to the great
armies of the North, and he bowed to
the magnanimity of Grant. He refused
large salary from a Northern insurance
company and spent the remainder of his
life in teaching the youth of the South
that the Union was indivisible. The
memory of Lincoln and the broad policy
of McKinley did more to bring about a
better understanding than all other per-
sonal factors combined.

The friendly invasion of the South by
Northern capital struck at the vulnerable
pocket book and this time the South sur-
rendered to the merry clink of gold, cer-
tain preconceived ideas were abandoned
performance, both sides bent a little to meet
the other, and the desire for more per-
fect unity was, in part attained.

When the cloud of the Spanish War
loomed large in our National sky, the
fact that some of our citizens had worn
the Gray and some the Blue was forgot-
ten, and, as in '76, a common danger
drew us closer together. Lee, Wheeler,
Hobson and a score of other Confed-
erates, in fact or in sympathy, became
popular idols of the whole country. At
last the line of demarcation had been
obliterated, the Stars and Stripes were
enriched the place of the Stars and Bars in
the heart of the old Confederate soldier, and
the respect and confidence of his former
enemy covered him as a mantle of honor.
The war is over, even the paper battles
are fought with less bitterness, mutual
admiration takes the place of mutual
hatred, and the Blue and the Gray are
united on a basis of common sense, com-
mon desires and common interests.

The history of this war and the recon-
ciliation that has followed it would not be
credited in the field of romance. Just
one particular alone will show its roman-
tic character; the conquered were allowed
to wear their uniform and to carry their
flag in processions. In any other coun-
try or any other time this would have
been tantamount to another declaration
of war. To accustom this unprecedented
privilege, even the flags that had been
captured in battle were, in some
instances, returned to the vanquished.
Perhaps the explanation of all this lies
in the fact that we are a peculiar people,
and our peculiarity makes us kin

whether we live in the East or the West,
the North or the South; and this pecu-
liarity with its attendant kinship makes
us a nation united beyond the possibility
of disruption, and an incomparable
force among the powers of the world.

H. K. B.

The Campaign.

The leading candidates in this Presi-
dential campaign are true gentlemen,
and so far, are conducting the campaign
in an earnest, dignified manner, and the
people are not alarmed. The politicians
are working and scheming and prophe-
sying; the party papers are ranting and
abusing the opposite candidates, as
usual; most of the men who sit on the
fence till they decide on which side to
get down have taken their final jump,
and been greeted with the usual amount
of cheers and jeers. The so-called inde-
pendent newspapers—according to their
own account—after carefully (and let us
hope prayerfully) considering the matter,
have finally decided on which side they
will range themselves, and an-
nounced it in glaring head-lines and
bold type, evidently with large ideas as
to the importance of the announcement.
But the American people are learning to
do their own thinking.

The RECORD would like to join in the
chorus of advice that is rising all over
the country, as to how people should
vote, but being a non-partisan paper it
refrains. It has this to say however,
get the facts in the case from a clean,
truthful newspaper, decide for yourself,
vote for what you honestly believe to be
the good of the country, and if your
brain is so muddled by the outcry that
you don't know what to do, vote the
—; we would like to tell you which
ticket, having very decided opinions on
the subject, but in that case would be
breaking the rule of the paper. But if
you really believe in the principles of
your party vote its ticket, and don't be-
lieve the country is going to destruction,
because some politicians are saying so.

The Subway Saloon.

Some men in New York City have es-
tablished a saloon where pure drinks of
all kinds are sold at a moderate price,
including soft drinks and beer for wom-
en. The saloon is to be kept clean and
quiet; no intoxicating drink is to be
sold to a drunken man or woman and it
is to be a place where moderate drinkers
can go and spend a pleasant evening
without being thrown into bad company;
in short, as its promoters say, to be for
the poor man, what clubs are for the
rich. Bishop Potter, of New York was
at the opening, made an address approv-
ing of it, and led in the singing of the
long meter doxology.

This is an age when men are advocat-
ing all sorts of schemes for social reform,
many conscientious, good people, advocat-
ing schemes that others believe to be
positively bad in their results; none has
caused more discussion than this. Its ad-
vocates argue that men will drink, and
that it will do them less harm to drink
pure liquors in a decent place, than ad-
ulterated liquors in a saloon. They some-
times openly advocate moderate drinking
as good for the health and morals; opinions
range from this all the way to those who
think that a sin to manufacture, touch,
taste or handle any intoxicant. Of the
various opinions we think the last is the
safest, although it is extreme and unat-
tainable. It is only another proof of
how little we know of social science.
Man seems to be compelled to get his
knowledge of that, as well as of other
things that go to make him better, by
bitter experience.

Another minister in the west is having
a building erected which is to be a com-
bination church, saloon and theatre.
The money made is to be devoted to char-
ity. To many of us, these schemes seem
to be dangerously near to sacrilege.

The Summer's Large Crops.

The offices of county newspapers are
filled with prize fruit and vegetables this
Fall—Irish potatoes and tomatoes
weighing more than a pound each, corn
fourteen and fifteen feet high, branches
of plum trees with a plum on them for
every inch of length—altogether it is a
fine season for the growth of all sorts
of crops. With a fair crop of wheat and
a good price, the promise of an un-
usually large crop of corn, a fine hay crop
and an abundant potato crop, our farm-
ers ought to be well off. The weather, so
far, for last summer was a hard season
for them. Many farmers had to buy
feed for their stock, and wheat was a
poor crop and low in price.

We all reap the benefit of prosperity
for the farmers. This is a rural coun-
try and if the farmers have no money
it is scarce with every one. Wheat is
now a dollar, and still going up; whether
the price will stay up or not, depends
on the truth of the reports of injury to
the Spring wheat in the northwest.

Floral Antiseptic

Tooth Powder. Efficient and exceed-
ingly agreeable. It thoroughly cleanses
the Teeth, keeps them white, the breath
sweet, and the gums healthy. It does not
nothing injurious. Cap bottles only 10c
—at McKellip's Drug Store.

Mosquitoes.

Ever since it has been proved that the
spread of yellow fever and malarial fever
are mainly, if not entirely, due to mos-
quitoes, scientists and sanitarians have
been making earnest efforts to get rid of
them.

Mosquitoes breed in still water, and
the most reasonable and successful plan
for their extermination is to drain
swamps, fill up cesspools, keep cisterns
and rain barrels covered up, and allow
no stagnant water to remain. Where it
is impossible to do this, some success
has been attained by putting coal oil on
the ponds or marshes, which in rather
small quantities is fatal to the larvae.
This, together with cleanliness, has had
wonderful results in many places, as for
example in Cuba, where yellow fever has
been exterminated.

There are, however, some very amusing
plans to fight mosquitoes—amusing
at least to the ordinary man. One man
has invented a mosquito-killing
machine which looks like a large lamp
shade made of sheet metal, black outside
and bright colored inside. In the top of it
is an electric light of 30-candle power;
also wires which are so arranged as to
give out a soft musical sound, which
mosquitoes are said to be very fond of.
Inside the shade is arranged sticky fly
paper. You have only to elevate your
shade over a pool, or place where there
are plenty of mosquitoes and connect it
with a battery. The music begins, the
mosquitoes flock to the sound and meet
their death, soothed by the sweet
sounds they are said to love better than
life.

It is said by some persons who pro-
fess to be intimately acquainted with
them, that certain chords and strains of
music will cause instant death to mos-
quitoes whether from excess of pain or
pleasure, deponent saith not. Now this
good town of ours is a musical town. In

it you may hear vocal music, the
music of graphophones, mouth organs,
cabinet organs, pipe organs, pianos,
violins, mandolins, banjos, a drum
corps and a brass band. Suppose we
get all these musicians together, having
first learned what chords are fatal to our
sharp little friends. If sweet music will
attract them we will no doubt come in
clouds; then strike the fatal chord, and
the thing is done promptly and in a way
that combines business with pleasure.

Situation at Atlantic City.

Here is what a writer in the *Norfolk*
column, of the Philadelphia Record,
thinks of Mayor Stoy's effort to stop
"spooneying" on the beach at Atlantic
City:

"Take my word for it, Cupid is doing
business at the old stand," remarked
the man who went down to Atlantic City
Sunday expressly to find out. "I ex-
pected to find him perched on the top of
the pile with drooping wings and a
mouth down at the corners. Wasn't I
left? Never was the little rascal fuller
of ginger, and more maliciously glibly
glib, than when he came down here
under the seeming assistance he receives
from the ozone. Why, he had one girl
so dead that she only squealed roughly
when a hint at wasp tore out of the surf
and embraced her—a real bear hug. Let
alone nearly crushing the life out of her
he ruined her creation in white, which
was a limp horror when he broke away.
Rui, in town a slow death in boiling oil
would be too good for such a man! I
down here it's another story, the whole
of which is never told for obvious rea-
sons. I expected, too, to see more
clothes, considering all I'd read about
the wretched abbreviated bathing suits.
I can't say, though, that I found the area
of exposed human flesh less or contours
more hidden. Strikes me as being the
same old town, same old beach, same old
clothes, and the same young Cupid."

No doubt the Mayor will have to sub-
mit to a good deal of chaffing for his
effort. Most persons like to see young
people enjoy themselves, but any one
who has been at Atlantic City will wish
him success in his endeavor to keep them
within the bounds of propriety.

World's Fair Echoes.

An interesting feature of the Spanish
exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture, the
only one made by Spain at the World's
Fair, is an old brand of sherry wine. It
was bottled exclusively for American use
in 1865, while the world was stirred by
Lincoln's assassination, and hence has
been called "Salero Lincoln."

A mantle worn by General Santa Anna
is exhibited in the New Mexico pavilion
at the World's Fair.

A complete electric bulb plant in full
operation is an attractive feature in the
Palace of Electricity at the World's Fair.
A force of twenty-two girls is employed
and the daily output reaches 1250 perfect
globes.

Stereotype views of California's 28
richest counties, and lectures on their
resources are given daily in the Palace
of Agriculture at the World's Fair.

A large collection of bows and arrows
of Chinese manufacture are exhibited in
the Palace of Liberal Arts at the World's
Fair. The bows are curiously shaped
and decorated and are of various sizes.
The arrows are made of wood, but are
tipped with sharp pieces of steel.

A model coffee-curing plant in mini-
ature is shown in the Mexican section of
the Palace of Agriculture at the World's
Fair. The plant shows in every detail
the way the coffee crop is handled from
from the time it is harvested until ready
for the market.

A reproduction of Liberty Bell, carved
out of golden creamy butter, is dis-
played in the dairy section of New York's
exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture.
Exact measurement of the bell was made
by Charles Brown, the famous butter
sculptor, and the butter bell was carved
in accordance with them. Every feature
of Liberty Bell is faithfully reproduced
even to the crack and the historic in-
scriptions.

Governor's week at the World's Fair
will probably be a feature of the latter
part of September. The influence of the
individual commissions will be exerted
to persuade each chief executive to ar-
range his affairs so he can participate,
and it is expected with this concerted
movement it will bring together the ma-
jority of the governors of the United
States.

The Model Library in the Missouri
building at the World's Fair contains
10,000 volumes, 1800 of which are by
Missouri authors. The library was for-
mally opened August 1 and is free to all.

An interesting group of Japanese
carved panels is a feature of the loan
collection in the Art Palace at the World's
Fair. These panels are called "Choshu
Ramma" and are made from wood
known in Japan as "Keyaki." The pan-
els date back to the 16 and 17 centuries
and vary in value from \$200 to \$500.

The Grenadier Guard Band from Lon-
don, England, one of the most famous
of the royal bands, will begin an engage-
ment at the World's Fair, August 29.
Special permission was obtained from
King Edward to allow this band to leave
England.

A mammoth bottle forty feet high
and twenty feet in circumference overtops
every exhibit in the Italian section in the
Palace of Agriculture at the World's Fair.
It is made of a thousand quart
bottles of the famous Marsala wine, the
Italian sherry, which bears the name of
the little town in which it is made. The
export trade in this product is more than
\$1,500,000 yearly, and the wine is shipped
to all parts of the world.

One hundred and thirty-five different
kinds of macaroni are exhibited in the
Italian section of the Palace of Agriculture
at the World's Fair. This staple of
sunny Italy is made in almost every con-
ceivable shape, and the characteristics
of each kind, though partaking of the
same general nature, are essentially dif-
ferent.

Entries of six representatives of Hun-
gary for the Olympic Games at the
World's Fair have been received by Chief
James E. Sullivan, of the Department of
Physical Culture. The entries are for
swimming, track, field and fencing
championships.

A Perfect Painless Pill

is the one that will cleanse the system,
set the liver to action, remove the bile,
clear the complexion, cure headache and
leave a good taste in the mouth. The
famous little pills for doing such work
pleasantly and effectually are DeWitt's
Little Early Risers. Bob Moore, of La-
fayette, Ind., says: "All other pills I
have used grip and sicken, while De-
Witt's Little Early Risers are simply
perfect." Sold by J. McKellip, Drug-
gist, Taneytown, Md.

Claims Against Uncle Sam.

The officials of the War Department
are firm believers in the truth of the old
adage that experience is a valuable teach-
er and think that their recently complet-
ed claims for the settlement of damage
claims that are sure to grow out of the

Why is it that Ayer's Hair
Vigor does so many remark-
able things? Because it is a
hair food. It feeds the hair,
puts new life into it. The hair
cannot keep from growing.
And gradually all the dark,
rich color of early life comes
back to gray hair.

Gray Hair
for
Gray Hair

army manoeuvres on the Bull Run bat-
tleground at Manassas, Va., in Septem-
ber, are about the best that could be
devised. The corps of "observers,"
under the command of Lieutenant-Col-
onel Hull, of the Judge Advocate-Gen-
eral's office, appointed some time ago,
will be charged with the duty of estimat-
ing any damage done by the troops dur-
ing the manoeuvres "on the spot," and
endeavoring to secure a settlement then
and there. A court will pass upon the
reasonableness of the settlements imme-
diately after the troops have left the
manoeuvre camps for their homes.

Army officers say that with 30,000 regu-
lar and militia troops roaming over
the woods and fields of Prince William
county, fighting sham engagements and
participating in all the details of minie
warfare, hundreds of claims against the
government for damages caused by the
troops are sure to ensue. If previous
experience is any criterion, some of these
claims will be real and a considerable
portion imaginary. Not a few of them
will be unique, too, for it has been
found that the average farmer, he be
from the North, South or West, is very
quick to take action against the govern-
ment for injury, actual or fancied, and
doesn't always wait to make sure that
his claim is backed by common sense.

At the close of the manoeuvres at
Fort Riley last year, a Kansas farmer
sent a claim to the War Department for
\$2.50 for "lost time." The farmer's
communication contained no further de-
tails, but upon request he informed the
department that while he was plowing
in his field one day he had seen a reg-
iment of soldiers pass by and became so
much interested that he left his plow and
followed them. He argued that if the
soldiers hadn't passed by he would not
have left his plow and consequently, the
government wouldn't have lost any time.
Judge Advocate-General didn't waste any
time arguing the matter in his reply to the
farmer with the claim, but simply wrote:
"Dear Sir: You have followed the soldiers
you lose when you follow the soldiers."

Another Kansas—who, according to
the War Department officials, are a
mighty bad lot—lost \$1,000 for the
"destruction of a field of valuable
flowers." On investigation it was found
that a regiment of regular troops had
marched through an unusual field on the
farmer's land, which happened to be
white with daisies. The farmer unblush-
ingly informed the army officer who
made the investigation that he usually
sold the daisies for ten cents a dozen,
and that he estimated he had lost a thou-
sand dollars when the regiment tramp-
led the flowers. He is still trying to col-
lect.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Symptoms of Liver Disease.

Sick headache, constipation, bilious-
ness, melancholia, dizziness, dullness
and drowsiness, loss of appetite, teeth
bad breath. Rydale's Liver Tonic
will relieve any of these symptoms
in a few days. It cures the liver, bil-
liousness, dizziness, loss of appetite, bad
breath and act, intestines and bowels
as a stimulant and tonic. Those who
use these tablets and their effects on the
body and results satisfactory. Fifty chocolate
coated tablets in each box. Price 25c.
R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown,
Md.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals.

Pure Goods! Low Prices!

A few Second-hand and last
year's Cameras, at
Bargain Prices.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY,

DRUGGIST,
TANEYTOWN, - - MD.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

COLLEGE PARK, MD.

Maryland's School of Technology.
Three Courses of Instruction.
Agricultural, Mechanical, Scientific.

Each Department supplied with the
most modern and approved apparatus.
Practical work emphasized in all De-
partments. Graduates qualified to enter
at once upon life's work. Boarding De-
partment supplied with modern ap-
pliances—bath-rooms, closets, steam
heat and gas.

New building, with every modern im-
provement, and building thoroughly
renovated by opening of first session.
Tuition, books, heat, light, washing,
board and medical attendance, with an-
nual deposit, (\$150) one hundred and
fifty-nine dollars for scholastic year.
Daily visit by physician to College. Cat-
alogue giving full particulars sent on ap-
plication. Attention is called to the
Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.
Term for particulars.

Write commences, Thursday, Sept. 15

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVERSTEIN, President,
8-6 St College Park, Md.

Public Sale

OF
Valuable Real Estate!

The undersigned, as agent for the heirs of
Abraham R. and Frances S. Null, both deceased,
will offer at public sale, on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1904,
at 10 o'clock p. m., sharp, on the premises, that
valuable farm land of William Keefer,
J. Calvin Wilson and others. It is in a high
state of cultivation, and is bounded by the
state of Maryland, and is about 100 acres in
all. It is a beautiful and fertile farm, and is
situated near the town of Taneytown, in Carroll
county, Md., containing

100 ACRES OF LAND, more or less.

The improvements thereon consist of a large BRICK
dwelling house, with 8
rooms, large bank barn, with
wash house, and a large
wood shop, arched well with windmill
and tank, for house and grain shed.
The farm is well watered by a
creek, and is situated near the
town of Taneytown, and is a
very desirable place for a home or
for investment. It is in a high
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situated near the town of Taneytown,
in Carroll county, Md., containing

100 ACRES OF LAND, more or less.

The improvements thereon consist of a large BRICK
dwelling house, with 8
rooms, large bank barn, with
wash house, and a large
wood shop, arched well with windmill
and tank, for house and grain shed.
The farm is well watered by a
creek, and is situated near the
town of Taneytown, and is a
very desirable place for a home or
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