

The Carroll Record.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 4th, 1905.

All advertisements for 2nd and 3rd pages must be in our office by Tuesday noon, each week, otherwise, they will not be guaranteed until the following week.

County Nominations.

For House of Delegates.

LUTHER M. BUSHY, REPUBLICAN
JACOB A. FREDERICK, DEMOCRATIC
DAVID H. HAHN, DEMOCRATIC
WILLIAM E. KOLB, REPUBLICAN
JACOB R. LEYNEID, REPUBLICAN
R. LEE MYERS, DEMOCRATIC
SAMUEL D. SHIPLEY, DEMOCRATIC
WILLIAM W. WITHEROW, REPUBLICAN

For County Commissioner.

GEORGE W. BROWN, DEMOCRATIC
LEVI J. MOTTER, REPUBLICAN

For County Treasurer.

CALVIN R. CHEW, REPUBLICAN
FRANCIS L. HANN, DEMOCRATIC

For Sheriff.

JOSEPH L. FRANKLIN, DEMOCRATIC
CHAUNCEY E. JEROME, REPUBLICAN

For County Surveyor.

J. WM. EAKHART, REPUBLICAN
M. THEODORE YEISER, DEMOCRATIC

"Law-honesty."

President Roosevelt, in his recent Atlanta speech, made use of the expression, "law-honesty," which ought to appear in the next dictionary as a new compound word, and his definition, that it is "the kind of honesty which consists in keeping clear of the penitentiary" might be so trifling as to fit the word in its general application. The urgent need of the hour is thoroughly honest men. Not merely "law-honest," not necessarily straight, high-standing, nor well known men, but all-around conscientiously straight men who are not too much in love with making money, and with back-bone enough to stand against all crookedness, eternally for the right.

It is true that honesty cannot be legislated into men. It is also true that men do not want honest legislation, and that when they have it they will not honestly abide by it unless compelled to do so. The remedy? Where do we begin? With the people, unquestionably, and right at hand. In the very hearts of men, first of all; then in their smallest individual acts; then in their smallest political acts; in cutting loose from partisanship; in fraternizing with their own kind, and in keeping everlastingly before them, that as they are honest men so shall all positions of honor and trust, local and general, private and public, be filled only with like kind.

A very visionary and difficult proposition, isn't it? Apparently, old-fashioned honesty is out of style that it is ridiculed. Men who still believe in it are "cranks;" the idea that "graft" and "deals" can be prevented, is held to be the pet of a few more or less disordered brains; the truly good either die young, or exist as imaginary characters in Sunday School books, and these are the deliberate judgments of our best (?) citizens, knowingly told and positively fixed as gospel truths.

Now, we do not believe in any such philosophy. We are merely suffering from the truth that "Custom makes laws" and as our customs for so many years have been going from bad to worse it necessarily follows that we have had laws, concocted by bad men, and a generally rotten and dishonest code of business, private and political morals, as the result. Whether there can be an awakening of the sleeping conscience in honest men—for we still have them—sudden and emphatic enough to turn the tide into purer channels, remains to be seen. Whether "law-honesty" can be shown up in its true blackness, new and higher standards established, and the truly "representative man" be brought forward, are momentous questions which may not be possible of materialization, but they are worth trying for, and they are worth waiting for. Great revolutions are seldom accomplished in a day.

Foreign Farm Help.

The cry against foreign immigration, in connection with the lamented shortage in farm help, seems to present a contradiction—we want hands, yet do not want them. Of course, it is not so much the quantity of our foreign immigration that we object to, but the quality, and the situation as it is, while objectionable for most reasons, may still be brought to serve the best interests of the country if properly handled.

We believe that if farmers will agree to register their wishes, with reference to needed help, at some central office, or agency, and will pay regular wages of a fair standard, they will be able to secure the help needed. In connection with a movement of this kind, the immigration laws should be so changed as to encourage the coming to this country of farm hands, and not of indiscriminate floaters and malcontents who are more likely to prove a burden than a help to us.

One thing is sure, farmers must pay the price for good help, and make such contracts that men can afford to enter into. When this conclusion is once reached, and made known, the help will appear, if not from among our own people, from foreign shores, and if we can succeed in getting help of this class from northern Europe, we will get the best in the world.

The prejudice against foreigners should be solely against the class we get, for it must be remembered that most of the population of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Sweden and some other countries, is as industrious and generally worthy as native Americans, and would be wholly desirable as citizens.

Unfortunately, we do not get this class and so far as we know our immigration officials have never taken any steps toward securing it, possibly because they have nothing practical and profitable to offer in the way of inducement.

We believe, therefore, that the subject is one which should engage the attention of our leading farmers' organizations, to the end that conditions which seriously threaten our agricultural sections may be materially relieved, and also that the evils of the immigration which we now complain of, may be lessened. Coming

to America should be a prize for the worthy, and not merely an asylum for the unworthy.

The Tribune Farmer in a recent editorial, rather deplores the trial of such an effort as the one proposed, but a reading of it will at once reveal the fact that it is written rather from the standpoint of the foreign farmer, than from that of the American, and carries international etiquette much farther than is customary in the consideration of matters of business. It is, however, one of the sides of the question and we give it for what it may be worth.

"The Salvation Army has done so much work of unquestionable benefit to our country, that it is difficult to see how it could be so completely unfavourably as of its plans for abating the evils of poverty, vice and crime. But General Booth's latest proposal, if we understand it aright, certainly seems to be of doubtful and worse than doubtful discretion. It is well meant, but when regarded without the glamour of philanthropic enthusiasm in which it was conceived and is viewed by its author it seems to be fraught with a grave menace of actually aggravating the evils it is intended to alleviate.

Briefly stated, the plan is to regard England as overpopulated and therefore to promote wholesale emigration of the intelligent, healthy, industrious and efficient elements of the population, leaving the ignorant, sick and helpless human mass behind. Now, of course, if there is to be any great emigration, those lands to which it is directed would prefer to have it of the character proposed, but what would be the effect upon England of this taking away the brain and brawn of the people? A gold peasantry, devoid of all pride, when once destroyed, can never be supplied, nor can they be supplied when removed by emigration. Such a process, carried to any considerable extent, is sufficient to relieve the alleged overcrowding of population—would be ruinous to the mother country, and would leave there those who need to be cared for without any one to care for them.

But, before all that, it is to be questioned whether even England, and certainly whether the whole United Kingdom, is suffering from overpopulation. True, England has a dense population, about 341 to the square mile, and it is rapidly increasing, at the rate of 12 to 15 per cent in ten years. In Ireland there are only 145 to the square mile, and in Scotland only 135. A dense population is not possible in Scotland, but it surely should be in Ireland, and the density in England should be regarded as excessive. Belgium has a much more dense population, and her immigration is greater than her emigration. Holland has 418 to the mile, and makes no complaint of crowding. As for Germany, with 237, she deplores emigration, and France, with only 190, sends her army to the aid of Belgium.

Among our own states, Rhode Island has 407, Massachusetts 349, New Jersey 250 and New York 153 to the mile. The average of England is only three-fourths is under any form of cultivation. One-half of it is in pasture, one-fourth in meadow and only one-fourth in grain or other food crops. Now, it might not be practicable to increase that one-fourth to 60 per cent in Belgium, but it surely might be increased, with a corresponding increase of the self-feeding power of the kingdom. If some of the millions of acres of largely unproductive English land were made highly unproductive, the condition of the people would be improved, and many of the most competent observers in England believe they could be made profitably productive under a proper system. In other words, they hold that it is not overpopulation, but an unwise fiscal system, that is the cause of the trouble. Prudence should, at any rate, suggest careful consideration of this question before resort is made to the desperate expedient suggested by the Salvation Army leader."

Compare and Reflect.

More or less has been made of the claim that Maryland is not following in the footsteps of other Southern states in limiting the right of suffrage, and the fact that Ex-Gov. Aycock, of North Carolina, has been imported to help the Poe amendment through, calls attention to the North Carolina law on the subject. We give it below, and ask for it a careful reading.

Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language. Before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid, on or before the day of his registration, a poll tax of five cents, and he shall have been a resident of the county in which he proposes to vote, his poll-tax for the previous year. But no male person who was, on January 1, 1867, or before that day of any such person shall be denied the right to register at any time after he has been so registered and vote at any election in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification herein described.

The Maryland scheme has been printed so often that it is scarcely necessary to repeat it here, but without having it before us for comparison, the differences between the Maryland and North Carolina plans are easy to see, and by long odds the latter is the fairest and least objectionable, and this notwithstanding the fact that the state contains a much larger percentage of negroes than Maryland.

For instance the "explaining" requirement is left out entirely, hence a negro who can read and write, and who has paid his poll-tax, can vote. The educational qualification is set forth in plain language, and the "officers of registration," as in the Maryland affair, have nothing to do with passing on "reasonable explanation" of the Constitution after the reading test has been met. The "grand-father" clause in both, is much the same, except that the North Carolina version is stated in the best language, and throughout, the law is respectable, even if not thoroughly just.

It has been left to Maryland to concoct such a dishonest proposition to juggle with the votes of both white and black, as has not been heretofore attempted in any other state. Should the amendment pass, and the legislature pass the necessary accompaniments—as it is sure to do—the party in power will have full opportunity to let register and vote only such as are of the "right stripe," which would include all who might choose to act independently of the "organization," as many are doing this year; and it must be remembered that the amendment, once passed and the state, will be much more difficult to get rid of than it was merely a bad law.

The election and registration laws are bad enough, as they are; bad, indeed, that thousands of honest democrats admit it, and only the fact that the party wins, under them, makes them in any sense tolerable. It is a most humiliating condition to be in, that worse, rather than better, is to be looked for, and honest voters will not respect to parties will sooner or later arise in their insulted honor and virile retribution on the heads of those responsible for the outrages committed on a free people.

Important to National Life.

President Roosevelt long since declared that "no one thing can do much to offset the tendency toward an unhealthy trend from the country into the city as the making and keeping of good roads." These are plain words from a plain, blunt man. The question naturally presents

itself, Why are country roads bad? Because the entire burden of building and repairing them has in most cases been thrown on the farmers, whose means are not sufficient for the task. This is unjust. Good roads benefit not only the farmer who hauls his produce over them, but also the town or city to which it is hauled.

Every large city exceeds in wealth the country area which supplies it with food and which in turn is supplied by it with manufactured goods; yet the poorer of the two partners, city and country, has to bear the expense of keeping up the highways of communication between them. What can be more evident than that the cost of a public necessity should be shared alike by those who profit by it? To reach this condition under an equitable system the State and the nation must co-operate in the care of roads. This principle is embodied in the Brownlow-Latimer bill, which provides that the national government is to bear a portion of the expense of road improvement. It is certain that this aid, instead of lessening, will greatly increase the amount now spent by States and counties for roads, since they can get increased aid only by increasing their own expenditures.

Moreover, a given amount of money spent under this system of co-operation will produce far greater results, since it will be devoted in large sums to permanent improvement under expert direction instead of being wasted by inexperienced men in annual patchwork, annually swept into the ditches. There can be no question, in face of the facts here outlined and long ago submitted to the President, and by the President submitted to Congress by message, that the road question bears an important relation to our national life, which the average intellect will work out for itself. Write to your United States Senator for Senate Document No. 204, second session, Fifty-eighth Congress, and read up on the subject of improved highways.

Our German Settlers.

The prohibition orators used to tell a story of a political meeting in the corn country in Missouri something like this. A speaker, who was arguing against the prohibition view, asked as a knockdown argument: "If you asked the distillers, what are you farmers going to do with your corn?" The answer came back promptly from one of them: "We will raise more hogs and less shool." The theory advanced is a sound one. With good hams selling in the city for some 20 to 30 cents a pound actual weight, with good cuts of beef selling for 20 or more cents a pound, with poultry out of sight and butter and eggs in the winter months costly luxuries, the question is always recurring to the city people, Why don't the farmers raise more meat? The raising of pigs and good hams improves the land, and no good farmer who raises meat for market can afford to sell either corn or hay from his farm. The corn crop of this year in the United States is enormous above all precedent, and the price of corn in the market will doubtless be in accord with an oversupply. This should encourage the farmer to turn his corn into meat before he sells it, and this will enable him to retain its fertilizing qualities upon the soil.

And in raising meat, cattle and hogs are not the only things to be considered. In a letter published in the SUN on Thursday, Mr. Badenhop, secretary of the Maryland Bureau of Immigration, told of a successful duck farm on the Choptank river, in Caroline county. "One year ago," says Mr. Badenhop, "two farmers of German blood came from Long Island to the Eastern Shore and bought a farm on the Choptank. They brought with them 100 ducks and, according to one of the farmers, they cleared \$3,500 the first year. This is only one line of such industries which might be started with success."

And herein lies one of the great advantages of having among us the thrifty farmers such as the Bureau of Immigration seems to be bringing to this State. Most of them are of German or Dutch blood, some coming directly from Germany or Holland. These people know how to farm and to save. They know how to make land productive, and they utilize that which is produced. They do not let themselves to one or two staple crops and raise them generation after generation whether it pays to raise them or not. Mr. Badenhop's letter, above referred to, gives a most encouraging report of our new citizens. They have bought land and are prospering upon it. They are satisfied with conditions and are happy and contented. And if we may judge by the number of children each family carries to the reunion described, the colony will not diminish nor will the heritages go to strangers in the years to come.

Each farmer like this is a teacher in a community. His farm is an agricultural experiment station to the rest of the community. Other farmers watch his methods and adopt such as commend themselves.—Sun.

Son Lost Mother.

"Consumption runs in our family and through it I lost my mother," writes E. R. Reid, of Harmony, Mo. "For the past five years, however, on the slightest sign of a cough or cold, I have taken Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which has saved me from serious lung troubles." His mother's death was a sad loss for Mr. Reid, but he learned that lung trouble must not be neglected, and how to cure it. Quickest relief and cure for coughs and colds. Price 50c and \$1.00; guaranteed at R. S. McKinney's drug store. Trial bottle free.

The Companion as a Christmas Gift.

Can you think of a gift more certain to be acceptable than a year's subscription to *The Youth's Companion*? Is there any one, young or old, who, having once had the paper in his hands and looked through it, did not wish to possess it for his very own? It is a gift which, far from losing its freshness as Christmas recedes into the past, grows more desirable, more necessary to one's enjoyment week by week.

The boy likes it, for it reflects in its pages every boyish taste and every fine boyish aspiration. The father likes it, not only for its fiction but for its fund of information of the practical sort. The girl likes it for the stories, anecdotes, sketches and editorial articles printed in each number especially for her. The mother likes it for its stories of domestic life and family affection, for its children's page, for its medical articles.

On receipt of \$1.75, the yearly subscription price, the publishers send the new subscriber all the remaining issues of *The Companion* for 1905 and the "Minutemen" Calendar for 1906, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

Full illustrated Announcement of the new volume for 1906 will be sent with sample copies of the paper to any address free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 144 Berkeley Square, Boston, Mass.

Ayer's

Take cold easily? Throat tender? Lungs weak? Any relatives have consumption? Then a cough means a great

Cherry Pectoral

deal to you. Follow your doctor's advice and take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It heals, strengthens, prevents. For 40 years I have depended on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. It cures croup in children, whooping cough, and all lung troubles. Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Salem, Mass. All druggists and grocers sell it. For Weak Lungs.

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

To Whom Credit is Due.

The land ring will be less bold in its operations to absorb the public domain by wholesale, since the recent conviction of United States Senator Mitchell of Oregon. Following a long fight in the courts he has been found guilty of what the prosecuting attorney characterized as practical bribery. Technically his offense was "practicing before the departments of the federal government for a compensation while occupying the office of United States senator."

Senator Mitchell was indicted by the federal grand jury December 31st last, with others, for conspiring to defraud the government out of a portion of its public lands in Oregon by means of forged affidavits and fictitious names. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than two years, a fine of not more than \$10,000 and disqualification for holding any federal office. A motion for a new trial was made Monday of this week. The secretary of the interior, E. A. Hitchcock, is the man to whom credit should be given for exposing the extensive land frauds. It has been well said that he is the best guardian of the public lands the government ever had.—Orange-Judd Farmer.

No Poison in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

From Napier New Zealand, *Herald*: Two years ago, during the Board of Health's inquiry into the cause of the epidemic of diphtheria in New South Wales, Australia, had an analysis made of all the cough medicines that were sold in that market. Out of the entire list they found only one that they declared was entirely free from all poisons. This exception was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, made by the Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A. The absence of all narcotics makes this remedy the safest and best that can be had; and it is with a feeling of security that any mother can give it to her little ones. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is especially recommended by its makers for croup, whooping cough, and all other lung troubles. It is for sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Kiln Drying of Wood.

Drying is an essential part of the preparation of wood for manufacture. For a long time the only drying process used was of known as air drying, or the exposure of the wood to the gradual drying influence of the open air. Kiln-drying, which is an artificial method, originated in the effort to improve or shorten the process. By subjecting the wood to a high temperature, or to a draught of heated air, in a confined space or kiln, time is saved and a certain degree of control over the drying conditions is secured.

There are two points in the manufacture of lumber at either of which it may be kiln-dried. With softwoods, for instance, it is a common practice to kiln-dry the lumber at the sawmill before it is shipped. This practice, however, is ill adapted for hardwoods, in which it would produce such checking and warping as would greatly reduce the value of the product. In practice, therefore, hardwoods are more or less thoroughly air-dried before being placed in the kiln, where the residue of moisture may be reduced to between 3 and 4 per cent, which is much lower than is possible by air drying only. Yet another practice obtains in the case of a few woods which give up their moisture very slowly. With these woods, of which cypress is an example, the kiln is resorted to both at the sawmill and at the factory where they are remanufactured.

Kiln-drying is so important a process that a need is keenly felt for fuller information regarding it, based upon scientific studies of the behavior of various kinds of woods at different temperatures and under different mechanical drying devices. In the effort to develop it to the highest efficiency, a variety of methods have not been carefully compared with a view to ascertaining which of them is best adapted to each special requirement of species or of manufacture. The Forest Service has begun a study of the dry-kilns throughout the country, first, to acquaint itself with the methods now in vogue, and second, to map out such improvements of the kiln-drying process as may render it in the highest degree satisfactory and profitable.

Mr. Frederick Dunlap, of the Office of Forest Products, in the Forest Service, who was assigned to this study, has dry-kiln methods in the States of Indiana and Wisconsin, and in the city of Chicago. He found manufacturers disposed to aid the study by all means in their power.

In Indiana, a hardwood region, the prevailing method of kiln-drying is based upon the use of steam pipes, which supply the dry heat required in the kiln. The pipes run on the floor of the kiln, and the lumber is placed over them. The radiated heat from the pipes dries the lumber. In Wisconsin softwoods are more widely manufactured and blower kilns are more generally used. In these air is pumped by means of a circular fan through a steam coil and so heated, and then passes on to the chamber in which the lumber is piled. After passing through this chamber, the air is sometimes returned to be reheated and sometimes allowed to escape.

In connection with the further study of kiln-drying processes, attention will be given to the value of the preparatory steaming of wood before the kiln-drying is begun. For this purpose work is planned in co-operation with firms which are interested in experiments to determine the value of steam treatment.

Beef Hides.

Butchers, Merchants and others will please remember that we pay Highest Cash Prices for

Geo. K. Birely & Sons,

TANNERS AND CURRIERS, FREDERICK, MD.

Have good lot of Sale and Harness Leather in stock.

Our Sale Register will not be started until January 1, but in the meantime let us have your date for our private register.

YOUNT'S

Specials for the latter part of October.

Just notice the prices and you will see that these are really remarkable values; as much better as these "Specials" are than the "Specials" of other people, so much better as our regular offerings than theirs.

Corsets 50, 37, 25c

We place on sale 125 Corsets, R. & G. Armorside, Vigilant and Majestic, reduced to one-half price.

1.00 Corsets, reduced to 50c.

75c Corsets, reduced to 37c.

50c Corsets, reduced to 25c.

Sale of Crockery.

Special sale of White tableware, seconds. The difference is all in the prices:

5 in. Dessert Saucers,	2c each.
9 in. Dinner Plates,	7c "
9 in. Soup Plates,	6c "
64 in. Vegetable Dish,	11c "
11 in. Meat Plate,	7c "
Small Bowls,	4c "
1 doz. Cups and Saucers,	20c "
Sugar Bowl with lid,	16c "
Covered Tureen,	29c "
Cream Pitcher,	7c "
15 in. Meat Plate,	17c "

Toilet Soaps.

Full 2 1/2 oz. cake strictly No. 1 milled, well perfumed, put up 2 cakes in a box. 2 Cakes for 5c.

Window Shades, 17c

Fine grade heavy muslin opaque window shades, plain colors, 3x6 ft., mounted on best spring rollers; Regular Price, 25c.

Shoe Polish, 7c.

French Gloss, 7c.
Boston Junior, 7c.
Boyer's Oil Polish, 7c.
Baby Elite Comb, 7c.
Liberty, 7c.
New Era, 7c.
Shinola, 7c.
Brightola, 7c.
Bosella, 7c.

Regular Price, 10c.

Grocery Specials

Salmon, Per Can, 8c.

Miller's Laundry Soap, Cake, 4c.

Mothers' Oats, Package, 8c.

Mustard in Glass Mug, 8c.

Soapine, 2 Packs for 5c.

C. Edgar Yount & Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

Bristles.

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

Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Nail Brushes, Clothes Brushes, &c. &c.

Our stock is made up of the best American, French and Japanese goods, and are sold at popular prices.

Stop and Examine Them.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Farmers,

Butchers, Merchants and others will please remember that we pay Highest Cash Prices for

Beef Hides.

Prompt returns. Quotations promptly furnished.

Geo. K. Birely & Sons,

TANNERS AND CURRIERS, FREDERICK, MD.

Have good lot of Sale and Harness Leather in stock.

Our Sale Register will not be started until January 1, but in the meantime let us have your date for our private register.

Hesson's Department Store.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats.

We have already received the 3rd. invoice of these goods, in tight fitting and loose back Coats, in Black, Blue, Brown and Castor Colors. These embraces the largest assortment of Coats that has ever been shown here, and at right prices. Come quick, before your size is gone.

Clothing!

Our Clothing Department is now in better shape than ever to meet your wants. Our stock is the largest in the county, of all the latest styles, at prices from the cheapest to best. You will save money, by at least giving us a call of inspection before making your purchase of

Suit or Overcoat.

Shoes and Hats.

If we get time, will say something about them later.

Millinery Department now in full bloom.

D. J. HESSON, - - Taneytown, Md.

The Birnie Trust Co.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Total Assets, \$453,037.48.

Note the Progress of this Bank in the last 5 Years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS.

TOTAL LOANS.

Feb. 9, 1901, \$242,330.46, Feb. 9, 1901, \$225,683.30,

Feb. 9, 1902, 285,502.00, Feb. 9, 1902, 277,336.43,

Feb. 9, 1903, 321,304.03, Feb. 9, 1903, 323,439.66,

Feb. 9, 1904, 352,944.38, Feb. 9, 1904, 346,794.33,

Feb. 9, 1905, 356,266.32, Feb. 9, 1905, 363,100.84.

Capital and Surplus \$40,000.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receives Deposits subject to Check. Pays Interest on time Deposits.

Discounts Business Notes. Makes Loans on approved security.

Gives Special Rates to Weekly and Monthly Depositors.

Legal Depository for Trust Funds. Collections promptly attended to.

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

We have Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, inside a Fire and Burglar proof Vault, at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per year, according to size.

You have Valuable Papers, such as Insurance Policies, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks, Certificates, etc., which should be kept in a safe place—you cannot afford to be without a box at this price.

Prayer Meeting Topic for the Week
Beginning Nov. 5.

By REV. E. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Am I keeping my Christian Endeavor covenant?—Matt. ii, 5, 6; Ps. ii, 6; Cor. vii, 31. (Consecration.)

There is no reason why any Christian Endeavor should not keep his Endeavor covenant, known as the Christian Endeavor pledge. It is possible of being kept, now is there anything about it of an ironclad character that needs to be abandoned. Pledges of even more binding character are taken almost every day in life. The obligations of church membership are more binding and exacting when conscientiously understood when they are taken. The marriage vow is much more binding, and yet very few men and women are unwilling to assume it, and to their praise it may be noted that the vast majority are true and faithful to it. All precedents go to show that the Endeavor pledge is not impossible of being kept.

We base our fidelity to keep the pledge (1) upon the faithfulness of Christ to us and (2) to conditions. The first clause is, "Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength." We make no pledge upon personal strength. It is based upon the strength of Christ. Therefore whoever doubts his willingness to keep the pledge doubts Christ's willingness and power and not his own. And who will do this? We "can give up all things through Christ, who strengthen us." Moreover, the pledge is conditional. Every promise taken is guarded by the principle, "Unless I can give a conscientious reason to my Master." If we have a good reason for not taking part in a meeting or attending the midweek service, we are absolved from the promise to do these things, and if we have not, why should we not do them? What Christian without excuse should refuse to testify for Christ, and what Christian, if he has no excuse, should neglect the services of his church? These are our plain duties if we have never taken the Christian Endeavor pledge, and so are all the other promises in it. It can be perfectly kept, and the keeping thereof will be a blessing to all who have taken it. Christian life and Christian peace are produced by keeping the pledge.

In addition to the fact that there is no reason why any Endeavorer should fail to keep the pledge there is every reason why he should. First, duty to God demands that we keep the pledge. "Thou desirest truth in the inward parts." When we make a vow unto God He expects us to keep it. Second, duty to men demands that we keep the pledge. "Thou desirest that thou should stand before men as one who is true." "For honest things, not only to the sight of men." We take the pledge before men. If we are indifferent to it and break it, we lose caste among men. The man who does not keep his pledged word cannot long keep the confidence of his fellow men. These are not arguments against taking the pledge. We should take it, but having taken it, we should keep it. The Lord can and will help us to do so if we will really trust Him.

BIBLE READINGS.
Gen. xxvii, 20-22; Num. xxi, 1-3; xxx, 1, 2; Deut. xxvii, 1; Eccl. v, 4, 5; Ps. i, 1; xxvii, 1; Col. iii, 17; Jas. i, 22-27; Rev. ii, 10.

Optimism.
At three national conventions held during July at Denver, Baltimore and Asbury Park—those of the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor Society and Educational Association, respectively—nearly 60,000 delegates and visitors assembled. Many of them in each case had traveled long distances at their own expense to seek inspiration and instruction for greater usefulness. Granted that there are dangerous tendencies in American life, a single look at this outpouring many that seem to make for pessimism.—Youth's Companion.

Baltimore Convention Notes.
Dr. Tomkins gave this message for the young people to carry to their ministers: "Tell them that an obscure minister down in Philadelphia says that every minister should go into his Christian Endeavor society and stay all through and go there every time."

The message from Japan, brought by Mr. Knapp: "In the midst of war we are at peace. In the midst of war we are at peace. The motto of our societies for the coming year is, 'Improve and increase.' Our counsel to the Endeavorers of the lands of the west is, 'Be strong in the Lord and in the strength of His might.'"

The following cablegram was received from the European convention at Berlin: "Europe's little Endeavorers! hopeful greetings to America." The following reply was sent: "America and Europe united by the cable of Christian Endeavor."

This cablegram came from the antipodes: "New South Wales to beautiful Baltimore."

"We are not divided."
"All one body."
"One in hope and doctrine."
"One in charity."

All returns are not in, but a goodly number of societies report 10 per cent gain.

Consumption

There is no specific for consumption. Fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and Scott's Emulsion will come pretty near curing it, if there is anything to build on. Millions of people throughout the world are living and in good health on one lung.

From time immemorial the doctors prescribed cod liver oil for consumption. Of course the patient could not take it in its old form, hence it did very little good. They can take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and tolerate it for a long time. There is no oil, not excepting butter, so easily digested and absorbed by the system as cod liver oil in the form of Scott's Emulsion, and that is the reason it is so helpful in consumption where its use must be continuous.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne

Chemists

409 Pearl Street

New York

See and get all druggists

LESSON VI, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, NOV. 5.

Text of the Lesson, Etc., 10, to v, 3—Memory Verses, 13, 14—Golden Text, Ps. cxlv, 20—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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While events are transpiring and the consummation of any matter is being awaited there may be more or less anxiety as to the outcome, but with a successful and glorious consummation assured one can rise above the present seeming discouragements and trials and bear meekly and even joyfully many things which would otherwise overwhelm us.

Abraham, having seen the God of glory, was sustained while he waited, and not considering himself, was fully persuaded that what God had promised He would perform (Acts vii, 2, 3; Rom. iv, 19-21). Joseph was doubtless sustained in his trials by the glorious destiny which had been set before him in his God given dreams. Moses saw that his God enabled him to turn his back upon his attractive prospects in Egypt and choose affliction with the people of God rather than the pleasures of sin for a season (Heb. xi, 25-27). The glory of the kingdom was so real to Paul that he counted all present sufferings as not worth mentioning (Rom. viii, 18). The story of Job and his afflictions would be a very sad one were it not for the abundant prosperity in the end of his years (Job xlii, 10-17), so that, looking at the finished story, the Spirit says through James that the Lord was pitiful and of tender mercy (Jas. v, 11).

If Mordecai and Esther could have known beforehand that the trials would result in Mordecai's promotion to be next to the king, great among the Jews, seeking the wealth of his people and speaking peace to all his people, that the people who did the king's business would help the Jews and that his people would be full with gladness and feasting (Ester x, 3; ix, 3 margin), 17, 18, 22, it would have lifted them far above the gloom and darkness of things as they appeared to them at the time.

The promises of the Lord were written for our benefit that we, through patience and comfort of the Scriptures, might have hope and rejoice in hope of the glory of God (Rom. xv, 4, 5). Haman, the Jews' enemy and oppressor (Ester iii, 10), because of his hatred of Mordecai, had caused to be proclaimed throughout the whole kingdom that on a certain day all Jews, young and old, men and children, should be slain. Mordecai caused a copy of the decree to be sent to Queen Esther with the request that she should go to the king and make intercession for her people that they might not be slain. Esther sent word to the king, saying that she was his cousin, Mordecai, that it was as much as her life as she was worth to go into the presence of the king unbidden, to which Mordecai replied that unless deliverance came they would perish with the rest and that she should keep it in mind that she was for this emergency. She then asked that all the Jews in Shushan should join her and her maid in a three days' fast, after which she would go to the king, ready to die if need be for her people. The king's answer to her was that she obtained favor in the sight of the king and that he offered to grant her whatever she might ask even to the half of his kingdom.

What a contrast between her and that other woman in Matt. x, 23, 24, to whom a similar offer was made, the one seeking life and the other death, the one suggesting Christ the Saviour and the other the devil, the one suggesting life and the other death.

The rest of the book tells of the dramatic overthrow of the Jews' enemy, who was hanged upon the gallows he had caused to be erected for Mordecai after he had been compelled to minister down to him in honor he longed for himself. The king's decree, these nights, the records which were read before him, the discovery that Mordecai had not been rewarded for saving the king's life, the presence of Haman in the court at that night moment and all the events following are among the most thrilling ever written, and all indicate God working on behalf of those who rely upon Him.

Although no name of God is found in the Bible text of this book, it is full of God from beginning to end. It is also most suggestive of the great deliverance for all sinners wrought out by Him who not only was ready to die for us, but actually did die, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to himself. Because He laid down His life for us, we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren (1 John iii, 16), and specially in this matter of spreading the proclamation of the world that there is a great deliverance for all who accept Him (Luke xxiv, 47). This book tells of a proclamation being made through the known world twice within twelve months. How quickly a similar work would be done, should we give the gospel to every creature on earth.

The third day of chapter v, 1, cannot but recall the third day records of Abraham and Isaac, of Jonah, of the marriage of John ii, the saying of Hos. vi, 2, but none of the resurrection of Him who has redeemed us and who is the power of whose resurrection we should covet to know (Phil. iii, 10). The "What wilt thou?" of the king reminds us of the same saying of our Lord to many of us, and also the "What wilt thou?" of the king of His gracious promise to all who accept Him (Luke xxiv, 47). This book tells of a proclamation being made through the known world twice within twelve months. How quickly a similar work would be done, should we give the gospel to every creature on earth.

When You Have a Bad Cold.
You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.
You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectation easy.
You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.
You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements and is the only speedy and permanent cure of bad colds stands without a peer. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Man who Gave a Nickel to the Lord.

Sunday was a rose on the lapel of his coat, and when the plate was passed he gave a nickel to the Lord. He had several bills in his pocket, but he changed, perhaps a dollar's worth, but he hunted about, and finding this poor little nickel, he laid it on the plate to aid the church militant in its fight against the world, the flesh and the devil. His silk hat was beneath the seat, and his gloves and handkerchiefs were beside it, and the nickel on the plate—a whole nickel, says the Toronto (Can.) Star.

On Saturday afternoon he had a gin rickey at the cafe, and the cash register, stamped 35 cents on the slip the boy presented him. Feeling off a bill, he handed it to the lad, and the boy's nickel tip when he brought back to him the change for the bill.

A nickel for the Lord and a nickel for the waiter!

And the man had his shoes polished on Saturday afternoon and handed out a dime without a murmur. He had a shave and paid 15 cents for it with regular alacrity. He took a box of candies home to his wife and paid 80 cents for them, and the box was tied with a dainty bit of ribbon. Yes, and he also gave a nickel to the Lord.

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Weather Wisdom.

While science ridicules attempts to foretell weather conditions more than forty-eight hours in advance, yet there are many signs and indications in which farmers, woodsmen and others who live close to nature place implicit belief. Most of these have been known to us but not unreasonably philosophy. Some presuppose an infallible natural instinct on the part of wild birds and beasts that enables them to take such measures taken best suited for their preservation. Others have for their groundwork a simple belief in an overruling Providence that takes care of the meanness of its creatures. Though science may sneer at these weather indications as baseless superstitions, yet they form not the least interesting part of our folk-lore; and surely it is not unreasonable to suppose that the instincts even the fall of the sparrow has given to the least and bird a guiding instinct that leads them to prepare for whatever the elements may have in store.

Not the least interesting of these weather superstitions—if they be true, superstitions—is a belief current particularly among the Welsh, and in Pennsylvania, that the nature of the approaching winter may be foretold by simply observing the height of the common garden and roadside weeds. If the weeds be tall and rank, it is supposed to indicate a long, cold winter with deep snows; but if the weeds be unusually low and easily broken down, it is taken as a sign that the winter will be mild and open. To the simple-minded mind the reasoning of this belief is plain and unanswerable. The seeds of those pests of the field and garden, the weeds, are the seeds of the winter. The weeds that remain in the North country the winter. Therefore if the weeds should be entirely covered with snow for the winter, the weeds would surely starve to death. The Welsh mind, therefore, believe that God in His wisdom and goodness always causes the weeds to grow in such a way as to prevent their seeds from being covered by the deepest snow of the following winter.

Another prognosticator of almost universal acceptance on the farm and in the woods is the hornet. Sometimes one or two hornets will be seen flying over or under the eaves of houses and barns while in other years their nests are built on bushes or along fences. If the hornets build high it is supposed to indicate a severe winter, but if they place their nests near the ground it is taken as a sign of open weather, with little snow. The philosophy of the hornet's nest prognostication is obvious. But few of these vigorous little creatures survive the winter, and those that do, if their nests were placed low enough to be covered, or even partially covered by the snows, they would not doubt be entirely exterminated. And the hornet's nest, therefore, is believed to direct their hives, causing them to make their homes high up in trees and buildings in seasons preceding deep snows, and low down near the ground when an open winter is to follow.

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Who put the stars in order and by whose immutable decree the heavens stand. Yes, he does, and he dropped a nickel in to support the church militant.

And what is the church militant?

The church militant is the church that represents upon earth the church triumphant.

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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

Items of Local News of Special Interest to Home Readers.

All copy for ADVERTISEMENTS on this page must be in hand early on Thursday morning of each week, except special notices and short announcements.

Edwin F. Smith, of near Bridgeport, who had an attack of appendicitis, is out again, having recovered without an operation.

Martin L. Buffington and wife moved into their new dwelling, on Middle St., last week, and will be "at home" to their friends at any time.

On next Friday evening, Nov. 10th., an important meeting of the Modern Woodmen of America will be held; all members are requested to be present.

A great many pay their subscriptions on election day, and we trust that the number will be increased this year. Keep us busy, next Tuesday, writing out receipts.

The contract price for laying the new mains on Fairview Avenue, and connecting with the old mains, was \$949.75. As stated last week, O. T. Shoemaker will do the work.

Mrs. M. H. Reindollar has been in Baltimore on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Wm. E. Thomson, for several weeks and is also waiting for an operation to be performed on her son, Harry's, eyes.

Jacob Buffington sold his Fairview avenue, dwelling at private sale, to Mrs. Sarah Kemper, and will begin, at once, the erection of another dwelling on his remaining lot in order to have it ready for occupancy by April 1st.

Taneytown district has but one candidate this year, from both parties; William W. Withrow, republican, for House of Delegates. He is making a quiet canvass, and will receive a good vote, both at home and in other districts.

Jacob Buffington sold two lots on Fairview Avenue, last Saturday. One to J. S. Fink at \$177.50 and one to Stanley C. Weaver, at \$180.00. One lot was bid in at \$230.00, and the dwelling property, which was bid to \$1600 was not sold.

We call attention to the gradual growth of our list against trespassing. As it costs but 25c to keep a name before the public during the hunting season, those who desire to protect the game, as well as their land and fences, should give this means of doing so, their attention.

There will be an excursion to Baltimore, Nov. 11, under the auspices of the Benevolent Society of the Reformed church, Emmitsburg, the round trip fare for which, from Bruceville, will be \$1.00. The train leaves that point at 7.39 a. m., and will leave Hillen station on return at 7.00 p. m.

Out of some 1,200 attorneys in that populous section last Saturday, two entire pages of *The Pittsburgh Press* grouping of prominent (288) members of the Allegheny County Bar, included a fine portrait of the veteran lawyer, William A. Golden, hereabouts a well remembered native Taneytownian.

Next week, Misses Ida Sherman and Millie Brown will become composers in the RECORD office. Ladies are now at work in many of the larger offices, where there are men to do the heavy work, and usually become quite expert. The work is not hard, but requires speed and deftness with hand and fingers, as well as general care and neatness.

Harry T. Smith, of Gettysburg, formerly of Taneytown, was seriously hurt in a runaway accident, at Gettysburg, last Saturday morning. A horse he was driving scared at an engine and ran away, throwing Mr. Smith to the street with great force, cutting a gash in the back of his head five inches long. He called at the RECORD office this week, and is gradually getting all right again. He expects to leave for Pittsburgh next week.

If the Poe Amendment (chapter 96) carries, this may be the last year you will ever cast your ballot as a citizen of Maryland.

The Czar Resigns His Power.

Owing to widespread revolt, in Russia, the Czar abdicated his autocratic power in a public manifesto, showing that he fully realized the necessity for the step which practically yields everything—civil liberty, the inviolability of person and liberty of conscience, speech and assembly. He not only renounces the farcical Imperial dominion, with only consultative power, into a true legislative assembly, without the assent of which no measure shall become law, and before which all Governmental authorities must answer, but promises eventually universal suffrage.

The surrender of autocratic power was accompanied by the appointment of Count Sergius Witte, as President, or Premier, and a National Legislature will be called.

Notwithstanding these great concessions, a condition of practical peace exists. The better elements are rejoicing at the freedom given the masses, while the socialistic and revolutionary elements are rioting, murdering and robbing. Mobs are defying the military, and in many places open revolt has caused the loss of many lives.

Count Witte's task in securing a fair trial for the new experiment in constitutionalism is a most difficult one. He is disappointed at not securing the support of the liberals, on whose co-operation he counted. Many of these are holding aloof, and seem rather to enjoy the predicament in which the new Premier finds himself.

The new government will eventually win, and a general better condition result, but a revolutionary spirit, which has been fermenting for years, must first spend itself in a flow of blood.

When you want a pleasant physic, try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and produce no gripping or other unpleasant effect. Sold by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

In the Bad Grammar Class. The class in bad grammar stood up to rectify. Following are the questions asked by the teacher and the answers given by the pupils.

Which tense does an army in camp prefer to use? Perfect tenses.

What pronouns are universal? You and I—versal.

What pronoun is much smaller in the plural than in the singular number? I. Why? Because big I in the singular is wee in the plural.

In declining the possessive pronouns, under what circumstances would "mine" not be declined? When it was a gold one.

The Exact Thing Required for Constipation. As a certain purgative and stomach purifier Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets seem to be the exact thing required, strong enough for the most robust, yet mild enough and safe for children and without that terrible griping so common to most purgatives," says R. S. Webster & Co., Udon, Ontario, Canada. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

THE NEW OFFICE BOY.

It's a modest little curly-headed fellow, whose age is scarcely greater than eleven. The effulgence of his locks of tawny yellow is suggestive of a halo born of heaven. We were smitten with his most uncommon beauty. And we deemed him far too perfect for this earth. When he modestly reported here for duty. All unconscious of his transcendent worth. Oh, the sweetness of his early morning greeting. In those first few days! How soft his boyish tones. As he handed me my letters in the morning. "A lovely day! Good morning, Mr. Jones."

Ah, the period of all things that grow and clear. As he flung as the dew upon the grass! We have felt it; the misfortune we were fearing. From the very first has come at length to pass.

For our office boy has left us; we are lonely. He is merely now a memory of the past. He was with us but a fleeting fortnight only. And has vanished, for he was too good. We could tolerate his cigarettes and novels. And his whistling, which was constant, loud and shrill.

Lead-and-oil is pure; lead-and-oil is stronger; covers more; goes further. Have you found out you can paint a gallon Devco in less time than a gallon of anything else? That means less time for the job. Less time; less money.

Less paint, less money for that; less time, less money for that. Devco lasts longer; do you mind the less money for that? You are sure of it.

Yours truly,
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
P. S.—J. S. Bower sells our paint.

When Mr. Roosevelt Nodded. If President Roosevelt had been as punctilious a stylist as he has proved himself to be potent as a peacemaker he would not have addressed a telegram of thanks to "his majesty William II, emperor of Germany," for, to begin with, it is not strictly correct to add the Roman numeral to a sovereign's name during his lifetime.

Our own king, for example, simply signs himself "Edward," leaving it to the drafters of bills to put in the numeral which distinguishes him from others of the same name. On the other hand, William II. is not "emperor of Germany," but only "Deutsche Kaiser"—a very different thing. The former title implies imperial sovereignty, which is not an attribute of the kaiser, while the latter, "German Emperor," as Mr. Roosevelt is a republican one—London Chronicle.

But Few Are Free. But few people are entirely free from indigestion at the end of the year. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not only the best remedy to use because it digests what you eat, but it also enables the digestive apparatus to assimilate and transform all foods into tissue-building food. Kodol relieves sour stomach, heart-burn, belching, and all forms of indigestion. Sold by J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

LOST WORKS OF ART. Many Gems Destroyed Through Carelessness or Stupidity.

The workman stumbled and his clumsy fist went through a splendid Ewer of the Renaissance. "That it all!" said the pastor's owner, a millionaire collector. "Stupid people are always destroying works of art."

He discharged the workman. Then, a little calmer, he resumed: "On New Bond street in London a Turner worth \$80,000 was destroyed by a charwoman. The Turner was a water color drawing, and a painting in oils hung beside it. The owner pointed to the painting and said: "That picture is dusty. Rub a damp cloth over it."

"But the charwoman by mistake rubbed her damp cloth over the water color, turning it into a blot, smudge, and thus one of the finest Turners disappeared from the world."

"A boy shot a marble from a sling in Paris. The marble went through a window of the Luxembourg gallery and heavily destroyed a Meissonier worth \$17,000."

"A Macmonnies statuette was stolen from a van in Boston, and some ignorant students on Commonwealth avenue stood it up and stoned it."

It brought from Japan on one occasion an ivory tusk that was carved from end to end with monkeys—over a hundred monkeys walking amiably together, holding one another's tails. The piece was fifteen century work, and it was valued easily at \$7,000.

Well, I dropped it out of a fifth story window one night after a pettish snore. The better fragments are in that tank wood cabinet.

"The carelessness or stupidity many valuable works of art are destroyed."—New York Herald.

Nature Needs But Little. Nature needs only a Little Early Riser now and then to keep the bowels clean, the liver active and the system free from bile, headache, constipation, etc. The famous little pills "Early Risers" are pleasant in effect and perfect in action. They never gripe or sicken, but tone and strengthen the liver and kidneys. Sold by J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Latest Report. Mrs. Oldw—What is your husband supposed to be worth?

Mrs. Newed—Really, I can't say. But I'm sure he has depreciated considerably since our marriage six months ago.—Detroit Tribune.

Correcting Him. Teacher—"Come, come, Tommy, you must say, 'They are not,' or 'They aren't.' Never say 'They ain't.'"

Tommy—Why not?

Teacher—"Because it ain't proper."—Boston Transcript.

Solace of Dreams. Pauline—"What do you do for the blues, Penelope?"

Penelope—"Oh, I think of the things in my life which would be different if other things had been different."—Brooklyn Life.

The Extent of the Disaster. "He says he cannot live without me," said the impressionable heiress.

"Don't believe it," returned Miss Cayenne. "He will live, but he may have to economize."—Washington Star.

Very Kind. Papa (severely)—I hear you have been eating little girl's candy.

Daughter (as if for yourself)—What have you to say for yourself?

Daughter (as if five, brightly)—Oh, I'm not insulted.—Judge.

MEDIAEVAL REVIVALS.

Methods of the Franciscans in the Thirteenth Century. At least two methods seem to be used among revivalist workers both of which have come down from mediaeval times. The Franciscans insisted on an obedient band of workers, with an alms house and a common fund. The latter was called themselves the "army of Jesus." At the head of the order stood the "general," a new term in the thirteenth century religious life. The chief of the band of workers in any Italian town took as his title the designation given to the military leader in the city republic in which they had their temporary abode. In Venice he was *gonfaloniere* de Gesù, in Milan *il capitano* del Gesù and so on in other towns.

They had distinct modes of life, leaving their work prescribed for them with as definite details as if they were Methodist Episcopal missionaries or officers and soldiers of the Salvation Army.

When they began work in any town they were ordered to select a hall if possible in the lowest and poorest district. They were forbidden to paint either pulpit or bench. They were to assemble in front of their hall and march through the streets singing their hymns, playing on pipes and waving banners. When they had gathered a sufficient crowd they were to return to their hall, take their followers in their dresses, interspersed with hymn singing. Francis had a great dislike to all book learning. He told his followers to mingle with the common people, to talk with the masons when they were building, with the weavers when they were weaving, with the women when in Italian fashion they were washing clothes by the side of the streams. They would thus, he said, find what filled the minds of the people, what spiritual help they needed, and the preachers, what difficulties they had in becoming followers of Jesus, and in a morning's conversation they would find the material for their addresses.

The Franciscan revivalists subjected their converts also to discipline and kept them united with each other. They became what were called Tertiarists of the order and made vows to live after a certain prescribed fashion, to devote so much of their money to good works and to give a certain amount of their time to the practice of active benevolence.—Principal Lindsay in Contemporary Review.

Don't Be Deceived. Do not be deceived by counterfeiters when you buy Witch Hazel Salve. The name of E. C. DeWitt & Co., is on every box of the genuine. Piles in their worst form will soon pass away if you will apply DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve night and morning. Best for Cuts, Burns, Boils, Tetter, Eczema, etc. Miss H. M. Middleton, Teacher, Ill. says: "I was seriously afflicted with a severe case of hemorrhoids. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me in a few days."—J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

A WEIRD STORY. Strange Experience With Phantoms In East Africa.

Die Ueberstimmliche Welt of Berlin gives an account of phantoms in east Africa. They are described by Colonel Langford as having come to his experience. A friend of his, starting for Victoria Nyanza, had said: "If any harm befalls me I'll let you know. I'll give you a sign." The only white civilian there was the son of a large colonial merchant.

Two months later the pigeons in their cot in the middle of the yard appeared to be disturbed. The colonel was aroused in the night and saw two glowing eyes, more like glowing coals than the eyes of a wild beast, gleaming from the dovecot. He fired and saw an animal like a chimpanzee, having long, reddish brown hair, fall to the ground and instantly rise and disappear round the corner of the house, uttering a terrible shriek. An old Sudanese declared that it was a devil, that it came as a warning when a European had died an unnatural death.

This was the third time he had seen it. A strict search revealed no traces of blood, although the shot had been fired at only four yards range. Later the colonel, still awake, heard light foot steps on the veranda. Rising to see who was there, he was surprised to find a European sitting at his table, which was fully set out for a meal. As the stranger raised his head in the full moonlight, he saw that it was his friend (who had gone to Nyanza), but hollow eyed and with a suffering mien. The colonel managed to utter a question, when suddenly the apparition vanished and the table appeared clear of all dishes. Six weeks later word came to the station that on the same day on which these remarkable events had happened or seemed to happen the young merchant had lost his way and had been killed and partly eaten by wild beasts.

Every Once You Eat. Every ounce of food you eat that fails to digest does a pound of harm. It turns the entire meal into poison. This not only deprives the blood of the necessary tissue building material, but it poisons it. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a perfect digestant. It digests the food regardless of the condition of the stomach. It allows the organs to rest and get strong again. Relieves Belching, Heart Burn, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Flatulency, etc. Sold by J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Frank Comment. The table was not grain, but the host is determined that his guests shall not notice any lack of viands.

"Enough," he says, "is as good as a feast."

"Enough," remarked the man at the end of the table who has eaten six slices of bread, "is a blessed sight more than most feasts."—Chicago Tribune.

A Vacuum. School Inspector—Now, my boy, what is a vacuum? Smart Infant—Please, sir, it's a place with no air in it, which makes it very hot in summer. The pope lives there.—Punch.

The greatest difficulties lie where we are not looking for them.—Goethe.

A Disastrous Calamity. It is a disastrous calamity when you lose your health, because indigestion and constipation have sapped it away. Prompt relief can be had in Dr. King's New Life Pills. They build up the digestive organs, and cure headache, dizziness, colic, constipation, etc. Guaranteed at R. S. McKinney's drug store; 25c.

Matches of Size. If all of the matches made in a single year could be put together they would make seventy-eight matches each long enough to reach from the earth to the moon. Each match would burn for several years and would give out as much heat energy as would be consumed by three freight locomotives in a day. Forty of these matches would be of the safety variety, twenty-three of these would be of the strike anywhere sort. Only one would be a wax match, and that would last a million years.

Mothers everywhere praise One Minute Cough Cure for the sufferings it relieves. It cures the lives of their little ones. It has saved. A certain cure for Coughs, Croup and Whooping-Cough. Makes breathing easy, cuts out phlegm, and drives out the inflammation. Sold by J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Special Notices.

Short advertisements will be inserted under this heading at 1c a word each issue. No charges under 10c. Cash in advance.

NICE CLEAN EGGS, 25c; old Chickens, 10c; Fat Young Chickens, 10c to 11c; young Ducks over 4 lbs., 10c; young Guineas, 35 to 60c; young Squirrels, 25c to 35c; Calves over 120 lbs. 4c, 50c for delivering. No Poultry or Calves received later than Thursday morning. Spring Turkeys Wanted. Fat young turkeys for Shellbarks—Potatoes wanted. 50c a bushel for Onions.—SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50c for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER, 6-10-5

VICTOR new Triple Sweep Mill, the mill that one horse does the chopping, this fall, at the Fairs, is now on sale at D. W. GARNER'S.

NOTICE.—A gentleman called at the exhibit of the "1900 Washer" at the Federal Fair, and said I should call at his place with a washer and wringer and see his wife. Now, I failed to secure his name, and should be glad to call, will be glad to have him drop me a card.—L. K. BIRLEY, Gen. Agt., Middleburg, Md.

L. KEFAUVER Optical Specialist, Frederick, Md., will be in Taneytown, Md., at the "Elliot House," Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 6th, and 7th, and at the "Lafayette Hotel," Taneytown, Md., on Friday, Nov. 8th, and 9th. Examination free.

CARLOAD of Portland Cutters will arrive at D. W. GARNER'S, Monday 6th, and on about the 20th., will be another carload of cutters. Everybody invited to look at them; 15 styles, all told, biggest and best shipment of sleighs ever sent to Taneytown, Md.

PUBLIC SALE, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock p.m., 11 miles southwest of Bridgeport, Buggy, Sleigh, Sewing Machine, Tools, etc.—Wm. H. HOTCK, 11-1-21

CIRCULAR saw, 4 and 6 horse-power, for sale at a bargain, by JOSEPH EHR, Uniontown.

WE HAVE a fine line of all the latest Winter Millinery, also ladies' underwear, dry goods, etc., etc. See us and before purchasing elsewhere. Very respect.

Mrs. M. J. GARDNER.

FARM for Sale Cheap to a quick buyer; 54 acres. Possession April 1st. HARVEY ECKENRODE, near TYRONE, 4-11

FOR RENT April 1st, my blacksmith shop and dwelling, in Harney, Md. Property includes a good stable and one acre of ground. Moderate rent. Apply to JOHN T. OHLER, 116 West Middle St., Gettysburg, Pa. 11-1-21

MILTON ACADEMY, Taneytown, Md. Second term begins Nov. 15. Seats for five more students. 11-1-21

SOUTH BEND PLOWS, cheap, at D. W. GARNER'S; 2 and 3-horse.

PUBLIC SALE, Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, 3 miles only. Can be rented for 2 years if desired—apply to L. D. MAUS, Jr. 11-1-11

THE NEW HOLLAND power churning mill is on exhibit at D. W. GARNER'S. This is by long odds the very best machine on the market to-day for the money.

WANTED—20 MYERS, weighing about 60 lbs. C. W. Shoats, Frazellburg, Md.

FOR SALE—A property in Uniontown district, Carroll county, with 10 acres of land and buildings, formerly owned by Alexander and his wife, a good locality. Terms to suit purchaser. 11-1-21

REPUBLICAN Mass-meeting at Mayberry, Saturday eve, November 4, at 8 o'clock. Speakers and Music.

IN ATTENDING the Farmers' Picnic, near Taneytown, I found a great many prospects on sewing machines. Washing Machines, and all I have not called on please drop me a card, and I will call to see you. Also any one else in need of either kind of machines, will do well by dropping me a card, as I handle the latest improved Machines on the market; namely, the WHITE Sewing Machine, and the IMPROVED ACTO, Tub Washer, Ball-bearing, steel spring, lightest running. All Machines guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.—E. C. FROCK, York Road, Md. 10-28-21

MAN AND WIFE wanted, April 1st, 1906, on a farm near Middleburg. Man to work for and board owner. Or a small family just to board owner. A good chance for right party. Call on address, J. D. ENGERL, Middleburg, Md. 10-14-04

MULES—1 pair black mules 18 months old for sale by J. FRANK KISER, near Harney. 10-7-11

SHARRER & GORSUCH, WESTMINSTER, MD.

The big Clothing Store of Carroll Co., bought all their Suits and Overcoats last May, before any advance. This gives them a big advantage over late buyers, and means many big dollar savings to the customers. Buy your Suits and Overcoats here, this Fall. You will find it a money saving plan if you where. If you want to save money, get best quality and latest styles.

Handsome Suitings made to Order, at \$20.00 to \$50.00 saving on each suit.

Mothers, come here for your Boys' Suits.

NO TRESPASSING. The name of any property owner or tenant will be inserted under this heading, weekly, until Dec. 31st, on the payment of 50 cents.

All persons are hereby forbidden not to trespass on my premises, with dog, gun or trap, for the purpose of taking game of any kind, in any manner. All persons violating this order render themselves liable to the enforcement of the law in such cases.

Percy H. Shriver. Jos. E. Athoff. Eugene J. Shriver. Mrs. J. B. Koonz. David Roston. E. M. Dutrover. Amos Wantz. D. F. Kophart. Geo. M. Study. Geo. Shoemaker. Herbert Humbert. George G. Clus. W. S. Clingan. Frank Hiteshow. Judge Clingbush. J. W. Withrow. Albert M. Rowe. Jacob Strasburg. Geo. C. Overholzer. Grant Boone. Artie Deubins. Jacob Siamburg. Emory Stoner. Edward Strege. Mr. H. Diehl. George Hiltbrich. Levi D. Maus, Jr. Dr. C. W. Weaver. Birnie J. Feaser. Usamoon Leppo. Harry Reck. Harry L. Koons. Harvey Ohler. Arnold Broyles.

Snider's Department Store.

Ladies' and Gentlemen!

We wish to call your attention for a few minutes. We don't want to tire you in reading our advertisements—we only wish to quote you a few honest and truthful facts, give you an idea of our extremely low prices and invite you to call and inspect our immense line of goods in each Department, and you will surely be convinced that there is no place like Harney yet, for the *Latest Styles*, Honest Goods and Low Prices, as quality tells and prices sell.

Clothing.

Gentlemen, we are glad to say that we have one of the most complete lines this season, since in the clothing business. We have the latest style in Black, Plaid and most any pattern you can ask us for. We can show you prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$15.00 per suit.

Youth's Clothing.—Long Pants Suits, age 11 to 19 years, beautiful patterns for young men; prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$8 per suit.

Boy's Clothing.—Here is where you get the style; you can get any make you want; over 100 different patterns to make your selections from, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per suit.

400 Suits left from last Fall and Spring to be closed out at cost; 150 Men's Suits, prices ranging \$1.25 and up; 100 Youth's Suits, prices ranging \$1.00 and up; 150 Little Boys' Suits, price ranging 45c and up. Where did you ever get a chance to buy Winter Clothing at cost? This is a rare chance for you to buy clothing at cost, at beginning of season. We say that you cannot get bargains like these if you go 50 miles.

Overcoats. We have got the quality and quantity and surely have the style also. Once you see them and you will want one, and prices are so low, you will buy one as our line is far superior to any line we have ever had the pleasure in showing you; prices ranging in Men's Coats \$1.50 to \$12.50; in Youth's, \$1.25 to \$5.50; Little Boys', \$1 to \$6. Our clothing Department is second to none in quantity and quality, styles or low prices. When in need come our way it will pay.

Cord Pants. The kind that never rips. Men's pants, prices ranging \$1.25 and up; Youth's, \$1.00 and up; Boy's, 35c and up.

Pantaloons for dress; a beautiful line in wool pants; prices ranging \$1.50 to \$4.00. They are fine, boys!

Oilcloth and Lineolium. Quite a nice assortment in all widths. Lineolium, 35c a yd. and up; Floor Oilcloth, 20c yd. and up; 100 pieces Table oilcloth just received and at away down prices.

Hats.

Here is where you get the ease to your head; also to your pocket book.

Underwear.

Talk about the low prices and heavy underwear. How is this? Flannel Shirts, size 42, weight 20 oz., and can be bought for 40c; Boy's, 25c; Men's Wool Underwear, 90c a piece. We have got the best 25c underwear on the market for Ladies', Children's Underwear at all prices.

Gum and Felt Boots.

"Ball Band" is the kind we sell, and every pair sold with a guarantee. Some merchants say they have "just as good," "Ball Band" don't have any just as good. If they don't wear a new pair. So when in need of Gum or Felt Boots for Men or Boy's, come our way for the real thing, at reasonable prices.

I remain, Your Friend,
M. R. SNIDER.

TRY THE BIG NEW CASH STORE!

Eckenrode Bldg. TANEYTOWN, MD.

All Kinds of Clothing. Coats and Furs. Boots and Shoes a Specialty. Hats and Caps. Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums. Fancy Dress Goods. (New Goods Daily.)

P. S.—Blankets.

REINDOLLAR, MEHRING & BASEHOAR.

HILL'S IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR Good Fresh Groceries at Lowest Prices, Give us a call. All First-class Groceries can be found at our store, and the only way we could up our trade is to insist that all goods that go out of this store

Must be Satisfactory and at Right Prices.

4 Cakes Ark Soap, 5c. First Quality Baked Beans, lb. can, 4c. 7 Cakes Babbitt's Soap, 25c. 8-oz. Bottle Red Rose Catnip, 4c. 7 Cakes Brooke's Crystal Soap, 1c. Can Golden Rod Baking Powder, 12c. 3 Cakes Violette Soap, 3c. With each can we give you 3 doz. 3 Cakes Melba Soap, 9c. Dessert Dishes, or a Sugar Bowl 3 Cakes Alg. Rose Soap, 9c. and Cream Pitcher, or Berry Bowl. 3 Cakes Sapo. Nut Soap, 9c. Egg-O-Sop, per package, 7c. 3 Cakes Red Rose Soap, 1c. Pulled Rice, per package, 7c. 1 Cake Sweetheart Soap, 4c. Loose Roasted Coffee, per lb., 11c.

A FULL LINE OF CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Groceries, Confectioneries, Ice Cream, Oysters, Bread, Cakes, Rolls, Etc., We thank you for past patronage,