

THE CARROLL RECORD.

(NON PARTISAN.)

Published every Saturday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27th., 1906.

All advertisements for Tuesday and Wednesday must be in our office by Tuesday noon, and for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, by Wednesday noon; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Appointment of Postmasters.

If all newspaper reports are correct, the present administration of the Post-office Department, with reference to its method of making appointments, will not only bring trouble on the party, but eventually result in placing the postal service of the country on a low plane of popularity, if not efficiency. In a number of recent instances, re-appointments have been made in spite of the strongest kind of protests from Senators and Congressmen, the situation apparently having been allowed to run down in the department unless there are sustained charges of personal unfriendliness or mismanagement, present postmasters are to be appointed.

We do not claim that members of Congress, or political organizations, should have the power, in all cases, to dictate appointments, sometimes to the detriment of the public service, or in support of the building up of a system of dirty political bossism, but rather that no single plan of filling postoffice positions is likely to turn out well. The arbitrary present plan of the department is about as far wrong as that of the politicians, for it is quite possible that in many instances the affairs of an office may be conducted with regularity, so far as the department is concerned, but with almost a total disregard to local preferences and popularity.

The idea that a community must have forced on it, by the government, a postmaster whom the majority do not want, is repugnant, especially for the reason that no other class of public officials in the country come in as close actual contact with the people. The postmaster, therefore, should be competent, as well as popular, and no plan of making appointments which does not recognize the rights of the people to have some say in the matter, is wrong and arbitrary.

Even those who will delight in the loss of patronage to the politicians, are not willing to replace it with the stated plan, for it represents simply the exchange of one boss for another, and the establishment of a sure-thing local boss of the mails who has nothing to do but be subservient to the Postal laws and regulations, and show a clean sheet when the equally subservient and machine-like, civil service protected, postoffice inspector comes around.

Rather than either of these plans, or any fixed plan, we had by long odds better have Postmasters elected by the people. When it comes to laying it down as a rule that circumstances, and local sentiment, do not alter cases, we have reached pretty near the pass that we have not government by the people, but are approaching government by inheritance and paternalism.

Where the RECORD Goes.

The following table gives the details of the circulation of the RECORD, according to our mailing list of last week, every copy being accounted for:

Taneytown and Routes	489
Westminster	177
Linwood	127
Union Bridge	104
York Road	79
New Windsor	38
Harney	53
Detour	26
Middleburg	25
Other points in County	38
Total in County	1156
Baltimore	68
Emmitsburg	47
Kump	21
Hagerstown	13
Frederick	10
Other points in State	54
Total in State	1309
Pennsylvania	213
Illinois	24
Ohio	15
New York	12
Virginia	10
Washington, D. C.	10
Missouri	8
Iowa	8
Kansas	5
Massachusetts	5
West Virginia	5
New Jersey	5
Minnesota	4
Nebraska	3
California	3
Indiana	3
Oklahoma	2
Washington	2
Canada	2
Germany, Nevada,	2
Mississippi, N. Dakota,	2
S. Dakota, Michigan,	2
Texas, Oregon, Dela-	2
ware, Kentucky,	2
Georgia, Colorado	2
and Cuba, 1 each	13
Total	1725

Road Law Talk.

While the Shoemaker road law is unquestionably unpopular, because of the great cost of roads made under it, there does not seem to be any use in trying to replace it with another purely state law, for the reason that the cost of making thoroughly good roads under any state or county system, would be greater than the people will pay. All want good roads, but very few want to pay for them; besides, the greatest cry for expensive roads does not come from those who use the roads most, and pay the most taxes, but from an entirely different class of people, composed of automobilists, bicyclists, pleasure seekers, theorists, and town people who use the public roads largely for driving only.

In our judgment, road-making should be under National jurisdiction, such as is contemplated by the Brownlow-Latimer bill now before Congress, which

distributes the cost of roads between the general government, the state, county and district. Secondly, we think that our roads can be made with little or no increase in cost, just as soon as a steady increase in the various public treasuries can be prevented, and the millions annually lost in this way be diverted to honest public road making. The mud of the roads is a result of the mud in our legislative halls. Clean up the latter and the money will soon be forthcoming to remedy the former. Until this is done, all talk of securing good roads is mere waste time, for it is unfair that land owners—who, under the law, are to pay most of the cost of good roads—should be asked to pay again for needed improvements, when they are already paying enough for them under an economical administration of public affairs.

The Poor Railroads.

In the vast amount of talk over railroad rates, their control by some governmental action, and the influence exerted over the railroads by large shippers by which they secure advantages denied to small shippers, after all leaves the average reader in the dark as to why, and why, if these rates be unfair, they cannot be controlled by law—made equal. We are told by the best authority, that shippers can and do dictate to the railroads, and that so long as they must compete with each other, in a competition not likely soon to be abolished, they will continue at the mercy of the strong shipper.

Why must the railroads compete in shipping freight? Especially when we consider that the great systems control the situation sufficiently to make it absolutely necessary for the greatest shippers to use at least some of their lines, just why the said systems cannot, and do not, "get together" on rates, is difficult to understand. It looks very much as if they prefer, at the present time, to place all the blame on shippers, who appear to have the necessary understanding with one another and use them to bring the railroads to their terms.

The last issue of the Railroad World, certainly the best of inside authority on the subject, has this to say:

"Not only the packing combine but many other large companies, whose traffic is indispensable to the railroads which serve their plants and who can divert this traffic to one line or another as concessions can be obtained, have the railroads at their mercy. Hitherto these concessions have taken the form of rebates and discriminations. These are now being abolished. But the hope will soon be abolished. But the power of the large shipper endures, and so long as he is able to play off one railroad against another he will obtain, openly if not secretly, reductions in rates which do not represent any gain to the consumer and which only swell the profits of monopoly."

What a lot of weak concerns our big railroads must be, after all! Apparently, they can't stop "competing" long enough to realize that they might all make more money by coming to an agreement among themselves, which would bring the shipping "combines" to terms. While we do not know the ins and outs of the real situation, we don't believe that the railroads are by compulsion in any such position. If they are, then it is tantamount to an acknowledgment that they are not in a position to manage the question of charges, either to their own best interests or to those of the country at large, and that they ought to welcome some sort of governmental interference which can do both.

The Mid-Winter Warm Wave.

The summer-like quality of the weather has been the subject of universal remark, but even in this respect the mildness of the Baltimore climate is in evidence. The unseasonable heat has been much more marked elsewhere. At Niagara Falls, where usually ice bridges might be expected at this time of the year, a temperature of 85 degrees was recorded, which was higher than at Palm Beach, Fla. The crest of the warm wave moved along the Ohio valley. Heat prostrations and the shutting down of mills are reported from Pittsburgh, where for a time the thermometer ranged in the seventies.

According to the records of the Weather Bureau, it was the most general mid-winter warm spell since 1890, and in some localities the maximum temperature for the period was the highest on record. Such conditions are too abnormal to be wholesome. Even here in Baltimore the effect has been very noticeable upon the trees, whose buds have been unduly advanced in development, so that a sudden freeze may do harm. This effect will be even more pronounced where the warm wave was more intense, as in the Ohio valley, and the strain will be proportionately more severe when cold weather sets in again.

Already a cold wave is reported to be on its way, and some localities will be exposed to a sudden change from summer to winter.

The ordinary cold wave of the temperate zone is bracing and beneficial to sound constitutions, and many good results are traceable to its influence, but abrupt transition from summer warmth to freezing cold is trying to every form of life. The winter thaw is a severer trial to vegetation than intense winter cold. Plants which are perfectly hardy in the arctic regions fail to survive our milder winters. The case suggests that unreasonable warmth, even more than cold weather, should inspire caution in the care of health.—Balt. News.

Prefers the Old Way.

A prominent State official is quoted by one of the Baltimore papers as saying he was of the opinion there would be no change in the form of ballot, and "he did not agree, if the Legislature did make a change, in going back only as far as 1896, but all the way back to the law allowing a man to make out his own ballot in his own way." We do not know the name of the prominent official, but we do know that the majority of voters agree with him in the last proposition. This is what the Messenger has been advocating—not the Australian way—but the American way. Let the voter have his own way about his own vote. Let him have all the assistance he wants in making out his ballot; and all that is needed is the same judge and clerks in the polling-rooms to see that the votes are properly counted.

Coal Dealers Hard Hit.

A grand total in value of \$552,500 remains in the pockets of the users of hard coal in Baltimore city as the direct result of the warm weather that has prevailed this winter.

Never was the adage the ill wind that blows nobody good more strongly emphasized than during the present winter of almost unprecedentedly warm weather. Virtually every branch of industry has been affected either favorably or unfavorably by the continued weeks of sunshine and high temperatures. Dealers in hard coal have been most seriously affected, while, on the contrary, users of the product of the hard coal mines have reaped the most substantial benefits as a result of the misfortunes of the sellers of all kinds of fuel.

Dealers in men's and women's clothing declare that the winter has been the most disastrous in years, while some dealers in footwear say that a virtual paralysis has prevailed in their business. On the other hand, the street car lines, transportation companies, truck and fruit farmers in the country are jubilant over the mild, open winter.

Reducing the savings in hard coal to dollars and cents, a conservative estimate places the amount of hard coal used in this city annually at 500,000 tons. Three-fourths of this amount, or 375,000 tons, is used during the winter months. Some coal dealers say that their sales have fallen short this winter about one-fourth—93,750 tons—which, at the conservative average of \$6 the ton, means a direct saving to the consumers of coal, to say nothing of heavy savings in the matter of wood, of \$552,500. The loss of profits on this handsome total must, of course, be borne by the local dealers.

A coal dealer declared yesterday that many householders had made their first coal supply go almost twice as far as usual as a result of the open, warm weather. In the matter of soft coal, he said, but little if any saving resulted. The users of the soft product in the big office buildings, apartment houses and factories have been compelled to keep up steam just as if the weather outside were cold and disagreeable.

Clothing dealers have probably been the next heaviest losers in this rare game of the weather man against local business enterprises, in which the people have been the winners.

"We have never known so great a slump in the sale of winter overcoats as during the present season," said the proprietor of a large clothing establishment yesterday. "The same has been the case with winter underwear as well, and though in a less marked degree, with winter suits. The trouble is that if these articles are not sold during the regular season they will not be sold at all."

A dealer in ladies' wraps and winter undergarments made virtually the same complaint, stating that he had never known so poor a season. He insisted that however severe the winter might be, dealers could not be made up. —Balt. Herald.

Armour's Cars.

You can't realize how the Big Shippers and the railroads have been making the public pay the freight, and how far their attacks against small competition have gone, until you read Ray Standard Baker's fourth instalment of "The Railroads on Trial" in the February McClure's. Nobody would blame you for not believing it without the proofs which Mr. Baker gives you. This article deals with the methods by which Armour monopolized the fruit transportation business of America, and made all who have any use whatever for refrigerator cars pay 500 per cent more for icing charges than they did when the railroads were permitted to attend to their business as common carriers.

It tells how Armour played the men who evolved the idea of refrigerator cars, against each other, ruined them financially, and gobbed their business. But Armour was not satisfied with this. There were some American citizens who hadn't felt his rod. Discriminations from the railroad were not enough. He wanted more than to have his products carried, in defiance of the law cheaper than anybody else's and he wanted the profits the railroads themselves were getting from the smaller shippers.

The railroads were, for the most part, helpless, Mr. Baker points out. They weren't many of them that could afford to lose Armour's enormous business. So if he said: "Either use nothing but my refrigerator cars, or make up your mind to get along without my business." What were they to do? Most of them knuckled under. Immediately icing charges jumped up until in some instances they were more than 500 per cent greater than they had been before. Armour coveted what little his rate discriminations had left the smaller shippers. A non-Armour line charges only \$30 for icing from New Orleans to Chicago, a distance of 925 miles; a line bound to Armour charges \$50.62 for icing for a distance of 216 miles. Charges elsewhere are in proportion, and this is only one of the points that Mr. Baker makes. Before Armour stepped in the railroads charged the shipper the cost of icing. Some shippers refused to pay the greatly increased charges, and they were openly told by Armour's agents that "unless they did 'conquer' Armour they would not carry their stuff. Mr. Baker gives an interesting account of how these men are revolting and fighting Armour tooth and nail. Armour, Mr. Baker shows, takes all of the profits and privileges of a common carrier without any of the duties and the responsibilities.

Mr. Baker tells of Armour's machinery for breaking the law; his codes and cipher for instructing agents. He tells how Armour tried to enter the produce market himself, underselling his competitors who had paid his freight for him. But here he overstepped himself. And how, and what the revolutionists are doing, and how Armour is digging back, Mr. Baker tells in an astonishing narrative.

The Wilson Law.

In his message to the Legislature Governor Warfield put himself squarely on record as favoring a change in the present Election Law. He declared that effect should be given to the intent of the voter, and that a mistake in marking one group of candidates should not vitiate the whole ballot. Most important of all was the following significant pronouncement:

"The ballot should be uniform in size and style of type, and freed from devices of any kind or character to enable the ignorant voter to locate any particular candidate or set of candidates."

While this statement may be construed as a desire to get away from the universal manhood suffrage contemplated by the Bill of Rights, there is no mistaking

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sole Agents for Baltimore, Md., SARGENT & WELCH, 111 N. E. ST.

PHILADELPHIA, 1876. JERRY PECTORAL.

It's effect on a tricky and partisan measure like the Wilson ballot law. No matter what the Governor may have said in the past as to the wisdom of that law, he cannot reconcile the doctrine of his message, as used during the winter months. Some coal dealers say that their sales have fallen short this winter about one-fourth—93,750 tons—which, at the conservative average of \$6 the ton, means a direct saving to the consumers of coal, to say nothing of heavy savings in the matter of wood, of \$552,500. The loss of profits on this handsome total must, of course, be borne by the local dealers.

The Wilson law, therefore, offends not only against Mr. Warfield's theory that all illiterates should be disfranchised, but also against the first canon of decency and justice in giving privileges to one set of ignorant men which are denied to other sets. If Governor Warfield meant what he said in his formal message to the legislature on January 3, then it is a foregone conclusion that he will sign any bill which eliminates the iniquitous features of the Wilson law and puts the voters of all parties on an equality.—Amercian.

Half The World Wonders

how the other half lives. Those who use Bucklen's Arnica Salve never wonder if it will cure Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Sores and Skin eruptions. They know it will. Mrs. Grant Shy, 1130 E. Reynolds St., Springfield, Ill., says: "I regard it one of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, 25c.

Public Sentiment and Strikes.

Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, who has been the attorney of the labor unions in much of the litigation in which they have been engaged in recent years says that in all the strikes the side that is favored by public sentiment is generally successful. That this is true has been demonstrated in nearly every instance when the public interest was materially affected by the strike, and such being the fact no labor union should ever initiate or countenance a strike without reasonable assurance that it would be sustained by public sentiment.

Public sentiment usually sympathizes with the wage-workers, right or wrong, at the start, but after a time the matter is taken under consideration and the rest of cool judgment applied to it. The public then becomes, in a measure, the arbiter and its influence tells in a way that is unmistakable. Especially is this true if either side attempts repression and violence or employs any means not fair and legitimate means for winning victory. The hoodlum element in every community is quick to come to the surface in every labor strike when the union forces themselves do not exert themselves with vigor and earnestness to keep down lawlessness which would drive public sympathy away from them. Strikes and lockouts are apparently becoming fewer in this country and they will probably disappear altogether when all parties, employers and employees, fully understand and appreciate the force of public sentiment upon their issue.—San Antonio Express.

To Pay a Whiskey Tax.

In accordance with an earlier decision that patent medicines containing alcohol to a degree materially changing the character of the drug must pay a special license as rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers, the commissioner of internal revenue now names eleven such remedies, which will have to pay this tax, as a careful government analysis has shown they contain spirituous liquors to a high per cent.

These eleven remedies are made up of the following: Atwood's Laxative Specific, Cuban Ginger, DeWitt's Stomach Bitters, Dr. Bonvier's Broth, Gln, Dr. Fowler's Meat and Malt, Dr. H. J. Malt Whiskey, Gilbert's Reviving Iron & Herb Juice, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Keros, Pennock's Rockaway Cough Cure.

All the above remedies, by the commission's ruling, must take out government licenses January 1st., and retail druggists handling these compounds on April 1st.—The Mail Order Journal.

Cured His Mother of Rheumatism.

"My mother has been a sufferer for many years from rheumatism," says W. H. Howard, of Husband, Pennsylvania. "At times she was unable to move at all, while at all times walking was painful. I presented her with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and after a few applications she decided to try it. The most wonderful pain reliever she had ever tried, in fact, she is never without it now and is at all times able to walk. An interesting description of Pain Balm keeps away the pain that she was formerly troubled with." For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

G. H. Lewis & Sons,

NEW YORK, Produce Commission Merchants

The Highest Cash prices always paid for all kinds of produce, such as Poultry, Eggs, Calves, Game, Hides, Tallow, Etc., at our Taneytown Branch, in the Koons Warehouse, adjoining the Railroad. Your Patronage Solicited. THOS. M. CLINGAN, Mgr.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

Half Sick People

Just sick enough to feel dull and listless; not sick enough to go to bed or call a doctor, but just sick enough to not know what to do.

Take a Tonic

That's what you ought to do. None better than

McKinney's Comp. Syrup Hypophosphites

50c a bottle.

Have you a Cough? Just try the Grippe? You need

McKinney's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil

Large Bottle, 50c.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

PUBLIC SALE

OF Real Estate and Personal Property

The undersigned, as executor of John Arthur, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, will offer at public sale on the premises of said deceased, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1906,

at 12 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable small property, consisting of: ABOUT FOUR ACRES OF LAND, situated along the road leading from West-Taneytown to Taneytown, miles from the former and 5 miles from the latter place, the improved part of said land containing an EIGHT-ROOM WEATHER-BARRED DWELLING, Frame Barn, Summer House, Hog House, Smoke House and Hen House; a well of good water close to the dwelling; abundance of fruit, and all buildings in good condition.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid said executor on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the said court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable six months and the other payable in twelve months from day of sale. The purchaser to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Also, at the same place, on the same date, at 2 o'clock, P. M., he offered the following personal property:

ONE BAY MARE, a fine driver; new falling top buggy, 1 stick wheel, harness, 2 sets buggy harness, one new 2-hyacinth, hay, straw and fodder, lot of wood, stoves, coal, and various makes, forks, hoes, shovels, axes, saws, chains, 2 sets of harness, 2 sets of harness, one good kitchen range, 2 good coal stoves, one double heater, sink, tables, stands, chairs, 5 beds, mattresses, 2 bureaus, 2 dressers, 4 stands, 1 chamber set, 1 clothes chest, carpets, window shades, bed clothes, comforters, blankets, sheets, pillows and bolster supports, 4 feather beds, feather bolsters and pillows, one White sewing machine, good new; one white iron safe, one quantity of tin, tinware, dried fruit, jam, fruit, jellies, potatoes, apples, 1 iron kettle and stand, 1 barrel of vinegar, 1 barrel of molasses, 1 barrel of lard, 1 barrel of butter, 1 barrel of corn, 1 barrel of wheat, 1 barrel of oats, 1 barrel of barley, 1 barrel of rye, 1 barrel of buckwheat, 1 barrel of flaxseed, 1 barrel of linseed, 1 barrel of castor oil, 1 barrel of kerosene, 1 barrel of lamp oil, 1 barrel of turpentine, 1 barrel of paint, 1 barrel of varnish, 1 barrel of glue, 1 barrel of putty, 1 barrel of cement, 1 barrel of plaster, 1 barrel of lime, 1 barrel of sand, 1 barrel of gravel, 1 barrel of crushed stone, 1 barrel of broken brick, 1 barrel of broken tile, 1 barrel of broken pottery, 1 barrel of broken glass, 1 barrel of broken china, 1 barrel of broken crockery, 1 barrel of broken earthenware, 1 barrel of broken stoneware, 1 barrel of broken porcelain, 1 barrel of broken enamelware, 1 barrel of broken glassware, 1 barrel of broken cutlery, 1 barrel of broken hardware, 1 barrel of broken tools, 1 barrel of broken furniture, 1 barrel of broken fixtures, 1 barrel of broken appliances, 1 barrel of broken accessories, 1 barrel of broken miscellany.

TERMS: Cash on hand \$500. Cash on all sums of \$500 and upwards, a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser to give their notes for the balance, bearing interest from the day of sale. No property to be removed until settled for.

ROBERT ARTHUR, DAVID SHORR, Executors of John Arthur, deceased.

Also, on the premises located along the road leading from West-Taneytown to Taneytown, miles from the former and 5 miles from the latter place, will be offered at public sale, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1906,

at 12 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable small farm, containing

56 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, adjoining lands of David H. Hahn, Lewis Myers, Jr. in Deed and others. This farm is in an excellent state of cultivation, with a well watered, well located. The improvements thereon consist of a good

WEATHER-BARRED DWELLING,

frame barn and all necessary out-buildings. There is a well of good water at the house and one at barn, also a dairy and spring; there is also an abundance of fruit.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid said executor on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the said court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable six months and the other payable in twelve months from day of sale. The purchaser to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

ROBERT ARTHUR, DAVID SHORR, Executors of John Arthur, deceased.

J. THOS. ROOP, Auct.

10 per-cent Reduction Sale at J. T. KOONTZ'S.

In order to make room for our Spring Goods, we will give a reduction of 10% on all goods on our Second Floor, no goods excepted. Here are a few articles which you can make a large saving in price if bought now.

100-piece Dinner Set, was \$9, now \$8.10. 20-piece Tea Set, was \$5.50, now \$4.95. Large Decorated Lamp, \$5.50, now \$4.95. Bureau Sets of 10 pieces, \$1.10, now 90c. Water Sets, was \$1.00, now 90c. Square Mantle Clocks, \$4.50, now \$4.05.

Graniteware.

A big saving in Graniteware when bought at the 10% reduction price. We must have room; you need the goods.

Pictures.

We have a large assortment to select from, ranging in price from 5c to \$1.75. Wash Tubs, Clothes Baskets, Wash Boilers, at a big saving from regular price. We also carry a fully line of

STATIONERY,

including fine Book Paper, Note Books, Tablets, etc. Our Holiday trade was far beyond our expectations, and we wish to show our appreciation by giving our customers the benefit of our reduction sale. So do not miss this opportunity of getting what you need at a big saving. Respectfully Yours,

J. T. KOONTZ.

The Lightest, Whitest and Most Wholesome Bread

is that which is baked of

White Dove

Flour

If once tried, it is always used.

Your Grocer Has It!

Manufactured by

J. H. ALLENDER,

5-ly YORK ROAD, MD

Hesson's Department Store.

Our Dry Goods Department

has never been in better shape to fill all your wants.

A Job Lot

We have struck the greatest job of Queensware we ever had; they are seconds, or the run of kiln, but with few exceptions you can not tell them from first

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic for the Week
Beginning Jan. 28.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

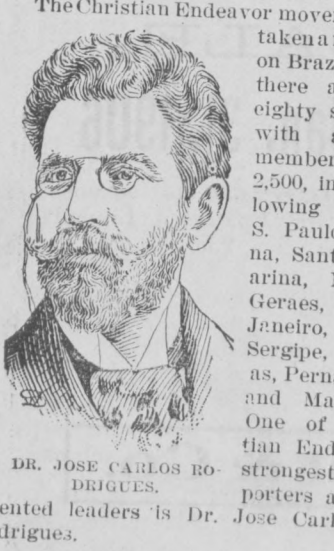
Topic: Home missions in our cities—
Luke ix, 4-8.

The greatest problem in government in our country today is the government of our large cities. So far as the national and state governments are concerned, the greatest problems involved in their conduct have been largely solved, but when we come to the municipal governments we find a very different state of affairs. In no other place has corruption in politics become so widespread, nor has the opportunity to defraud and to deceive the people been so great. The recent political revolutions against all that is honest and upright in the cities of St. Louis and Philadelphia go to show that when the people are thoroughly aroused they can bring about great and important changes. But what is most desired is that a condition of municipal life shall be reached where there shall not be an alternating existence of fraud and of reformation. We should aim to reach a condition where city life and city government shall be so completely honest and upright, and the surest and best way to bring about such a state of affairs is to completely evangelize and Christianize the citizens of our great cities.

The difficulties in city mission work are tremendously great. In the higher classes of society there are many who are absolutely indifferent to the claims of the less fortunate upon them. Many of them are indifferent to religion themselves and spend their entire time in leading idle and selfish lives. The mission problem today has also become more difficult for the reason that our large cities are becoming the homes of thousands of foreigners. The majority of the immigrants who come to our shores come to the city of New York, many of them making their homes there. Their next point is Philadelphia and the great industrial centers of central and eastern Pennsylvania. Many others locate in the city of Chicago and other western cities.

In any great city there are 500,000 to 1,000,000 foreigners who are ignorant of our language and customs and the problem of missions becomes a hard and difficult one. Almost every influence draws the large mass of people instinctively from the missionary, and yet at the same time the work in nearly all of our large cities has been greatly blessed, and many churches consisting entirely of foreigners have been organized in large cities, and hundreds of converts have been made. The importance of this work, so far as the foreign populations are concerned, lies in the fact that many of the converts go back to their own countries to preach the gospel in their own tongue to their own people. City mission work is a great feeder of the foreign missionary field.

A Brazilian Leader.



DR. JOSE CARLOS RODRIGUES.

The story of this Brazilian leader, taken from his own account, is a remarkable one. He was born in Brazil, where there are now eighty societies, with a total membership of 2,500. In the following states: S. Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina, Minas, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Maranhao, Ceara, and Bahia. One of the strongest supporters and talented leaders is Dr. Jose Carlos Rodrigues.

A Tribute to Its Worth.

The story of this Brazilian leader, taken from his own account, is a remarkable one. He was born in Brazil, where there are now eighty societies, with a total membership of 2,500. In the following states: S. Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina, Minas, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Maranhao, Ceara, and Bahia. One of the strongest supporters and talented leaders is Dr. Jose Carlos Rodrigues.



DR. JOSE CARLOS RODRIGUES.

Cities have been called the failures of our civilization. They are failures only so far as they are not Christians.

THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and loss of strength.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON IV, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 28.

Text of the Lesson, Mark 1:1-11.
Memory Verses, 10:11-Golden Text,
1 Sam. vii, 3-Commentary Prepared
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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A few weeks about the man used to write this gospel may not be amiss in connection with this our first lesson in it this year. If the name always refers to the same Mark—and it seems that we gather from the references to him that his surname was John, that he was the son of Barnabas' sister Mary and lived in Jerusalem. He started with Paul on his first missionary tour, but left them and yet afterward went forth with Barnabas. Although Paul refused to take him on the second tour and quarreled with Barnabas about him, he afterward found him profitable, and we see him at Rome with Paul and at Babylon with Peter (Acts xiii, 5, 13; xv, 39; xii, 12; Col. iv, 10; 1 Tim. iv, 11; 1 Pet. v, 13). Neither he nor any one else counts for anything apart from the Lord Jesus, in whom alone are redemption and life eternal. Having Him, we have life, but apart from Him there is no life (1 John v, 10). The good tidings concerning Him are called the gospel of God concerning His Son, the gospel of the grace of God, the gospel of salvation, the gospel of peace, the gospel of the kingdom of God, the gospel of the glory of the blessed God, etc. (Rom. i, 3; Acts xx, 24; Eph. i, 13; vi, 15; Mark i, 1; 1 Tim. i, 1).

Each of the four gospels tells the glad tidings, and in that all are alike, but each has a somewhat different story to tell of Him, as the King, the Servant, the Son of Man and Son of God. Although the first verse of our lesson calls Him the Son of God, and the Son of God becoming the Servant of God, that He may also be the servant of men. Sonship means service, for God sent Him to Pharaoh, "Let my Son go, that He may serve Me" (Ex. xiv, 23), and in 1 Thess. i, 9, we find that He turned to God from idols to serve the living and true God.

As John the Baptist was the Lord's messenger, so a voice for Him, preparing His way, so should we now be the Lord's messengers with His message, preaching repentance and the remission of sins through Jesus Christ (Luke xiv, 47; Acts x, 43; xiii, 38, 39). Any so-called messenger of God who does not preach forgiveness of sins through Jesus' blood as the free gift of God is not the gospel of God, but another gospel, concerning which see Gal. i, 8, 9. We must be convicted of sin and confession of sin, and then there will be forgiveness, for if we confess our sin and are faithful and just to forgive (1 John i, 9). The true messenger of God does not think much of himself nor seek great things for himself, but is ever meek and lowly, seeking honor only from God and glory for God.

John the Baptist came in the spirit and power of Elijah (Luke i, 17) and was like him in many ways. Elijahs are needed now, having as their motto, "The Lord God with us, before whom I stand" (1 Kings xviii, 1). We know that the real Elijah will come before the Lord comes back in His glory (Mal. iv, 5; Matt. xviii, 11), but every believer should not only be filled with the spirit and have testimony preceding him, but should be the elect church, which is the elect church and the long postponed kingdom become a reality.

We shall never be the witnesses we ought to be unless we are filled with the Holy Spirit (Acts i, 5), but inasmuch as He who sends us, whose messengers we are, is the one who baptizes with the Spirit, and He is willing to do this, then parents are to give good gifts to their children, why should we not be filled, and again, for each new act of service as the apostles were? Matthew and Luke, who also record His baptism, speak of him and point out to the harvest time, and there may be some work of the fire needed now, for which we are not ready, in connection with being filled with the Spirit. When Jesus came to John to be baptized of him, John at first refused to do so, saying that he had greater need to be baptized by Jesus, but when Jesus said, "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness" (Matt. iii, 15), then John baptized him, and Jesus began to be numbered with transgressors, for He was sinning and had sins to confess, but perhaps here He began to be made sin for us in some sense, although it was on the cross that our sins, in His own blood (1 Cor. v, 21; 1 Pet. ii, 24).

In these words of Jesus to John we have His second recorded utterance, as in last week's lesson we had His first, and while there is a breadth and depth and height here which we may not comprehend, can we not appropriate the words "Suffer it to be so now" and for His sake submit to many things which seem to us unnecessary and unequal for and even unjust, that He may be glorified and His rightness made manifest? Let us take as our constant motto, "About my Father's business, suffering all things for Jesus' sake," and we shall have many a realization of our Father's approval. Learn from the opened heaven the intercession manifest there in all that concerns Him here. See the dove which found no perfect rest anywhere else on earth resting and abiding upon Him (John i, 33) and consider that if He, the perfect One, needed this anointing for His public ministry (Acts x, 38), how much more must we be anointed to follow His steps. See the Trinity, the Father, the Son and the Spirit, and say as the poor idiot said, "Three in one and one in three, and all the three are all for me."

Golf Ball War Imminent.
A rumor is current among the professional golfers that a golf ball war is about to break out among the rubber covered golf ball manufacturers. It is said that the most expensive ball in the market, which is sold at \$12 per dozen, is to be cut to \$8, the \$7.50 per dozen ball is to be cut to \$5.50, the \$6 per dozen ball is to be cut to \$5.

Pinkerton's Athletic Outlook.
Athletic sport at Pinkerton is going to be held up a good deal during the spring by the lack of good track team material. Jim Robinson says he sees almost nothing good in the line of field and track material. The distance runner, has been defeated by a poor standing in his studies.

Sweet Potato Pie.
Pure and hot sweet potatoes, whole hot mash and add enough melted butter and milk to make them soft; then whip in two well beaten eggs and cream all well together. Add salt, put in a buttered pudding dish and bake until brown.

Softening Blankets.
Soak the blanket for some hours in pure cold water to which you have added a handful of powdered borax. Wash out in more cold water without soap. This simple process will soften woollens sometimes when all else fails.

Choosing Pork.
The meat will be smooth and cool to the touch if it is fresh. When fatty and clinging it is not good. The rind should be thin. If there are enlarged glands or kernels, so called, in the pork avoid it, for it is unwholesome.

Buckwheat Cakes made with Royal Baking Powder

Are delicious and wholesome—a perfect cold weather breakfast food.
Made in the morning; no yeast, no "setting" over night; never sour, never cause indigestion.
To make a perfect buckwheat cake, and a thousand other dainty dishes, see the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook." Mailed free to any address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Questions in History.

1. In which of his plays does Shakespeare refer to the assassination of Henry IV of France, father of the French king, Henrietta Maria? Point out the passage.
2. Which is the longest reign in modern history? Specify the years over which it extended.
3. Which king of England was never in England, and was crowned in the Island of Cyprus?
4. Who was the only English Pope?
5. There is a leading city in one of the Southern States which derives its name from the French from the name of a Roman Emperor. Who was the Emperor? What is the city?
6. What English poet of the seventeenth century was appointed Governor of the Colony of Maryland?
7. A Marylander by birth was the Southern States which derives its name from the French from the name of a Roman Emperor. Who was the Emperor? What is the city?
8. Who was the last monarch buried in Westminster Abbey?
9. Who was the first queen regent (that is reigning in her own right), of England?
10. Who was the last of the royal line of Stuart?
11. What State was admitted into the Union under the Missouri Compromise?
12. To what king of England was the title of Majesty first applied?
13. Where is Orange, associated with historic names, William of Orange, etc? Describe its geographical situation.
14. Only one king of England married an Italian wife. Who was she?
15. Which of the Presidents introduced the custom of sending a written message to Congress at the beginning of the session?
16. In one of his plays, Shakespeare refers to the planting of an English colony at Jamestown, May, 1607. Name the play and the name of the famous confederate.
17. Who was the only American that received a title of nobility from the Holy Roman Empire?
18. Which two kings of England were buried without funeral rites? Why?
19. Trace the succession of the House of Hanover in the female line from Mary Queen of Scots.
20. What is meant in history and in politics by the Hundred Days. The Irish, Centre, Left, The Great Interregnum, Renaissance?
21. A famous pagan temple was transferred into a Christian church by one of the early Popes. The most celebrated painter that the world has seen is buried within its walls. Identify and describe.

A Modern Miracle.

"Truly marvellous seemed the recovery of Mrs. Mollie Holt of this place," writes J. O. R. Hooper, Woodford, Tenn. "she was so wasted by coughing up pus, from her lungs. Doctors declared her end so near that her family had watched her by her bedside forty-eight hours, and at my urgent request Dr. King's New Discovery was given her, with the astonishing result that improvement began, and continued until she finally completely recovered, and is a healthy woman today." Guaranteed cure for coughs and colds. 50c and \$1.00 at R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md. Trial bottle free.

The Digestible Pie.

When properly made and eaten in moderation pie is a wholesome food. But how seldom are its crusts and fillings prepared with that care and skill necessary to produce a digestible dish. A simple rule for pastry and one that is new to these columns is the following: To every six large tablespoons of flour add three ordinary tablespoons of butter. Mix together with a knife, stir with a spoon, add a little water and mix again. Add a little more flour, if necessary. This recipe does not contain as much butter as most pie recipes, and therefore is not so rich. The touch of lemon juice, however, gives the needed tenderness.

In regard to pumpkin pie, if baked in a tin, it is used instead of butter, the pumpkin pie will be richer. Place the pieces of pumpkin on a large pie plate. Cover with a deep tin and place in the oven. When the pumpkin is tender it is ready. There will be no superfluous juice hanging to it, as is the case with baked pumpkin. It will not brown if properly covered. If pumpkin is preferred boiled, place it on the back of the stove without peeling it, and add just enough water to keep it from burning.

Let it steam in this way or gradually cook for several hours. Long, slow cooking seems to bring out the flavor of pumpkin. Do not think you can make a successful pumpkin pie without a plentiful use of good, fresh eggs. Pumpkin pie is by right a form of custard. It should bake some time so that the custard will absorb the pumpkin pulp and make it a part of the whole. A pumpkin pie that is not cooked sufficiently has a raw taste. A good cook, after trying various recipes for the best: To every four cups of pumpkin add four cups of milk, four eggs, a nutmeg, a tablespoonful of ginger, a tablespoonful of mace and a teaspoonful of salt. Half a cup of cream adds richness.

In Wild Wyoming.

You will have a long ride before you find a Christian Endeavor society. You match the one in Buffalo, Wyo. Sixty young people, mostly in the high school, of fine intelligence and big energies, make it up. The homes of many of them are ranches more than fifty miles away. Empire builders they are, and at it with a will. Their society is on the recognition roll, and they sent a delegate to Baltimore—General Secretary Von Ogden Vogt.

Maryland Stock Powder

will prove of great advantage for Horses and Cattle that will not thrive on regular food. Is not a big make up package, but a valuable combination of Reliable Medicines.

Lum Tum Clothes Cleaner. Acts like Magic. Sure. Leaves no Smell. Large Bottle, only 15 Cents.
Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder. Efficient and Exceedingly Agreeable. Prevents Decay and Sweetens the Breath. Price 10c per bottle.
TEN CENT CORN KILLER. Removes Corns and Bunions without Pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the Feet Comfortable. 10 Cents a Bottle. NO POISON.

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Gigantic Removal Sale

\$20,000 Worth of High Grade **MERCHANDISE** To be distributed into the homes of the people for less than the actual cost of the raw material by **NATHAN KIRSSIN, TANEYTOWN, MD.**
FOR MEN, BOY'S AND CHILDREN. **SAVE THIS AND WAIT UNTIL THURSDAY, FEB'Y 1, 1906,** **AT 9.00 O'CLOCK, A. M.** **\$20,000** Worth of Clothing for Men, Boy's and Children. Hats and Furnishing Goods to be sold at less than the actual cost to Manufacture.
Save this and wait until Thursday, Feb'y 1, 9 a. m.

The entire \$20,000 Stock of Tailor-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats for Men, Boy's and Children to be sold for less than the actual cost of the raw material by Nathan Kirssin, Taneytown's Greatest Clothier.

NATHAN KIRSSIN Taneytown's Greatest Clothier

is forced to place his entire stock of High Grade Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats on sale to be sold in ten days at 33 percent less than the actual cost of the raw material. The unexpected sometimes happens; it has been a backward season and we bought heavily of the finest makes of high-class Clothing, which has made the name of Nathan Kirssin famous for miles around Taneytown, and in order to turn this high class stock of Clothing into cash quick we have decided to sacrifice our entire stock at 33 percent, less than the actual cost to manufacture, and give the people of Taneytown and surrounding country the greatest removing sale ever inaugurated in this part of the country.

We are now removing and rearranging the stock. Our building is now closed and will remain closed until Thursday, Feb. 1, at 9 a. m., when our entire stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats for Men, Boy's and Children will be placed on sale to be sold at retail at 33 percent less than their actual cost of manufacture, in our large store, at the Garner Building, on Baltimore St., Taneytown, Md.

This Sale Will Positively Close In Ten Days.

World's Greatest Clothing Sale Will Begin at **TANEYTOWN, MD.** **THURSDAY, FEB. 1, AT 9 A. M.,** **At Nathan Kirssin's Big Clothing Store**

The opening will be made a gala day. Bring the children; there will be music all day. It will pay you to come 100 miles to visit this sale.
The Sensation of the Day! Here will be the most mighty avalanche of majestic bargains in Men's and Boys' High Style Ultra Fashionable Suits and Overcoats ever brought together by any firm in Maryland, equalling in quantity and variety the combined stock of all the retail clothing houses in Taneytown. We hereby guarantee to sell precisely as we advertise, and every quotation is absolutely correct. It would be hard to believe that a big concern would sacrifice such an immense stock to be sold at 33 percent less than their actual cost of manufacture, but it is the truth and we merely ask you to come and test our statements. This tremendous sale positively begins

Thursday, February 1st, 1906, **And Closes in 10 Days.**
As this sale will last only ten days everything will go rapidly. This is the first sale of this kind that has ever occurred in Taneytown, and it may never occur again, and in order to prove to you what tremendous sacrifices will be made, we mention a few of the extraordinary bargains that will be offered, and bear in mind

SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.
Men's Extra Value, worth \$1.50 - - - 98c. **Ladies' Fine Shoes, worth \$1.50 - - - 98c.**
Men's Extra Value, worth \$2.50 - - - \$1.89. **A full line of High Grade Shoes, Less than actual cost to Manufacture.**
Snag Proof Gum Boots less than Cost.

Mark the Date and Mark it Well! **THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST.** **SALE POSITIVELY OPENS Thursday, February 1st.** **AND CLOSING IN TEN DAYS.** **NATHAN KIRSSIN, TANEYTOWN, MD.** **Let Nothing keep you away, the hour is Set, The Date You Know!**

I hereby agree to refund the money on all goods priced above if not satisfactory to the purchaser. N. B.—Railroad fare paid to purchaser of \$25.00

THE SPORTING WORLD

Danny Maher's Big Salary. Think of it—a boy who earns \$50,000 a year! This youngster, whose salary is as high as that of the president of the United States, has no inherited wealth. He works for every dollar that comes in. He has saved up \$250,000 and bids fair to make himself a millionaire before he is thirty. His name is Danny Maher, he is twenty-four years old and the best American jockey that has ever went to England, for it is in the hand of gold old John Bell that he earns \$5,000 a year and makes the British "jock" look as cheap.

And it wasn't so long ago that Danny Maher was a bootblack in Hartford, Conn., and glad to clean up half a dollar a day.

But now he has an automobile and a valet. He wears clean linen clothes and a fur overcoat and galun neckties. He



DANNY MAHER.

In "Mr. Maher," if you please, even the nobility and the gentry of the smart apartments, which he keeps all the year round, in London's best residence quarter.

Today he stands at the zenith of his career, a hundred times richer than he was on the English turf. He owns up to having made more than \$50,000 each year for the past five years, but there are those who say that this season his earnings were nearer the \$100,000 mark.

Fifteen years ago little Danny Maher hung around the corner of Asylum and Main streets, in Hartford, where he was born, with his blackbocking bag over his shoulder shouting "Shine!"

To Remove Tartar From Teeth. Pure muriatic acid one ounce, water one ounce, honey two ounces. Mix thoroughly together. Take a toothbrush, wet it freely with this mixture, briskly rub the black teeth, and in a moment they will be perfectly white; then immediately wash out the mouth with water, so that the acid will not attack the enamel of the teeth. This preparation should not be used very often, not more than twice a year.

Selling Goslings. The wise goose keeper will dispose of some of his goslings as soon as possible as "green" geese are in great demand in Western Poultry World. The market for Thanksgiving week is very badly supplied with them nowadays, and there is no sense in keeping the birds at considerable expense for feed and care, when they can be sold more profitably as "green" geese and later as stubble geese. Goslings four or five months old, straight off the grass, constitute "green" geese by many. They want popularizing, for the public does not know sufficiently what excellent eating they are.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Absolutely Harmless. The fault of giving children medicine containing injurious substances, is something that every mother should know. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take. It contains nothing harmful and for coughs, colds and croup is unsurpassed. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Attell to Steer Bowker. As Attell was going to England in the spring to meet John Bowker, with whom he has been trying to get a match for two months, As Billy Day, a friend of Attell's, had some business abroad, the fighter entrusted the making of arrangements to him. Day has informed Attell that Bowker has agreed to fight him before the National Sporting Club of London on next Derby day. The men are to weigh in at 122 pounds at 2 o'clock on the day of the battle for a purse of \$2,500, with 75 percent to the winner and 25 percent to the loser. The rounds are to be limited to twenty of three minutes each, and Attell is to receive \$300 for expenses. At present Attell is engaging in three round bouts before athletic clubs and has dates in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

May Live 100 Years. The chances for living a full century are excellent in the case of Mr. Jennie Duncanson, Haynesville, Me., now 70 years old. She writes: "Electric Bitters cured me of Chronic Dyspepsia of 20 years standing, and made me feel as well and strong as a young girl. Electric Bitters cured my Stomach and Liver diseases, Blood disorders, General Debility and bodily weakness. Sold on a guarantee at R. S. McKinney's drug store. Price only 50c."



Dairy and Creamery.

October is a very good time to put the cow stable in order so as to make of it the most comfortable place in the world for the cow next winter, says L. W. Lighty in National Stockman. A cow may give some milk when she is made uncomfortable most of the time, but to do her best and make us a neat profit, we must give her all the feed she can digest and make her entirely comfortable while she is digesting it.

It is also well to completely renovate the stables during the fall months. We, of course, clean the stables every day, but periodically there should be a general house cleaning with a special effort to destroy all germ life. A solution of corrosive sublimate is the thing for the gutters and filthy corners, but the best is a whitewash of pure lime, or a whitewash of pure lime, and ordinary dips, creolin or formalin should be used to wash and spray the stalls, mangers and, in fact, the entire inside of the stable. This is safe and renders the stable sweet, clean and wholesome. Lime as a whitewash is sometimes used, but it is somewhat of a nuisance, as it rubs off on a person's hands and clothes, and where a stable is well lighted the whiteness produces a glare that I believe is painful to the animals' eyes. In the average stable, though, this objection does not hold, where two or three by ten are expected to furnish light for a stable eight by twelve feet. Even whitewash will not help out here. The only remedy is more glass.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Made. "In my opinion Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best made for colds," says Mrs. Cora Walker, of Porterville, Calumet. There is no doubt of its being the best. No other will cure a cold so quickly. No other is so pleasant and safe to take. These are good reasons why it is preferred to any other. The fact is that few people are satisfied with any other after having once tried this remedy. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Removing Stains. For removing any kind of stains take a piece of butter and rub over the spot. This must be done before the article which has been stained has been washed with water. Leave this on for some time, and at any time after the article can be washed with the clothes and the stain will come out.

Leather Furniture. Leather covered furniture should be frequently polished with warm water and soap, then rub in a few drops of glycerin and polish with a chamois. A little touch of the tan varnish mixed with an equal amount of oil will help the dull spots.

Removing a Velvet Collar. To clean a velvet collar properly it should be taken off and the wrong side held taut over boiling water until the steam rises through the velvet, raises the nap. If it be spotted or greasy, scour on the right side with a mixture of alcohol and ether before steaming it.

Clean White Fur. With a soft, clean white brush, dipped in alcohol, scrub the fur until every part is reached. While it is still wet, sift finely powdered starch and borax, equal parts, over and into the fur. Put away in a covered box two days before brushing and beating well.

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