

THE CARROLL RECORD.
(NON-PARTISAN.)
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SAURDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd., 1906.

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

No Patchwork Wanted.
If the proposed Lintinm—Lehmayer bill, to make election law changes, contains all that the legislature will give in response to the demands of three-fourths of the voters of the state, the people will be compelled to make an issue against the law at the polls two years hence. The amendments proposed are simply to the effect that the cross marks need not be made entirely within the square, that too many marks will not invalidate the whole ticket, and that a ballot need not be rejected because not folded as received.

These changes are trifling as compared with the real changes demanded. It is not the details of the count, but the objectionable form of the ballot—which mystifies voters and makes counting difficult, when not impossible—the that the people object to. It is the heart of the system, and not the frills, that is all wrong, and no make-believe patchwork will satisfy the people who know, equally as well as do the members of the legislature, what they want.

About one more chance is all the people want to right the infamous wrong of our election system, especially as it has been demonstrated that it does not prevent negro voting. Honest men in both parties are agreed that the exceptions, in which the law may be partially excused, are too rare to justify the wholesale disfranchisement of white men which has followed the disgraceful history of the law. It is dishonest and a failure, to say the best of it, and nobody—except a few who blindly refuse to see the handwriting on the wall—wants to have a vestige of it remain on the statute books of the state.

Sunday Selling Bill.

Delegate Stump's bill to legalize the sale of cigars, tobacco, soda water, etc., on Sunday, should not pass. While it is true that there is quite a lot of Sunday business done now, at many places in the state, which would simply be legalized by this proposed law and the same time place the sale of the latter class of goods in this line, it must not be forgotten that legalizing such infractions of laws is not the best method of making conditions better, but is tantamount to a confession that present laws are wrong, a confession very far from being established. It is true, perhaps, that the chief objection to laws of this class rests in the fact that they are sure to be abused, and the very truth of the violation of present Sunday laws proves that more liberal laws would be still more abused. Many forms of commercialism, and the tendencies of the times, operate in the direction of obliteration of the Sabbath day, as well as against legitimate business on week days. Those who are engaged in business, who would not, if they could, do business on Sunday, would certainly suffer some loss of trade through the Sunday business of less scrupulous competitors, and the tendency would be toward gradually placing business in the hands of the latter class. Legislation should be in the direction of elevating public morals and upholding religious sentiment, rather than otherwise, for "wide open" tendencies need no encouragement. Even the west, where Sunday observance has been almost unknown in many localities, is now trying to regain lost ground by "putting on the lid," for it has been demonstrated beyond question that it is detrimental to state and society to cater to customs which lower the standard of business men by making business itself disreputable.

While we have not read the full text of Mr. Stump's bill, on general principles we think it deserves, and will not doubt receive, defeat, but, at the same time, our personal acquaintance with the author leads us to believe that he is entirely honest in the thought that his bill is a "lesser evil" and that it will not in any sense lead to so-called Sabbath desecration.

Non-representative Senators.

New York is putting up a strong protest against the continuance of Senator Depew in the U. S. Senate, and it is a well grounded one. If all reports be true, the Senator is failing, physically, to the extent that he is scarcely able to assume the duties which naturally belong to the Senator from a great state, when he does his full duty besides, it is properly a question whether Senator Depew—in common with others—is as free from personal interests as he ought to be, to be a representative of the people. The laws properly prohibit one man from holding more than one government office, and yet one can more consistently hold two or more such offices, than to hold one high government position, as a representative of the interests of the people, and a number of private positions detrimental and antagonistic to the people. It is rapidly coming to pass when public servants, from the U. S. Senate down, should be free to act for the whole country, and not to be bound to obey the dictates of corporations which are always after laws and powers for their own interests.

We believe it would be most salutary if members of the Senate and House were prohibited from representing, directly or indirectly, any of the greater financial institutions or corporations of the country, and that they be compelled to personally attend the sessions of Congress, unless prevented by sickness or disability. There should be, also, certain clearly outlined contingencies in which seats should be declared vacant, especially when demanded by those who selected the official, but the starting point of all such reforms, perhaps, should begin with the election of Senators by the people.

Discontent with the Election Law.
The legislature will commit a grave error if it should fail to give heed to the general discontent throughout the State with the Election Law. This discontent and unrest are not confined to any one party. They pervade the ranks of all parties, and the demand for a remedy is

loud and persistent. The Democratic party in Frederick county is as dissatisfied as the Republican party in Somerset or Charles. The terms of the Election Law enacted at the extra session of 1901 were strict, but that law, after it had been revised in 1902, did not excite as great discontent as thereis now, although there was complaint of the number of rejected ballots in Baltimore and elsewhere. It applied equally to the entire State, and equally to both parties. It was to a certain extent, an educational test. But it was found that in its operation it did not exclude as many illiterate voters in the counties having a large negro population as perhaps had been anticipated, and at the session of 1901 the so-called Wilson bill was enacted.

It is against this bill that criticism is principally directed, as it is felt that it is an abuse, and can be made to cover gross fraud, trickery and injustice. The Wilson law, enacted in 1904, applies to the counties of Worcester, Somerset, Talbot, Kent, Frederick, Garrett, Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert and Anne Arundel—nearly half the counties in the State, and all of them, except Garrett, with a large negro population. This law leaves the election supervisors free to print the ballots according to their own fancy, with very few exceptions; and in case of the election of a Republican Governor its provisions could be turned against the Democratic party if the Republican party should so elect. The election supervisors in the counties named have the power to arrange the names of candidates on the ticket at will. They have the right, and do, to omit the party designation, so that the voter must know the candidates of his own party.

This, it is charged, leads to a gross unfairness in printing the tickets, whereby lines are printed to indicate to the illiterate voter of one party how to find his candidates, while leaving the illiterate voter of the other party without any guide. The size and typography of the ballots throughout the State should be arranged alphabetically in all the counties and the typography should be such that no unfair advantage will be given to one party over the other. It might be well to have the Secretary of State furnish each county with a form of ballot, regulated by law, plain in its typography, to be followed in printing the ballots for that county, and the name of the party to which each candidate belongs should be printed after his name.

Senator Lintinm has introduced two bills to revise the Election law, both of which should be fairly considered. One of these is to the effect that where a voter marks more names for an office than there are places to be filled it shall not invalidate the ballot as to those names which are properly marked. The other is that in marking the ballot it shall be necessary only to have the point of intersection of the cross-mark within the ballot and that the ballot shall be counted, even though the ends of the mark extend beyond the limits of the square. Other changes in the law which should be made are the following: Where a ballot is not folded accurately it shall still be counted, unless it is deceitfully folded in order to disclose the vote. There have been gross abuses under the law in rejecting ballots bearing slight marks. It has been charged that election officers have given marked ballots to voters, with the intent that their votes should be rejected. The law under which such a fraud as this can be committed. Unless the marks are palpably for the purpose of fraudulent identification, the ballot should be counted.

In short, our elections should be fair and honest. Trickery and fraud lose as many votes to a party in one section as they gain for it in another. If the ballot is to be set up as a sort of educational test, it should be fairly and equitably applied. More attention should be given to the detriment of laborers and the whole country. The labor leader is a dangerous, as well as expensive, individual. "Some interesting things are being told in the official reports of President John Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer Wm. B. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, whose annual national convention has been in session in Indianapolis ten days. General Mitchell refers to matters of the Wilson deal with the membership and finances of the National office and the disbursements, where the money went, and to whom; he also gives statistics showing the cost of strikes and the amount of money being spent to get the unorganized miners into the union.

The most amazing statement in Secretary-Treasurer Wilson's report, and the one which will at once attract attention in this section, is his account showing the expenditure of \$895,000 in the Meyersdale strike. The Meyersdale strike lasted fourteen months, and Mr. Wilson's figures show that the organization spent more than a third of a million dollars in that time. It is a question whether the miners of the Meyersdale field who were involved in that strike had any idea that so vast an amount of money was being disbursed to them.

This was more than \$28,000 a month, or an average of \$1,000 a day for four teen long months. And then, when it is considered that the organization lost, as everyone familiar with the situation predicted, when those who had looked carefully into the matter felt assured that the fight was lost before it began—when these facts are considered, the expenditure of so large an amount of money, the product of the blood and muscle of the coal miners of other regions seems to be a reflection upon the managers and financiers of the organization.

However, the lesson taught the advocates of that strike will prove a salutary one. It cannot be doubted that the national officers—these who are not conversant with the conditions of the Meyersdale and George's Creek regions because of their isolation from this environment—it is quite probable that they relied altogether too much upon the advice and judgment of the demagogue, the enthusiast and the rainbow chaser. In

the other view we can find an excuse for the great error of spending so much money in an effort to accomplish something which was entirely impossible of accomplishment from the first."

Compulsory Education.
It is humiliating to the enlightenment of the community to be put to the necessity of compelling parents to send their children to school. Men and women who are devoid of the right kind of parental pride and who seize upon every opportunity to excuse themselves from educating their young are hardly fit to occupy a position of such dignity as head of a family. Besides compelling them by law to send their children to school, the state should make them feel the shame which belongs to such negligence, such lack of public spirit and such insensibility to a most sacred duty.

Some positive way of making parents understand that they are bound to give their children suitable education should be devised. The duty of educating their children naturally rests on parents for the same reasons that make the providing of food and raiment a duty naturally incumbent upon them. The preserving, developing and perfecting of the human species, both physically and morally, are thus made by nature greatly dependent on parents.

To this work of early education by its parent only, education has for its proper object the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of the children, both as regards the present and the future, when they are to act for themselves. Hence, the health of children should be guarded; they should be brought to habits of well-ordered industry; their understanding should be developed by exercise, according to their capacity, and informed with the knowledge of things that ought to be known by them in the state of life in which they are to be placed. The provision of so great a boon as a good education in childhood lowers the future man far beneath what naturally he ought to become.

Unfortunately, there are too many fathers and mothers who do not appreciate the importance of this matter and it becomes necessary to find a way to awaken them. It is, therefore, clearly the duty of the General Assembly of Maryland to enact a suitable compulsory education law applicable to the entire State.—*Catonville Argus.*

Our Gulf Ports Prosperous.
New Orleans now ranks second only to New York among America's exporting ports, and Galveston is third. Gulfport, Miss., leads all domestic ports in its shipments of lumber, Pensacola, in sawed timber, and Mobile in cross-ties. The Rev. J. C. Warren, pastor of Sharon Baptist church, Belair, Ga., says of Electric Bitters: "It's a Godsend to mankind. It cured me of lame back, stiff joints, and complete physical collapse. I was so weak I took me half an hour to walk a mile. Two bottles of Electric Bitters have made me so strong I have just walked three miles in 50 minutes and feel like walking three more. It's made a new man of me." Greatest remedy for weakness and All Stomach. Live-Kidney complaints. Sold under guarantee at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store. Price 50c.

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Don't deceive yourself. If you have indigestion take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It will relieve you. Rev. W. E. Houchens, South Mills, N. C., says: "I was troubled with chronic indigestion for several years; whatever I ate seemed to cause heartburn, sour stomach, flatulency of mind and body. My druggist recommended Kodol, and it has relieved me. I can now eat anything and sleep soundly at night." Kodol Digests what you eat.

The Legislature.
Though Governor Warfield has until February 20 to send his appointments to the Legislature, the first of his list will be sent to the Senate for confirmation next week. Most of the Governor's time for the last week or so has been occupied by delegations in behalf of candidates for office. The Governor will make many changes. Those appointed to State offices by him two years ago have given general satisfaction. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Governor, but he has not shown any disposition to submit to pressure.

All last week there was an avalanche of bills dumped upon the Legislature. They were introduced in both the House and the Senate, but the greater number were offered in the House. The majority of the measures in which Baltimore city is directly interested have made their appearance on the floor; others are in the hands of the engrossing clerks, who will have them ready early next week. The county members are offering bills of interest principally to their local constituents, and some of those measures which are classed with the "bell-ringing" variety are on hand. Their number is so large comparatively few. If the General Assembly should develop a propensity for this sort of thing, plenty of time remains for their introduction.

On January 27, 1904, the number of bills offered in the House were not more than one-third of the number that have made their appearance this year. The comparison, however, is not altogether fair, as a United States Senator was elected at the last session. As the Legislature was somewhat disorganized, it required several weeks for the members to get down to business.—*Baltimore News.*

Our Intolerable Highways.
Congress being now in session, it is a good time for the friends of highway improvement to be up and doing. We all fully understand that there is at this time much general legislation in the interest of which almost everything else will be side-tracked. The existing obligations of the government must be met first. Appropriations to meet current expenses of government will be a necessary condition, but there are other obligations of government that those now recognized by Congress, and which must be considered if the general welfare is to be conserved. Chief of these and paramount to all others is the matter of improved highways.

We boast of the greatest country under the sun, and we have a right to. But its greatness will not be complete until the general government leads the way in systematic construction of wagon roads in connection with the States and subdivisions of States. There is no contention anywhere as to the necessity of better roads. Seventy-five years of experience has sufficiently demonstrated that State methods, no two of which are alike, can never establish systematic road building, or indeed any better roads than we had at the beginning of our national history.

The potent aid of the government alone can give what the country needs along this line. The government owes a duty to its citizens in this matter which can never be denied upon tenable grounds. Will the government discharge that duty? We are clearly convinced that it will. There is a way to bring it about. The right of petition is recognized without dispute. The people of the several States are clothed with superior power, and a demand for audience will always be heard by the law-making bodies at Washington. The Brownlow-Latimer bills are again before Congress, their purpose being to secure national aid to good roads. We suggest to the readers of this paper that they not only write letters in their individual capacity to our Senators and Representatives, urging support of these bills, but that petitions be gotten up in every neighborhood and sent to Washington, emphasizing the demand for this legislation. Representative Brownlow will be glad to send a copy of

For Lung Troubles
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. And it certainly strengthens weak throats and weak lungs. There can be no mistake about this. You know it is true. And your own doctor will say so.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."
Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Solely manufactured by
SARASAPARILLA
PILLS.
BARK WIGOR.

We have no secret. We publish the formulas of all our medicines.
Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills and thus hasten recovery.

his bill to any one who will write for it, as will Senator Latimer. A letter or postal card to either of our U. S. Senators will secure a copy of Senate Document No. 204, 23 Session, 58th Congress. This document is a valuable compendium of Good Roads thought, and can be had for the asking.

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YOUNT'S Hesson's Department Store.
Bargains for Next Week,
Feb. 5--10th.
We don't like the word "Bargain" because it's misused so many times, but we have to use it as we don't know of any other word that means so much when it is rightly applied as it is here. We will not say that you can't buy these same goods other places at the prices quoted, but we are sure they haven't been sold at these prices very long.

WE ARE BUSY; WILL Advertise Next Week.
Fleeced Hose, 9c Pair
Misses' and Boy's full seamless black ribbed hose, fleeced lined. Regular Price, 13c pair.
Steel Fry Pans, 19c
Best grade Steel Spiders No. 8, patent ventilated cook handles. Regular Price, 25c.

Baby Shoes, 29c Pair
Odds and Ends of our 50c Ladies' Shoes line. Sizes 1's to 5.
Umbrellas, 39c
7 Rib, Black, Steel Rod Umbrellas. Sizes 26 in. and 28 in. Regular Price, 50c.

Boy's Cord Pants, 49c
Boy's Knee Cord Pants, lined. The biggest bargain offered this season. Values ranging up to 75c. Sizes 5 to 15.
C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

Half Sick People
Just sick enough to feel dull and listless; to have no appetite. 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 over 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 Orphan's Court of Carroll county, will offer at public sale, on the premises of said deceased, near Tyrone, on
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1906, at 10 o'clock, a.m., the following valuable small property, consisting of
ABOUT FOUR ACRES OF LAND, situated in the town of Tyrone, in Carroll county, Maryland, containing about 100 rods, more or less, and bounded as follows: On the north by the land of the late John Arthur, deceased; on the east by the land of the late John Arthur, deceased; on the south by the land of the late John Arthur, deceased; and on the west by the land of the late John Arthur, deceased. The improvements thereon consist of a two-story brick house, a barn, a stable, a carriage house, a well, a fence, and a large quantity of timber. The land is well adapted for farming, and the improvements are in good condition. Terms: Cash on delivery, or on a note payable in six months and the other payable in six months from the day of sale. The credit payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchaser.

W. M. C. DEVILBISS,
22 W. Main St., - - - Westminster, 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.
6-05 THOS. M. CLINGAN, Mgr.

White Dove FLOUR
If once tried, it is always used.
Your Grocer Has It!
Manufactured by
J. H. ALLENDER, YORK ROAD, MD

Notice to Creditors.
This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of
CHARLES RECK, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of July, 1906; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under our hands this 12th day of January, 1906.
HARRY E. RECK, CHARLES E. RECK, Executors.

Wanted! 10,000 Beef Hides
Highest Cash Market Prices Paid.
Prompt returns for all shipments made to us.
Geo. K. Birely & Sons, TANNERS AND CURRIERS, FREDERICK, MD.

Classified Advertisements
Dentistry.
J. E. MYERS, D. D. S. J. E. MYERS, D. D. S.
MYERS BROS., Surgeon Dentists, WESTMINSTER, MD.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Dental work. CROWN AND BRIDGE work a specialty. PLATE WORK and REPAIRING will be given prompt attention.
GAS ADMINISTERED.
J. E. MYERS will be in Taneytown, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, and in Westminster the remainder of the week.
J. S. MYERS will be in Taneytown the first Friday and Saturday of each month.
W. M. and A. P. Telephone. 10-13-2

DR. J. W. HELM, SURGEON DENTIST,
New Windsor, - - - Maryland.
Crown and Bridge Work, Plate Work, Filling Teeth and Teeth extracted without pain. I will be in Taneytown, Md., Wednesday of each month. Engagements can be made with me by mail, and at my office in New Windsor, at all other times except the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding that date. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.
Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md. C. & P. Phone.

Banking.
TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK
Does a General Banking Business. Loans Money on Real or Personal security. Discounts Notes. Collections and Remittances promptly made.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
HENRY GALT, Treasurer
JAS. C. GALT, President.

Insurance.
BIRNIE & WILT AGENTS
Hanover Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y. The Montgomery County Mutual. TANEYTOWN, MD.
P. B. ENGLAR, Agent Home Insurance Company, of N. Y. FIRE AND WIND-STORM. Planters' Mutual, Washington County. TANEYTOWN, MD.

EMPIRE Cream Separators
STAND AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST
Increased sales in the last four years.
1000 Per Cent.
Never in the history of Separators has any Separator made such rapid gains, as has the EMPIRE. I have now, in 11 years sales, over 1600 in actual use in my territory alone. Also, repair all makes of Separators; that is, standard machines.
Separator Oil
for all machines—Power Machines as well as Hand Machines.
Empire Machines Repaired
at sight, no matter what condition found in. Simply repaired while you wait.
D. W. GARNER, TANEYTOWN, MD.

J. T. KOONTZ'S CASH STORE
Beginning February 1st, I have decided to start a Cash Store. In order to give our customers the greatest value for their money, we will sell for Cash, and give those who pay their bills the benefit of greater values for their money, instead of placing the quarter of our sales on the book, by those who never expect to pay the same.
Be sure to visit—
Queensware Department
on Second Floor, during the month of February.
Bread Boxes, from 30c to 75c.
Sewing Baskets, 12c to 25c.
Dinner Sets, \$1.50 to \$11.00.
4-piece Tea Set, from 55c to \$1.35.
Berry Sets, from 60c to \$2.00.
No. 8 Copper, Nickel-plated Tea Kettle, 85c.
No. 8 Copper, Nickel-plated Tea Kettle, 75c.
Galvanized Buckets, from 10c to 45c.
Nickel-plated Tray and Scraper, 10c.
Comb and Brush Cases, 5c.
Nickel Caspider, 10c.
Nickie Waiter, 10c.
Dust Pans, 10c.
Flour Sifter, 10c.
3-piece Hot Tea Cups, 5c.
Galvanized Chamber Pails, 35c.
Galvanized Wash Tubs, 49c.
Steel Fry Pans, 5c.
Bread Raisers, 8c.
Square Cake Pans, 5c.
Potato Mashers, 5c.
Pocket Mirrors, 5c.
Pocket Combs, 5c.
Good Alarm Clock, 75c.
Child's Silver Cup, 20c.
Hair Brush, 10c.

The winter has been very mild and quite a lot of Garden Seeds have been selling. We are headquarters for Seeds, both in bulk and packages, and handle the following brands: D. M. Perry's, J. M. Phillips & Sons, Briggs Bros & Co., and Bologna & Co. Many special bargains which we cannot name here, so come quick, before they are all gone.
J. T. KOONTZ'S Cash Store.

Littlestown Carriage Works.
The winter has been very mild and quite a lot of Garden Seeds have been selling. We are headquarters for Seeds, both in bulk and packages, and handle the following brands: D. M. Perry's, J. M. Phillips & Sons, Briggs Bros & Co., and Bologna & Co. Many special bargains which we cannot name here, so come quick, before they are all gone.
J. T. KOONTZ'S Cash Store.

S. D. MEHRING, MANUFACTURER OF Fine Carriages, Buggies, PHAETONS, TRAPS, CARTS, CUTTERS, ETC.
FINE DAYTON, McCall, Jagger WAGONS.
Repairing Promptly Done!
Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed.
LITTLESTOWN, PA., Opposite Depot.
Advertise your Spring Sale in the RECORD. It will pay you.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 1.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE. Topic.—New work we may do for Christ and the Church. — Luke 12:48. Last half Gen. 22, Gal. 3:11. (Consecration meeting. Christian Endeavor day.)

Two days ago, Feb. 2, the Christian Endeavor movement was twenty-five years old. It hardly seems possible that a quarter of a century has passed since Dr. Francis E. Clark gathered together a few of the young people of his church and organized the first Christian Endeavor society, with no other thought than that it should be purely a local organization for the extension of Christ's kingdom in his own church. But God had other plans, which no human power could see. During this quarter of a century it is absolutely impossible to estimate the tremendous amount of work that has been accomplished by the Christian Endeavor movement in thousands of lives that have been made better under the blessing of God through it. Twenty-five years ago there was one society, with less than fifty members. Today the Christian Endeavor movement consists of nearly 70,000 societies, having a total membership of over 3,000,000 young people. The movement is world-wide. Christian Endeavor societies are to be found in every country and in every nation in the world. It is also international. It has never been limited to any denomination, and today its members represent over thirty of the prominent Christian denominations throughout the world. At this twenty-fifth anniversary we who are its direct or indirect beneficiaries in the Christian Endeavor movement or have been so should be devoutly thankful to God for the great success that Christian Endeavor has achieved.

But the true spirit of Christian Endeavor is not to look back so much as to prepare for the future. Anniversaries are pleasant, but they should also be profitable. The achievements of the past should inspire still greater achievements in the future. It is the spirit that has led the committee on the selection of topics to suggest for this occasion the topic of new work. In thinking over the past we should not only continue the methods that have been so successful in days gone by, but should ever be thoughtfully considering and putting into operation new methods of work. Variety is not only the spice of life, but it is one of the most attractive of Christian Endeavor in any phase of life. The same thing done in the same way after year will soon lose its effectiveness, and therefore it is absolutely necessary that if the Christian Endeavor movement is to continue new methods of work must be constantly sought after. In this phase of the work the United Society of Boston has been wonderfully successful, and no better advice can be given to the Young People's Society than to take new and better methods of work that they should keep in constant touch with the literature, and particularly the Christian Endeavor World, published by the United Society of Christian Endeavor at Boston.

The opportunities of the young people of our church through their various organizations are great. God holds us responsible in proportion to our opportunities. Opportunity means responsibility. Abraham was blessed and prospered not simply for himself, but that he might be a blessing to others. The Christian Endeavor movement has not been divinely inaugurated simply for the sake of its members, but that God has blessed us in order that we may be a blessing to others. Let us, therefore, celebrate this twenty-fifth anniversary of Christian Endeavor by the consecration of ourselves in service to others in the name of Christ.

The Memorial Building. The proposition for a memorial building in honor of Dr. Clark and to serve as headquarters for the movement has received hearty endorsement in different parts of this country and abroad. The small sum of 25 cents sought from each member of the 92,772 Christian Endeavor societies would furnish the million dollars desired and does not seem to place a severe tax on any individual. The returns from such a fund would be utilized in various ways for the intramural and extramural work of the organization. It would permit Dr. Clark and his associates, thus freed from certain burdens, to do a larger service for the churches. The fact that no building is to be erected until all the money is in hand is guarantee against a troublesome debt. An endowment fund as well as one for construction should be provided.—Congregationalist.

Blessing Her In. Husband thank her. Don't you think, love, if I were to know it would spoil the curtain? Wife—Ah, you are really the most useful and thoughtful husband I to be found anywhere. Certainly it would. Husband—Well then, take the curtains down.

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungulate touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample. Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. Scott & Boune Chemists 409-415 Pearl Street New York 50c and \$1.00 All Druggists

LESSON V, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 4.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. IV, 1-11. Memory Verse.—Golden Text, Heb. IV.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1906, by American Press Association.] We see in the Lord Jesus a man perfectly controlled by the Holy Spirit. In all His thoughts and words and works He was a man, a real man, found in fashion as a man, a man like other men, sin excepted, wholly for God, to live out the purposes of God and accomplish the work for which God had sent Him; set apart by the Father and sent into the world (John 3:36) to make atonement for the sins of the world, to redeem and purify unto Himself a people in whom He can live His life over again, reproducing Himself in thousands of people everywhere and gathering out for Himself a trained people with whom He shall yet rule the world in righteousness.

In His baptism He formally entered upon His official work for which He had been in preparation those thirty years at Nazareth. In this rite He devoted Himself to the accomplishment of salvation by death, burial and resurrection and all that is therein included. Ever since Adam by his sin handed the planet over to the devil, the world had an awful lot to do with this earth and the people upon it, but the Great Deliverer, the seed of the woman, the Lord Jesus, shall yet bind him.

Ever since Satan is still on the ground, and wages war against the redeemed of the Lord, let us seek to learn from this lesson some of his wiles and our Great Captain's method of victory. He is saying to us, "Look on the temptations of Judg. vii, 17. Some think that if they are filled with the Spirit they will not be tempted, but note that Jesus, being full of the Spirit, was led by the Spirit to be tempted. Compare Luke IV, 1, 2. The forty days carry us back to the twice forty days of Moses, the forty days of Elijah and His own forty days of resurrection and ascension (Acts 1, 3). These three seen together on the Mount of Transfiguration speaking of His decease by which He was to destroy the devil and deliver the oppressed (Luke IX, 31; Heb. II, 14) make us wonder concerning the light that is to break upon these great events.

Both Mark and Luke say that He was tempted during the forty days, and Mark adds that He "was with the wild beasts." We may be sure that as we are as subdued as were the lions in the den with Daniel, but are we not reminded that David had victory over a lion and a bear before he conquered Goliath? After the forty days' fast we read that He was hungry, and then the devil suggested that if He was the Son of God He need not be hungry, for He could turn stones into bread. God the Father had just said at the baptism, "This is my beloved Son." But this father of liars and murderers and all deceivers, who does not hesitate to make God a liar (compare Gen. II, 17, and III, 4, and see I John V, 10), says, "Perhaps you are not the Son of God after all, for if you are why go hungry?" It is a very common suggestion of his, if you were a child of God, would He suffer you to lack this or that? There are many who listen to him and because of feelings or circumstances doubt their acceptance with God.

Our first parents, with all their needs abundantly supplied, were led by the tempter to doubt the love of God and the word of God and to gratify a wrong desire by eating the forbidden fruit. Our Lord Jesus, the last Adam, being hungry, is tempted to gratify the most lawful desire, but not in a God appointed way. If Christ had saved Himself from hunger by miraculous power He would not have been truly one with us.

The second temptation covers ways that are not of God, presumptuous ways. When the devil in this temptation quoted Scripture he omitted the words "in all thy ways." When believers presume upon being kept from harm in ways that are not of God they have fallen into this snare of the devil. It also includes the thought of seeming to be some great one, the pride of life, superiority. Only humbly can we walk with God. Pride is of the devil, as are also all self will and self seeking.

In the third temptation the devil seems to understand that Christ would wrest the kingdom from him, and he offers to Him on conditions—there need be no delay, no humiliation, no suffering, no Calvary, if He will only bow to Satan, adopt his methods. Dr. Weston says that this temptation has slain the church. Satan's method is to tempt us to be erected until all the money is in hand is guarantee against a troublesome debt. An endowment fund as well as one for construction should be provided.—Congregationalist.

His Working Clothes. Lord Ellenborough once reproved a bricklayer for coming to be sworn in his usual habiliments. "When you have to appear before this court it is your bounden duty to be clean and decent in your appearance." "Upon my life, if it comes to that," said the bricklayer, "I'm every bit as well dressed as your lordship." "How do you mean, sir?" exclaimed the chief justice angrily. "Well, it's this way, your lordship, in your working clothes, and I exercise in mine."

It was very sad, however, that anybody got the better of Lord Ellenborough. A witness dressed in a fashionable manner and who had given credible evidence was asked in cross examination what he was. "I employ myself," he said, "as a surgeon." "But does any one else," inquired the chief justice, "employ you as a surgeon?"

He Stopped to Conquer. English newspapers tell of a young cabinian in Birmingham who by his resemblance to her dead son attracted the fancy of a wealthy old woman. She bequeathed him a fortune on condition that he became an educated gentleman. The cabinian studied the classics enough to fit himself for Oxford or Cambridge, but doubted whether he knew enough of the manners of young gentlemen to conduct himself properly in their society. So, putting pipe in his pocket, he obtained a place as "scout" or servant, at one of those schools where the boys profited so much by what he saw and observed in this humble position that when he eventually proceeded to the other university as a student he was able to pass creditably.

Does your baking powder contain alum? Look upon the label. Use only a powder whose label shows it to be made with cream of tartar.

NOTE.—Safety lies in buying only the Royal Baking Powder, which is the best cream of tartar baking powder that can be had.

Gathering Prunes.

The California prune generally begins to ripen in July. The prune is never picked from the tree, but is left on until it becomes dead ripe and falls to the ground. Then it is picked up and put in piles. There are four or five pickings during the season, and at each one the ground is picked clean.

The picking is done by Japanese, Chinese and women children of foreign birth. Very few American women or children will consent to go into the prune orchards to pick prunes, although the work is not laborious, is healthful and well paid for. One German woman with eight children went into the prune orchards, and the family together earned as high as \$15 a day. Prune picking goes into the orchards with their tents, heating and cooking utensils, and live in the open while the picking season lasts.

The prunes are picked up into pails, each pail holding sixteen quarts, and are carried three miles to the packing house, where they are piled upon huge drays and loads of three tons each and hauled to the drying grounds. At the drying grounds the prunes are first dipped in weak solution of lime, first to take off the natural glazing of the skins and, second, to crack the skins so that the process of evaporation may be aided. Coming out of the lime, the prunes are rinsed off and placed in wooden trays 3 by 8 in size, put in single layers and spread on the ground, and they are dried in from six to eight days, according to weather conditions. California's absolutely rainless summer renders the prune drying question an absolutely sure thing.

After the prunes are dried they are placed in sacks and transferred to the storerooms. The growers sell their prunes to the packers ungraded. But at the packing house the prunes are graded into some dozen grades from 20 to 30, from 30 to 40, and so on in tens up to 120, this meaning from twenty to thirty prunes to the pound, and so on up.

In the packing houses the prunes are "processed" which means simply washing the prunes in hot water in order that they may be cleaned and sterilized. From the hot water vats the prunes are run into a wire shaker which removes greater percentage of moisture and then they are packed into boxes for shipment while still hot. About nine-tenths of all commercial prunes are thus "processed" and packed, the other tenth being put upon the market in the original sacks as they come from the grower.

The marketing of the prune product of California is done by brokers sent out over the country. These brokers solicit orders, and all orders are forwarded to the packing house people for approval. As soon as an order is approved the goods are shipped and with the bill of lading goes a draft for the amount of the purchase.

But while the American demand for prunes is constantly increasing, Europe takes yearly at least half of our production. They go principally to England, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Russia, which take quite large quantities of our California and New Zealand. The chief consumers of American prunes, however, are England, Germany and Belgium.

A study of the question of properly handling prunes from the orchards is now being made and it is said that the prunes, especially the strong, cold ones, being made in sanitary tin cans is perfectly feasible and will prove a cheaper process than drying and "processing."

Luckiest Man in Arkansas. "I'm the luckiest man in Arkansas," writes H. L. Stanley, of Bruno, "since the restoration of my health in Australia five years of continuous coughing and bleeding from the lungs; and I owe my good fortune to the world's greatest medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which I know from experience will cure consumption if taken in time. My wife improved with first bottle and twelve bottles completely cured." Cures the worst coughs and colds or whooping cough. Sold at R. S. McKellip's drug store, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

A Skin Lotion. For eczema, tan or sunburn occasioned by exposure to riding or other outdoor exercise our ancrestices used a healing lotion made very simply and easily. The white of an egg was shaken to a froth with a quantity of lemon juice. To a number of drops of this mixture a teaspoonful of borax was added. This acted as a whitening wash, which allayed the burning irritation caused by the wind.

Keeping Silver Bright. Of the many agents given to prevent the tarnishing of silver and plated ware none appears to give as good satisfaction as a special-made of gun metal cut with equal parts of alcohol and ether. The articles should be carefully brushed, making sure the entire surface is covered with the varnish. This will protect the metal for a long time.

To Remove Wall Paper. To remove wall paper from the walls just take your paste brush and go all over the paper to be removed with the paste, missing not one spot, and the paper will come off in one-tenth the time it will with water. The secret lies in the fact that the paste keeps the paper damp and loosens it completely.

One Minute Cough Cure contains not an atom of any harmful drug, and it has been curing coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough for over thirty years for itself to be a tried and true friend of the many who use. No need to fear of your child choking from croup with One Minute Cough Cure handy. Sold by J. McKellip, Druggist.

In Danger. Gregson (in a alarm)—Great Scott, I've lost my pocketbook under my pillow! Fisher—Oh, well, your servant is honest, isn't she? Gregson—That's just it. She'll take it to my wife.

FERTILITY OF EGGS.

Fowls Need Fresh Air and Exercise to Produce Best Results. A great many experiments have been conducted to ascertain, says a farmer writer in Chicago Inter Ocean, if possible, the cause of lack of fertility in eggs. Many experts are at sea who have thought that the discovery had been made. One plan is proposed to ascertain strong fertility, and when the experiment is made a second time there is a different result. Again, there may be strong fertility and low vitality in the embryos which are hatched or in the embryos which fail to hatch. The best of us are willing to confess that there is much of a mystery in the business of incubation and the causes of eggs failing to hatch.

Some experiments have been conducted in the Canada experiment station to gain some information along this line. Different breeds and cross-breeds were tested and also eggs from hens which were kept in warm houses and hens in houses that were cold as the ordinary house where poultry is kept. Fresh air and exercise are important, and such cannot always be obtained in warm houses. The following is a summary of the results of such experiments:

The generous and gently stimulating rations given to the fowls kept in cold houses did not seem to affect the strength of the germs of the eggs laid by the hens in cold houses. Apparently did in the case of the hens kept in artificially warm quarters.

Eggs laid in early December by the hens in artificially warmed houses showed a greater percentage of strong germs than did eggs laid by them later in the season.

Eggs laid by the same hens in early spring showed a satisfactory percentage of fertility, but the weakest germs. The most striking and gratifying results were obtained from eggs which, like their parent stock, had never known warm quarters. From thirty-five eggs laid by these fowls in early spring, after laying well during the winter, only six strong embryos were hatched. In contrast with this are seventeen chickens from fifty-two eggs laid by hens kept in warmed but comparatively limited quarters.

Results are strongly in favor of the average farmer who has an open shed attached to his poultry house, and to this shed, which is protected by a curtain in stormy weather, his fowls have access, so that they may have fresh air and exercise. The latter is secured by throwing grain in litter, which is always on the floor of the shed.

All old-time Cough Syrups bind the bowels, and this is a new idea was advanced two years ago in Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. This remedy acts on the mucous membranes of the throat and lungs, and loosens the phlegm at the same time. It expels all cold from the system. It clears the throat, strengthens the mucous membranes, relieves coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, etc. Sold by J. McKellip, Druggist.

Cast Iron. Cast iron is extended the five thousand five hundred part of its length for every ton of direct strain per square inch of its section. Its elasticity is fully excited when extended the one-tenth standard part, and the limit of its elasticity is estimated to be found at the time when it is extended the one-tenth part of its length. The tensile strength of the longest piece of cast iron ever tested was 45,750 pounds to the square inch.

Schoolbooks and Contagion. A discussion of far reaching interest has taken place in the French Academy of Medicine on the subject of class books as disseminators of contagion in schools, especially in contagious diseases as scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria. Paper has long been recognized as a dangerous agent of infection, even in tuberculosis, owing to the habit among children of turning over leaves with fingers wetted with spit and saliva. Lop in order to test the extent of danger in schoolbooks made long experiments to establish the duration of its active power in various bacilli, finding that it ranges from forty-eight hours for some to fifty days for the Eberth and 103 days for the Koch bacillus. General agreement was expressed as to the importance of thorough disinfection of school materials.

Interviewing the Turk. The monarch has his amusing side. That monarch is reported officially to know any language but his own. An interpreter thunders his majesty's questions at the visitor, the cringes with awe as he listens to the words of his royal master. The contrast is close to the ridiculous. At the conclusion of the interview the sultan rises and says quietly in the visitor's language or in French, "Now that our business is over, will you join me in my study and have a cup of coffee?"

A Chivalrous Message. Let us defend woman! In these days feminism is one of the battle standards of all reformers. Whatever may be said of the rehabilitation of woman under Christianity, her lot—at least among us—is far from enviable.—President of Ecuador in His Message.

Frightfully Burned. Chas. W. Moore, a machinist, of Ford City, Pa., had his hand frightfully burned in an electrical furnace. He applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve with the usual result. It cured his affliction. He is a Great Healer on earth for Burns, Wounds, Sores, Eczema and Piles. 25c at R. S. McKellip's, Druggist.

Gigantic Removal Sale

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 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. Intending to Remove to Baltimore.

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 per cent 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 per cent 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 remarking 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 per cent 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! The Wonder of the Hour! Here will be the most mighty avalanche of majestic bargains in Men's and Young Men's High Style Ultra Fashionable Suits and Overcoats ever brought together by any firm in Maryland, equaling in quantity and variety the combined stocks 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 of goods at a price less than their actual cost of manufacture, but it is gospel 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 ever occurred in Taneytown, and it may never occur again, and in order to prove to you that 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

SELECTIONS RUSSIAN TERRORISM.

Who Remains to Victor Treppoff is Compelled to Resort.

I was chatting the other evening with a Parsian who had just returned from Russia and who told me that in western Europe we had as yet no real idea of the state of affairs there.

Treppoff, for instance, who has the position once occupied by Plevko, knows that any moment he may be blown to pieces, as Plevko himself was, although he spent £20,000 a year to assure his personal safety. Do you know," my friend asked, "why Treppoff goes out? A lunatic leader of the palace surrounded by a squad of Cossacks. A man is in it, but the man is not Treppoff. Treppoff drives in an ambulance wagon, with the aid of a Cossack floating on the driver's seat, and as he passes people cross themselves and murmur, 'Another one of Treppoff's victims.'"

"I went to interview Treppoff a few days before I left St. Petersburg," he added, "I had received a letter promising me an audience. At the palace I was passed on to a secretary, who took me through three empty saloons to a small private office, where he left me. A few minutes later he returned and pointed to a telephone upon the table. 'His excellency is waiting for you,' he said quietly. 'Waiting? Yes, at the other end of the wire. He sees nobody.' But I am a personal friend of his excellency," I explained. "And that is why you are allowed in the palace?" was the answer.

"And so I said readily by telephone to Treppoff. I could not bring the words 'An revolver' across my lips somehow, for who knows where Treppoff will be when I am next in Russia?"—Paris Letter to London Express.

A Wild Twelve Hours. More intoxicated and drunk than during 6 o'clock p. m. Dec. 31 and 6 o'clock a. m. Jan. 1 then during any other twelve hours in the year, declares a man in what to eat. "Women who never taste liquor on any other day now often make it a practice to indulge freely on the event of watching the clock year out and the new year in. The seats in the great restaurants in New York and Chicago are engaged two months in advance for the occasion, and on the night of the revel the orgies, in which women at other times recognized in church and high social circles participate, "continue 'til daylight." The scene in one restaurant is described as follows:

"Women rose to the floor and, brandishing their spilling glasses, proposed toasts to the house. Some made speeches. Men died about their heads wreaths of wineglasses, knives and forks and loaves of bread all bound together by napkins, and rose to make speeches, and respectable women danced at them as if they were a very funny sight to see."

Sour Stomach. No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach. It is such a familiar, old-time companion of most of our country friends that it hardly needs special introduction, but it is being made more attractive from day to day. The price is the same as heretofore—50c a bottle in clubs of five, \$4.00.

Kodol Digests What You Eat. Bottles only \$1.00. Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50c. Manufactured by E. G. DAWITT & CO., OHIOGAGO. Prepared by E. G. DAWITT, CHICAGO. For Sale by J. McKellip, Druggist

A FAMOUS MONSTER.

An Old Time Wonder That Had an Eye in Its Knee.

In the writings of both Licutus and Zalm may be found descriptions and illustrations of a monster born at Racina, Italy, in the year 1571 or 1572, the exact date being somewhat uncertain. This monster had a body and shoulders like those of a young woman. There was but one leg, gradually terminated being marked down and terminating in an immense scathed claw, like that of a turkey buzzard. There were four toes, each tipped with a bony nail, three of them pointing to the left and one to the right. The creature had wings in place of arms and always held them in an erect position, as though ready to take flight at the slightest provocation. From the tips of the single knee the flesh was covered with large, well arranged feathers. From the knee joint to the foot the leg was scaled, like that of the common barnyard fowl, the spot where the feathers left off and the scales commenced being marked with a large lid-shaped eye, which seemed to altogether incapable of voluntary motion. The neck, head and general outlines of the face were those of a woman, but the ears were large and set very low, almost on the neck.

The head was covered with a queer mixture of scales, feathers and hair, but the oddity of the whole "monster story" was a pointed hair, which rose away from the edge of the hair on the center of the forehead. This hair was three inches in length, and, according to Zalm, "even a farmer would have mistaken it for the hair of a two-year-old heifer had it been removed and taken to Italy."

The old-time wonder mongers all give pictures and descriptions of this "horned Italian monster," but none tells how long it lived or what was done with the body after death.

The Changing Tides. The most approved theory among scientists as to the cause of the rise and fall of the tide is that the moon is the dominating cause through its differential attraction upon the opposite sides of the earth, drawing the nearer water away from the earth under the moon for the production of high water large and in like manner drawing the earth away from the moon on the opposite side, producing low water small. The smaller tidal effect of the sun's attraction becomes noticeable mainly as modifying the lunar tide, increasing it in the spring tides and decreasing it at neaps and further modifying it in the printing and logging of the tides.

The Sunday Herald. Needs to be read but one to insure your desiring to become a regular subscriber. In addition to the record of the week's happenings to be found in all good Sunday papers, the Herald contains a magazine replete with good stories and short stories. The \$25.00 novel of Sir Conan Doyle (Sherlock Holmes). 3. Order the paper now and secure the best numbers, so you can read this fascinating novel, which has not yet appeared in book form.

ONE WEEK.....50c SIX MONTHS.....\$2.50 ONE YEAR.....\$5.00

The Weekly Herald. is such a familiar, old-time companion of most of our country friends that it hardly needs special introduction, but it is being made more attractive from day to day. The price is the same as heretofore—50c a bottle in clubs of five, \$4.00.

The Herald Publishing Company, BALTIMORE, MD.

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