

THE CARROLL RECORD.

(NON-PARTISAN.)
Published every Saturday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Publishing Company.
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Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.
SATURDAY, APRIL 13th., 1907.

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.

WE ARE ALL proud of "The Star-Spangled Banner"—the real story banner—and the song, for what it typifies, is entitled to our championship; but, it really does seem like stretching a point to consider its writing sufficient occasion for a World's Exposition, especially as we are not particularly suffering for need of another one. If necessary, by looking back over the years, we can now find something to "exhibit" over, every month in the year.

AFTER ALL there is some good in Mr. Harriman, for, while his railroad deals are characterized as "infamous," and there are those who think he ought to be in jail, he has nevertheless pleased the anti-Rooseveltites by telling how he raised a big campaign fund for the Republican National Committee in 1904. A man may be bad, very bad, in his railroad transactions, but of course he would not tell anything but the gospel truth about politics, especially when it is something bad about the very fellow we want to hear something bad about.

Farm Problems.

In New York state alone, there are 12,000 abandoned farms, and in most of the agricultural sections of the state there is an addition to the working force, in order to secure proper care of the farms under cultivation. The same condition applies to all of the New England states, and is probably due to the very large number of manufacturing cities and towns located in them, which offer better wages to young men than they could secure by staying on the farm.

This condition is alarming, and is growing worse. Indeed, so serious is the situation that organizations of various kinds are being formed, through which it is hoped relief may come, at least to the extent of preventing further desertions, and just now the chief hope seems to rest in trying to turn our foreign immigration into the rural sections.

Unfortunately, conditions seem to conspire against the use of one possible remedy, the cutting up of large farms into small ones. Unquestionably, it would be better for any country should its farms be cut up into smaller ones, from thirty to fifty acres in size, or even smaller, but, these small farms would need buildings, and building materials, just now, are so high as to make the plan a dangerous one to attempt, and yet, it is probable that in most cases the investment would turn out right.

Certain it is that more effort should be made in country districts to keep the young men from leaving, for if the exodus continues other states will duplicate the experience of New York. We are stonily of the opinion that many farmers are mistakenly wedded to the idea that they cannot afford to pay higher wages, and that they are in a very unbusiness-like way sticking to old measurements of values. For the sake of a few dollars a month, in increased wages, it does not pay to let a valuable farm suffer and "run down."

There are lots of fairly intelligent farmers who declare that they cannot pay over \$12.00 a month at the outside, for a regular hand. Why not? How is it known that \$15.00 a month could not be paid? The difference between \$12.00 and \$15.00 a month for a whole year is less than the value of an ordinary cow. And then, there are hands and hands. Some are worth much more than others; one might be much dearer at \$10.00 a month than another at \$18.00—it depends altogether on the man. The same is true of female help for indoor work.

Some of the fixed farm proverbs are out of date; not only that, but they are largely responsible for the present scarcity of hands. We often hear it said in the most solemn tones that "wheat can't be raised for less than \$1.00 a bushel." How do you know it can't? Anyway, what is the use in worrying over one article that don't pay? Raise less of it, and more of that which does pay, and above all, figure on "general results." Every business man in the country raises "wheat," no matter what his business may be—that is, he does something that there is no money in. Ask storekeepers about their profits on sugar and nails? Ask them about the goods they sell that they never get paid for?

Everybody should try to help the farmer, but, the farmer must energetically and intelligently help himself. It would be a strange thing, indeed, if the great general prosperity of the country should seriously injure him. Somehow the thing seems impossible, but, as a matter of fact, it is not. A condition can come about unless the farmer himself aids and permits it.

Candidates for Governor.

The Baltimore *Sun* sizes up the situation, as far as the Governorship nomination is concerned, as follows:
"The situation is one now where ex-Governor Brown can afford to let the other fellows do the worrying in the same way they let him do it before the primaries. After the Mayoralty election the ex-Governor is entirely noncommittal as to his course. He has refused to buy himself politically by stating that he will not be a candidate for any office in the future, yet he says he has no idea that he will be one. There is a shock of surprise if after the election the ex-Governor should declare himself as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. Should he do so the local organization leaders say there would be no question that the city delegation to the State convention would be back of him. In fact, it is said, the city would have to support him for anything. For the Governorship this would leave him merely the counties in which to make his fight. With his financial resources, his experience as a campaigner and the prestige which the two city victories would give him, his friends say, there would be no one to make a fight against him."

The State leaders are unable to see it in that light and are stating that the spring campaign is over there will be some lining up in which Ex-Governor Brown will have no hand. There are "in the woods" a number of Democrats who are all broken out with gubernatorial beatings.

ing him for weeks, and who will in all probability come to the convention with the Talbot county delegation.
Up in Western Maryland, Col. Buchanan Schley is known to have aspirations in that direction, and almost invariably controls the Washington county delegation.
Col. Spencer C. Jones, of Montgomery county, has a well-developed boom in the field, and has powerful friends throughout the state who like to see him the candidate. Colonel Jones was strongly supported for the nomination four years ago, and the State people have regretted many times since that he was not then nominated. Had it not been for the late Senator Gorman he would have been the candidate. He has many friends throughout the State and would, it is urged, make a strong county. The opposition to him in his own county, it is said, has greatly abated, and as a gubernatorial candidate it is not unlikely the anti-Jones faction there would endorse him.

In Frederick county Mr. Joseph D. Baker is looked upon as a full-fledged candidate, and will unquestionably have the Frederick county delegation if he wants it.

Then there is ex-Governor Jackson, on the Eastern Shore, who although he said he would enter into no undignified scramble for the nomination, will certainly prove a big factor through his control which he usually exercises over several county delegations.
Chairman Murray Vandiver also is believed to be thinking seriously of the support of the city, he could be beaten through the adoption by the opposition of the "favorite-son" plan. The opposition to him is likely to be in the field, however, point out that he could easily break up the game by making a combination with ex-Governor Jackson on the Eastern Shore and Congressman Talbot in Baltimore county, by which Brown would become the candidate for Governor and the ticket would be successful. Jackson would go to the United States Senate for the short term and Talbot for the long term. It is also intimated that should Mr. Brown become Governor he would be just in the middle of his term when the successor to Senator Rayner is chosen, and might use his office to step out of the Governorship into the Senate.

Influence of Good Clothing.

Without the slightest doubt, the wearing of good clothes is conducive to good morals and increased self-respect. No matter how the subject is approached, whether from the point of view of parents who buy clothing for their children, from that of the young man or woman who clothes himself or herself, or whether from that of older persons who have ceased to consider the question of raiment from the standpoint of fashion, the subject is equally important and of the highest importance to good clothing elevates character.

As a rule, one can be judged by the clothing he wears as well as by the company he keeps, for the one stands for the other. Of course, there are extremes. We do not mean to advocate heights of fashion garments, that one should make mere dress out of the prime objects of life, nor that dress "makes the man," without exception; but, care of personal appearance, of which dress is a most important factor, has a wonderful influence in making men and women what they are, morally and socially.

The average young man thinks more of himself when he is well dressed, and every young man should so think. As "birds of a feather flock together," so will well dressed young persons shun rough companions, and be unconsciously drawn into better company and at the same time be urged to keep themselves in harmony with their outward appearance. Even a cleanly shaved face, and clean well-cut hands, may give one confidence to face company that would otherwise be shunned.

Of course it is impossible for everybody to wear the best of clothing, nor is it meant that they should, but all can at least keep themselves within the respectable limit, while most could afford to dress much better than they do. As a matter of fact, good clothing is real economy—a saving in the end—and, although a suit may be old, if it is "good" it is always a satisfaction to the wearer.

Generally speaking, if you want your children to keep in good company and form good habits, dress them well. Even money wasted on dress is much better so wasted than in dozens of other ways that young people are so apt to learn, and the influence of either is apt to last. That is the main consideration—the lasting influence of early habits.

Turn a young man on the street, carelessly or shabbily dressed, and he is very apt to hunt companions in a like condition, and to loaf and act in harmony with his dress; on the other hand, if there is any respectability or pride in him, fine dress and appearance will lead him to shun surroundings out of harmony with himself.

Even while at work, when expensive clothing would be out of place, there is nevertheless a harmony of dress needed. It may be overalls, a blue shirt, or a leather apron; but, whatever it be, there is a proper way to wear it—an air that the dress suits the business, and is respectable. As a rule, a slovenly dressed mechanic is a poor mechanic; in fact, a man at work can generally be "sized up," and the character of his work estimated by the way he looks.

ring," which this same element has fought for years past. The Democrats, on the other hand, claim that Mahood's record is such that it will attract the independent vote and give him the Mayoralty by an unprecedented majority. The claims of either party in this respect amount to very little, because the independent vote are not much given to talk. Only a few of this element ever declare openly for any candidate, and until one of the big guns of the Reform League makes a public choice no accurate forecast can be given how these independent will vote. They number between 12,000 and 15,000, and hold the power in the city of placing either Timanus or Mahood in the City Hall for four years. The result, therefore, will be close, taking for granted that the independent vote will split.—Washington Star.

Mr. Roosevelt's Popularity.

The canvass that is being made by the New York Times, by means of a circular letter addressed to Republican editors throughout the country, to ascertain the state of popular feeling in regard to President Roosevelt, is hardly necessary for the purpose. The result of that canvass, as indicated by the replies already received, will perhaps be to add some emphasis, or some increase of certainty, to a belief which, without it, must be entertained by everybody whose eyes and ears are open. Mr. Roosevelt's popularity is, both in scope and in intensity—we do not say in depth—beyond anything that has been witnessed in the last two generations, if indeed it has any parallel at all in the history of the country. Time after time, incidents have arisen which have been hailed by his critics as ushering in a reaction; time after time, he has come out of them with popularity absolutely unimpaired, and even with prestige increased. To attach importance, as indications of his future, to the ups and downs in his affairs that have sprung from clashes and incidents in the prosecution of his various policies has been like basing predictions of recede in an advancing tide upon observation of the backward and forward swirlings of the surf. Mr. Roosevelt has gained in an extraordinary degree the confidence and admiration of the great mass of the American people, and no event of ordinary dimensions, nor any error of ordinary character in his own conduct, will suffice to make any appreciable impression on that feeling.

His possession of the popular heart is due primarily to his own personal qualities, but it has been enormously strengthened by the feeling entertained by the people toward those who, in the past year or two, have become more and more identified in the minds of the people with the idea of hostility to the President. When a question arises between Roosevelt and Harriman, or Roosevelt and Rockefeller, or Roosevelt and Morgan, the anti-Roosevelt party to the controversy is sure to get short shrift in the form of popular opinion. The tide is running high against the financial magnates, and if the Roosevelt tide runs the same way, small wonder that anything that gets into its path is swept away with promptness and dispatch. But that is not all. In the more recent developments of politics, a sharp line has become apparent between the machine politicians in the various States on the one hand and the Roosevelt forces on the other. This was not always so. As far as his own direct activity went, Mr. Roosevelt has, of course, throughout his career, been a force for the advancement of good government; but this has not been his most successful association with a party friendly to political bosses.

Time was when—without express authorization, to be sure—Roosevelt was content on the side of Quay in Pennsylvania, and when it was even felt that he lent a certain amount of moral support to Adickes in Delaware. Gradually, as his second term has progressed, an alignment has been forming in which the corrupt State machines are on the one side and Roosevelt and his friends on the other. In the news dispatches of a single day—this very day—we find in conspicuous evidence the hostility of Odell in New York, of Penrose and Reuben in Pennsylvania, of Foraker in Ohio, and of the old Republican machine in New Jersey. Strengthened by such hostility, as well as by the opposition of the railroad and trust magnates, what limit can be assigned to the power of Roosevelt's popularity?—Balt. News.

Japan as a Competitor.

With all of Japan's ambition she is sadly handicapped by the fact that her labor is inefficient and by her lack of raw materials. Though the price of labor in Japan is low, its limited efficiency compared with the much higher wages paid makes it very expensive labor in countries where more costly labor, but among the most costly labor in the world. Men who have made a study of industrial conditions in the island empire say that Japanese labor is often both incompetent and wasteful. The average Japanese workman is not only a rather poor workman, but indifferent to his own incompetence, and destitute of ambition or of the remedy it, and he is a little notion of the value of time. As compared with the American skilled workman, he has been estimated that the ratio of Japanese efficiency in labor is about four to one.

If American industry has any serious future competitor in Asia it is more likely to be China than Japan. China has an immense amount of wealth, her people are "industrious, reliable, law-abiding, good humored, capable and tolerant." Her merchants are among the best and shrewdest in the world. The country itself has almost limitless potentialities for development; so that she has a combination of assets which for developed and directed has tremendous possibilities.

American and European labor has little to fear from the growth and development of eastern industry. On the contrary, the more that modern industry can be encouraged in the east the more will the purchasing power and the wants increase, and the standards of the more are the possibilities at hand for the consumption of the white man's increasing surplus of industrial products, and thus will the men of the east be of much advantage to the men of the west.

The present and future need of Asia is undoubtedly not the simple life but more wants. Her aim to follow western methods carries with it consequent wants. These greater wants will not only save him from the ill effects of cheap labor competition, but will open out a vast, if not endless and enduring, market for many of the white man's products that, with his superbly skilled labor, he can produce better and cheaper than the Asiatic will be able to produce for many generations.—From

For the Children

To succeed these days you must have plenty of grit, courage, strength. How is it with the children? Are they thin, pale, delicate? Do not forget Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You know it makes the blood pure and rich, and builds up the general health in every way.

The children cannot possibly have good health unless the blood is in proper condition. Correct any constipation, cleanse the system, and you have done the most for your children's health.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of: HAIR VIGOR, ANGE CURE, CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulae of all our medicines.

A Dangerous Strike Averted.

The impending strike on the Western railroads, which has been regarded as an alarming portent of industrial convulsions, likely to bring the era of national prosperity to an untimely close, has been averted by Federal mediation, invoked under the law providing for it when asked. Through the efforts of Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Commissioner Neill of the United States Bureau of Labor, a compromise arrangement was negotiated with the representatives of the Order of Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen which the railroads will accept. The greatest concession made by the employees was the waiving of the demand for a working day of nine hours. In consideration of that concession, the railroad companies grant an advance of wages extending to all classes of railroad hands. The increase will add about \$6,000,000 a year to the payrolls of the forty roads affected. So it will be seen that the concessions made by the railroads are of substantial value. At the same time, reductions in the working day are made, it being a part of the agreement that trains now running on a twelve-hour schedule are to be placed on a ten-hour schedule.

The settlement of differences practically involving the working of the transportation system of the whole country is justly a matter for public felicitation, and President Roosevelt's congratulatory telegram to the mediators is proper recognition of their services. The affair is evidence of the great value of the means for conciliation provided by Federal law. Although not compulsory in its operation, the fact that it exists incites a disposition to resort to it. The public is not inclined to listen with patience to statements from any quarter when such differences occur that there is nothing to arbitrate. There is always something to arbitrate when differences exist. The fact that they do exist is proof enough. From the nature of the case the public is always a party to such controversy and has an interest in the outcome far exceeding in importance that of any other party. Due recognition of this fact will tend to promote adjustment of differences, and the beneficial results of public mediation are commensurate with general approval. This it is establishing itself as a normal factor of the industrial situation.—Balt. News.

Every Man in Carroll Co.

Who Buys Clothes

Should visit the big and only exclusive Clothing Store of

Sharrer & Gorsuch,

Westminster, Md.

and see our marvelous assortment of Ready-made Suits and Suitings to make to order for Spring Season.

If you have never worn one of Srouse Brothers' "High Art" Suits, you can't know the merit of rightly-tailored, stylish, perfect fitting, ready-made Suits.

You can get a genuine

Made-to-Order Suit here.

No sample business, but the goods to select from—500 of the very latest designs—cut by our expert graduate cutter, made and trimmed in most up-to-date manner, at the lowest possible price.

This certainly is the store to buy your Boys' Suits. Always come here for the new Shirts, Collars and Ties.

Littlestown Carriage Works.

S. D. MEHRING, MANUFACTURER OF FINE Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Traps, Carts, CUTTERS, &c.

FINE DAYTON, McCall, Jagger WAGONS.

Repairing Promptly Done!

Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed.

LITTLESTOWN, PA., Opposite Depot.

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Kodak Box

A No. 2 Brownie Camera for taking 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 pictures, a Brownie Developing Box for developing the negatives in daylight, Film, Velox paper, Chemicals, Trays, Mounts. Everything needed for making pictures is included in this complete little outfit.

And the working of it is so simple that anybody can get good results from the start. No dark-room is needed and every step is explained in the illustrated instruction book that accompanies every outfit.

Made by Kodak workmen in the Kodak factory—that tells the story of the quality.

THE KODAK BOX NO. 2, CONTAINING:

1 No. 2 Brownie Camera, \$2.00
1 Brownie Developing Box, 1.00
1 Roll No. 2 Brownie Film, 6c.
1 Brownie Developing Powder, .20
1 Pkg. Kodak Acid Fixing Powder, .10
1 Potassium Bichromate, .10
1 Stirring Rod, .05

1 No. 2 Brownie Printing Frame, \$3.35
1 Doz. 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 Brownie Velox, .10
2 Eastman M. Q. Developing Trays, .20
8 Paper Developing Trays, .30
1 Doz. 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 Duplex Mounts, .05
1 Doz. Kodak Dry Mounting Tissue, .05
1 Instruction Book, .05

\$4.00 Price, Complete \$4.00

At all Kodak Dealers.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Rochester, N. Y., The Kodak City.

Write for Booklet of the Kodak Box.

YOUNT'S

Rochester Nickel Plated Ware

We carry a full line of this excellent merchandise.

Nickel Plated Tea Kettle.

No. 8, all copper, full 14 oz., nickel plated, enameled handle; spout doubled seamed to body.

\$1.25.

Nickel Plated Tea Pot.

14 oz. solid copper, heavily nickel-plated, black enameled handle; size, 4 pints.

90c.

C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO.,

Taneytown, Md.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

ENTERPRISE POULTRY CO.

17 W. Camden St. BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

305 S. Charles St.

Ship your Poultry to Us, and receive your check for it, at the top of the market, with weights on arrival.

Our Specialty at this season—

CAPONS.

ENTERPRISE POULTRY CO.

MAIN OFFICE: 17 W. Camden Street, Baltimore, Md.

When you want the Latest in Shoes, Hats, and Gents' Furnishings at the lowest possible prices. Call on

W. M. C. DEVLBISS,

22 W. Main St. - - - Westminster, Md.

Agent For

Walk-over Shoes for Men, \$3.50 and \$4; Dorothy Dodd Shoes, for Women, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

WHITE DOVE FLOUR

A Flour of Quality, costs no more than ordinary flour. Insist upon

WHITE DOVE

Manufactured and Guaranteed by

J. H. Allender,

YORK ROAD, MD.

Transfers & Abatements.

The Board of Commissioners for Carroll County will sit at their office in the Court House, at Westminster, for the purpose of making transfers and abatements, on the following dates:

On April 15th and 16th, for Woodley's, Freedom and Manchester Districts.

On April 22nd and 23rd, for Westminster and Hampstead Districts.

On April 29th and 30th, for Franklin, Mid. Lehigh and New Windsor Districts.

On May 6th and 7th, for Union Bridge and Mt. Airy Districts.

No abatements to affect the Levy of the year 1907 will be made after the above date.

By Order of the Commissioners,

FRANCIS L. HANS, Clerk.

3-16-07

Our Printing

is known every-where for its excellence. Why not use good printing when it costs no more than the other kind?

Jos. C. Ridinger,

Central Hotel Bldg., Taneytown, 2-8-07

Hesson's Department Store.

Having Recently Been to the City,

We are now showing the Largest Assortment and Best Selected Stock of Merchandise ever shown here.

EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL TO OVERFLOWING!

Prettiest line of Figured Lawns, you ever had the privilege to look at. Prices 5c and upwards.

New assortment of Waistings, Silks and Dress Goods, India Linens and Persian Lawns.

Side and Back Combs. Large assortment of Belts.

A new line of Plain and Fancy Hosiery.

Large assortment of Soft, Stiff, and Straw Hats.

Lace Curtains, from cheapest to best.

Our Shoe Department

has never been in better condition. We sell All-America and Signet Shoes and Slippers.

Our Spring Clothing Has Arrived.

The largest assortment and noblest styles ever shown here, and the prices the lowest, quality considered.

Carpets, Matting and Linoleums.

It will pay you to look this immense assortment over before making your spring purchases.

Our Millinery Department Awaits Your Inspection.

D. J. HESSON.

The Birnie Trust Co.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after March 10th.

Total Assets, \$526,701.98

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

TOTAL DEPOSITS. TOTAL LOANS.

Feb. 9, 1903.....\$21,304.03. Feb. 9, 1903.....\$23,439.56.

Feb. 9, 1904.....352,944.58. Feb. 9, 1904.....346,794.53.

Feb. 9, 1905.....350,206.32. Feb. 9, 1905.....363,190.84.

Feb. 9, 1906.....431,179.68. Feb. 9, 1906.....424,944.85.

Feb. 9, 1907.....473,300.04. Feb. 9, 1907.....479,167.13.

Capital and Surplus \$50,000.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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

Discounts Business Notes. Makes Loans on approved security.

Gives Special Rates to Weekly and Monthly Depositors.

Legal Depository for Trust Funds. Collections promptly attended to.

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

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

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

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

Items of Local News of Special Interest to Home Readers.

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

Miss Grace Martin has accepted a position as nurse at Walter's Park Sanitarium, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shoemaker, of Hampstead, visited the parents of the former, over Sunday.

Wm. B. Crapster, of Washington, D. C., spent several days here on a visit to his old home, the first of this week.

There will be regular services in the Reformed Church, on Sunday morning, Rev. Wolf's little son is much improved.

Miss Maggie A. Engler, of McKinstry, has removed to Taneytown and will hereafter make her home with her brother, P. B.

William Bivens presented the Editor with a "Roosevelt" hen egg, which weighed within a fraction of 4 ounces. It was a "whopper."

For the past week, Mrs. Thomas Nelson, of Keyville, has been waiting on her daughter, Mrs. A. G. Riffe, who has been quite ill with measles.

Regular Communion services will be held in the Lutheran church, on Sunday morning, preceded by preparatory service on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Monday, April 15, is the date for the nomination of Borough officers. There is not likely to be as much of a contest between candidates as there was for Mayor of Baltimore.

The snow on Tuesday morning was not a "pee-wee" snow, but a regular old February event for months over-due. Some exclaimed "My, what a short summer we had!"

Helen C. Gardner, left on Monday evening, for St. Joseph's Hospital, where she will enter on duty in the training school.

The best of wishes go with her from her many friends.

Last Saturday the Bowersox sale drew an immense crowd of people from miles around, to Taneytown, many of whom accepted the opportunity to drop into the Kroon office and "pay up."

Mr. J. S. Fink and wife, with his sisters, Mrs. M. J. Gardner and Mrs. Katharine Blumstein, attended the funeral of Mrs. Maria Little of McSherrystown, Pa., who was the mother of Mrs. J. S. Fink.

Mrs. Fannie S. Staley has removed to Harpersburg, Pa., where she will open a boarding house. Her father, Wm. H. Harsh, has broken up housekeeping, and will hereafter live with Mrs. Staley. They left for their new home this week.

"A close student of your paper for several years and would like my humble testimony as to its value, wisdom and truthfulness. It is to me a new book every week during the year and I have studied its contents well."—Wm. L. McGONIGAN, Minneapolis, Minn.

What has become of the Taneytown High School project? A few months ago it appeared almost as if it was settled that we were to have the school, and the relative merits of various sites were argued, but now the matter seems to have dropped out of sight. Who knows anything about the prospects?

In Gettysburg, the Civic Club, composed entirely of ladies, collects fees from the householders for the purpose of sprinkling the streets. All the cost of sprinkling is paid in this way. The Club is also engaged in a plan for keeping the streets free from scraps of paper and litter, by providing receptacles at street corners.

Mrs. William Shildt died at the home of her son, James A., at York Road, last Friday and was buried in the Lutheran cemetery, Taneytown, on Sunday afternoon. She was well known here, the family having lived in this district for many years. She leaves three sons, James A., of York Road, William C., of Hagerstown, and Isaiah T., of Harney.

Mr. R. H. Sheffer, son-in-law of Michael Humbert, this district, died at his home in Glen Rock, Pa., last week, and was buried on Saturday. Mr. Sheffer was a sufferer from consumption, and had tried various localities for relief, but finally succumbed to the "white death" which is taking so many of our best young people, as well as old.

Mr. Humbert, Mrs. Edward Hobbs and Mrs. Albert Clabangh, attended the funeral.

Letter to Harry B. Miller.
Taneytown, Md.
Dear Sir: If I sell Devoe to paint your town, your road would not have so much freight to pay.

It takes 10 gallons to paint a fair-size house, and that house won't want painting again for 5 or 6 years.

In a way, but people, you know, rather like fresh paint, and they pay for nothing but looks sometimes.

That house would want 12 or 13 gallons of almost any other paint than Devoe, and would have to be painted again in half that time. Ten years is a very long time for a paint to wear, and five isn't short.

Which makes the most freight, a 10 or 20-gallon paint, 5 or 10 years' paint? But the 10-gallon paint is the 10-year paint; and the 20-gallon paint is the 5-year paint. Which makes the most freight?

Ask your paint-dealer which he'd rather sell, and which he could sell most of. Ask your painter which he'd rather paint, whether good or bad paint in good lots for his business; which is good paint, the 10 or 15-gallon paint, which pays most freight, and which pays most wages.

Which will sell best in your town? The 10-gallon 10-year, or the 20-gallon 5-year, paint? Yours truly,

Bill Nye & Co., P. S.—J. S. Bower, sells on paint.

Bill Nye's Cow Advertisement.
Bill Nye, the humorist, once had a cow to sell, the story goes, and advertised her as follows: "Owing to my ill health, I will sell at my residence in township 19, range 18, according to the government survey, one plump, ruddy cow, aged eight years. She is of undoubted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her present home with a stay chain, but she will be sold to any one who will agree to treat her right. She is one-fourth Shorthorn and three-fourths Devon. I will also throw in a double barrel shotgun, which goes with her. In May she usually goes away for a week or two and returns with a tall red calf with wobbly legs. Her name is Rose. I would rather sell her to a non-resident."

Important Notice to Farmers.
Farmers who are needing line for their corn ground can get it day and night from the Lefflore Combination Line Co. Owing to their large capacity they are in a position to make prompt delivery of the best line in use. Add LEFFLORE COMBINATION LINE CO., 4-13-21 LeGore, Md.

THE GREAT "WAR COMET."

Its Fiery, Spreading Tail Was Fifty Million Miles Long.

The wonderful "war comet" of 1861 sprang so suddenly into view and blazed with such unexampled brilliancy as to astonish the astronomers and frighten those unlearned in cometary lore half out of their wits. The unlearned declared that the comet was just getting well under headway, must have something to do with it. However this may be, it burst forth, unheralded and uninvited, shining with greater brilliancy and magnitude than any phenomenon of a similar nature which that generation had ever seen.

On the night of July 3 of that year it exhibited a most wonderful spectacle. In the evening the cometary tail appeared to be larger than a star in the first or second magnitude. As the small hours of the morning approached, however, the nucleus visibly increased in both magnitude and brilliancy. There followed back and forth along our little world in a most threatening manner, at times sending rays almost to the zenith. On the morning of July 5 the astronomers announced through the daily papers that the head of the great comet was only separated from the earth by a distance of 12,000,000 miles. According to the report sent out from the Cambridge observatory, the comet appears to have passed its ascending node between the 27th and 28th of June in longitude 279 degrees, the longitude of the earth being 27 degrees at the same time.

On Oct. 10 its tail extended over a space of 50,000,000 miles and at several points was more than 10,000,000 miles in width.

At first it was generally conceded that it was the famous comet of 1550, the one which caused the Emperor Charles V. of France to resign his imperial throne, he taking it to be a warning from God. All surmises were subsequently set at rest by the discovery that it was the famous Thatcher comet, discovered by Professor A. F. Thatcher at the Bulwerford observatory in New York city.

A STRANGE MAKEUP.

When Wilton Lackaye Looked "Like a Sore Finger."

Barrett was a very pompous man, and as my husband and I were in his ways he had a conceivably very marked me out for his displeasure. After giving me a list of plays for which to procure wardrobe—plays which he did not during the season—he suddenly changed his mind and put on "Julius Caesar" in Richmond, Va. It was impossible to get an armor there. I played Metellus Cimber, first citizen and Pharsalus; and a soldier! Luckily I had sandals and a toga from the costume manager, who was out of the bill; I had a mob shirt made in the theater; I got out a makeup for Pharsalus, the barbarian, but the soldier's costume was not complete. I was compelled to "take the battle robe out" as soldiers in the last act. I could not get in the town a helmet and armor, so I simply "buried" behind the other soldiers' clads in flannels, sandals and Pharsalus' tunic, which came halfway to my knees. I was then five feet eleven and three-fourths and weighed 130 pounds, so you may imagine the audience hardly became conscious of me until my third entrance.

My modest disposition and my desire not to meet the star's eye did not avail me. He spotted me the first thing. As the curtain came down he called me and thundered, "What do you think you represent?"

I shyly responded, "A camp follower, sir, lurking behind the main column and robbing the dead."

"Huh!" he grunted, his eye passing my stretch of shanks in pink flannels, surrounded by the tight little tunic at top. "You look like a sore finger!"—Wilton Lackaye in Bolemanian.

A Dame School in England, 1837.
On a perch forming a triangle with the corner of the room sat a cock and two hens. Under a stump bed immediately beneath was a dog kennel and the corner of three black terriers, whose barking, added to the noise of the children and the cackling of the fowls on the approach of a stranger, was almost deafening. There was only one sunny window, at which sat the teacher, obstructing three-fourths of the light it was capable of admitting.—Parliamentary Record.

The Number Three.
Three, which since the days of Pythagoras has been the divine number, is not invariably fortunate, for though the fates are three, so also are the furies. The graces are three, but so are the judges in law and the heads of Cerberus. Then there are the records of three disloyal tribes in Welsh history; there are the three robbers in Orion's belt; there were the three tyrants at Athens, and the mythology is as unlicky as it is divine.

Rapid Change.
"My hair turned from raven black to snowy white in a single night."

That's nothing. I went into a pawnshop's shop once and stayed only fifteen minutes. When I came out my watch had turned from gold to silver."—London Tit-Bits.

Must Have Read It.
He (virtuously)—I call it simply out, ravenous for the newspapers to print all this terrible stuff. She (sternly)—How do you know it is terrible?—Baltimore American.

A "Ringers' Jug."
A beer mug in the press is happily somewhat of a rarity in these days. At the beginning of the last century, however, people were not so particular. The ringers' jug at Beccles, in Suffolk, holds six gallons, a sentence to sustain the ten twenty ringers, though the weight of the bells did exceed six tons. The vessel is made of red earthenware and has three handles, one of which is concealed by the neck, which is covered by a ring of quaint spelling.

"When I am filled with liquor strong Each Man drink once and then sing song, Drink not once more to the cheer you know, Least you forget to make the Bobs."

A gift of John Pattman Beccles. On the reverse side is the maker's name, "Samuel Stringfellow, Potter"—London Strand.

The Scallop.
The scallop can anchor itself as well as any ship. It never fails to drop its anchor on the approach of rough weather. The scallop, lying in its bed of shell water, foresees a storm in true sailor fashion and at once puts out a tough and elastic little cable from a point near its hinge. This cable it fastens firmly to the nearest rock. It then secures in the vessel's weather. He who wanders through scallop haunts should see the shy shellfish mooring themselves on all sides with silent bustle.

Two Kinds, Anyway.
Church—Did you say that man has all kinds of money?
Gotham—No, I wouldn't say all kinds. He has the tainted and graft kind. I'm sure of that!—Yonkers Statesman.

Complies with all requirements of the National Pure Food Law, Guarantee No. 2041, filed at Washington.



An old soldier writes about ARBUCKLE'S Coffee: "Your coffee is the best and richest coffee I ever drank since I left the service, from 61 until I received your coffee yesterday." A soldier knows coffee, and the way it makes him feel, and would sooner go without his bread than without his coffee. ARBUCKLE'S ARIOSA was the first roasted, packaged coffee, packaged for protection of consumers, roasted and the pores of each berry sealed with a coating of fresh eggs and pure sugar, to hold the goodness in and make the coffee settle clear and quickly. Better than "fresh roast." Warming a little develops the flavor and makes the grinding easy. Our enormous coffee business, exceeding the next four largest firms in the world together, reduces our average cost per pound, and enables us to give you better coffee for your money than you can buy in any other way. There are more packages of ARIOSA sold in the United States than all the other Coffee packages combined. If your grocer will not supply, write to ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.



THE SPOTS ON THE SUN.

They Point to the Inevitable Doom of the Whole World.

The observatory on Mount Wilson, California, and the electric laboratory at the foot of the mountains in Iceland, working together, have recently succeeded in throwing a very interesting light on the nature and meaning of sun spots.

We may as well make up our minds to reckon the sun spots in, on a very dangerous scale, when we cast up the changes of the future for our planet. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are spasmodically devastated limited regions of the earth's surface, but the sun spots, with the exceeding slowness and inevitable sureness of the mails of the gods, bring onward the doom of the whole world.

This is apparent from the fact revealed by experiments with the electric furnace that the peculiarities of the light emitted by sun spots are capable only by the lowered temperature of the spots and from the further fact that these peculiarities exist in a variety of reasons are believed to be more advanced in age and cooler than the sun. The inference is unavoidable that sun spots must be considered as forerunners of the general loss of the sun's power of radiation. He is yet the sun of the past, and henceforth, as his afternoon declines, sun spots will become more and more numerous and greater and greater in area, or else the cooling process now manifested by their presence will hasten a more general form, affecting the whole of the solar disk. And as this progresses the vivifying heat will be withdrawn from the earth, with consequences which we can regard with academical equanimity only because, measured by the span of human life, they must be so remote.

A problem affecting the more immediate future is that of the manner in which a sun passes through the various stages of obscuration. It is disquieting to watch the behavior of some of the stars a little more advanced than the sun in age.

We should hope that the sun will never imitate, for instance, Betelgeuse, such as of his other and larger brothers, for Betelgeuse undergoes, several times in a century, changes of radiation which would quickly put the earth out of commission as a fighting planet if it occurred in the sun.—New York American.

BROWN SUGAR AGAIN.
May Come Into Fashion Once More Owing to the Pure Food Law.

What will the housewife say when she asks her grocer for his best sugar and is shown a scoop of the yellowish brownish sweet such as her mother used to buy? You can almost hear her shriek of awe as she is told that this is the best sugar in the house. You can imagine her surprise when the grocer quotes the brown sugar to her at 6½ cents a pound and the "old fashioned" white sugar at 5 cents.

For brown sugar is now the proper thing. Whoever does not know this is ignorant of the rulings on the food law. The crystal-like sugar we have been eating is adulterated. All this pretty white sugar, whether granulated, powdered or in loaves, has been bleached by a chemical process which the interpreters of the food law have seen fit to condemn.

It is learned that there is no such thing as pure white sugar; that sugar to be pure must be brown. The bleaching process consists in submitting the pure sugar to a treatment of mineral bluing. By this and other processes a great deal of the natural sweetness is extracted from the sugar, and it is often further adulterated by the addition of insoluble substances, such as marble dust.

Confectioners have even made so bold as to advertise marble dust for the very purpose of adulteration, and it is regrettable to say there was a demand that well repaid the advertiser for his expense, and his daring. It is even claimed that sand is used in white sugar for the purpose of increasing its weight and bulk.

There is a foreign substance, called nutmeg, reputed to be the next morning of manufacture which is often added to white sugar to give it the requisite blue tinge. Whatever the result of the commission's permanent rulings, we have been taught that white sugar is not pure, and brown sugar who come into style again.—What to Eat.

NEW YORK CITY.
Residents of New York have the reputation of being the easiest persons in the world to blackmail.

William Street in New York City was known as "Horse and Cart street" back in the eighteenth century.

There is a daily average of 47,000 pounds of condemned food, besides the milk, destroyed by the New York City board of health.

New York City is to have seventy-eight miles of salt water mains, from eight to twenty-four inches in diameter, with 2,021 hydrants, for fire protection.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at One Hundred and Tenth street and Amsterdam avenue, now promises to be completed in 1950, when it will surpass in cost and beauty any church building in this country and will rank with the historical ones of Europe.

His Gloomy Life.
"What!" cried the sweet girl, "was the happiest moment of your life?"
"The happiest moment of my life," answered the old bachelor, "was when the jeweler took back an engagement ring and gave me sleeve links in exchange."

Modern Love Note.
"Su—" said the Billville lover, "will you fly with me?"
"You bet I will," she replied, "when you get able to afford an airplane!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Merely His Guess.
"Haven't you anything smaller?" asked the druggist when the customer handed him a \$100 bill.
"Yes, but I don't believe you'd want it."

In Old Testament Times.
Mrs. Stonechip—Baby is so backward! Here he's forty-seven years old and he can't talk yet.

Mrs. Flintcreek—Why, that's odd. My little boy was only forty last month and he says "da-da" and "ma-ma" and lots of words.—Puck.

Wise And Yet If The Doctor Succeeds
"I'll bet Duke's first words will be, 'I told you so!'"—Philadelphia Press.

How To Clean Every-Day Silver.
To clean the silver spoons, etc., in daily use, rub them with a damp cloth dipped in carbonate of soda and polish with a wash leather.

THE AUTO HARMLESS.

Oh, innocent bystander, gaze at the auto! This is your glorified line of the year. Look at the auto, the fast whizzing auto. Why do you tremble? You've nothing to fear.

Stand and admire! Look at the tire. Notice the spark plug, the wonderful gear.

Size if you will; The thing's standing still. Be not alarmed! There's nothing to fear! Gaze at the auto, the wonderful auto. Here in a place that from danger is free.

Harmless the auto, the gasoline auto. Yes, sir, the auto's safe as can be. Stand and behold. The cooler so cold. This is a two cycle engine, you see. Be not alarmed; You cannot be harmed. The engine's not going; You're as safe as can be.

Bystanders, hurry; come look at the auto. Here is a chance to see what it is. When it's action you get but an odor; If it goes by it goes with a whiz. Come; stand and admire; You've nothing to fear.

Look at the auto and see what it is. Look at the gear; You've nothing to fear. It's on exhibition, not tending to bite. —Detroit Free Press.

The Retort Courteous.
"Did Mrs. Softly talk about me?"
"No. She's such a smart thing she never mentions a woman's name unless she can say something good of her."—Fleegende Blatter.

Then Came the Jars.
"Harold," said the pretty girl after a long pause, "have you any idea as to the cause of the recent earthquakes?"
"Well," replied Harold, "I thought a woman could understand that."

"The moon means to inundate, sir, that a woman's brain is inferior to the brain of men?"
"Oh, no, my dear. I was only wondering if you were familiar with the influence of Jupiter and Saturn."

"Jupiter? How absurd! Why, Jupiter is a planet. We were talking about earthquakes."

"Just so, pet, but the conjunction of the moon and Jupiter is the conjunct cause of the earthquakes in 1910."

"Jupiter and the moon? How ridiculous! Why, the moon is millions of miles away from Jupiter. How could they meet in collision?"
"I didn't say collision, my dear. I said."

"Yes, you did, sir, and no gentleman would interrupt or correct a lady. I think you are the rudest man I ever met. I shall never speak to you again!"—Chicago News.

Our Wonderful Language.
The nervous foreigner got up and went back to the conductor of the street car.

"Parking, m'sieur," said he, "but see car, he run so slow, and why, if you please? Es it not so?"
"Yep," replied the conductor. "We can't help it, though. You see, the cat ahead belched."

The foreigner's eyes opened wider. "Would you mind saying him again?" he asked apologetically.

"I say," replied the conductor, louder than before, "that the car ahead is belching!"

The foreigner returned to his seat. "See car-r-r ahead, he es belching!" said he to himself. "Most wonderful, most astonishing, is this country! I do not understand, but some day perhaps I shall—Judge."

Impressed Her.
"I saw something in the paper the other day that pleased me. I cut it out and took it home and read it to my wife. It was simple and direct, and of those fugitive little bits that are evolved by some sunny minded philosopher."

"What was it?"
"It was a little bit about a smile and a kind word for breakfast than mutton chops."

"What did your wife think of it?"
"It seemed to impress her. All she gave me for breakfast the next morning was a smile, a kind word and a cup of coffee."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sure Thing.
Gladie—Duhley, who lost his voice more than a year ago, has a new device for working on him now, and the doctor insists he'll soon enable him to speak. Duhley's very pessimistic about it, though.

Wise—And yet if the doctor succeeds I'll bet Duke's first words will be, "I told you so!"—Philadelphia Press.

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How To Clean Every-Day Silver.
To clean the silver spoons, etc., in daily use, rub them with a damp cloth dipped in carbonate of soda and polish with a wash leather.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

Gold pens are alloyed with silver to about sixteen carat fineness.

The year 1907 completes a century of Protestant missions in China.

Humming birds range from Cape Horn to as far north as Sitka.

Tugs in the Suez canal tow a vessel from sea to sea in forty-four hours.

The population of India is only thirty-eight per 100,000 inhabitants.

Traveling in Spain is not expensive, the charges in comfortable hotels being only \$1.35 a day.

When the Vatican recently received a thorough cleaning and some repainting was done the work employed 5,700 people.

The daily production of woolen hats in the town of Monza, Italy, is about 150,000. There are fourteen factories, with 7,000 employees.

The Duke of Abruzzi named the three highest peaks of Mount Ruwenzori after Queen Margherita, Queen Alexandra and King Leopold.

Numberless letters of the Duke of Wellington to the minister are extant, on the covers of which the word "immediate" is written "immediate."

Hongay, Tonkin, China, has the safest coal mine in the world. The working is on the side of a hill which is one solid block of coal about 200 feet high.

The Chinese fish with a net suspended at the end of a bamboo pole. The fisherman, when he desires to raise or lower his net, walks up or down the bamboo pole.

Women of Suse, in Tunis, wear a chemise over trousers. A veil covers the head, and a mask covers the face, an opening being made for the eyes, mouth and chin.

From the preface to Baedeker's "Southern Italy," we obtain this remarkable advice: "The traveler should adopt the Neapolitan custom of rejecting fish that are not quite fresh."

There are about 4,000 lepers in Colombia, or one to every thousand inhabitants. Most of them are now isolated.

Casars are rarely found among the classes living with hygienic care.

The village of West Rutland, Vt., with its 3,000 inhabitants, probably has more churches in proportion to its size than any other town in New England. There are nine, all of different denominations.

The world has only 10,000,000,000 tons of iron ore available. Of these Germany has twice as many tons as the United States. Russia and France each have 400,000,000 tons more than this country. Our consumption is placed at 35,000,000, which is more than a third of the world's total consumption.

Black walnut is produced in this country at an annual rate of about 35,000,000 feet. The larger portion of it now comes from southwestern Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territories, although there is some scattering growth still picked up in Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee and West Virginia.

At one of New York's most select boarding schools for girls some of the pupils have formed a society for the abolition of slang and fine themselves 10 cents for every slang word they use. One golden haired miss recently reported at the secretary's desk in a silvery voice, "Thirty cents—two 'rotten' and a 'beastly.'"

The improvement in the Suez canal heads of the canal include an increase of depth throughout to thirty-one feet and the bottom width to 128 feet, which will permit an increase of speed of vessels passing through it from six to nine miles an hour. This will enable the ships to make the passage through the canal in twelve hours, about six hours less than at present.

Any one who is acquainted with the insect life of Florida will remember that the first of the summer comes the alarm sounded in the Entomological News that several varieties of tropical ants have been discovered in Florida and Alabama, being recent introductions. One of these is an especially destructive pest, feeds on either vegetable or animal substances.

In France one does not get his telephone service as we do here. First he may make an application for connection and service. For this he is paid a fixed rental. Then another payment is made to the state for the use of the wire used in making connections and, lastly, the purchase of the instrument. This last cannot be used by the public unless it bears a government stamp.

The Moderate Language association at its recent New Haven (Conn.) meeting voted to use simplified spelling in the journals of the association and approved the campaign of the spelling board. The Wisconsin Teachers' association has endorsed the simplified spelling board and the action of President Roosevelt in furthering phonetic spelling. At the same time it approved the Roosevelt plan for target practice in the high schools.

Congressman Mann of Chicago is Speaker Cannon's lieutenant on the floor of the house. He must be there with the first and remain until the gavel falls at adjournment. He occupies an end seat on the right of the main aisle from which he can promptly catch the speaker's eye in all emergencies for the making of motions that aid the speaker in steering legislation in accordance with the programme previously agreed upon.

The feat of moving a lighthouse without taking it apart or dismantling it in any way has recently been accomplished at Ashtabula. The range light, weighing sixty-five tons and standing sixty-five feet high, was placed on a lighter and towed along the river a distance of 750 feet and then successively placed on a new site. It was raised by the use of jacks and moved on rollers to the end from the lighter. Guy ropes held it in position while moving.