

THE CARROLL RECORD.
(NON-PARTISAN.)
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and Publishing Company.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th., 1907.

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

STATE AND COUNTY TICKETS.

For Governor
JUDGE A. L. CROTHERS, DEMOCRATIC
GEORGE H. GAITHER, REPUBLICAN

For Comptroller
JAMES H. BAKER, DEMOCRATIC
DR. J. W. HERRING, REPUBLICAN

For Attorney-General
ISAAC LOBE STRAUS, DEMOCRATIC
HAMMOND DURNER, REPUBLICAN

For Clerk of Court
CALEB C. MAGRUDER, DEMOCRATIC
THOMAS PARLAN, REPUBLICAN

For Chief Judge
JOHN WIT RANDALL, DEMOCRATIC
JUDGE WM. H. THOMAS, REPUBLICAN

For State Senator
JOHNIE E. HEASMAN, DEMOCRATIC
EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, REPUBLICAN

For House of Delegates
JAMES E. BEAM, DEMOCRATIC
LUTHER M. BUSHEY, REPUBLICAN
JACOB L. FREDERICK, DEMOCRATIC
JACOB R. LYNNARD, REPUBLICAN
L. LEE MYERS, DEMOCRATIC
DR. M. D. NORRIS, DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICAN
CALDWELL SELLERS, DEMOCRATIC

For County Commissioner
JOSEPH ENGLAR, REPUBLICAN
J. SYLVESTER FINK, DEMOCRATIC

For Judges Orphans' Court
JOHN E. BECKENBACH, DEMOCRATIC
R. NELSON KOONTZ, REPUBLICAN
IRA G. LAWYER, DEMOCRATIC
F. J. LEATHERWOOD, REPUBLICAN
WM. RICHARDS, DEMOCRATIC
J. N. O. SMITH, REPUBLICAN

For County Treasurer
FRANCIS L. HANN, DEMOCRATIC
WM. R. UNGER, REPUBLICAN

For State's Attorney
J. MILTON REFSNIDER, DEMOCRATIC
GEORGE L. STOCKDALE, REPUBLICAN

For Sheriff
WM. H. GETTNER, DEMOCRATIC
JEREMIAH FOWNSEND, REPUBLICAN

For Surveyor
WILLIAM E. ROOP, REPUBLICAN
M. THRODORF VEISER, DEMOCRATIC

Our Position.

That the RECORD is a non-partisan newspaper, is a statement not necessarily to reiterate to those who have carefully followed its editorial utterances during the past thirteen years. It has never posed, however, as a non-political newspaper, as the term applies to the affairs of state or to the science of government. A newspaper wholly silent on such questions, and especially on those connected with the people, would not be worth reading or paying for, as it would be minus the most important news that can be given to citizens and tax-payers.

It follows, therefore, that a news paper of this character must at times appear to be partisan, for the reason that it necessarily must oppose, or favor, partisan measures when the situation demands—the public good is involved—if it would justify its existence as a truly non-partisan newspaper. It owes allegiance to any party, working for no political rewards, and not caring specially for the success of any one political party as a party.

Personally the editor of the RECORD has usually voted "mixed" tickets, for a number of years, and proposes to continue doing so; editorially the RECORD has both praised and condemned both Republican and Democratic policies, and proposes to continue doing so. So much for that. That it has appeared to favor the Republican party in Maryland, at times, and also in the county, has been because there have been the most excellent non-partisan reasons for doing so, the enumeration of which is at present unnecessary.

Along this line, it is true and proper to say that if the RECORD was published in Pennsylvania, it would, to the extent of its power, oppose the brand of Republicanism in that state which has made the name synonymous with high-handed political thievery and rascality. Had it National influence, it would oppose the "stand-pat" doctrine of the ultra-protectionists, the extension of so-called "imperialism," and all efforts of the party in power to legislate selfishly in the interests of party, rather than in the interests of the people.

As a matter of fact, the RECORD, in all the years of its existence, has "happened on" but four questions which can be construed as "taking sides" politically, in this county. They are—
The method of apportioning the public printing of the county and state.
The distribution of public money to colleges and certain other semi-sectarian institutions.
The low county tax-rate which stands for cheap and inferior public service, and—
The present election law, which is distinctly an unfair and partisan measure.

If it were wrong, dishonest or "partisan," to oppose these four policies, then the RECORD stands convicted, and willingly so. It has never been our understanding of non-partisanship that it means keeping quiet while wrong is being done, admitting, of course, that there are honest differences of opinion as to what constitutes wrong, on which point we allow all others full liberty of thought, but reserve the same privilege to ourselves.

Facts and Figures.

A study of the vote in Carroll county, since 1880, during which time three separate election laws have been in force, is interesting, not only in showing the variation of the vote cast, but in majorities and cost. The figures given from 1880 to 1895, were under the old single ticket law, and represent the vote received by the head of each party. The prohibition and socialist votes are not counted, as they would not materially change the showing.

	Dem.	Rep.	Dem. Plurality	Rep. Plurality
1880	3278	2503	775	
1891	3889	3448	441	
1892	3721	3328	393	
1893	3418	2913	505	
1894	2907	3159		252
1895	3706	3842		136

With the election of Lowndes and a republican legislature in 1895, the Australian ballot law followed in 1896. The figures for the following years, under

this law, scarcely represent true party alignment, as the propensity of the McKinley campaign in 1896, and the height of the agitation of the sound money question, broke party ranks for the time being, and the same is largely true of the figures in the last two years of the first table, due to the tariff question.

	Dem.	Rep.	Dem. Plurality	Rep. Plurality
1896	3841	4048		207
1897	3831	3815	116	
1898	3943	3442	501	
1899	4065	3877	188	
1900	4022	4103		81

In these five years, the republicans carried the county three times for President and Congressmen, largely because of the influence of National issues, while in the two "off years" when only county officers were elected, the county went democratic. In each of these years, the number of rejected ballots was very few. The present law was passed in 1901. The vote, which follows, shows that the democrats have carried the county under this law by about the same plurality as under the preceding law when local issues only were involved.

	Dem.	Rep.	Dem. Plurality	Rep. Plurality
1901	3505	3356	149	
1902	2935	3194		259
1903	3527	3357	170	
1904	3527	3357	170	
1905	3076	2914	162	
1906	3025	2914	111	

These figures may be analyzed in various ways; but, the most important analysis is that which takes into consideration the results, and cost, of the two new laws. It will be noticed, first of all, that the present law has wonderfully decreased the average counted vote, notwithstanding the natural increase in population. From 1880 to 1895 the average vote counted (Democratic and Republican) under the old single ticket law, was 6987; from 1896 to 1900, under the Republican law, the average vote counted was 7637; while from 1901 to 1906, under the present Democratic law, the average vote counted has dropped to 6424.

The vote, therefore, taking the average, covering three periods of five and six years each, under the present law is 261 less than it was twelve years ago, and 123 less than it was seven years ago, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of holding our elections has enormously increased from \$2,677.32, in 1897, when 7746 votes were counted, to \$6,469.91, in 1905, when only 5590 votes were counted. In other words, although 1756 less votes were counted in 1905 than in 1897, the election of 1905 nevertheless cost the taxpayers \$3,792.59 more. By counting the prohibition and socialist votes for these years, the shortage in the counted vote is increased to 1894, making the comparison in cost still more unequal.

Unquestionably, this is a situation for the tax-payers to consider, not only in the county but in the state, for as the law works in Carroll, so does it work all over, representing an enormous increase in the expense total. It must also be remembered that the vote in Carroll has decreased from 1200 to 400 in seven years, while there are only 235 negro voters registered in the county, at least half of whom can mark their ballots for the party of their choice.

We will leave it to our readers to figure out the situation. In what way has the present law compensated for its present cost of over \$1.00 for each vote counted, as against 33¢ for each vote under the former law? In reality, has there been a profit, to anybody? Is it not the wish of all that our elections should cost very much less, in order that our taxes may be less? Is it not the real honest desire of the majority of voters in both parties to return to a simple honest ballot? Is not this truly a "paramount" question, and one above all rightful appeal to party feeling or prejudice? We think so.

Mr. Urner, in his address in Garrett county, last week, showed the results of the law in that county to be distinctly against the democratic party. He said: "We have been contending with earnestness and sincerity that the paramount issue of this campaign is not a partisan, but a popular, question, because the election law passed by the extra session disfranchises our voters indiscriminately, without regard to their party, race or color. No one doubts that thousands of reputable Democratic voters all over the state lose their franchise every year on account of the arbitrary exactions of the present law. In this county, there are 24 colored and 4,000 white voters, the extra session law has proven to be a much greater hardship to the Democratic party than to their own. While nearly a thousand white voters have lost their suffrage at the state elections since the extra session, the Republican pluralities in Garrett county have substantially increased. Under the act of 1896 on pluralities in the elections of 1897 and 1898 averaged 905, while under the act of 1901 they have averaged 725."

It may be argued that in counties where the negro vote is very small, the law is to be expected to disfranchise many white voters, but that this is more than compensated for in the disfranchisement of many negroes in the southern counties, and thus proves the wisdom of the law. This, however, is not the result, for last year Jackson, Republican, was elected to Congress in the First District, which comprises the whole of the Eastern shore, by a plurality of 2443; while in the Fifth District, the "blackest" in the state, Mudd, republican, was elected by 3383 plurality, and the republican plurality in the whole state was 7000.

If the democratic party has profited by the law, it is most difficult to demonstrate it by the vote of the county. The unwillingness of that party to make any pledges to give back to the people such a law as will enable them to vote, without reasonable fear of having their ballots "rejected," is remarkable, if not actually suspicious.

Senatorial Primaries.

The fact that the so-called democratic Senatorial primaries will cost \$15,000, an amount which it is said the various candidates will divide among themselves, is in itself the chief objection to the plan. With four or five candidates in the field, this means about \$3,000 from each for the honor of trying for a nomination which but one can secure, assuming that Senator Whyte, the only candidate for the short term, will also pay his share of the cost.

Only men of wealth can afford to take the chance, and this, considering the fact that the greatest present objection to the U. S. Senate is that it is a "millionaire's club," must cause the plan to be an objectionable one to those who believe in the old-fashioned doctrine of placing the best equipped men, mentally, in our highest official positions.

Whatever the present experiment may stand for, it will never be permanently adopted; and it remains yet to be seen whether the experiment will be profitable to the party trying it.

Folly of Discontent.

There is such a thing as a man becoming discouraged, because, in his mistaken judgment, he has not the opportunity of doing anything which he con-

siders great, or noticeable. Some of our best men belong to this class. Because they cannot stand out prominently in the open, noticed and admired by all men, they sulk, and hide the talents they have. They forget that the beautiful structure which proudly stands as a monument of architectural beauty is dependent on the humble, trustworthy foundation, and that if all the stones were ornamental outside ones, there could be no building. So, if all men were eloquent shining lights, or professional specialists, the whole of mankind would be, in reality, a helpless nonentity.

Honor and fame, except in the mistaken minds of men, does not exist wholly among those whom the world has labeled as honored and famous. It is true to say that these virtues exist as well among the lowly as among the exalted, for it is the basis of Christianity to teach; but, in reality, the man who does the best he can, in whatever station he finds himself, will eventually receive a reward equal to the one whom fortune places in an apparently more exalted station—the simple foundation stone will equal the ornamental cap-stone.

Ambition to rise, is laudable; it is more than that—it is incumbent on all. And yet, before ambition, or as a step toward it, one must earn his promotion honestly. It is not something to be unduly concerned about, for neither present happiness nor future welfare depends on it. Real happiness and real success depends rather on a contented mind; on a consciousness of having done one's best; on a real effort to do good according to opportunity, and on a realization of, and submission to, God's plan of making and filling the many stations in what we know as life, and the world.

When one can so adjust himself to the economy of the Divine plan as to become satisfied with it, and work in harmony with it, neither discontent nor envy can cause him to worry over world-conferred distinctions. He will not then feel ashamed of his work, whatever it may be, for he will know that in a short period of time, from now on, distinctions will have been leveled. In reality, one man is as good as another, as honorable as another, as famous as another, providing he lives an honorable, proper and good life, no matter where that life may be cast.

Hard to Move.

We are so used to the protest of "reformers" against governmental oppression that we have grown callous to most forms of opposition to the "organization," and thereby miss taking, at various times, most excellent advice. Most people resent, or at least decline to adopt, the thoughts of other people, preferring to themselves the right to do their own thing—a very commendable habit, but not an extensively used. Most people think too narrowly and selfishly, and do not get far from home and familiar subjects.

The people, therefore, are hard to move—hard to get out of their accustomed ways. This is especially true as long as they are busy and prosperous. When financial affairs pinch, or the crops fail, or when they get a little "soured" with things in general, they are apt to look around to see what the "other fellows" are doing, but, as long as nobody steals from them, they are apt to let the stealing go on in other fields, without protest.

This is a very easy and comfortable way of taking things, but it is scarcely the best way. It is a selfish way, but not the way the best citizens take. The way which leads to "locking the stable after the horse is stolen," to make the best of it. Nobody admires the notes of the hooting owl, but sometimes we mistake sounds, and think we hear an owl when we really hear the alarm of an intelligent bird. It would be a good thing, perhaps, if we would take more account of the advice of those who are thinking for us along lines which our business does not cause us to think along.

Not Seeking Presidency.

Governor Hughes, of New York, delivered an address, the other day, at a dinner given in his honor by the Republican Club, in which he said, among other things: "To avoid any possibility of misapprehension regarding my own course, I may say this further word: I do not seek any public office. The majority of people doubtless think that the distinction and power of office are an irresistible attraction. If you have been constantly in my company during the past nine months, you would see that another point of view is quite possible. To me public office means a burden, a responsibility—a burden of incessant toil at times almost intolerable—which under honorable conditions and at the command of the people it may be a duty and even a pleasure to assume, but is far from being an object of ambition. I have not sought, nor shall I seek, directly or indirectly, to influence the selection or the vote of any delegate to any convention, and with reference to the action of any delegate to any convention there will be no suggestion or thought of influence, protest or reprisal in the Executive chamber."

"It has been stated that I have not paid sufficient attention to those who are politically active and who bear the burden and heat of the day in our campaigns. It has been said that I regard political activity as a disqualification for public office. Now, no cause can be advanced without the aid of men, and it must be the object of zealous devotion. I esteem those who in an honorable manner work for the party. Political activity, by virtue of the experience and knowledge of affairs gained in it, so far from being a disqualification, may be a most important qualification for office. But I want that political activity to be of such a character as to leave a man free and independent in the dignity of his household, and to perform the duties of office, if appointed, unembarrassed by improper influences and unaffected by accumulated obligations. We want in office men adapted to the office, with the character and the capacity which will enable them to discharge its duties, and if they can call political experience to their aid, so much the better, so long as in that experience they have maintained their individuality and self-respect and have retained the worthy of the public confidence. This is a question of character and not of money. It is a question of one's conception of duty and of fidelity to duty."

How to Cure a Cold.

The question of how to cure a cold without unnecessary loss of time, and in which we are all more or less interested, for the quicker a cold is gotten rid of, the less the danger of pneumonia and other serious diseases. Mr. B. W. L. Hall, of Waverly, Va., has used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for years and says: "I firmly believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be absolutely the best preparation on the market for colds. I have recommended it to my friends and they all agree with me." For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Old Men in the Senate.

William Royd Allison, of Iowa, has been in Congress forty-two years, ever since the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. For thirty-four years he has been a Senator, and now he announces himself as ready to receive a

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! I was pretty thin and rough of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair tonic. The hair stops coming out, grows faster, keeps soft and smooth. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures sick hair, makes it strong and healthy.



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

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of CHERRY-BRAND, HILLS, CHERRY PECTORAL.

seventh term. Already his record of senatorial service is unequalled, and if he shall serve another term he will have led his seat for forty-two years and been in Congress a full half century.

The increasing tendency to continue old men in the Senate is a remarkable development of our politics. It is surely not due to the softness of the berth. The Senate is the most influential and hardest working legislative body in the country; in either respect it has few equals in the world. Yet, as a rule, it also has passed middle age must constitute nearly half of its membership.

There are fourteen who are more than three-score and ten, and half a dozen of these are above 75. In the old times very few men had long continuance service—so that Thomas H. Benton's famous thirty years was looked upon as remarkable and exceptional. In the old times men did not think much about resigning from the Senate.

For George Cabot and Samuel Dexter resigned to accept Cabinet places, and Harrison Gray Otis threw up his place even to be mayor of Boston. John Quincy Adams was so incensed when the Legislature indicated its preference for another as his successor that he refused to serve out his term. Daniel Webster served fourteen years as Senator, and resigned to go into Harrison's Cabinet. In time he was re-elected, served five years, to go into Fillmore's Cabinet. James Buchanan resigned to go into Polk's Cabinet, and thereby made famous State history, for it brought General Simon Cameron to the front.

When Mr. Cleveland was President he induced three Senators—Bayard, Lamar and Garland—to give up their seats and join his Cabinet. It would not be possible for a President to do that now. A Senator with a special ambition might conceivably prefer to go to the Treasury Department. But in generalizing, it is safe to say that Senators will no longer willingly exchange a Senatorship for any other post than that of the Presidency itself. The upper house seems now to be more attractive than ever in our history.—Lancaster Examiner.

The Best Paper for Family Reading

The contents of *The Youth's Companion* are chosen with a view to the interest of all tastes and ages. The father, as well as the son, enjoys the tales of adventure; the mother reaps her girlhood in the stories for girls, while the paper always abounds in stories, long and short, which may be read aloud in the most varied family group to the keen pleasure of all.

YOU WANT A GUN!

Here is the Place to Get It
New Shot Guns, \$3.50 and up.
Second-hand Guns, \$1.50 and up.
Rifles, \$2.00 and up.
Loaded Shells and Cartridges.
Steel, Iron, and Asphalt Roofing.
Paint, Oil, Glass, Wall Paper, etc., at lowest Prices.
J. W. FREAM,
9-14, 2nd HARNEY, MD.

Assignee of Mortgagee's Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
Situating in Uniontown District, Carroll County, Maryland.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a certain mortgage, containing the name of the said mortgagee, bearing date July 30th, 1877, and recorded among the land records of Carroll County, Maryland, in Liber J. H. No. 40, folio 50, etc., and by the said Clotworthy Hiram Trustee assigned to the undersigned for foreclosures on the 7th day of October, in the year 1907, the undersigned Assignee of Mortgagee, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1907, at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the real estate mentioned and described in said mortgage, containing 24 ACRES, 1 ROD AND 2 PERCHES of land, more or less, and being the same land which was conveyed to the said Hiram Trustee by deed, dated July 30th, 1877, and recorded among the land records of Carroll County, in Liber F. T. S. No. 49, folio 105, etc., and also by the said Clotworthy Hiram Trustee and others conveyed to the said Hiram Trustee by deed, dated July 30th, 1877, and recorded among the land records of Carroll County, in Liber F. T. S. No. 49, folio 105, etc.

Notice to Creditors.

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

Our Special Notice Column.

Is a clearing house for all sorts of surplus property, as well as for "Wants," "Articles," "Lost" and "Found," and important notices in general. Even to those who do not patronize it, it is worth the cost of a year's subscription for the information it carries.

KODAK SUPPLIES

— AND —
ROBT S. MCKINNEY,
DRUGGIST,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

THE NEW FRICTIONLESS Empire

You don't buy a plow for your wife. Your wife doesn't buy a sewing machine for you. But both you and your wife will use a Frictionless Empire Cream Separator.

For anything in the Dairy Line, no matter what, call on or address—
D. W. GARNER,
Three different makes of Cream Separators, second-handed, in good order, ranging in capacity from 300 to 500 lbs. These machines are in good order, as all new ones. New Holland Chopping Mills, and Saws. They have new Bowls in and all new bearings. Butter Workers, Babcock Testing Gasoline Engines for running Cream Separators, Dairy Thermometers, Butter Presses, Butter Boxes, Butter Scales, Cabinet Creameries, and Separator Oil of the best. All makes of Cream Separators repaired, except catalogue machines, from catalogue houses.

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D. W. GARNER,

TANEYTOWN, MD. 8-17-11

In Regard to the Great Profit in Lime to the Farmer.

The LeGore Combination of Lime is said by practical farmers to pay at the following rate. One ton of lime, before it is worn out, will bring to life or release plant food enough to produce

1 ton of wheat worth \$20.00	23 tons corn " 50.00
4 tons of hay " 40.00	
	110.00
Cost of 1 ton of lime about	4.00

This will leave as a profit to the farmer \$106.00.

How can the farmers afford to put off liming and expect to make up the great loss in their future crops? The LeGore Combination of Lime is guaranteed to show paying results for twenty years. If the farmers lime for grass, wheat and corn, they will grow good crops and lay the foundation for permanent improvement. The farmer makes more clear money by the use of one ton of lime than the manufacturer does from the sale of 100 tons. Putting off liming is like putting off doing what is right the longer you wait the harder it will go. It does not pay to put out any crop without liming if the field has had any lime for 4 or 5 years.

If the farmers wish to grow abundant crops of wheat, grass and corn profitably, they must use a good combination of the salts of lime.

Orders should be given to the warehouse people early, or send direct to—
LeGore Combination Lime Co.,
LeGore, MD. 8-17-11

YOU WANT A GUN!

Here is the Place to Get It
New Shot Guns, \$3.50 and up.
Second-hand Guns, \$1.50 and up.
Rifles, \$2.00 and up.
Loaded Shells and Cartridges.
Steel, Iron, and Asphalt Roofing.
Paint, Oil, Glass, Wall Paper, etc., at lowest Prices.
J. W. FREAM,
9-14, 2nd HARNEY, MD.

Littlestown Carriage Works.

144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

S. D. MEHRING,

MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Carriages, Buggies,
PHAETONS, TRAPS,
CARTS, CUTTERS, &c.

FINE
Dayton, McCall, Jagger
WAGGONS.
Repairing Promptly Done!

Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed.
LITTLESTOWN, PA.,
Opposite Depot.

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