

If your paper stops coming, it is likely because you are one year in arrears.

Brief Items from the County, State, and our Exchanges.

C. A. Fox, of Keyville, expects to conduct the Anders Hotel, in Woodboro, after April 1 next.

Miss Emma S. Newcomer, of Hagerstown, Md., spent last week with Mr. W. J. Graham, in York Road.

Dr. Thomas H. Lewis of the Western Maryland College, at Westminster, has been appointed by Governor Warfield a member of the State Board of Education to succeed Judge Glenn H. Worthington of Frederick, who was recently elected to the bench.

John Pittenger, who conducts a general merchandise store at Greenback, Frederick county, and his wife, Mrs. Annetta M. Pittenger, have been elected trustees, naming D. Princeton Buckley, of Frederick, as trustee. The liabilities are given as about \$1,000, and it is said that the assets will probably equal them.

So far as the Corrupt Practices act is concerned, every Democratic manager in the county is openly in favor of the enactment of the act, and that one will be enacted in the near future. In all probability the bill as finally introduced, and the administration measure, framed after party conferences and incorporating the ideas of Judge Crothers on the subject. It will have the approval of the port of the Governor and will become a law.

John Fite, a well-known farmer of Freedom district, died at his home Sunday night, at the age of 85 years. He was an eccentric character, and believed in neither preaching nor reading. He was the last survivor of his family, his wife, who was Miss Lee O'Dell, having died six years ago. He was very well known in Baltimore, and had been in the county, and, despite his eccentricities, was well liked by a large number of friends. He was buried at the old Baptist church, near Eldersburg, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jane Royer Roop, daughter of the late Royer, died about a week ago at her home, in Centerville, Md. She was the wife of Elhanan Roop, also a native of Carroll county, and both of them have large numbers of relatives in this county. Mrs. Roop's husband survives her and she leaves one son and daughter, Howard Roop and Mrs. Mollie Ship, both of Missouri. A grandson, son of Mrs. Ship, who was graduated with his class from the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, was one of the battleships of Admiral Evans' fleet.

When Alice S. Winters, 17 years old, an orphan, and Elmer Stump, 15 years old, appeared in the court of the County at York, on Tuesday, and asked for a license to wed, they were informed that a guardian would have to be appointed for the bride-to-be, and that the guardian must consent to her marriage before a license could be secured. Through Judge Nevins M. Vane, they were helped to their purpose. He appointed Wade McClune, a clerk in the recorder's office, guardian for the young woman, and he consented to the marriage.

The Teddy Bear craze is dying out, according to the toy dealers in New York. When the stores closed on Monday, they were full of the toys, but they were mostly of the old-fashioned kind, except for a few of the new ones. The bears, which were the most popular, were mostly of the old-fashioned kind, except for a few of the new ones. The bears, which were the most popular, were mostly of the old-fashioned kind, except for a few of the new ones.

The permit for the new LaSalle Hotel to be erected at LaSalle and Madison Streets, Chicago, was granted on Monday. With the furnishing the hotel will represent an investment of approximately \$5,000,000 and with the land, which was leased on the basis of a value of \$2,500,000, it is said the work of construction will be begun about the middle of April or fifteen months will be required to complete it. The building will be twenty-two stories high with two basements and it is said to be the largest hotel building in the world. It will contain 1172 rooms.

BUSHEY—SAUBLE. Mrs. Bessie Mullinix Sauble, daughter of Mr. W. Mullinix, a prominent citizen of Frederick, and Mr. Harry L. Bushey, son of Mr. Luther M. Bushey, were married last Saturday at Morgan Methodist Episcopal Chapel, Woodbine, by Rev. H. Harris.

Miss Jane MacLeod, of Lansdowne, was maid of honor and Mr. William Naill, of Taneytown, was best man. Miss Lillian M. Sauer, of Baltimore, was bridesmaid, and Miss Clara M. Gosnell were ribbon girls. The ushers were Messrs. Claude G. Mullinix, Danforth, Danforth, and Woodbine; Ernie Shoemaker and William Black, of Keyville, Md.; L. J. Burdette, of Mount Airy, played the wedding music.

Foglesong—Heltibrilde. (For the Record.) A very quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized on last Thursday evening, Dec. 10th, at 7 o'clock, at the Lutheran parsonage, Silver Spring, by Rev. Bertha Louise Heltibrilde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Heltibrilde, became the bride of Mr. Charles H. Foglesong, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Foglesong, all of near Naylor.

There were no attendants. The bride wore a beautiful gown of blue tulle with hat to match, and grey gloves. The groom wore the customary black. The ceremony took place in the beautiful parlor of the parsonage.

Rev. John O. Yoder, the bride's pastor, performed the ceremony. The happy couple will reside with the bride's parents.

Teachers Salaries Not Increased. From the report of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. Bates Stephens, it appears that \$21,000 more will be available for the salaries of the state in 1908 than in 1907. Dr. Stephens states that notwithstanding an increase of \$107,000 in the salaries, the number of teachers alone has increased from 3,418 to 3,548, and not the salary rate.

According to Dr. Stephens, the promise made to the General Assembly in 1904 that the increase in the school fund would be used to increase the teachers' salaries has not been kept. On this point Dr. Stephens says:

"Our work is out that the teachers' salaries must be increased, and we must see, as honorable men, that we keep the faith."

It is noticeable that the attendance in the schools was 8,000, or 10 per cent. less for 1907 than for the previous year. Concerning this, Superintendent Stephens recently made the following statement:

"This fact is distressing, as it shows that one of the best proofs of good teaching is the attendance of the pupils. It is a sad reflection on the quality of the teaching that the attendance is so low. It is a sad reflection on the quality of the teaching that the attendance is so low. It is a sad reflection on the quality of the teaching that the attendance is so low."

A week or so ago, when a solicitor was in Taneytown "writing up" or business concerns, the opinion was pretty generally expressed—even by those who, in view of the fact that it would not pay, "now that the scheme is in the past, the Record can give an opinion, free from any selfish bias, as to the value of the scheme. It is not, however, toward widening the eyes of a few of the town's inhabitants, that a newspaper should create a widespread impression that a town is up-to-date and prospering, whatever the influence of "come and see," is bound to benefit every single business in that town, sooner or later.

We will make this still stronger statement that whatever legitimately and creditably benefits the newspaper of a town, and makes it prosperous, benefits the town. No poor, half-starved, hard-up newspaper can exert the influence that a well patronized and generally supported one can exert. There can be no real conflict between the success of a newspaper, and the success of the town in which it is established, for a newspaper does not as a rule, get more of prosperity from the success of its customers, than it does from the success of the town in which it is established.

All things being equal, the relation between a newspaper and its patrons is one of strict reciprocity. The one is not under any special obligation to the other that is not fully returned. We say this, because we owe it to the public to be absolutely true. There are exceptions, of course. There are heartless and brazen-hearted newspaper editors, who, for the sake of a few dollars, will do anything to get more of their customers. A newspaper of this class can misrepresent a good town, and kill a good newspaper, and mix the two classes can never successfully mix.

The relations between a town and its newspaper are like those between a store and its customers. It cannot be successfully established as a store, because a newspaper is prosperous only in so far as it is patronized. The sense that it gets more than it gives; nor can it be successfully established as a store, because a newspaper is prosperous only in so far as it is patronized. The sense that it gets more than it gives; nor can it be successfully established as a store, because a newspaper is prosperous only in so far as it is patronized.

Both have something to sell, and, as long as both give value for value, they are equal. At the expiration of the year the roads were still bad, though the pockets of the grater bulged. The good people of the district were too disgusted to touch the matter. The work of the district was to investigate and report on the work done in other States. A series of articles were published and reached the hands of the people of the district. The people of the district were too disgusted to touch the matter. The work of the district was to investigate and report on the work done in other States.

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What the State Geological Survey Has Been Doing.

The following, from the Baltimore Record, on the subject of good roads and the connection of the State Geological Survey, is given for what it may be considered to be worth. The article is a reprint of an article in the Record, and is given in favor of the educational plan, and that no man should be permitted to vote unless he is possessed of intelligence and education to stand the test regardless of whether he paid taxes or not.

Former Attorney William Shepard Bryan, Jr., a prominent advocate of an educational qualification, but is thoroughly opinionated about the matter, and he is not in favor of the educational qualification, but is thoroughly opinionated about the matter, and he is not in favor of the educational qualification, but is thoroughly opinionated about the matter.

There are, said Senator Isidor Rayner, before the conference, "two propositions with which we are confronted, both of them practical ones. First, we want an amendment that we can carry, and second, we want an amendment that will stand the test of the Supreme Court of the United States."

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The Democratic leaders who are trying to frame a negro disfranchising amendment, are having troubles of their own; they disagree as to details, and also must try to make up a scheme which will stand the constitutional test. A meeting of the committee, held at the conclusion of the meeting, was held at the conclusion of the meeting.

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The Three Leading Candidates for the Republican Nomination.

The return of Secretary Taft has given new impetus to his Presidential aspirations and has led to a sizing up of the New York, and Secretary Taft, of Pennsylvania, who, with Secretary Taft, are easily the three leaders for the Republican nomination.

In the West it is said that Mr. Hughes is regarded by the people as a man who stands for much that La Follette, of Wisconsin, has advocated without having any of the La Follette weakness of playing to the galleries, and that he is a progressive man, and that he is a man who stands for much that La Follette, of Wisconsin, has advocated without having any of the La Follette weakness of playing to the galleries.

There are, said Senator Isidor Rayner, before the conference, "two propositions with which we are confronted, both of them practical ones. First, we want an amendment that we can carry, and second, we want an amendment that will stand the test of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The advocates of the educational qualification, which is in favor of the educational qualification, but is thoroughly opinionated about the matter, and he is not in favor of the educational qualification, but is thoroughly opinionated about the matter.

Upon the inauguration of the work the Survey was confronted with a most discouraging state of affairs. There was a widespread belief that only the people using certain roads were interested in their development. What little road construction was entered upon by the people of the district was done by the people of the district.

The repair work was frequent and equally expensive. At the expiration of the year the roads were still bad, though the pockets of the grater bulged. The good people of the district were too disgusted to touch the matter. The work of the district was to investigate and report on the work done in other States.

The citizens of Baltimore, so hard to please, were not so hard to please as the people of the district. The good



## THE CARROLL RECORD.

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
G. A. ARNOLD, President.  
GEO. H. HUNTER, Vice Pres.  
J. H. ENGLAR, Sec. & Treas.  
E. E. REINDOLLAR, Cash.

TERMS: One dollar per annum in advance. Six months, 50c. Trial subscriptions, Three months, 25c. Please do not receive this paper after your subscription has expired, unless you mean to pay for it. The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid.

All subscriptions will be discontinued on their expiration, when requested to do so; and no credit subscription will be continued longer than one year after the time to which it has been paid. This provision is to be considered merely as an extension of credit, or a favor to subscribers, and is not a fixed rule for all cases.

ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28th, 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.

FIGHTING on the electoral vote of 1908 is already annoying our space writers. It is like giving bread pills—does no harm, even if it does no good.

WE WILL BET a dollar against a nickel that the incoming legislature is glad that the Crothers, and not Warfield, will be Governor after January 8th.

A CERTAIN medical authority says the best way to get rid of a cold is to "abstain from eating for two days and nights." That remedy would enable most people to get rid of any disease for all time.

UNTIL THAT "after Christmas" feeling wears away, it will be wise not to call on the "old man" for financial assistance, nor to talk about the new furniture and carpets that will be needed in the Spring.

Fraudulent Advertising.

The indictment by the Iowa federal grand jury, of a Chicago mail order house, for using the United States mails to defraud people through advertising clearly misrepresenting articles of merchandise, is an act which all advertisers as well as purchasers may well give careful thought and attention. The advertiser who is guilty of such an act, and who may have wide-spread effect, as it may prevent a vast amount of dishonest advertising and consequently loss to the people of the country.

We do not see why the "pure food" principle should not extend to advertising. If it be wrong to sell adulterated articles of food, as pure, or harmful drugs and intoxicants under the name of medicine, it is equally wrong to use brass, as gold, and brilliant cut glass as precious stones. It may be a very difficult matter to censor advertising, or to attempt to set a legitimate standard for it, but there certainly ought to be a standard for what has been clearly "taken in." It has long been a set expression that "paper will lay still for anything," and consequently each reader must be on his guard and look out for himself, but we incline to the belief that fraud is fraud, deception is deception, and cheating is cheating, whether it be perpetrated by printed advertisements, or in person. If it be indictable in one shape it ought to be in another.

A great many of those who buy from mail order houses perhaps deserve to be cheated, but a great many do not.

It is out of the question for everybody to always deal at home, for the reason that they often want things not to be had at home, and which dealers are not in a position to intelligently supply. Besides, whether wholly right or wrong, there is no question of legal right to buy where one pleases, when he pays his bills. Everybody must settle, in his or her own way, questions of justice and the "square deal," in their buying transactions; but, however prejudiced we may be against the growing habit of "sending off" for things, and however glad we may feel that such buyers often "get it," we must nevertheless take sides against the liar and fraud, whether he transacts business in Chicago or at home.

Advance Payment of Newspaper Subscriptions.

However the newspapers of the country may disagree over the "parcels post" question, there is one recommendation of the P. M. General on which all are likely to agree, and that is the proposed amendment to the postal laws which will practically require the advance payment of all newspaper and periodical subscriptions, because experienced State and Federal officials have legitimate subscribers or not; that is, subscribers who pay, either in advance or at any other time. Their main object is to circulate their advertising through the mails at the cheap pound rate, and any effort of the government in the direction of eliminating this class of periodicals should meet with the most earnest support of legitimate publishers of the country over.

Without doubting the mails are overburdened with publications not legitimately entitled to low rate circulation, but which are primarily intended to disseminate advertising. Such papers care little whether they have legitimate subscribers or not; that is, subscribers who pay, either in advance or at any other time. Their main object is to circulate their advertising through the mails at the cheap pound rate, and any effort of the government in the direction of eliminating this class of periodicals should meet with the most earnest support of legitimate publishers of the country over.

Without considering this class, and the adoption of a pay-in-advance law to exterminate it, and other publishers should welcome a postal law which will settle effectively the status of subscriptions. Perhaps but very few publishers care whether subscriptions are always paid in advance—are renewed in advance—but they do want payment to be made within a reasonable time; but, no matter what plan, other than cash in advance, may be adopted, there is sure to be a heavy annual loss to publishers from those who will not pay at all when they do not pay in advance.

Newspaper publishers might easily get together, one would think, and agree on advance payment, but, as a rule they are so jealous and suspicious of each other that they fail to enter into such an agreement, fearing that in some way or other the "other fellow" may not "stick to it," and then they do not like the idea of facing the exact size of a paid up list after all the delinquents and "dead heads" are dropped off. The government, however, can very easily place subscription lists on a legitimate, paid basis, and we sincerely trust that it will do so.

Holiday Closing of Bars.

The closing of hotel bars, in many Pennsylvania towns, on Christmas day, by request of Judges and in response to local movements, was not only a show

ing of proper respect for the day, but brings to the front the question—Why should not bars be closed by law on all great church and other inharmonious days? There is something about closing of stores with the general holiday closing of stores and business places—the turning of leisure crowds on the streets—while the bars remain open and have a "big day" of it.

In our judgment, there is no justification in such a custom. It is very appropriate that there should be public recognition of great days, and very necessary that there should be no week-end rest days, especially on the day which closes bars on election day. In recognition of these facts, or sentiments, therefore, why would it not be equally wise and beneficial for such days as Christmas, New Year's day, Thanksgiving day, Memorial day, and the "glorious Fourth" to be equally as "dry" as election day and Sundays?

Admitting the legitimacy of the liquor business, and electing to side from the question of local option, it does not appear on any proper grounds of business or moral argument that bars should be permitted to remain generally open, while most other business concerns are generally closed, on certain days which have been legalized as holidays, in response to popular sentiment, or because of the holy or patriotic sentiment connected with them.

It is a fact to be plain to repeat that many of our holidays, and days which should be harmoniously observed in keeping with their significance, are often turned into occasions for disorder and crime, wholly because of open bar-rooms; also, that public demonstrations, on such occasions, are veritable temptations to our young men to stimulate themselves with liquid refreshments, in order that they may have a good time and "celebrate" properly.

Of course, it can be argued that those inclined toward such festivity can easily prepare in advance for the events; but, election day experiences disprove this claim; besides, those not inclined are the ones to protect, first of all, in any legislation against evil.

State and National Road Building.

We usually admire the editorial utterances of the Philadelphia Press, but a recent one on the question of state road building is an exception. The Press, like a good many other great city papers, and a good many prominent politicians, is welded to the idea that certain long-standing beneficiaries of the government hold a first mortgage on the public treasury, and that any new beneficiary which makes a claim for recognition is more or less an impediment and not-to-be-thought-of usurper, even when backed, as the Press admits, by "one million Grangers."

The idea that the government and not the states, "must deepen, widen and straighten, waterways" and that the states and not the government, must build "their own improved highways," is founded on no better argument than that it always has been so, consequently always must be so. The waterways are at least of no greater importance—so far as interstate commerce is concerned—than the roadways; indeed, when the large number of interior states, without waterways, are taken into consideration, the "interstate commerce" argument becomes very weak, especially in view of the fact that all these states have a right to their pro-rata proportion of the public treasury disbursements.

For so many years has the government been spending money lavishly on rivers and harbors, and on public buildings, in all of which transactions "grat" has figured in some degree—that it comes as a shock to the intelligence of our city states and members of Congress, that on this late day a lot of Grangers should set up a claim for the public highways which compels the long favored ones to "stop, look and listen," and which causes the Press to offer the sage advice that the surest way for the states to get good roads is to go ahead and build them. The entire editorial referred to, is as follows:

"The National Government, an organization of nearly a million members, wants Congress to appropriate \$10,000,000 a year for five successive years, \$50,000,000 in all, for the improvement of the public highways. An organized effort will be made to secure this appropriation. It is in line with the policy of the National Government, to secure the Federal aid to road building within the States. The idea is very popular in some States, which is natural enough. Any proposition to get money from Uncle Sam finds favor with those who expect to be its direct beneficiaries."

The \$50,000,000 divided among forty-six States would suffice to make a beginning of improved road building in each State and nothing more. If it were not followed by a second and many more appropriations the money would be wasted. If it were diffused so that each State would get its share. If the expenditure were concentrated on the number of national highways the result would be highly beneficial along the line of those highways, but would not satisfy the States or portions of States distant from the improved roads. If Uncle Sam's Treasury were to be used to build the country might ultimately enjoy good roads through Federal expenditures, but \$50,000,000 is a very small fraction of it.

The National Government has a big contract on its hands to deepen, widen and straighten the waterways, to facilitate the interstate commerce of the country. That is a task it has become somewhat inured to at intervals. It is ready to continue at intervals. It has also a big waterway project on its hands at Panama. Until these waterways draw less heavily on the resources the dry roads will have to wait. It is doubtful if the United States will ever go again into the business of road building within the States. But even one million Grangers will hardly induce it to start at it now.

The energetic States are building their own improved roads, and that is the sure way to get them. They cost a good deal of money, but so do most things that are very much worth having. In the process of getting them probably a good deal of money is wasted or misapplied, but that is characteristic of most public work. New Jersey has made admirable progress in road building with little fuss and little waste. Massachusetts makes a good showing. New York and Pennsylvania have been very liberal in appropriations for good roads, but are not yet in the full enjoyment of them. These and other States which are willing to build their own roads at their own expense will be enjoying the benefit of improved highways, while the States that look to Congress and do nothing for themselves will continue to endure the deep mud and the suffocating dust of the dirt road of primitive civilization."

How the Standard Oil Co. Evades the Law.

To the January American Magazine Ida M. Tarbell contributes a remarkable article on "Roosevelt vs. Rockefeller." In it she shows how the Standard Oil Company is to-day evading the law in a curious and most interesting way. The story is one of the best Standard Oil stories ever told. Here it is:

"The law making the pipe line a common carrier was designed to open oil

transportation to the public from the Indian Territory to the Atlantic seaboard. Now this trunk line was made up like the railroad running between these points of various corporations. This being the case, it was difficult to see how they could evade the Federal regulations declaring interstate pipes common carriers.

"It was left to a learned counsel of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. John G. Milburn, to find a way. Mr. Milburn advised the Standard Oil Company to readjust the ownership of its lines, so that each company would own no pipe-line outside of the state in which it was incorporated; that is, each pipe line stopped at the state line.

"In the summer of 1906, when it became certain that the pipe line section of the Hepburn Bill would pass, Mr. Milburn advised his clients that henceforth they should pump no more oil across state lines. But how were they to get around it? Easily. Erect on the Pennsylvania border at the point where the oil had been pumped into New Jersey receiving tanks. On the other side of the line erect a pumping station. The oil goes into a tank in Pennsylvania, owned by one company, it is pumped out in New Jersey by a pump owned by another company. It is not pumped over the line! Now you see it and now you don't!

"These outfits for putting oil on one side of a state line and taking it out on the other are actually in operation to-day at Fawn Grove, between Pennsylvania and Maryland; Centerville, between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and Unionville, between New York and New Jersey. Imagine the railroad lines of each company stopped at the state border! Imagine all freight and passenger cars unloaded at the New Jersey line, New Jersey claiming that in her territory the railroad was private property and could be operated to suit the owner, and the New Jersey railroads refusing to carry freight which they did not own!

This is a truthful illustration of the little arrangement the learned counsel of the Standard Oil Company has worked out to evade the Federal law governing pipe lines. And they tell us when Mr. Roosevelt objects to their methods that he is 'attacking the nation's industrial and mercantile life. It really looks as if the shoe were on the other foot.'

When to go Home.

From the Bluffton, Ind., Banner: "When tired out, go home. When you want consolation, go home. When you want fun, go home."

Show others that you have reformed, go home and let your family get acquainted with the fact. When you want to show yourself your best go home and do your act there. When you feel like being extra liberal go home and practice on your wife and children first. When you want to show extra brilliancy go home and light up the whole household. To which we would add, when you have a bad cold go home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and a quick cure is certain. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Interstate Liquor Selling.

If the prohibitive or restrictive laws of any State are to be effectively permitted to sell within the State free from such restrictions. This is the trouble with the State prohibition laws. They operate on the liquor sold and manufactured within the State, but have proved ineffective to keep outside liquor from being imported and sold within the State in the original package.

In 1890 Congress enacted that the liquor laws of each State should become operative on liquors imported into that State within the State. By this law Congress attempted to surrender to the State the right to legislate as to liquor imported into the State while it was still the subject of interstate commerce, and which, except for the surrender, would be exempt from State control. This act was not passed, first by the House, then by the Senate, in delirium, as Senator Bailey said, but was a Senate bill, drafted long and earnestly and well considered before it was passed. But the Supreme Court decided that "arrival" in a State means when the goods reach the consignee, and the effect of this decision is according to Senator Tillman, speaking from the experience of South Carolina, as to turn loose outside liquor dealers to sell liquor in original packages ad libitum in conflict with the laws of the State.

The problem is to prevent original packages from traveling around the prohibition State until it finds a consignee who can receive it in spite of the law. Senator Tillman wants this done, and he finds himself accused of trying to instruct the States as to their duty. Senator Knox, in a few clear phrases, showed that the Supreme Court had decided that Congress could surrender its power over interstate commerce so that State police power should apply to it, and that it is necessary to remove the difficulty created by Supreme Court interpretation of the Wilson act is to add the words "arrival within the border of a State."

Whether a State shall prefer a policy of unrestricted liquor selling, high license or prohibition, it will be admitted by all that it should be allowed to have its own way in its domestic regulations. The bill which Senator Knox helped Senator Tillman get into motion does this, and carries out the intent of the Wilson act, but it does not make the same guess at the meaning of the word "arrival" that the Supreme Court did. The new bill fits into the Supreme Court decision and makes the law in harmony with it. If enacted and enforced it will prevent the importation and sale of liquor in a prohibition State.—Phila. Press.

Just a little Cascasweet is all that is necessary to give your baby when it is cross and peevish. Cascasweet contains no opiates nor harmful drugs and is highly recommended by mothers everywhere. Conforms to the National Pure Food Law. Sold by J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The West's Finances.

In the vaults of the Western banks are securities based on the things people must eat and use, on the contents of cold-storage buildings and of warehouses that will soon be needed. As these goods are purchased they will be paid for, and the banks will get their money. Bright skies and commercial activity should come where such conditions exist. So long as the sun shines and the rain falls on the fertile acres of the West, financial distress cannot long continue.

A large portion of the past season's produce is yet in the bin or remains unharvested in the field. It is not such a crop as that of 1906, but with the higher prices prevailing in October it was estimated to be worth more money. The farmers, looking at this and considering the newly planted wheat which is going into the winter in excellent condition throughout the Southwest, are unable to find cause for pessimism.

It is perhaps not a bad thing for the

## Why Refer to Doctors

Because we make medicines for them. We tell them all about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. They trust it. Then you can afford to trust it. Ask your own doctor.

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

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.  
Solely for the purpose of curing  
SARSAPARILLA.  
PILLS.  
HAIR VIGOR.

"I have a secret! I will publish a formula of all our medicines."

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

West to have been awakened out of its sectional self-sufficiency and to have it brought home sharply that this nation is one in business and finance, as it is in political organization. When normal conditions are restored, there ought to be accepted a broader and more helpful sympathy between East and West, a realization that will have a strong influence in the safer adjustment of national interests. The West has had a striking object lesson in national finance, sharing its revelation with the East, which perhaps underestimated its dependence on the nation's granary. Both should gain an experience not to be forgotten.

—From "The West's Financial Revelation," by Charles M. Harger, in the American Review of Reviews for December.

There is something about Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup that makes it different from others, as it causes a free yet gentle action of the bowels through which the cold is forced out of the system. At the same time it heals irritation and allays inflammation of the throat and lungs. It is pleasant to take. Children like it. Contains no opiates nor narcotics. Sold by J. McKellip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Christmas is Coming!

Now is the time to place your orders for  
Portraits and Frames

for Xmas presents. Come in and see our line of new Photographs. Our 8x10 Framed Photographs just the thing for presents. Photographs, all sizes, \$1.00 per dozen upwards. See our New Large Ping-Pongs. 24 for 25 Cents.

Photography of all kinds at very low prices on all work.

Extraordinary Holiday Offer.

This Coupon Worth \$1.00 To You! To every person presenting this advertisement and \$1.00 will enlarge from Photograph one 8x10 Grayton Portrait, or one sitting to those having no small pictures to enlarge from. Regular price, \$2.00, on the estate of.

JOS. C. RIDINGER, (Central Hotel) TANEYTOWN, MD. 11-19-07

FARMERS, Butchers, Merchants and others will please remember that we pay HIGHEST CASH PRICES for

BEEF HIDES

Prompt Returns. Quotations promptly furnished.

Geo. K. Birely & Sons

Tanners and Carriers, FREDERICK, MD.

Have good lot of Sole and Harness Leather on hand. 14-41

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

DANIEL D. HESSON, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of June, 1908, or they will be forever barred by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1907.

JOHN D. HESSON, Administrator

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.

WHEN YOU OWN A POLICY IN THE HOME

Insurance Co., of N. Y.

You own the very best Fire Insurance to be had. THE HOME is the largest Company in the United States, having assets of over Twenty Millions, and Surplus to Policy holders of over Ten Millions.

THE HOME wants good property, owned by good people—especially residences and town property. Its Policies, both FIRE or STORM, are unsurpassed.

P. B. ENGLAR, Agent, Taneytown, Md.

Patronize

Advertisers in the RECORD

They Want

Your Business, and have confidence in their stocks to supply your needs.

READ, and Keep Posted.

## YOUNT'S

We Wish Everyone a Happy and Prosperous

NEW YEAR.

We extend to all, our thanks for your support during this

Year, and promise to serve your wants better in

1908

C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO., Taneytown, Md.

We don't have the

Earth,

But we do have some

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Come and see our assortment of—

Fine Stationery,

Christmas Cards,

Artistic Calendars,

Toilet Articles, Lamps,

and other things suitable for Christmas presents.

We have in stock Rev. K. M. Craig's book of poems, also a song composed by him.

Robt. S. McKinney, DRUGGIST, Taneytown, Md.

HOW ABOUT

Your HOLIDAY Shopping?

We have been thinking of your Holiday wants for months past, and have laid in the largest and most complete line of

HOLIDAY GOODS

that we have ever had, and we ask you to inspect our line early, as the goods we have are the best that could be secured. Quite a number can't be duplicated at the same price, and double at all, as the season is close at hand. You may be disappointed if you put off your buying until the last week.

Our Line of Silverware

is larger than ever, viz: Silver Tea Sets, 4 pieces; Knives and Forks, Butter Dishes, Sugar and Creams, Table and Teapots, Orange and Chocolate Spoons, Soup and Gravy Ladles, Berry Knives, Fork and Spoon Sets; Cake Dishes, Mugs, Sugar and Cream Sets.

Gold-plated Jewelry Boxes, Fancy Clocks.

Square and Circle Clocks, Alarm Clocks, 5 different kinds. Yases, China Pitchers, Albums, Ornaments of All Kinds.

China-ware of All Kinds.

Ask to see our line of Japanese Ware, which includes Berry Sets, Chocolate Sets, Cracker Jars, Hair Receivers, Cups and Saucers, etc.

LAMPS. LAMPS.

If you need a lamp, we have them; from \$2.00 to \$6.50.

Games and Toys.

Books, Games, Books, Dolls of all kinds, from 5c to \$2.00, with sleeping eyes and natural hair; Trains of Cars, Automobiles, Stoves, Iron Bases, Steam Engines, Air Guns, Sprinklers, Wash Sets, Wood Borens with glass, Sideboards, Tool Chests, Pianos, Drums, Hobby Horses, Wagons, Wheelbarrows.

Sets and Boxes.

Water Sets, Wine Sets, Berry Sets, Bureau Sets, Chocolate Sets, 4-piece China and Glass Sets, Manicure Sets, Smoking Sets, Shaving Sets, Carving Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.

Pictures and Frames.

We have a large assortment of Pictures and Picture Frames. Also Mirrors, which are gold-plated and very showy. With every purchase of One Dollar we will give a Calendar Plaque to each family free.

CANDIES. CANDIES

Get our prices on Christmas Candies and Oranges.

Make up your list of articles and call early, before the best articles are taken.

J. T. KOONTZ.

You Want Full Value

for Your Money

When Buying Flour.

You will certainly receive this if you confine your purchases to

White Dove

FLOUR.

Every sack guaranteed.

For sale by all Up-to-date Grocers.

Manufactured by—

J. H. Allender,

York Road, Md.

Fine Mill for Sale.

A Fine Mill situated on the Monocacy, known as the Stonestier mill, is for sale. This mill is in good condition, best of roller process machinery, with good trade, capacity 24 barrels. A concrete dam makes it a most desirable property, giving an abundance of water with good water power. A new saw mill, good house and stable, hog pen and other out-buildings. For terms apply to

GETTYSBURG WATER CO., 9-7-07

W. H. O'Neal, Pres.

## Hesson's Department Store.

A Happy New Year TO ALL.

We are now Invoicing, and getting rid of all Odds and Ends. Come in and look at Our Big

Bargains.

D. J. HESSON.

The Birnie Trust Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Total Assets, \$561,864.27

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

TOTAL DEPOSITS. TOTAL LOANS.

Feb. 9, 1904.....\$552,944.58. Feb. 9, 1904.....\$346,794.53.

Feb. 9, 1905.....356,266.52. Feb. 9, 1905.....363,190.84.

Feb. 9, 1906.....431,179.08. Feb. 9, 1906.....424,944.85.

Feb. 9, 1907.....473,300.01. Feb. 9, 1907.....479,167.13.

August 9, 1907.....509,355.91. August 9, 1907.....517,993.26.

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

We have Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, inside a Fire and



## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week  
Beginning Dec. 29, 1907.  
By REV. S. H. DOYLE.  
Topic.—Foreign missions. The coming  
triumph of the cross. How may we  
hasten it?—Isa. xl, 1-10.

In this part of the eleventh chapter  
of his prophetic Isaiah, foretells the  
advent and the character of the Lord  
Jesus Christ and prophesies the vic-  
torious spiritual restoration of Israel  
under Him and the coming of the  
gentiles also. His standard, which  
would mean the universal triumph of  
the cross. Centuries have passed into  
history since the great prophet spoke,  
but through all the years there has  
been an increasing fulfillment of his  
prediction, and never in the history of  
the world did the signs of the times  
indicate their complete fulfillment  
more than today. The coming triumph  
of the cross is assured. Those who are  
interested in hastening it are not en-  
gaged in a losing but a winning cause,  
and therefore should be the more zeal-  
ously consecrated to their work as re-  
lated to foreign missions. The world  
has been steeped in wickedness and  
in sin, but our God is a great God  
and in a day may turn the current of  
the other way and literally fulfill the  
scripture.

The indications of the coming tri-  
umph of the cross and its speedy com-  
ing are many and foretold.

Today the noise of battle.  
The next the victor's song.

1. The past triumph of the cross is an  
indication of its future triumph. When  
Christ ascended into heaven He left  
the care of the church in the hands of  
eleven men and a few other followers.  
He commanded them to preach the  
gospel "unto the uttermost parts of the  
earth." It seemed like an impossible  
task, yet yet within a century the  
Roman world knew of Christ. In  
three centuries a Christian emperor  
ruled in Rome. Since that time Chris-  
tianity has spread throughout Europe,  
America and to them to the great  
gentile nations of the world. It has  
met with persistent opposition. The  
blood of martyrs has been the seed of  
the church. Yet it has ever gone on  
"conquering and to conquer." Through  
the past only can we read of the future.  
What has been can be and will be  
and still greater things will be, for  
"God is marching on."

2. The advancement of the world in  
material conveniences indicates the  
coming triumph of Christianity. God  
directs all things, even great modern  
physical improvements. Missionaries  
of the cross only a few years ago re-  
quired great expense for traveling,  
months to cross the ocean, and days  
of walking from station to station.  
Fields, weeks and months for communi-  
cations with their co-laborers at home.  
But all has changed! Great ocean  
liners to carry them to the ocean;  
swift traveling steam trains to carry  
them from station to station; tele-  
graphs, telephones, oceanic cables and  
the wonderful Marconi system of  
telegraphy are being used and will be  
more frequently used in the future.  
The world is growing smaller every  
day, and God's hand is in every ad-  
vancement for the sooner coming tri-  
umph of the cross.

3. Another indication of the coming  
triumph of the cross is the increasing  
interest which laymen are taking in  
its advancement. The burden former-  
ly fell upon the women of the church  
and even the churches to great in-  
terest in the work, as evidenced by the  
laymen's movement recently formed  
and the increased gifts of our Christian  
rich men to the cause of missions.  
But all can help in bringing about  
the future triumph of the cross. Every  
dollar given to missions, every efficient  
prayer offered for the world's  
salvation, every soul saved, hastens by  
that much the coming of the Lord,  
when all men shall acknowledge Him  
to be the King of kings and Lord of  
lords.

BIBLE READINGS.  
Ps. li, 1-12; Is. li, 1-3; Jer. li, 7;  
Is. li, 1-12; Is. li, 1-3; Jer. li, 7;  
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Value of Pledges in India.  
Secretary Halliday of the Indian  
Union describes an address in which  
Sir Andrew Fraser, lieutenant govern-  
or of Bengal, highly commended Chris-  
tian Endeavor, and here is an extract  
from that very commendable speech:  
"I remember once when on our com-  
ing across a solitary Indian Christian  
man, I suppose, never saw a Christian  
missionary or minister from one year's  
postmaster in an out of the way vil-  
lage."

"I forgot how I came to know that  
he was a Christian. Perhaps he came  
to see me, or some one else may have  
told him of the little service we held in  
our tent. At any rate, I came to know  
about him and sent for him to have a  
talk. I found that he knew his Bible  
well, that every day he and his wife  
read the word of God together and  
prayed, and were sometimes joined by  
one or two of the villagers."

Complete Mastery by Christ.  
What Endeavorers need to know is  
not only earnestly pray for the com-  
plete mastery of themselves by Christ.  
The instrument may be a poor, mean  
one, but if swept by the touch of His  
kingly hand and enveloped in His  
dwelt every day by His divine pres-  
ence and the possibilities of experience  
and service will be great indeed.

The Tip.  
Water to absentminded customer.  
Who is departing—Ah, monsieur! You  
are not seeking of zee? The  
absentminded Customer—Tip? Oh,  
yes! Buy, buy! I check for place—  
Browning's Magazine.

An indolent man draws his breath,  
but does not live—Cicero.

A Boston schoolboy was tall,  
weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby.  
He didn't have a strong muscle in his  
entire body.

The physician who had attended  
the family for thirty years prescribed  
Scott's Emulsion.

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you  
would think he was apprenticed to a  
blacksmith.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XIII.—Fourth Quarter,  
For Dec. 29, 1907.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Comprehensive  
Quarterly Review—Golden Text, Ps.  
lv, 11.—Commentary Prepared by  
Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1907, by American Press Association.]  
Lesson XIII.—Joshua, Israel's new leader  
(Josh. i, 1-11). Golden Text, Josh. i, 5, "I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee." We should not fail at the begin-  
ning of this review to note the fourth  
member of the review of good things  
(verses 6, 7, 9, 18) because of the pres-  
ence of the Lord. Nothing can com-  
pare with this and His blessing.

Lesson XIV.—Israel enters the land of  
promise (Josh. iii, 5-17). Golden Text,  
Ps. cxi, 7, "And He led them forth by  
the right way, that they might go to a  
city of habitation." By the dividing of  
the Red sea they got clean away from  
Egypt, and in the dividing of Jordan  
they truly entered the land. One great  
truth typified a Jordan was the dying  
and rising again of Christ and every  
member of His body, and thus believ-  
ers enter their land of promise.

Lesson XV.—The capture of Jericho  
(Josh. vi, 1-20). Golden Text, Heb. xl,  
30, "By faith the walls of Jericho fell  
down after they were compassed about  
seven days." If you see a Jericho of  
any kind, God can overthrow it, and  
will if you will implicitly obey Him,  
but there must be the renunciation of  
the old life and the blood alone as set  
forth in the circumcision and passover  
of chapter v.

Lesson XVI.—Caleb's faithfulness re-  
warded (Josh. xiv, 6-15). Golden Text,  
Matt. xxv, 23, "Thou hast been faith-  
ful over a few things; I will make thee  
ruler over many things." For forty-  
five years living on a promise, God,  
with discouragement on every side, but  
kept by the power of God in health  
and perpetual youth, as strong at  
eighty-five as at forty—what an illu-  
stration of Isa. xl, 28-31.

Lesson XVII.—The cities of refuge (Josh.  
xx, 1-9). Golden Text, Ps. lxxi, 7, "My  
refuge is in God." These cities and  
names were wonderfully won by the  
typical of Christ, as seen in our lesson  
upon them. They were six out of the  
forty-eight cities were given to the  
Levites, who had no possessions like  
other tribes, for the Lord was their in-  
heritance (Josh. xiii, 14, 33; Num.  
xxxv, 6, 7). The cities were for the "not  
guilty," whereas the Lord Jesus is a  
ransom for sinners.

Lesson XVIII.—Joshua renewing the  
covenant with Israel (Josh. xxiv, 1-28).  
Golden Text, Josh. xxiv, 15, "Choose  
you this day whom ye will serve." The  
great things which ye will have done  
for the Lord, as seen in our lesson  
certainly lead us to serve Him in cer-  
tainty and in truth and put away from  
us all idols. If we cannot persuade  
others to do this, we can at least say,  
"I will serve the Lord (Josh. xxiv, 15).  
We will serve the Lord (Josh. xxiv, 15)."

Lesson XIX.—Gideon and his three  
hundred (Judg. vi, 9-23). Golden Text,  
Deut. xx, 22, "Ye shall not fear them,  
for the Lord your God He shall fight  
for you." When the Lord finds our  
weakness and weakness and nothingness  
yielded to Him He will in His own  
way and by His power glorify His  
name. The might and wisdom of man  
are only a hindrance to Him.

Lesson XX.—The world's temperance  
Sunday (Rom. xii, 1-23). Golden Text,  
verse 13, "Judge this rather, that no  
man put a stumbling block or an occa-  
sion to fall upon his brother's way." I  
would urge that in reviewing this les-  
son very much be made of the first  
verse, "Every one of us shall give ac-  
count of himself to God," the redeemed  
at the judgment of Christ and all  
who die in their sins at the great  
white throne. All the unsaved shall be  
at the latter, and religious chattering  
will be there beside drunkards.

Lesson XXI.—The death of Samson  
(Judg. xvi, 21-31). Golden Text, Ps.  
vi, 10, "Be strong in the Lord and in  
the power of His might." A Nazirite  
dedicated power, once humiliated  
and God disowned, what a sad pic-  
ture! Yet see the marvelous power of  
God in using such a one and in plac-  
ing him among the men of faith of  
Heb. xi. The possibility of time wast-  
ing and loss of life, and the burning up  
of our being ashamed, should be our  
desire earnestly to glorify God in all  
things and at all times.

Lesson XXII.—Ruth's wise choice (Ruth  
i, 1-22). Golden Text, Ruth i, 16, "Thy  
people shall be my people, and thy God  
my God." Compare the devotion of  
Ruth to David and of Elisha to Elijah  
and remember what it means to be a  
disciple (Matt. x, 37; Luke xiv, 26, 27).  
Ruth's devotion to her husband and  
to her God, and her willingness to  
be a disciple; they find it too costly.

Lesson XXIII.—The boy Samuel (1 Sam.  
iii, 1-21). Golden Text, 1 Sam. iii, 9,  
"Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth."  
A child who was an answer to  
prayer and whose whole life was an  
illustration of answered prayer, an  
obedient boy to whom God could tell  
His thoughts and purposes, whose ear  
He could get into, and who could not  
get the ear of his aged servant Eli, even  
a child may minister to the Lord ac-  
ceptably. Any one who is willing may.  
Lesson XXIV.—Christmas lesson and  
Samuel the upright child (Matt. ii,  
1-12; 1 Sam. vi, 1-13). Golden Text,  
Luke ii, 11, "For unto you is born this  
day in the city of David a Saviour,  
which is Christ the Lord." I Sam. vi, 3,  
"Prepare yourselves unto the Lord  
and serve Him only." The devotion of  
the wise man and the purpose of Israel  
in Samuel's day were to the same per-  
son—the babe of Bethlehem was the  
Lord God of Israel.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia.  
The best preventive for indigestion  
and dyspepsia in chicks and laying  
hens is one-quarter pound sulphate of  
iron and one-half ounce sulphuric acid  
dissolved in one gallon of hot water.  
Place in a stout jar and set away to  
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of this liquid to each quart of drinking  
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murder. He was taken to South-  
ampton for repair. Now the new bow  
which has been built for her is to be  
taken round from Belfast to South-  
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more complete.

Part of a Ship.  
Messrs. Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders  
of Belfast, Ireland, are soon to  
launch a new bow portion of the  
White Star liner Suevic, which is to  
be named the Lizard, on the Corn-  
wall coast. Two good-thirds of the  
amputation for repair. Now the new bow  
which has been built for her is to be  
taken round from Belfast to South-  
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more complete.

## AIRSHIP AHOY! WHAT IS YOUR CARGO?

When first the New Year came to town  
Appeared a baby boy  
In a basket, it a pair of wings  
And smiles of dimpled joy.

But growing fast, the next decade  
He wore a wig with curls  
And rode a fiery racing steed  
And courted all the girls.

He next arrived in coach and four,  
A squire in coat of blue  
And snowy stock and buckled shoes  
And neatly ribboned cue.

He next entered the street, and  
A fat man entered from the street,  
proached the bar with reluctant steps,  
then all of a sudden turned hurriedly  
and departed.

"Well, I'll be damned!" said Bartender  
John. "That the fourth fellow has  
done that this morning. What's it mean  
anyway?"

"You ought to know what it means,  
John," repeated the saloon keeper.  
"It's meaning is the cause of your sus-  
pension."

"Yes, John," the man resumed; "your  
suspension is caused by the New Year's  
swear off of that fellow and John  
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chaps like you—chaps with a bit put  
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tress without privation."

"All right, but," said John sulkily—  
"I ain't got nothing put by, and I  
think it's a shame that my poor wife  
and innocent babe have got to suffer  
at this joyous holiday season through  
the swear off of a lot of foolish,  
thoughtless men. It don't seem right  
just now."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

REBOLD HIS AIRPLANE IN FLIGHT.  
Still making progress with the times,  
Tall hat, tight waist and ruffled shirt,  
He made his bow again.

'Twas only one short year ago  
We heard a ruck and a  
In dust and smoke before we stopped  
A scarlet motor car.

Forth stepped a chauffeur clad in furs  
And, mid the mingled din  
Of horns and bells, invited us  
To take a twelvemonth's spin.

But now above the chimneys, behold,  
We listen in the night  
To hear the whirling fans that bear  
His aeroplane in flight!

—Mina Irving in New York Times.

"Ducking the Drunkard."  
In Horatio's "Ducking the drunk-  
ard" is a New Year's practice by the  
common people, and if no drunken man  
can be found a prisoner from the near-  
est jail is borrowed, then ducked.  
Once he is kicked and set at liberty.  
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## A DUTCH NEW YEAR.

The Barkeeper Complains of the Good  
Resolution Habit.

"John, I'll have to lay you off for the  
first two weeks of the new year. You,  
Harry, will have to lay off a week."  
The speaker, a lean man, stood in a  
splendid and spacious beer saloon, a  
place of polished mahogany, onyx col-  
umns, great mirrors and large paint-  
ings of beautiful women. Ropes and  
wreaths of evergreen twined about the  
pillars and the electric lights, and on the  
massive bar stood a bowl of free  
punch, for it was New Year's day.

"Yes, boys," said the lean man,  
"you'll have to go."  
"What for, boss?" asked the young-  
er of the two bartenders. Mechanic-  
ally with his wooden bar cloth he pol-  
ished the bar till it shone again, and  
anxiously he gazed in his employer's  
face.

"Why, John, you ought to know  
what for."  
The saloon keeper spoke impatiently.  
A fat man entered from the street, ap-  
proached the bar with reluctant steps,  
then all of a sudden turned hurriedly  
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Forth stepped a chauffeur clad in furs  
And, mid the mingled din  
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and a March hare would have  
seemed docile by comparison. Bill  
warmed up in due shape. The first  
outgoing batter came up and went  
down with three broken ribs from the  
first pitched ball. Bill waited until  
that one was repaired and bowled a  
leg of the next one. Then he bowed  
the breastbone of the third batter and  
hit the next one in the head, knocking  
him cold.

While he was warming up for the  
next one the marshal of the town pa-  
raded out, showed his big tin star and  
arrested Bill, charging him with  
murder. He was taken to South-  
ampton for repair. Now the new bow  
which has been built for her is to be  
taken round from Belfast to South-  
ampton and the ship is to be rendered  
more complete.

## OLD TIME HOSPITALITY IN THE MOHAWK VALLEY.

There was no day of the year so gen-  
erally, particularly and joyously cele-  
brated in the Mohawk valley by the  
early Dutch settlers and by their de-  
scendants as New Year's day, and when  
Jan and Barent met Bjertje and En-  
gels early on a bright, frosty New  
Year's morning the religious and some-  
what formal greeting was when put  
into English:

"I wish you a happy New Year.  
Long may you live. Much may you  
give and happy may you die and in-  
herit the kingdom of heaven by and  
by."

The preparations for the New Year's  
hospitalities were begun by the moth-  
ers and their daughters frequently as  
soon as the first frost and snow made  
appearance, for there was much to  
be done to be ready on the joyous  
day. New Year's cakes, rich and de-  
licious (some of the descendants of the  
early Dutch housekeepers make  
them now, using the same recipe and  
the same ancient distill and stamps that  
their great-grandmothers used), and  
about the size and shape of a man's  
hand and less than half as thick, were  
made by the bushel basketful—literally.

It was not unusual for the hos-  
pitable Dutch housewife to give from  
five to six hundred cakes to the chil-  
dren who called before the noon hour.  
The early rising by the boys and girls,  
which a proper observance of the day  
demanded, is come in our day by the  
early rising on the Fourth of July.

There was one old mansion in the  
Mohawk valley that was particularly  
notable for its hospitality (not only on  
New Year's day, but upon all occa-  
sions) and good times. It was stand-  
ing on the estate of Alex-  
ander Lindsey Glen and was named by  
him in 1659 Scotia in memory of the  
land of his birth. The children started  
from home to house lustily pounding  
with the great iron or brass knockers.  
The little ones shouted, "Happy New  
Year!" but the older ones  
restrained from so far giving them-  
selves away by leaving off the last  
three words. It was not at all an un-  
usual occurrence for three or four  
hundred cakes to be given to the boys  
and girls before breakfast from the  
Glen mansion.

Coming down to more recent days  
in the Mohawk valley, the custom of  
giving cakes was extended to the mil-  
lions of people. The yearling was pur-  
chased a new bushel basket to carry about  
on New Year's morning in his wagon  
a cake.

There is an old saying that in Eng-  
land the wife is the queen, in France  
the companion, in Germany the house-  
keeper, in Italy the slave.—London Out-  
look.

The symbol of woman in general is  
that of the Apocalypse on the forehead  
of which was written "Mystery."—Di-  
derot.

Is there any one with whom you con-  
verse less than with your wife?—Xen-  
ophon.

SHORT STORIES.  
The temper of fine edged surgical  
instruments is gradually destroyed by  
exposure to bright light.



