



THE CARROLL RECORD. (NON-PARTISAN.)

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All advertisements for 2nd and 3rd, pages must be in our office by 10 o'clock, and each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Vice-Presidential Nominations.

The way it appears now, if it was not for nominating a candidate for vice-president, neither party need hold a national convention this year. There may be a slip in Mr. Bryan's chances, owing to the two-thirds rule, but this probability is lessened because the opposition to him has not, with any degree of enthusiasm, either centered itself on one particular candidate, nor displayed very much back-bone as an opposition; rather, it is keeping in position to slip in quietly at the back door, if the expected happens.

Mr. Taft, on the other hand, stands in much better relation to his own party, his chief opposition being from "favored sons," rather than from any opposition because of political creed, and what little does appear is due solely to anti-Roosevelt sentiment, which finds its natural vent against Mr. Taft as the inheritor of the former's policies, though many who stand in this situation, feel, or rather hope, that Mr. Taft, as President, would be decidedly less radical than his predecessor.

Comparing the policies of Roosevelt and Bryan, there is found to be but little difference. The *Sun* places it this way: "Mr. Bryan differs from Mr. Roosevelt in some minor views, and still preaches States' rights while advocating means that make for centralization of power in the Federal Government. His policy of continual extension of the powers of the Government, which probably have been the result of Mr. Roosevelt's frankly avowed plan of centralizing overwhelming power in the Federal Government. If Mr. Roosevelt himself were candidate for re-election, Mr. Bryan might find it hard work explaining to the country wherein his policies differ from Mr. Roosevelt's enough to justify a change in administration. If Mr. Roosevelt's personal choice, Secretary Taft, is the nominee, and if the Roosevelt platform embodies the Roosevelt ideas, Mr. Bryan will have much the same task before him."

So far as the candidates are concerned, therefore, anti-Roosevelt elements, as well as anti-Roosevelt republicans, would be in somewhat of a quandary as to how to vote, with the chances somewhat in favor of Taft, for the reason that his views on many important public topics are unexpressed, and with the probability that, knowing the strong middle sentiment, he might temporize to meet it without weakening himself with the radical element of his party. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, has talked and written so much that he has practically "burned the bridges" behind him, and it will take a remarkably strong and carefully written platform to gain for him much of a conservative following from either party.

Returning to the first thought—the vice-presidency—it begins to look as though this part of both tickets may be used to strengthen the heads of both; certainly, the apparent success of the Presidential nominees, tending to bring into greater prominence the second place, and for these reasons the nominations are apt to be made with much more than usual care and political bearing.

Will Not "Leave Town."

The *Garrett Journal*, in its last issue, says that some of the citizens of Oakland who threatened to "leave town" in case the vote for bonds for water-works and a sewer system carried, have concluded to stay, notwithstanding the vote of 4 to 1 for the bond issue. Certainly they will stay—perhaps it would be all the better if they did not—for such threats never mean anything, except to influence voters for selfish, back-number ends.

There is just one thing which retards the development of good prosperous towns, and it is this "leave town" sort of talk. Public calamity—bankruptcy—cannot afford it—let good enough alone—taxes too high—it won't pay—and other arguments along these lines, have ruined the prosperity and future of thousands of desirably located towns, while other places displaying the opposite spirit have gone ahead and prospered, and to-day business centres of more than mere local standing.

We have yet to hear of anybody ruined from paying too much tax for any one purpose for which taxes are honestly levied and expended. The "calamity howler" is an ever-present evil, but he has no "horrible examples" with which to support his arguments, and notwithstanding this lack he consistently prescribes his calling. Such people ought to be colonized. One would think that they would fight shy of moving to town at all, but they seem to be smart enough to want to enjoy all present advantages, instituted before their time, or in spite of their efforts, and try to prevent any further developments which might add a few cents a year to their tax-rate. Fortunately, the younger element now growing up has a longer range of vision.

Keep Well Balanced.

A writer in a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Press*, presenting the following bit of simple wisdom which is well worth heeding, especially considering the denominational bickerings, which have been agitating religious bodies for the past few years. The "one right way" creed has not yet been discovered, and never will be, as it applies to all, and there is no sense in worrying over the question, as this writer pertinently says: "In these days of many kinds of opinions, ideas and religious beliefs, that are floating about, it is well to keep well balanced and follow the adage that keeps right in the middle of the road, neither turns to the right nor to the left, but keep in the middle of the road."

People are apt to become extremists, either one way or the other, which does damage to a good cause. If you possess your personal ideas and opinions do not attempt to force them upon others. Let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind. Never get into a condition where you will refuse to change your opinion, or to see advanced light upon any sub-

ject, for man is in a growing condition, able, if willing, to learn every day. If you cannot accept certain teachings, do not let it worry you for fear you are not doing right. Do not let anything oppress your mind.

There are many who will take certain truths, though they are true, and contentedly shut their eyes to them, when every teaching of God's word is important and must be considered carefully. If you have received more light than another rejoice, and be glad, but do not jump on your brother, because he cannot see as you do.

If the word of God is properly understood and obeyed it will keep you well balanced, and not become fanatical, or crazy, for it is the power of God to maintain a sound mind. Live the life that counts more than profession or many words."

The Common-sense Philosopher.

(Special to the RECORD.) Money and Marriage.

"The sum of all that makes a man happy consists in the well ordering of his wife. And she will, in discharge it, does require equality of years, of birth, of fortune. For beauty being poor, can truly mix with neither. And wealth, when there's such difference in years. And fair descent, must make the yoke uneasy."

—Mossinger.

Who will compute for us the sum of money that has gone to Europe during the last few years, with American girls, in trade for titles? We know that it is immense. We know, too, that in the main this power of wealth and beauty has purchased extremely poor specimens of men as husbands. If these "gentlemen of broken fortunes" were in America, it is certain that in many cases they could not earn an honest living. Yet they have what the world of snobs delights in—a title. Most of them have vices, and debts innumerable, and other things equally undesirable. But a title, you know, covers a multitude of sins.

For the American girl, be it said, is a beauty. She is likewise a conversationist. Then, too, she has plenty of dash and spirit, and invariably gives those those noblemen more pleasure in an hour than they ever knew in their lives before. Furthermore, she is rich—that is, all who marry noblemen are. But, unfortunately, now and again she lacks in common sense. For the titled paper, who marries her, marries her for her money, secures her dowry, squanders her into the divorce court, and drives her to the almshouse, or to the workhouse.

The fact of the matter seems to be that people to-day have largely lost sight of the moral side of marriage, and "go in" for good matches from a worldly point of view.

A principal cause of domestic infelicity is undoubtedly "the marriage of convenience." Such a marriage is usually both loveless and immoral. Of course, the divorce courts result only a very small portion of the unhappiness resulting from such mismatching. But thousands of homes are brightened by it. Many of these keep up an outward appearance of brightness and cheerfulness, though they are sad and dark within.

Now, it would be bad enough if this were all; but it isn't all. When there are children in these homes, they are more or less defective in heart qualities, and sad as they grow up without natural affection. For the most part, what they know of love is what they learn from novels, from love-lick poems, and from hearsay. Lacking in natural affection and deficient in an inborn sense of love, they neither respect nor value the love of others. Hence, many of them trifle with the affections of those who can and do love honestly and deeply, and thus in turn cause still more domestic infelicity and misery.

In most instances when marriage does not prove successful, the blame is laid upon either the husband or the wife, though sometimes upon both. People say: "He does not treat her properly;" or "She does not appreciate his love and kindness;" or, "Neither tries to do right."

All this may be true in given instances, but, still, there must have been a cause not only for the peculiar dispositions of these unhappy people, but also for their inability properly to judge beforehand of their own fitness to marry. For example—

The woman may have been interested merely in securing a home, or in finding a man upon whom she could rely for support, not having been taught that such marriages are out of accord with the Divine purpose, and therefore seldom fail to produce unhappiness, or—

The man may have been deficient in natural affection, without an inborn sense of love; and being unsexually and to love's way, may have chosen the woman because she was pretty and attractive, shrewy in company, and nearly up to the cold-blooded ideal of what he conceived his wife should be. Happiness, of course, in such a case would inevitably be out of the question.

It is different when both are at fault, and maybe not so bad. For then they are likely to fight it out in short order. But when a loving, affectionate, kind, and generous man, who places a low estimate on love and is full of selfishness, then comes sorrow and misery in continual streams. He can neither comprehend nor appreciate her love; she cannot understand his lack of affection and want of kindness. While she stands ready to sacrifice everything for his love, he coldly sacrifices her heart and her life to his convenience and self-consideration.

Nor does the result differ greatly when the condition is changed. A selfish and indifferent wife probably succeeds in alienating the affections of her husband sooner than he could alienate hers, but otherwise the misery and suffering are much the same in either case.

As a rule, husbands lose confidence in their wives very soon after discovering a want of proper affection and love. This naturally leads to further estrangement, and sometimes even to final abandonment. On the other hand, the coldness and indifference of a husband is certain to arouse suspicion in the mind of a wife and to kindle jealousies in her heart. These alone are able to drive peace and happiness from any home, and to blight incurably the hearts and lives of the children who may happen to be in it.

In all this that we have written there is not likely anything that is entirely new to you; but you may never have thought of the more remote, yet none the less potent, causes leading to the domestic infelicity which is only too apparent to-day, and which is deplored so greatly by all right-thinking people both in the Church at large and in good society. Possibly, too, it has never occurred to you that parents, teachers, preachers, and social leaders are much to blame in this matter. At any rate, think it over at your leisure and discuss it with your neighbors.

In view of the foregoing, then, it is

not of the utmost importance that men and women should understand each other thoroughly before marriage? Certainly they should be frank and free with each other in all that involves their happiness. Instead of spending all their time in swapping pet names and voicing love's sweet phrases they should discuss their prospects, express their likes and dislikes, and come to know their respective positions and temperaments before entering into "a world-without-end bargain."

Money enters rather too large a figure in social matters at present, especially in matrimonial alliances. The young man, contemplating marriage, asks: "How much is she worth?" rather than—what does she know, or what can she do? The young woman and her folks inquire: "How much money has he?" rather than—what is he worth in manhood, or in ability to make his way in the world? They don't seem to realize that very often men who have a lot of money are worthless and unfit to be the life-companions of self-respecting women.

A worthy young man and a sensible young woman need no money in particular to start life in. It is convenient pretensions home cooly, but more is not really essential where there is love, courage, and laudable ambition. This thought emphasized is beautifully expressed in James Whitcomb Riley's favorite poem, "Brave Love," a bit of fugitive verse whose author is unknown:

"He'd nothing but his violin. I'd nothing but my song. But we were wed when skies were blue And summer days were long. And when we rested by the hedge, The robins came and told How they had dared to woo and win When early spring was cold. We sometimes snored on dewberries, Or slept among the hay. But of the farmer's wives at eve Came out to hear us play The red tunes—the dear old tunes. We could not starve for long While my man had his violin, And I my sweet love song."

"The world was aye gone well with us. Old man since we were wed. Our homeless wandering down the lane— It long ago was done. But those who wait for gold or gear, For houses and for shine, Till youth's sweet spring grows brown and sore, And love and beauty fine, Will never know the joy of hearts That meet without a fear. When you had but your violin And I a song, my dear."

Will the Office Seek the Man?

It used to be no uncommon thing for a man who was spoken of for nomination for an office to express his desire that his friends not urge his name and men used to unhesitatingly announce that they were not in politics and did not want to get in, and even they refused to be a candidate or let their names be used. Such men meant every word of it, too, but their friends, looking to the public good, disregarded such wishes and forced the nomination on them.

In the old days there was such a thing as the office seeking the man. To-day men clamor for place and assiduously hunt office from that constable to President, it is hard for such men to conceive that it is possible that any man might prefer the quiet and routine of his present life to even the nomination for President. Besides this, those who are chasing over the country seeking the nomination are too ready to use such a man's modest statements against him.

We have no doubt of Judge Gray's real wishes, and he is, of course, not in politics, and would prefer to stay out of politics. But the country needs him and his party may call him to assume the burdens of the candidacy for President, and those who know him will not shrink the duty. The chances seem most favorable that wisdom will prevail at the Denver convention and that Judge Gray or some man of his kind will be selected as the standard bearer. If it be Judge Gray he will accept and will be elected. No one expects to see such a man chasing around after the nomination and no one is surprised at his declaration at Pittsburgh except those who see no impropriety in the office hunting methods of Taft and Bryan.—*Dever (Del.) Index.*

Good Words for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

People everywhere take pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. Edward Phillips of Barclay, Md., writes I wish to tell you that I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My little girl, Catherine, who is two years old has been taking this remedy whenever she had a cold since she was two months old. About a month ago I contracted a dreadful cold myself, but I was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was soon as well as ever. This remedy is for sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Postal Savings Banks.

The energy and enthusiasm Postmaster General Meyer is putting into the reform he has proposed for the Postal Department give promise that results will follow his agitation for postal savings banks. Mr. Meyer is an earnest believer in the postal savings bank as one of the surest and safest ways to stop the hoarding of money, and he gives interesting data in support of his conclusions. He argues that many thousands of people who are distrustful of banks would not hesitate to deposit their savings with the Government. This is especially true of immigrants who pour in by the hundreds of thousands annually, who accumulate millions upon millions of dollars and who board it until they send it abroad. These people are ignorant of our institutions, and are intrust their money to ordinary financial depositors. But they are accustomed to postal savings banks at home, and would fall naturally into the habit of depositing funds in them in this country.

To justify his theory, the Postmaster General cites some remarkable facts. Speaking of the 7,000,000 immigrants, who have come to the United States in the past ten years and of the immense sums they have transmitted home, Mr. Meyer shows that for the year ended June 30 the Postal Department alone transferred to European countries in the shape of money orders \$72,000,000. He continues:

Of that sum, \$10,980,519.61 went to Italy. For that country we issued 459,735 money orders, at an average of \$23 each. The other countries which participated in the flood of American money were Austria-Hungary, \$16,263,901; Great Britain, \$11,852,028, and Russia, \$7,250,333. I have caused it to be traced and find that a great percentage of it goes, not to the purchase of life's necessities, but to be placed in the postal savings banks of those countries. The thirty men and women of Europe come here and get our money and send it across the sea for safe-keeping.

When the fact is borne in mind that these millions sent abroad are but a comparatively small part of the total savings of immigrants, it seems very certain that any plan which can induce them to trust their money to preventing it from being sent into circulation would be most helpful in preventing financial stringency.—*Balt. News.*

My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair. But first of all, stop your hair from coming out. Save what you have. Ayer's Hair Vigor will not disappoint you. It feeds the hair-bulbs; makes weak hair strong.

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

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured by SASSAPARILLA PILLS, CHERRY PECTORAL.

Proverbs for Farmers.

"Farm economy" often means the spending of more money for some things. A garden is a body of land surrounded by a body of chickens anxious to explore it.

Post-up on the needs of your fences for summer—you may need to put a few posts up.

The father who sets a bad example will find an answer thereto in the conduct of his son.

If some men are as lazy as they dare be, the farmer may be said to be as busy as he dare be.

The farmer who carries produce to town always leaves the market better than he found it.

It is a poor farmer who will not work two ways—to the interest of his neighbor as well as his own.

Cleanliness in fence corners and around the corners of the house and yard is close to good farming.

If you know of anything you would like to see on the market that is not already there, raise and offer it.

"Book farming" is the art of putting down in an account book everything that comes and goes on the farm.

The farmer is ahead of the city man again, in that he is able to live the higher life on a lower expense.

There are farmers who would never have known that there was a panic if they had not read it in the papers.

The farmer is not interested in making an egg stand on its end as much as getting the egg to help both ends meet.

The world has a right to all the good things it can find on the farm as soon as the farmer is willing to part with them.

The farmer has a right in the air as high as his trees will grow, and a right in the earth as deep as his plow will go.

The right place for the right man is in the field most of the time, in the barnyard some of the time, and on the fence none of the time.

The farm is like a clock, which the farmer winds daily, hearing it strike every time he takes its products to market.—W. J. B., in *Home and Fireside.*

Distribution of the Bible

Last year the American Bible Society distributed 1,800,000 copies of Bibles, Testaments and Scripture portions. The British Bible Society also is very active in distributing the Scriptures, and the two organizations send the "Good Book" to every part of the world.

The Bible has been translated into about 100 different languages, and the American and British Societies thus provide for all parts of the world. That Mrs. Russell Sage has offered to contribute \$500,000 toward the permanent endowment fund of the American society.

Millions of people who do not read the Bible, or parts of it, are copied yearly for distribution from one end of the world to the other. The Bible is the best of all books from all points of view.—*Sun.*

When you think of indigestion think of Kodol, for it is without doubt the only preparation that completely digests all classes of food. And that is what you need when you have indigestion or stomach trouble—something that will act promptly but thoroughly, something that will get at the trouble and do the very work itself for the stomach by digesting the food that is before you. It is pleasant to take. It is sold by J. McKelip, Taneytown, Md.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Union Bridge, Md.

NO. 9066 CAPITAL, \$25,000 Daniel Wolfe, President. John Weaver, Vice Pres. Edw. F. Olmstead, Cashier.

The Gold Bonds of Deposit, issued by this Bank are safe as a Government Bond, and pay a Better Rate of Interest. There is no premium on them, and they sell below par. Non-residents find them desirable, as the interest coupons attached are payable to bearer, and may be cashed anywhere.

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Robt S. McKinney, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

YOUNT'S YOUNT'S Special Sale of Enameled Ware 250 Pieces.

This sale of Enameled Ware consists of Dish Pans, Berlin Kettles, Pic Plates, Saucepans and Covered Buckets.

Gray enameled on heavy steel base, will positively give satisfaction; the prices are exceptionally low—values are exactly as stated and every mark down is genuine as well as a generous reduction in price.

14-quart Seamless Dish Pan, Special Price, 25c. 10-inch Deep Pie Plates, Special Price, 6c.

17-quart Seamless Dish Pan, Special Price, 29c. 3-quart Saucepan, Special Price, 17c.

6-quart Berlin Kettles, Special Price, 29c. 3-quart Covered Buckets, Special Price, 17c.

10-quart Berlin Kettles, Special Price, 39c. 3-pint Covered Buckets, Special Price, 11c.

9-inch Deep Pie Plates, Special Price, 5c. 12-inch Wash Basins, Special Price, 19c.

C. Edgar Yount & Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

The Birnie Trust Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Total Assets, \$597,535.01 Note the Progress of this Bank in the last 5 Years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS. TOTAL LOANS. Feb. 9, 1904, \$352,944.58. Feb. 9, 1904, \$346,794.53.

Feb. 9, 1905, 356,206.52. Feb. 9, 1905, 333,190.84.

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

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

February 9, 1908, 539,502.95. February 9, 1908, 533,446.84.

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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, Mortgage Bonds, Stocks, Certificates, etc., which should be kept in a safe place—no person can afford to be without a box at this price.

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Koontz's Specials Popular Prices For APRIL.

10 and 12-in. Pudding Pan, 10c. 12-in. Basin, 10c. 9-in. Pie Plate, 5c. 10-in. Pie Plate, 7c. 5-qt. Coffee Pot, 5c. 10-qt. Buckets, 25c. 14-qt. Dish Pan, 25c.

This Graniteware is first-class and at reduced price. Our 5c and 10c Counters are well worth your calling to see.

Our Silverware for wedding presents, etc., is the finest in town, and at marked down prices, which will suit you.

We have the largest and best line of loose Garden Seeds in town. Early and Late Seed Potatoes. J. T. KOONTZ, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Littlestown Carriage Works. Repairing Promptly Done! Little Prices and All Work Guaranteed. LITTLESTOWN, PA., Opposite Depot.

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Use our Special Notice Column For Small Ads.

Hesson's Department Store.

Just Recently Returned from the City

With the Largest Assortment of Summer Dress Goods in the history of this Mammoth Store, consisting of all kinds of Silks, Batists, Waistings, India Linens and Lawns, at lower prices than past year.

Clothing. From the amount of Clothing we are selling, our styles and prices must be right.

Shoes and Slippers. For Men, Women and Children. All styles and prices—if you have not yet bought, come and see them.

Carpets and Matting. We are showing the largest line of all kinds of Carpets and Matting ever shown here, at prices to suit the times.

Linoleum and Oilcloth. We are selling Potter's Best Goods, at lower prices than last year. 5-1 Table Oilcloth [Potter's] at 12c.

SPECIAL. Ladies' Kid Gloves—in lead color only—the \$1.00 grade, at 50c., while this lot lasts.

MILLINERY. Beautiful Hats, Stylish Smart Millinery that would lend tone to any woman's appearance. Hats, large and small, in every possible shape and color, becomingly trimmed in flowers, feathers, wings, maline, ribbon and velvet, at popular prices.

D. J. HESSON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED FOUTZ'S HORSE & CATTLE POWDER A Standard for 50 Years.

Its Reliability and Purity are everywhere known, and its Efficiency for Conditioning and Curing Animals of Diseases has never been equaled. It cures Cholera, Cough, Influenza, Heaves, Hides Bound, Indigestion, Constipation, and all stomach troubles. It restores lost appetite, and assists in fattening and increases the quantity of milk and cream.

Foutz's Superior Poultry Food, 25c per pk. Foutz's Perfect Lice Powder, 25c. Foutz's Certain Worm Powder, 50c. Foutz's Certain Kolk Cure, 25c. Foutz's Liniment, 50c. Foutz's Healing Powder, for Gollars, Galls, etc., 25c. 21c. Beware of imitations which are now on the market!

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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 21 tons corn, 4 tons hay, 50.00 110.00

Cost of 1 ton of lime about 4

Prayer Meeting Topic for the Week Beginning May 17, 1908.

Topic—Behold a Christian Endeavorer at Home in School—1 Chron. xiii, 12-14; Isa. lvi, 15. (Union meeting with the juniors.)

In the subject of the home and the school we probably come more directly in touch with the lives of Endeavorers, especially the Junior Endeavorers, than in the discussion of any other practical topic.

The duties of their lives revolve very largely around the home life and the school life, and here their characters are being formed for their future contact with a larger world, where they will not be supervised by the prayers of parents and the instruction of teachers.

It is the formative period of life, and no period is more important for few characters change after they have been definitely formed.

1. Behold a Christian Endeavorer at Home. This subject needs to be discussed more than it usually is. In no place should our religion manifest itself to better advantage than in the home.

A real Christian home is the sweetest taste of heaven to be found upon earth. God in the home is one of its greatest blessings.

When the ark of God was in the household of Obed-edom, God blessed his house because he was there. In the home where God dwells the family altar is erected and the spirit of Christ prevails there the blessing of God abides in large measure.

2. Behold a Christian Endeavorer at School. It seems easier to accomplish yet it is always so? Are our lessons always prepared? Do we always show respect to our teachers? Do we never speak ill of our fellow pupils? Have we never cheated in daily recitations or in examinations by copying from a classmate or by using a help especially prepared for the assistance of those who are not honorable enough to use them?

Lesson VII.—Second Quarter, For May 17, 1908.

Text of the Lesson, John xviii, 1-27. Memory Verses, 2, 3—Golden Text, Matt. xvi, 22—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.) We have just this one lesson to cover all the events of that night from the time they left the Passover room until the next morning when He was led forth to be crucified.

There is a night like this in the history of the world, when the Son of God was treated worse than the vilest criminal by the creatures whom He had made and who depended on Him, or rather, were indebted to Him, for every breath they drew.

When they drew, comparing the accounts in the four gospels, we gather the following outline of events: The discourse being ended, and the prayer, they sang a hymn, probably some portion of Ps. cxlvi, which, while they sang, he fell on his face and worshipped.

3. Behold a Christian Endeavorer at Home. It is the formative period of life, and no period is more important for few characters change after they have been definitely formed.

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Britain's New Premier. Herbert H. Asquith, the new prime minister and first lord of the admiralty of Great Britain, has been chancellor of the exchequer in the Campbell-Bannerman cabinet since December, 1905.

When it was formed. During the illness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whom he succeeds, he has officiated as spokesman for the government.

The new premier is a Yorkshireman about fifty-six years old. He was a protégé of the late William E. Gladstone, whose attention was attracted to him by a speech he made at a dinner of the Ebury club a good many years ago.

Mr. Asquith is a man of strong likes and dislikes, one of his pet aversions being the house of lords. Whenever occasion arises he advocates its abolition.

An Expert on Manuscripts. Herbert Putnam is doing very well with the library of congress, and he never did a better thing for it than when he secured Worthington C. Ford as the head of the manuscript department.

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A Californian's Luck. "The luckiest day of my life was when I bought a ticket in the 'Booker T. Washington' lottery," writes Charles F. Bodman, Tracy, California.

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Vacation Companions. Let me warn those who are planning for a summer's recreation to choose their vacation friends with care, says Christine Terhune Herrick in the June Delinquent.

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Annual Address of Worthy Master Bachelier—Total Assets of the Organization Now Amount to \$102,921. In his address to the national grange at its opening session in Hartford, Conn., on Nov. 12 National Master N. J. Bachelier said that the membership of the grange throughout the country has made an increase of 8 per cent for the past year, which is larger than for over thirty years past.

The financial condition of the Order is good. The total assets of the national grange a year ago were \$94,671.94 and on Oct. 1, 1907, \$102,921.44, which is an increase of \$8,249.50.

Speaking of the importance of agriculture, the national master said that the whole total volume of the crops may be slightly less than the crops of 1906. The farm products of their original form or in the form of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses have overflowed the great granaries, clogged transportation facilities and brought gold from foreign countries.

On the subject of grange mutual life insurance the worthy master had this to say: "There is a great reserve fund of several years for some form of fraternal life insurance within the organization to cover the national field as local companies cover certain states. Sound, reliable, and well managed life insurance is what is wanted in the best of the cheapest price—no cheap life insurance, but good life insurance cheap."

Concerning the publication of the national grange paper the speaker remarked that the executive committee had made arrangements for the publication of a weekly journal on terms acceptable to the masters of the granges.

Of the denatured alcohol law, which took effect Jan. 1, 1907, the national master said that the comparatively small consumption of denatured alcohol in this country, there was no demand for it.

On federal aid for the improvement of public highways the speaker said that the grange had inaugurated a campaign for the improvement of highways for the purpose of objecting to the enactment of the act.

On trusts and the tariff it was remarked that the present tariff rates on articles produced by trusts are much higher than the tariff rates on articles produced by independent manufacturers.

On the parcels post question the national master remarked that the post reform had received a new impetus within the past few months, owing to the fact that it had a powerful advocate in the person of the new postmaster general, Mr. Meyer, who is a farmer and has all intents and purposes is the grange plan and who is using his influence to secure public interest in its support.

The initial number of the national grange organ was a very creditable one. J. W. DARROW.

The exemplification of the ritualistic degree was never better than this year. The new ritual was compiled by New Britain (Conn.) grange, and the second by a Berkshire (Conn.) team, the third by a ladies' degree team from Keene, N. H.; the fourth by a ladies' degree team from North Brookfield, Mass. The fifth and sixth degrees were presented by a Central Pomona degree team of Connecticut and the sixth by the officers of the Connecticut state grange.

INCUBATOR CHAT. A poor incubator is a temper tantrum. It is a habit for keeping a man up at night. Say your prayers often if you've bought a bargain. Some incubators improve on acquaintance; others are advertised improvements that do not improve a man's morals.

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Because it's clean. Because it's economical. Because it saves time. Because it gives best cooking results. Because its flame can be regulated instantly. Because it will not overheat your kitchen. Because it is better than the coal or wood stove. Because it is the perfected oil stove.

For other reasons see stove at your dealer's, or write our nearest agency. Made in three sizes and fully warranted.

The Rayo Lamp cannot be equaled for its bright and steady light, simple construction and absolute safety. Equipped with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickel-plated. An ornament to any room, whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Every lamp warranted. Write to our nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

UNIMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS. Reform Suggested to Save Time in State Grange Meetings. (Special Correspondence.) It costs money for the annual sessions of the state granges in the larger states. It has been estimated that the cost per day for the annual meeting of the New York state grange is about \$1000.

Another time consuming matter of business is the introduction of needless resolutions, and needless because of the Pomona granges of New York has recently adopted a resolution asking the state grange to have a special committee appointed at the next meeting whose duty it shall be to scrutinize resolutions before they are introduced.

DEGREE TEAMS. Some Points of Practical Value Concerning Their Formation. The ritual having been given us by the founders of the grange and its use prescribed by the constitution, it behooves us since "what is worth doing is worth doing well," to endeavor to make the use of the ritual as impressive as possible.

Bigger, Better and Broader. "For forty years the grange has been growing bigger and broader than ever before. It is made of those who are not going to be indifferent. In this year 1907 we are going to report the greatest, the broadest, and the most comprehensive growth, because we are going to achieve them," says W. N. Giles, secretary of New York state grange.

Home-made Shoe Rack. The accompanying sketch explains itself as to how a box can make his own shoe rack that can be placed on the wall in the clothes closet, says Popular Mechanics. Fig 1 shows the construction of the bottom to permit the shoe to be placed on it.

Potato Growing Contest. A novel grange contest took place at North Augusta, Me., this fall in potato raising between the brothers and sisters. Each one had been previously required to plant five hills of potatoes, care for them and dig them. The losing side was to furnish the soil for the contest.

Sound Doctrine Now and Then. The grange declaration of purpose was drawn up forty years ago, but these words which appear in it might have been written yesterday: "We are opposed to any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and roll them to their just profits. We are not enemies of capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies."

Kodol Digests What You Eat. Bottles only \$1.00. Size holding 2 1/2 oz. the trial. Prepared by E. C. DAWITT & CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For Sale by J. McKeelip, Drugist, Tarrytown, N.Y.

Rickets. Simply the visible sign that baby's tiny bones are not forming rapidly enough. Lack of nourishment is the cause. Scott's Emulsion nourishes baby's entire system. Stimulates and makes bone. Exactly what baby needs.

After Effects of the Grip. Dr. Clouston of Edinburgh said it seemed as if no disease of whose effects there was any correct record had such far-reaching evil effects as this, and among its sequelae he enumerated a depressing influence on the whole nervous energy, more particularly the neurasthenic conditions, premature senility, various forms of paralysis, neuralgic affections and a general incapacity for work.—Dundee Advertiser.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. There is probably no medicine made in this world that is so well known and so widely used as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all these ailments.

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