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NO. 14

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

Condensed Items of Interest from County, State and Our Exchanges.

Letter postage to Great Britain and Ireland is now two cents an ounce, the same as the domestic rate.

Rev. Martin Schweitzer took part in the exercises of his father's 40th anniversary at Swamp church, last Sunday.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Baust church will hold a special Maryland Day service, on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. All are invited to be present and enjoy the program.

Rev. A. P. Snader, New Windsor, Md., will begin preaching at Pfrontz's church, Pa., Saturday night, October 3rd., and continue every night until the Lovefeast on the 10th. and 11th.

Five young men, of Frederick, plead guilty, this week, before Justice Eckstein, to a charge of gambling at poker on a lot along Carroll creek, and were fined \$30.00 each. They were also held in their own recognizance for the action of the Grand Jury.

Finding her chickens scattered all over the place and apparently dying from some unknown disease, Miss Teresa Rice, of Rock Run, Md., secured a hatchet and was about to behead them to end their sufferings, when she noticed one revive. They recovered, one after another, when it was discovered that they were made drunk by spoiled tomatoes. Mrs. William Hines, of Coloma, Md., recently had a flock of ducks to remain drunk for three days from the same cause.

Douglas H. Hargett, 62 years old, former county clerk and one of the most prominent and best-known citizens of Frederick, died at the City Hospital of pneumonia after an illness of five days. Last Thursday he went as far as Washington with his wife, who visited her daughter. He returned home the same evening and was taken ill that night. The following day pneumonia developed and he was taken to the hospital. Almost from the start his case held out but little encouragement.

The Republican city and State leaders have issued a general call for contributions to the Republican fund. They say they "need the money," and that the campaign cannot be conducted properly unless it is forthcoming. Already a considerable amount has been expended in meetings, literature and for registration, and the activities of the coming five weeks promise to make the fight even more expensive than it has been. Hereafter, in national campaigns, the Republicans have generally been plentifully supplied with money, while the Democrats in Maryland have been hard-pushed to meet legitimate expenses. This time the shoe seems to be on the other foot.

Judge Dobler has handed down his decision in the test case of the State against Nicholas Reiter, who was prosecuted on the charge of selling condensed skimmed milk. This case came to trial early in September, and Mr. Reiter filed a special plea, to which the State demurred. The Court sustained the demurrer, and held that the sale of condensed skimmed milk is illegal. The law forbids the sale of condensed milk if any part of the cream has been removed by the manufacturer. The same law is now in existence in a number of other States. Several other indictments have been returned for violation of the same law, and the cases will be tried early in October.

On the registration books in Baltimore, now are 93,074 names, and two days, October 6 and 7, will remain on which those who failed to register on the preceding five days can do so. Of the total 78,899 are white and 14,175 are colored. The voters enrolled on the old book were 116,000, of whom 16,000 were colored. These voters were enrolled over a period of two years, so it would seem that 120,000 would be a fair registration for this year, especially as the police census shows a falling off in the number entitled to register in Baltimore. Both the Democrats and Republicans claim to have done well. The Republicans say they have gained on the Democrats, but the latter say they have held their own.

Opposed to Guaranteeing Bank Deposits

The American Bankers' Association, which is holding its sessions in Denver, Colo., passed resolutions strongly condemning Mr. Bryan's plank for guaranteeing bank deposits, as follows:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as any plan or scheme to make each of those banks responsible by taxation or assessment for the acts of one another or to connect them with the national banking system is economically unsound in principle, confiscatory in form and inimical to the best interest of depositors, stockholders and borrowers, it would discourage individual initiative, the best product of the American mind. It is a species of form of paternalism and socialism. It would tend to encourage speculation and an undue expansion of credit. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we enter the most solemn protest against enactment into law by States or the nation of any principles so subversive of sound economics and so revolutionary in character."

The postal savings bank idea was also opposed, the sentiment being that while the plan would not likely injure the savings banks of the country, it was unwise for the government to enter into banking business, and that there is no great demand nor necessity for it.

Death of Mr. A. H. Zollickoffer.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. A. H. Zollickoffer, at his home in Philadelphia, last Tuesday morning, was a great shock to his relatives and friends in Uniontown and Taneytown, and especially so because he was here on a visit last week, apparently in good health.

Mr. Zollickoffer was very well known in Taneytown. His first business connection here was as assistant cashier in the Birnie Trust Co., where he was very efficient and made many friends. Later, with his brother, Milton A., he built and operated a steam flouring mill, which unfortunately burned down after several years business. After closing up his affairs here he removed to Philadelphia and entered the counting room of John Wanamaker, where he continued until he embarked in the grocery and meat business, operating at the time of his death, several stores. He was an exceptionally popular business man and was equipped with intelligence and genius for a very wide range of work, far above the standard of the average.

He leaves a widow, who was Miss Ida Mehling, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Mehling, of Taneytown, and two daughters; also his mother, Mrs. Alfred Zollickoffer, and one sister, Mrs. Geo. H. Birnie, of Taneytown; and one brother, Mr. Milton A., of Uniontown. He was 41 years of age.

Funeral services were held at the home on Thursday evening, and interment was made this Friday morning, in Uniontown, the body having been taken there via Baltimore and New Windsor.

Death of Mrs. Sarah A. Fair.

Mrs. Sarah A. Fair, widow of the late Mr. John Fair, died suddenly at the home of her son, Mr. Wm. G. Fair, near Taneytown, on Wednesday evening, aged 78 years, 11 months. While Mrs. Fair had been in declining health for a number of years, she was as well as usual up to two hours before her death, which was due to heart disease. She was the only surviving member of the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Kuhns, of which there are numerous representatives in this section.

Mrs. Fair leaves the following children: Messrs. Milton, of Lake City, Iowa; John H., of Neosho, Mo.; Venalda K., of Alhena, Okla.; James A., near Baltimore; Theodore C., of Dillsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Laura Lentz, of York, Pa.; and William G., at home. Funeral services will be held at the Lutheran church, Taneytown, on Monday afternoon, meeting at the house at 1 o'clock. Interment in the Lutheran cemetery, preceding the services in the church.

Death of Rev. Dr. Simonton.

We add the following to the brief notice of the death of Rev. Dr. Wm. Simonton, given in our last issue.

He was born in Dauphin county, Pa., Sept. 12, 1820 and spent his minority on his father's farm. After a year's study in Newark Academy, Delaware, he entered Delaware college, from which he was graduated in 1846. In 1847 he entered Princeton seminary and completed the course in 1850. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Carlisle in 1849, and in 1850 took charge of the churches of Northumberland and Sunbury. He was ordained and installed over them as pastor in May, 1851. After a service of four years he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, where he labored for seven years. During this time the membership grew from 50 to 262, with corresponding increase in financial resources. During several years of this pastorate he was stated clerk and treasurer of the Presbytery and chairman of its standing committee on Presbyterial Home Missions.

His next pastorate was of the three churches of Emmitsburg, Piney Creek and Taneytown, Maryland, to which he ministered for seventeen years, when he resigned the care of the two last named, and continued the pastorate of the Emmitsburg church seven years longer. While serving these three churches, two new houses of worship were built, furnished, paid for and occupied.

The whole period of Dr. Simonton's public ministry extended from September, 1850, to October, 1897, when he retired to private life in Washington. The degree of D. D., was conferred by Delaware college in 1885.

Mr. Simonton was married May 23, 1855, at Danville, Pa., to Miss Helen Elizabeth Grier. Four daughters and two sons were born to them, namely: Mrs. Joseph Buffington, Pittsburg; Mrs. James Boyd Neal, missionary, now near the coast of China on her third return to that field; Mrs. E. A. Hancock, Philadelphia; Martha, of Washington, now on her way with the Neals to China for her health; Thomas Grier Simonton, M. D., Pittsburg, and William, who died in infancy.

He was a brother of the late Judge Simonton, who for many years presided over the Dauphin Co., Pa., courts, and of Prof. J. S. Simonton, Washington, Pa., professor emeritus of French and Literature in W. & J. College.

Dr. Simonton was a man of singularly pure and gentle spirit, deeply interested in his ministerial work, winning many warm friends wherever that work was carried on. Even in the feebleness of his later years his interest in the worship and work of the church was unflagging.

Church Notices.

There will be preaching in the Church of God in Uniontown, Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School at 9 a. m. Fritzellburg at 2:30 p. m.

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

Communion Services will be held in the Uniontown Lutheran church, as follows: Winters' church, Oct. 11, at 10 a. m.; Uniontown, Oct. 18 at 10 a. m.; Mt. Union, Oct. 25 at 10 a. m.; Baust church, Nov. 15, at 2:00 p. m. Preparatory services on the Saturday previous, at 2:30 p. m.

G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Harvest Home services at St. Paul's Reformed church, Union Bridge, at 10:30 a. m. Services at Ladiesburg, at 2:30 p. m.; Young People's Society at 7:30 p. m.

MARTIN SCHWEITZER, Pastor.

FAIRBANKS IN WESTMINSTER.

Politics Warming up in Maryland. Big Republican Meeting in Westminster, Oct. 9.

Chairman Thomas Parran, of the Republican State Central Committee, announced on Wednesday that Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, and United States Senator Julius Caesar Burrows, of Michigan, would speak in Maryland next week. Vice-President Fairbanks will speak at Westminster, October 9, while Senator Burrows will speak in Baltimore, either October 7, 8 or 9, according to which date is selected by the State leaders.

Mr. Robert Garrett, candidate for Congress in this district, and Hon. Wm. B. Baker, former representative, will also address the Westminster meeting.

The national committee will lend assistance to carry the State for the Republican nominees, and from now until November 3, some of the most prominent Republicans of the country will be on the Maryland list. Mr. Robert Garrett, candidate for Congress in the Second district, asked that a speaker of national prominence be assigned to his district, and it was upon his request that Mr. Fairbanks was asked to speak in Westminster. It is believed that Senator Burrows will speak in Congressman Pearce's district. If possible, efforts will be made to have Senator Burrows make several speeches in the State.

Vice-President Fairbanks has spoken in Baltimore several times in the past. It will be Senator Burrows' first speech in the State.

Mr. Garrett is unquestionably giving his opponent, Mr. Talbott, more than usual concern this year. He will gain many democratic votes through anti-saloon sentiment, which is distinctly opposed to Talbott, and will also receive the support of a class of democrats who want to get Talbott out of politics. Mr. Garrett is making a quiet but active, personal campaign and will thoroughly canvass the entire district before election day. Mr. Talbott, being an old campaigner, is not letting things go by default, and is circulating around where his presence will do the most good.

Zeigler-Harbaugh.

(For the Record.)
A very quiet and happy wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harbaugh, in Uniontown, Md., on Sunday, Sept. 27th., 1908 at 12 m., when Mr. Daniel Zeigler, Jr., of Hanover, Pa., and Miss Lula Myrtle Harbaugh, of Uniontown, were happily married.

The bride was gowned in white, the groom wore the conventional black. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. F. Murray, her pastor. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harbaugh, parents of the bride; Mrs. Amanda Slonaker, grandmother of the bride; Rev. L. F. Murray and wife, and Mrs. Thomas Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Zeigler will make their future home in Hanover, Pa.

State Sunday School Convention.

The State Sunday School Convention, at Baltimore, on Oct. 22nd and 23rd, will be preceded by a Workers' Institute at Harlem Ave., Christian Church, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 20 and 21. The Institute will open at 9:30 on Tuesday morning with a lecture by Rev. H. Frank Rall, Ph. D., on "The Master Teacher." Dr. Rall will also conduct a Bible Study Service on Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday morning and Wednesday afternoon. The Institute will be made peculiarly practical by a division into four separate sections under the leadership of Mrs. W. Eason Williams, Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, Mr. Preston Fiddis, and Dr. Milton H. Littlefield.

On Tuesday morning the sections will study "Organization and Equipment," and on Tuesday afternoon they will consider the problems of "The Beginners Program," "Primary Music and Pictures," "The Junior Program" and "Physical Geography Work in Colors." Tuesday evening the Institute will be resolved into model Beginners, Primary, Junior and Intermediate schools, exemplifying the ideal plan for conducting these departments.

Wednesday morning the sections will take up "Supplemental Lessons for Beginners," "Primary Supplemental Work," "Methods of Teaching and Color Work," and "Historical Geography Work." Wednesday afternoon promises to be particularly helpful through a study of problems that surround the Beginners, Primary, Junior and Intermediate Departments.

Miss Florence H. Darnell, of Philadelphia, will brighten each of the six sessions of the Institute with black board work in which she cannot be surpassed, and a lecture on "Sunday School Management" will be delivered each day by Dr. Chas. Roads, the well known General Secretary of the Maryland Sunday School Association. The lectures of Dr. Milton H. Littlefield, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Prof. E. F. Buchner, of Johns Hopkins University, will be helpful and instructive.

The specialists named, make up a strong corps of instructors, and each course is in the hands of a leader especially qualified to handle it. Dr. Buchner is an expert in Child Study, and Dr. Littlefield's ability to demonstrate the value of concrete Bible teaching will make the Institute richly helpful. Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, the International authority on Elementary Work, will conduct the Primary sessions of the Institute, and the work of Mrs. W. Eason Williams, Mr. Preston Fiddis and Dr. Chas. Roads are sufficient endorsement of their ability.

Those who are planning to attend should write for entertainment to Rev. J. P. Campbell, D. D., 316 N. Charles St., Baltimore, who promises to provide board and lodging at \$1.00 per day. The Sunday School Convention proper will open on Thursday morning, October 22, of which further information will be given in these columns.

Congressman Goulden's Nomination.

A good many Carroll county friends of Hon. Jos. A. Goulden have been wondering whether he will be renominated, and how matters political stand in his district. We are partly able to answer the questions, and next week will give the result of the nominating convention, which was held this Thursday night. There has been an effort made by the party "bosses" to turn down Mr. Goulden, but the outlook now is that he will be triumphantly nominated and elected.

The Bronx Star says: "For many years the borough has been fortunate in having as its representative the present Congressman Jos. A. Goulden. There were stifled whispers for a while that Col. Goulden would not be renominated, but none of the wise ones treated the rumors seriously. During the recent primary battle between Leader Morris and Park Commissioner Berry, in the 35th district, Congressman Goulden rendered valuable aid to Mr. Morris on the stump, and in consequence of Leader Morris' victory there has been no doubt about the renomination of Colonel Goulden. He is a resident of the 35th district, but stands high in the esteem of the other Democratic leaders of the borough, and it is probable that he will be accorded a unanimous renomination."

The Bronx Home News says: "This paper is taken into 30,000 Bronx HOMES every week, where its contents are read and discussed, and we feel that as long as our policy of independence and fair-play in politics lasts so long will we continue to retain the confidence of our readers. Knowing this we believe the people of the Bronx should be made acquainted with the fine record of one of the most industrious, most painstaking and most successful of our public officials—Congressman Jos. A. Goulden, who represents the Eighteenth Congressional District, which takes in this borough. We have been led to take up this subject by local political gossip which says Congressman Goulden is to be 'turned down' by the powers that be and that the office is to be given to Mr. John M. Haffen, a local brewer, whose only qualification is that he is the nephew of his uncle."

Congressman Goulden, on March 4th next year, will complete his third term as member for the Bronx in the House of Representatives in Washington. He is the most active and aggressive representative sent from Greater New York and has accomplished more for his district—secured more actual, tangible results than any other Congressman sent from this State."

Money in Growing Tobacco.

A Virginia tobacco planter, who was recently asked whether there is money in growing tobacco, said:

"Plenty of it when the planter can get from 10 to 15 cents a pound, as many of our people have lately done. Any energetic man in the Virginia tobacco belt can acquire a competency. Our folks have one failing; they do not exhibit enough of the driving spirit. A Pennsylvania man came down our way some years ago and bought what I verily believe was the poorest farm in the county, paying five dollars an acre for it. I heard him refuse \$100 an acre for the same place. As a rule he clears \$2,500 to \$3,000 each year on his tobacco crop alone, and also makes a handsome revenue raising cattle. But he goes to his fields every day of the year along with his hands and is up by daylight, while his wife and children are equally industrious."

Now, the native Virginian will not hustle like this man; he seems born to take things easy, and it goes against the grain with him to put on much steam in his agricultural work. This is the reason of the mass of our people have but little means. In some parts they will not even resort to modern methods of curing tobacco, whereby they could easily get a bigger price. Instead of being ambitious and up-to-date, they are content to farm just as their grandfathers did."

Gipsy Smith Raps Ritualism.

Gipsy Smith, the famous English Evangelist, who is at present stirring up Baltimore and expects to remain two weeks, gives his opinions, in an interview, on church spirit and ritualism, as follows:

"There are two cardinal sins in the church today. The first is that so many church members live below their ideal, and this leads to the second, which is indifference. You will notice that evangelistic campaigns get most of their energy and spirit from the men, while regular church attendance is confined largely to women. The church needs the stimulus of effort. I know a business man who, appealed to for church contributions, invariably asks: 'How many conversions have you had lately.' Unless the Church shows conversions he will not contribute a cent."

"The men want to go to church, but they want the spirit of evangelism. I preached 400 times in seven months to an aggregate of a million people, and a majority were men. Human beings made of stern stuff will not listen to milk-and-water. They want something to arouse them—something to employ their energies."

"The church was born in a special movement, and the perfunctory work of a church is not special, but routine. A church that has lost its power to convert has become a social club—nothing more. If I had my way, I'd do away with rituals and forms. Those who live on the forms of society and expect ritualistic provender in church I would take out of the church and work all over into evangelistic Christians of the type of the apostles. Form and rituals all work against enthusiasm and impulse. Take this impulse and enthusiasm out of religion and it is dead."

Next Tuesday, Oct. 6, is the last day, this year, for the registration of voters. Don't miss a vote for the President of the United States.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Democratic Treasurer Haskell Resigns under Pressure. Foraker Strikes Back.

Treasurer Haskell, of the Democratic National Committee, against whom Mr. Hearst and President Roosevelt made strong charges, last week, of being an agent of the Standard Oil Co., and who was defended by Mr. Bryan until it was found that the charges could no longer be ignored, resigned his connection with the campaign last Friday. He does not admit the truth of the charges, but resigns, as he says, so as not to embarrass the campaign, and not by request of Mr. Bryan.

Gen. T. C. Dupont, head of the Powder trust, and chairman of the Republican Speakers Committee, also resigned at the demand of President Roosevelt, as his connection with the campaign was a target for the democrats. Dupont's retirement may make Delaware a doubtful state.

Senator Foraker, who was repudiated by the republican organization last week, has issued a very lengthy statement in his own defense, practically defying Roosevelt, Taft and Hearst. The outcome of the Foraker-Haskell episodes is likely to stir further enlist the assistance of the Standard Oil Co., in the campaign for Mr. Bryan, and to stir up such a feeling of bitterness within party ranks and between Presidential candidates, as has not existed since the war. Foraker makes no denial of Standard Oil connections, but pleads full justification and no conspiracy on his part against the government.

Mr. Bryan, in an open letter to President Roosevelt, admits that he did not request Haskell's retirement, but defends him from condemnation until the charges can be substantiated in court. The President came back in a hot broadcast, criticizing Mr. Bryan for setting up a claim for "law honesty," in the face of such an array of charges.

As a result of the letter-writing between the two, the President may yet go on the stump in the campaign, as great pressure is being brought to bear on him to do so, especially from the western states. From the present outlook, hot politics, from first hands, will be the distinguishing feature of the campaign—a precedent breaker in that direction.

The actual campaign is now in full swing. Taft's tour embraces, this week, North Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado. Bryan was in Wisconsin and North Dakota, and is now in Nebraska. Mr. Sherman, because of ill health, confined his work for the week to six addresses in central Illinois. Mr. Kern's tour is in northern Ohio and Michigan, following which he goes to Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina. Governor Hughes has a trip which takes him to Michigan, Indiana and Maryland, and Senator Beveridge will be heard in Terre Haute, Ind., Chicago and Minneapolis, while lesser lights and Congressional candidates are busy everywhere.

Both candidates are drawing large crowds in the west, and both parties are claiming that their candidate draws best, consequently, drift of public sentiment on this account is difficult to estimate.

The Standard Oil Co. has published a statement admitting that a number of letters, and copies of letters, were stolen from their office several years ago, the sale of which had been offered to the Company and to various other parties. These are likely the Hearst letters about which there has been so much talk.

It is said that the campaign of personalities is to be continued by bringing charges against Geo. R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, for holding certain corporation relations, and this movement may be held off until late in the campaign.

It is beginning to be generally accepted opinion that the democrats will centre their efforts largely in New York for the balance of the campaign. The Middle West may be left to take care of itself. Bryan will be drafted into the really pivotal States of New York, Indiana and Maryland, according to present plans, for most of the time which he still has at his disposal.

Tammany, in New York, is said to be in first-class fighting trim, with lots of cash from race track gamblers and the saloons, as well as from other sources. The brunt of the battle will be against Hughes, but many think that unless the better class of public sentiment comes out strong for the Hughes, Mr. Taft may have a slim chance of carrying the state. The managers fully realize the importance of the situation.

Last Saturday night or Sunday the private office of Chairman Hitchcock, of the Republican national committee, was burglarized and a number of letters stolen, presumably for the purpose of securing campaign ammunition.

Pennsylvania Republicans have been called upon by the national leaders of the party to put forth most strenuous efforts to carry every close congressional district at the coming election. The Democrats are making a great canvass to carry the next house, and it behooves Republicans everywhere, according to reports received at the national committee headquarters in New York, to get to work to line up their voters for the party's nominees for national representatives.

More letters, the latter part of the week, from Haskell, Bryan and Hearst, on the Standard Oil letters, have fallen rather flat. The main facts have been given to the people—whether they will have any material effect on the campaign, nobody knows, and nobody cares to hear much more on the subject.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Bryan Club at Frederick last Tuesday night, President Maunsby delivered a ringing speech. A resolution was offered by Mr. Ritter that the Baltimore Sun be "thrown out of the club" and that the members be instructed to subscribe for the Philadelphia Record. The resolution was seconded and passed unanimously.

Senator Beasman not Present.

Stokesville, Md., Sept. 30.—Between 3000 and 4000 persons gathered in a large tent in front of the Methodist Episcopal Church here to-night to hear Mr. Wm. H. [Anderson], superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, take State Senator Johnnie Beasman to task in his home town for failing to vote for the Anti-Saloon League Local Option bill at the last session of the Legislature.

Mr. Anderson recently challenged Senator Beasman to appear in a joint debate, and before beginning his address Mr. Anderson asked from the platform: "Is Senator Beasman here? If so, I would be pleased to have him enter into a debate with me, or reply to what I say."

"He is not here," was the answer from the audience. Earlier in the evening it was learned that Senator Beasman was in Baltimore. He did not return while the meeting was in progress.

Mr. Anderson's audience seemed to be composed of persons in sympathy with him. If they were there as friends of Senator Beasman they did not give evidence of disapproval at Mr. Anderson's attack. He was given respectful attention throughout.

In leading up to his attack on Senator Beasman Mr. Anderson described the purpose of the Anti-Saloon League in general and its particular aims with regard to Maryland. Mr. Anderson gave an interesting account of his observations at Annapolis last winter, when the Local Option bill was pending, and described its defeat.

He then read from a letter which Senator Beasman wrote to him after he had criticized the Senator's actions in the Legislature. With particular emphasis he quoted this from the letter, making it plain that the sentence referred to Mr. Anderson: "If the people of this grand old State were acquainted with your unknown antecedents fewer pulpits and purses would be open to you."

Referring to the letter, Mr. Anderson said: "Unfortunately he has allowed himself to be carried too far. It is now up to Senator Beasman to drive me out of the State, or else stand convicted to the satisfaction of fair-minded people of being either a cheap bluffer or a weak tool of men who have used him as a mouthpiece for venting their spleen."

Mr. Anderson reviewed his own record and said that men had been sent out to look up his past, but had succeeded in finding nothing against him.

Mr. Anderson said that Senator Beasman promised before election to support the Anti-Saloon Local Option bill, but did not fulfill the promise.—Sun.

Christian Endeavor News.

(For the Record.)
The C. E. Society of the Presbyterian church, in New Windsor, re-opened its meetings after the summer vacation, on Sunday evening, Sept. 27th., with a Temperance Rally. Special music was rendered by the church choir and addresses were made by the president of the Carroll County Union, Dr. James E. Shreeve; by Chas. Ecker, Esq., of Baltimore, and by Dr. Fraser, pastor of the church. The County Temperance Sup't, Miss Myrtle Caple, was unable to be present, but sent greetings to the society. A large audience was present, and a commendable offering was received for missionary work. We trust that the enthusiasm shown may pervade all our meetings during the coming year.

The C. E. Society of Linwood Brethren church expects to hold a rally in the church at Linwood on the afternoon and evening of Sunday, Oct. 11th. The County President is preparing quite an interesting program for the occasion which I hope to publish next week. The members of the Linwood Society are putting forth every effort that the meeting may be a success, and earnestly desire that all delegates respond to our invitation to join with us in this our first attempt to "receive." Also, all friends and members from our nearby societies will be welcome. Lunch will be served at the church for all delegates or friends from a distance.

MRS. L. U. MESSLER.

Figuring on the Result.

Partly on the basis of the result in 1900, and allowing for reasonable possibilities, without considering a "landslide," the following table is at least a fair starting point for further figuring.

TAFT	Electoral vote	BRYAN	Electoral vote
California	11	Arkansas	11
Connecticut	7	Florida	9
Illinois	27	Georgia	13
Iowa	13	Kansas	10
Maine	6	Kentucky	13
Massachusetts	16	Louisiana	9
Michigan	14	Mississippi	10
Minnesota	11	Missouri	18
Nebraska	8	Nevada	3
New Jersey	12	North Carolina	12
New Hampshire	4	Ohio	21
New York	39	South Carolina	9
North Dakota	3	Tennessee	12
Ohio	23	Texas	18
Oregon	4	Virginia	12
Pennsylvania	34	Total	164
Rhode Island	4		
South Dakota	4		
Utah	3	DOUBTFUL STATES	
Vermont	4	Colorado	5
Washington	5	Delaware	3
Wisconsin	13	Indiana	15
Wyoming	3	Maryland	8
		Montana	3
		W. Virginia	7
Total	278	Total	41

As 242 votes will elect, even should all the above states classed as "doubtful" go for Bryan, he would still need 37 more. It is pretty clear that no reasonable scheme of figuring can elect Bryan without counting New York, while it is easily possible for Taft to win without it. Call at the Record office, get one of our special cards and figure to suit yourself.

The striking of a match to light a cigarette caused the death of Howard T. Smith, aged 18, last Saturday night, and destruction of a launch valued at \$1,500, the property of John T. Flood, proprietor of Flood's Park, near Baltimore, which Smith was running at the time of the accident. The lighted match set fire to the fumes from the gasoline used in the engine and young Smith leaped overboard to escape the flames and was drowned.

THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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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. All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd., 1908.

FORTUNATELY, Mr. Hearst has not yet demonstrated that either Taft or Bryan are in the employ of the Standard Oil Co., consequently it is highly probable that they will be able to finish the campaign without resigning.

NEITHER PARTY will regret the retirement from politics of Senator Foraker. He may have been above-board and honest—as politicians are reckoned—but the whole country is getting very tired of such rampant public men. Speaker Cannon is another that we might be able to struggle along without.

THE VOTERS who have been earning "honest dollars" at the election, other years, will likely find that "hard times" have struck Maryland in that line of business, thanks to an aroused public sentiment, in which Carroll county set the pace last year, and in which the RECORD had a hand. We will be very glad to have any violations of the law reported to this office.

THERE IS NO man in this whole country, in either party, who is boldly in the full light of public scrutiny, who stands the test better than Governor Hughes, of New York, and there is no man—not excepting any—whose public utterances are more clear-cut and dignified, nor which count for more with intelligent, honest thinkers. Public speakers like Gov. Hughes are getting to be a positive luxury and an appreciated relief.

THE UNUSUAL activity of the Methodist church, in various matters pertaining to politics, may be commendable, or otherwise, just as you look at it. As a rule, it is best for church people, as individuals, to take interest in politics, but not as a denomination. There is nothing in this world—not excepting everyday politics—as cruel and blind as religious denominations set against each other, or when in politics for selfish ends, or for the purpose of sustaining creedal differences. This country is big enough and free enough for all, but not big enough for religious persecution, directly or indirectly, through politics or otherwise.

Political Oil Stains.

Mr. Hearst, of New York, who has been very much of a figure in politics for the past five years, but who has not as yet made much of a success of it, has at least succeeded in making numerous commotions, through which the people have been given side-lights on the inner workings of the great game, especially with reference to New York City politics, and more recently, to the Standard Oil Co. There has been entirely too much said by Mr. Hearst for all of it to have been untrue, or guessed at, especially in view of the fact that others have published practically the same statements, but not during a Presidential campaign, nor with quite the same important bearing on political events.

It is not enough for Mr. Hearst's statements to be denied by the accused, and an investigation and trial demanded at once, as complete evidence that his charges are groundless. The novice in political and legal matters knows that such things cannot be accomplished in the short time intervening before the election. If it can be truthfully said that the charges are brought now for political effect, it can be equally truthfully said that the denials are for the same purpose, therefore, there remains the necessity for public discrimination and the weighing of conflicting testimony.

Taking the most liberal view of the whole matter—the charges against public men and parties for being in cahoot with the Standard Oil Co.—one must conclude that "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." The methods of this great corporation, and others of the same general class, are positively known to involve their participation in politics, for the sake of securing favorable legislation, and for preventing legislation which operates against their business through giving an open field and equal privileges to competition. Such concerns live and prosper on these two things—things which can be had only, by and through, politics and legislation. As a matter of course, their special friends and paid representatives get into Congress and our state legislatures, and they do not get there by chance, nor by

the uninfluenced wishes of the people. The "interests" put them there; and it is equally a matter of course that after a time this information "leaks," which surely calls for all sorts of side-stepping, explanations and denials, in order to try to fool the people into leaving them alone, and to try to impress the innocent public with the fact that those who expose them are hars and self-interested politicians. Perhaps the situation represents a falling out between rogues, but is just as apt to be true that the public is more receptive to such revelations when some great public event is at hand, as at present.

But, like all good movements, this "house cleaning" campaign may be overdone. Give a man a bad name, and the company he keeps is likely to be suspected along with him, and this is more or less applicable to our public men, many of whom, though perfectly innocent, can easily be made subjects of suspicion, especially at this critical point in National politics when "campaign lies" are likely to be the rule rather than the exception. It is not true that all of our prominent men are "tarred with the same stick" and the general public should be very cautious in forming their opinions.

Slandering Pensioners.

Every once in a while, some fellow whose loyalty to the union will not bear investigation, or whose prejudices are stronger than his good sense, will make unpleasant remarks against those who are receiving pensions on account of military service, in a weak attempt to create the impression that pensioners are government paupers, or at least, receive monthly payments to which they are not honestly entitled.

There may be many abuses in the pension system, and it is perhaps true that the government has been excessively liberal in its legislation, but these are not charges to be laid against individual beneficiaries, nor are they charges which can be laid against either party; in fact, what has been done for our old soldiers has apparently met with overwhelming popular approval, and this fact should shut the mouths of croakers.

The pension system has not been, as some think, a tremendous financial burden to our country. It has been a means of circulating many millions of dollars, each year, which in a business way have added immensely to the country's prosperity, which is but another way of saying that the government receives much of its money back, in indirect channels. Only the most narrow-minded, or unconverted unionists, can properly take the opposite view. Criticizing those who took up arms for the country, because of their being beneficiaries of a system of national gratitude and recognition, is a mighty small and dangerous business, without going more plainly into the subject.

How the States Have Voted.

Since 1868, but eight states have voted solidly and continuously for the same party, for President, as follows: Georgia, democratic; Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont, republican.

In 1868, Tennessee and Arkansas went republican, while Texas and Virginia had no vote; in 1868 and '72 Alabama, Florida and North Carolina went republican. Kentucky has been solidly democratic except in 1896 when the republicans secured one elector. Ohio has been solidly republican except in 1892 when the democrats secured one elector. Mississippi had no vote in 1868 and went republican in 1872. Oregon went democratic in 1868 and gave one democratic elector in 1892.

Wisconsin went democratic in 1892, and the same year Michigan had 5 democratic electors. Kansas was carried by the Populists in 1892 and in 1896 by Bryan. Illinois also went democratic in 1892 for the only time. Other states, not mentioned, were either not admitted into the union in 1868, or have changed their vote a number of times since.

Maryland went republican in 1896 and 1900, and in 1904 gave the republicans one elector—Bonaparte. California always elected republican electors, but in 1880, 1892 and 1896 divided its vote.

In 1892, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada were carried by the Populists.

The Issue of Morality.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Political morality is being developed into one of the biggest, if not the overshadowing, issue of the campaign.

This is not because there is any dearth of issues. On the contrary, they are so numerous that it is difficult to easily grade them in importance. But aside from the issues represented by the respective candidates and their platform, there is now a distinct issue of national morality developed by the disclosures made in the correspondence read and in various speeches on the stump within the past fortnight.

The character of this correspondence has attracted the deepest attention in Washington, not only on account of the prominence of the public men accused, but on account of the more important questions of national probity and honesty that are involved. President Roosevelt has let it be known to his closest advisers here that he regards the pivotal issue of the campaign now as one of national morality. He has let it be known that all who are brought under

the cloud of accusation should either absolutely establish their innocence or sever their connection with the campaign.

Following the elimination of Senator Foraker and the correspondence between the President and Mr. Bryan concerning the accusations made against Governor Haskell, there has now come the enforced resignation of Senator Dupont. While the formal announcement of his resignation was given out in New York and did not come until late in the afternoon it had been known in Washington all day that it was coming, and only a matter of hours before General Dupont would step down and out.

As soon as the President found that the Democrats were making capital out of the fact that Mr. Dupont was prominently identified with the work of the campaign, he decided to act, and the result was an admonition to Chairman Hitchcock. John W. Kern, democratic candidate for Vice-President, severely criticised the President in a speech at Baltimore, Wednesday night, for standing for the retention of General Dupont on the committee.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to Chairman Hitchcock, dictated early in the week, suggested the opinion that it was desirable that General Dupont retire. Impatient at the delay in putting his instructions into effect, the President allowed Secretary Loeb to state that the resignation of Dupont was expected.

Incidental to the retirement of Dupont comes the suggestion that Charles R. Sheldon, treasurer of the national committee, is also under fire from the Democrats because of his connection with large corporate interests. It was understood when William Nelson Cromwell brought the message from Cornelius N. Bliss, in New York, to William H. Taft, at Hot Springs, that Mr. Sheldon was the selection of President Roosevelt. There is no reason to think that Mr. Roosevelt has changed his mind as to the availability of Mr. Sheldon.—Sun.

U. S. Protecting Forests.

Nothing could better call the attention of thinking people to the necessity for the preservation of our natural resources than the great forest fires which have been so widely distributed throughout the country and have played such havoc this summer. It is doubtful if the losses for the year 1908 will ever be fully known, but a conservative estimate by Dr. W. J. McGee, Erosion Expert, United States Department of Agriculture, places the aggregate loss in all parts of the country during these months of conflagration at \$1,000,000 a day.

In nearly every instance, probably in every instance, these devastating fires might have been prevented if the various states had provided an adequate number of men to patrol the woods and arrest all such fires in their incipency, and if lumbermen and other users of the forest were careful to dispose of brush after logging so as to prevent the spread of fires.

Uncle Sam has had a lot of work to do on his National Forests in the fire-fighting line this year, but his work has shown good results. Exclusive of the salaries of forest officers, the work of putting down fires on the National Forests for the year has cost the government \$30,000. This means protecting approximately 168,000,000 acres. The value of the timber destroyed will not be known until the fire reports are made at the end of the year, though it is estimated that it will be larger than last year. But it will be insignificant when compared with the appalling fire losses outside of the National Forests on unprotected areas, or with the destruction which would have come to the timber in the National Forests had they not been protected.

These results have come through the increased efficiency of fire patrol and methods of fighting fire and through the co-operation of settlers and users of Forests who understand that the Forests are their property and that a loss from fire is a personal one. By posting fire notices and giving advice the Government has secured co-operation from the outside, which may be said to be as important an agency in reducing the loss from forest fires as is the perfection of machinery for fighting these fires.

After timber is cut, the regulations require brush to be compactly piled at a safe distance from living trees. Sometimes this brush is burned under direction of a Forest officer; but even if it is allowed to stand, no fire that starts finds fuel by which it can spread.

The National Forests are constantly patrolled by a picked force of rangers and guards. The present summer force of such rangers and guards, whose main duty is fire patrol, is 1,351 men; the average area that each is required to protect is 121,506 acres. It is fully understood that this area is altogether too large, and just as soon as funds are available to permit of the employment of a larger force of men the area will be reduced.

In order to provide rapid means of travel between the various parts of the National Forests and to facilitate the massing of large forces of men to fight fire, as well as to furnish vantage points from which the fires may be fought successfully, 160 miles of road and 3,300 miles of trail were built during the last fiscal year. In several cases firebreaks from 16 to 100 feet in width have been constructed from which all timber and inflammable material is removed, to

furnish obstacles to the spread of fire, or straight lines of defense in fighting the fire once started. Several miles of such fire-breaks now exist on the National Forests in southern California, where it is especially important that the forest cover on the watersheds of important irrigation streams be protected.

Telephone lines have been constructed connecting ranger stations with the headquarters of the Forest, in order that fires may be reported and promptly extinguished. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, 3,500 miles of telephone line were constructed in the National Forests.

Just as rapidly as possible, each National Forest is supplied with shovels, axes, and other tools, which are distributed over the Forests and cabins, and tool boxes are placed at points where there is the greatest danger of fire and where they can be easily reached by trail. Field glasses are also furnished, since their use in discovering small fires at a considerable distance has proved very helpful.

Upon the basis of the Forest Service experience on the National Forests on which the total administration per acre, including fire patrol, amounts to only one cent, the whole forest area of the United States could be protected from fire at a total cost of less than \$3,000,000. This would save an annual loss of \$20,000,000 for timber alone, to say nothing of the enormous loss of life, the loss to new tree growth, the loss of soil fertility, the damage to river courses and adjacent farm country, and the depreciation in forest wealth and land values. —Gov't Forest Service.

Had A Close Call.

Mrs. Ada L. Croom, the widely known proprietor of the Croom Hotel, Vaughn, Miss., says: "For several months I suffered with a severe cough, and consumption seemed to have its grip on me, when a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery. I began taking it, and three bottles affected a complete cure." The fame of this life saving cough and cold remedy, and lung and throat healer is world wide. Sold at R. S. McKinney's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Where Bullets Flew.

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., a veteran of the civil war, who lost a foot at Gettysburg, says: "The good Electric Bitters have done us worth more than five hundred dollars to me. I spent much money doctoring for a bad case of stomach trouble, to little purpose. I then tried Electric Bitters, and they cured me. I now take them as a tonic, and they keep me strong and well." 50c at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

The Road To Wealth.

"The thing that counts," said a man of independently large means accumulated by hard work, saving and wise investments, "is the first thousand dollars; when you've got that amount together you are beginning to get somewhere, and with that start you will want to keep on."

"The red ink interest entries that you see put down in your savings bank book twice a year will strike you very pleasantly indeed. As interest on your thousand dollars you'll get \$35 or \$40 in a year; your money has begun earning money for you."

"You get an income now and you'll want to add to it. You will leave that interest in the bank to be added to your principal, and now your interest will begin to draw interest, and to be sure you will keep right on adding to your principal too, and every six months you'll see those red figures growing bigger and bigger, pretty figures to contemplate, and you'll keep right along saving. But the thing that really counts is the first thousand dollars. Get that and you're all right. And you'll always be glad you saved it."

"For there really is nothing like financial independence, or like having at least some money laid by. Then if you want money you have got it. You don't have to go to friends to borrow and take the risk of being refused, the risk of being compelled to go without what you need. If you've got the money in the bank you can go there and get it. There might come a time when you would need money for your family or for yourself very much; it's a grand thing to have it where you can get it."

"There's nothing mean about being saving and accumulating money; on the contrary it is every man's duty to make himself financially independent. I don't mean at all that a man wants to set out to accumulate great wealth; there's no great fun in that, but what he does want to do is to get together enough to live on modestly."—N. Y. Sun.

Why Colds Are Dangerous.

Because you have contracted ordinary colds and recovered from them without treatment of any kind, do not for a moment imagine that colds are not dangerous. Everyone knows that pneumonia and chronic catarrh have their origin in a common cold. Consumption is not caused by a cold but the cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs that would not otherwise have found lodgment. It is the same with all infectious diseases. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough are much more likely to be contracted when the child has a cold. You will see from this that more real danger lurks in a cold than in any other of the common ailments. The easiest and quickest way to cure a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The many remarkable cures effected by this preparation have made it a staple article of trade over a large part of the world. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

Our Fall and Winter Opening will take place

Saturday, October 3rd.

See Our New Fall Designs.

Our new Fall Stock is now complete, and awaiting your inspection. The new models are very attractive, and are far superior to anything we have ever seen before. We would like your opinion of them. Now is the time to look over the new things while the stock is complete. We cordially invite you to come in at once and get the best selection.

Men's Suits up to \$16.50.

Shoes! Shoes!

Why is it that our Shoe business is increasing every day? We do not know, but would invite you to come and see our immense stock, latest styles, best quality and above all, right prices.

Bed Blankets.

250 pairs Bed Blankets in Gray, White, Red and Plaids, to be sold at 47c a pair and upwards.

Carpets, Linoleums and Oilcloth.

In this department we are well prepared to take care of your wants.

Underwear for Men, Women and Children in all sizes, prices right.

Our Millinery Department

will not be opened this season. All Feathers, Plumes and Flowers will be sold at a sacrifice.

Dress Goods Department.

Last but not least, the Dress Goods Department with the Ladies' Misses and Children's Coats. Our assortment of Ladies' Misses and Children's Coats far exceed anything shown here before, in all the different shades, and better goods for less money than last season. Ladies' Long Coats at \$3.50 to \$14.00.

D. J. HESSON.

OUR SEVENTEENTH

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE
The Birnie Trust Co.,
OF TANEYTOWN, MD.

At the close of business, Aug. 4, 1908

RESOURCES:

Bills Discounted	\$205,884.85
Cash	8,686.16
Overdrafts	664.51
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	16,275.00
Due from Banks	29,850.13
Bonds and Stocks	298,008.70
Cashiers and Brokers	50.00
Total	\$539,429.35

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	\$20,000.00
Surplus	20,000.00
Undivided Profits	18,437.34
Deposits	492,539.23
Due to Banks	8,455.81
Total	\$539,429.38

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss:

I, Geo. H. Birnie, Cashier of the above named Trust Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1908.

JOHN H. DIFFENDAL, J. P.
Correct Attest:
G. WALTER WILT,
EDW. E. REINDOLLAR,
M. A. KOONS, } Directors

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Now Is The Time

To make your Cider and
BOIL YOUR APPLE BUTTER

Having just installed our New Cookers, we are prepared to do first-class work for all who require the services of such a plant.

Operating Days--
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week.

For prompt service notify us by mail, or 'phone.

C. E. Myers & Co.,
Monocacy Mills,
C. S. P. Phone. Harney, Md.
8-15, 86

Our Special Notice Column.

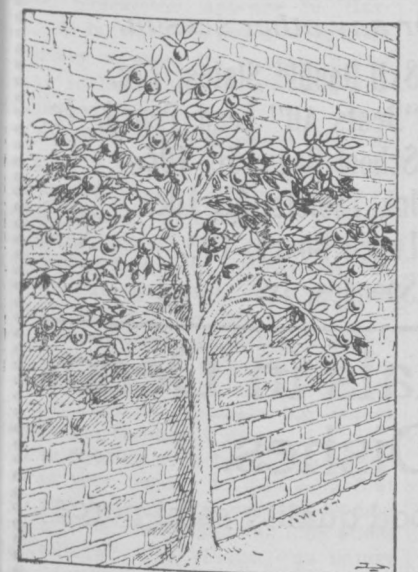
Is a clearing house for all sorts of surplus property, as well as for "Wants," articles "Lost" and "Found," and important notices in general. Even to those who do not patronize it, it is worth the cost of a year's subscription for the information it carries.

Farm and Garden

CAREFUL FRUIT GROWING.

The French Obtain Better Results Than the Americans.

"In this country," says a French visitor, "you just put things in the ground and let them grow more or less haphazard, as far as I can see. You have a soil so fertile that I suppose you can



PEACH TREE TRAINED ON WALL.

dispense with much that is necessary in our old country. But, all the same, I think the fruit might be benefited if you did some of the things that every French grower does. France is the country of detail, you know, and we think it pays in fruit growing just as it does in cooking.

"The fruits we pet and pamper most are the peach and the grape. The majority of peaches grown in this country would seem to a Frenchman to be distinctly of the second order—that is, in the language of his fruit culture, a peach 'de plein vent,' or one grown on trees in an orchard. Between peaches grown thus, 'open to the wind,' and those trained on trellises against walls the French make a sharp distinction.

"The trellis, or 'espalier,' peaches are the only ones that appear on a carefully regulated table and are universally cultivated. They always command a much higher price than the tree peach, and at Montreuil the fruit has been brought to such perfection that they habitually sell for from 40 to 80 cents apiece.

"Even more elaborate is the procedure with fine table grapes. Hothouse grapes are not highly in favor among French epicures, for they are held to lack the rich flavor of the fruit grown in the open. At the same time grapes are so much in demand as a table delicacy that it is desirable that their season should be prolonged as far as possible into the winter. The difficulty of this situation has been met by a system which, complicated as it is, is quite generally in use.

"The grapes are grown on trellises exposed to the sun and six or seven yards apart, like the peaches. When the clusters are ripe they are put with the stem and leaves in a sort of glass box or bottle, which is placed in a



DWARF PEACH TREE.

dark room. If the producer is growing for the market the bunches are looked at every day, for the slightest speck of imperfection will keep him from disposing of his stock to the best houses. "The same care in lesser degree runs through all the French grower does. In certain places, but only in a few, the apricot is treated with all the care shown to the peach. It is less profitable to grow, for it does not keep well except by an expensive process of coating it with wax. The trees, however, are kept very carefully pruned, and the production of each is limited.

"Growers can at once retard fruit and dwarf trees to such an extent that it is possible to purchase during the winter fruit actually growing on little trees small enough to be served, pot and all, on the table. Peaches thus grown (one on a tree only) cost about \$20 a piece, other things in proportion, and the fruit is sold usually not to French people, but to visitors with more money than discretion, who think it smart to imitate what they consider the luxury of our gay capital. "All this care of detail may seem absurd to you who have a country so large and so lavishly productive as America. Still, I think it is an open question whether even here, where 'time is money' so much more than it is in Europe, the expenditure of care and thought on some neglected details might not lead to the financial profit of some growers."

A SMALL PLACE.

Great Success of a Four Acre Farm Managed by a Woman.

Successful women farmers are no longer a novelty, numbers of them being found in all sections of the country. Possibly the smallest farm that has provided a living for its owner is carried on by Mrs. Jane C. Barrow of Connecticut. This energetic lady has succeeded in obtaining a living for herself and two children on the profits of a four acre farm, sending the children to school meanwhile.

The enterprise was started without capital seven years ago. Mrs. Barrow being forced to incur debt to pay for groceries and supplies until the farm returns began to come in. Bees, small fruits and poultry were the foundation. Only one acre of the four was suitable for planting, and this acre has really brought in most of the income by means of a system of intensive farming which is remarkable, to say the least. One-fourth of this one acre was devoted to poultry, and last year 2,000 ducks were raised and sold at a weight of four pounds each when between three and four months old. The feather crop alone amounted to 400 pounds.

On this acre of tillable land, besides the ducks, were 100 fowls, 24 turkeys, 60 pairs of pigeons and 75 stands of bees. Pigeons were a profitable specialty, about 400 pairs of squabs having been sold. Ducks, however, are considered more profitable than pigeons, and Mrs. Barrow thinks of disposing of the pigeons and increasing the duck area. The turkeys also pay well. The white variety is kept because the feathers are more valuable. The birds are sold during the holiday season and, being especially well fattened, bring the very highest prices. The bees are an excellent investment, and Mrs. Barrow considers the work pleasant and suitable for a woman. Bees pick up their living in the summer, but receive some extra feeding in winter.

Of course the large supplies of food needed for the poultry are not raised on the farm. They are bought outside at considerable expense. Mrs. Barrow hesitates to buy more land, having made such a success on a small area. She is firmly of the opinion that a common mistake made by women who take up farming is to begin on too large a scale.

THE NEGLECTED ELDERBERRY

It is Really a Wholesome and Delicious Fruit.

Of the wild fruits few are more delicious than elderberries. Our foremothers, who had to depend upon the wild fruits alone when the country was new, learned many arts that seem almost forgotten in these later days, and one of them was the use of elderberries. They gathered them, stemmed, washed and packed them in deep earthen jars until within three inches of the top and then filled the jar with Orleans molasses. The berries kept in this way, too, and made delicious pies through the long, bleak winter, when good things were scarce. Another way, which some of us remember, was to dry them in the sun, and this, too, gave many an appetizing dish that otherwise would have been forever lacking. Somehow the pioneer woman found her greatest joy in providing good things for her family. One wonders if the women of today who have "careers" know as much real happiness as did the pioneer women of fifty years ago. But elderberries still grow, and they are still good. Let the boys gather some and try an elderberry pie.

Make a rich crust and pinch it up high around the edge, so that the pie will not be, as some one said, "all fence and no pasture." Fill it with the clean berries, add a tablespoonful of good vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar into which a tablespoonful of flour has been stirred. Cover with a top crust and bind the edges together with a strip of cloth, or some of the rich juices will be lost sure. Bake forty minutes.

A delicious sauce can be made with apples and elderberry juice, or a jelly can be made in the same way. Cook apples and berries together, one part of berries to three or four of apples. Strain the juice and cook as any other jelly. Elderberry juice is a fine addition to grape juice, both because of flavor and medicinal qualities.

Potted Strawberries.

At this season of the year there are always a number of inquiries with regard to potted strawberry plants. The idea is that extra strong plants can be grown by plunging pots into the ground and setting the young plants into these while still attached to the mother plants. These potted nurslings are then transplanted to permanent beds in August or September and are expected to yield a crop the following year. Practically one year is thus saved in the production of a strawberry crop. The value of this method can be pretty accurately set forth in a dozen words. It is interesting play for amateur gardeners, but has no standing in commercial strawberry culture. It is never undertaken on a commercial scale. But in small gardens, where the fun of growing things is equal to the market price of the produce, fall planted potted strawberry plants may be cordially recommended. These facts account for the annual appearance of the potted plant fever in the amateur horticultural journals. The scheme is suited perfectly to those who have not yet progressed beyond the reading of such magazines. Unfortunately, however, these amateur horticultural periodicals very seldom warn their credulous readers that the idea is of no commercial value, and so from year to year, along with a small crop of strawberries, there flourishes a large crop of needless disappointment.

Heat

Where you want it—
When you want it—
No smoke—no smell—no trouble.

Often you want heat in a hurry in some room in the house the furnace does not reach. It's so easy to pick up and carry a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

to the room you want to heat—suitable for any room in the house. It has a real smokeless device absolutely preventing smoke or smell—turn the wick as high as you can or as low as you like—brass font holds 4 quarts of oil that gives out glowing heat for 9 hours. Finished in Japan and nickel—an ornament anywhere. Every heater warranted.

The Rayo Lamp

is the lamp for the student or reader. It gives a brilliant, steady light that makes study a pleasure. Made of brass, nickel plated and equipped with the latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. If you cannot obtain the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp from your dealer write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE Great Hagerstown FAIR and HORSE SHOW

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND.

Will be Greater Than Ever

13, 14, 15, 16, 1908.

SPECIAL TRAINS AND RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

For Information, Premium List, Etc., Apply to D. H. STALEY, Secretary, 9-19-3t J. W. STONEBRAKER, President.

Farmers, Wheat and Grass Growers STOP AND THINK

Before you Buy your Fall Supply of Fertilizer.

The Farmers' Fertilizer Co., of Union Bridge, Md., can show you on their floors everything used in their goods. Examine it before it is sacked. Find out all about it. Our sacks hold still for anything; we believe others' do the same. We are here for the benefit of the farmer.

Farm Implements, Fodder Twine, Pittsburgh Steel Fencing, Everything in season; Galvanized Iron Roofing a Specialty. COAL and WOOD. Once a customer, always one—so come.

Farmers' Fertilizer Co., of Union Bridge, Md., JOHN H. REPP, Sec'y-Treas'r.

Use these Old Established and Standard Remedies.

Foutz's Superior Poultry Food

Makes Hens Lay; keeps Chickens healthy. They like it. It is a concentrated Food as well, a tonic medicine and egg stimulant. Price 25c per package.

Foutz's Horse & Cattle Powder, 25c pkgs.
Foutz's Perfect Lice Powder, 25c pkgs.
Foutz's Certain Worm Powder, 50c pkgs.
Foutz's Certain Kolk Cure, 50c bottle.
Foutz's Liniment, 25c bottle.
Foutz's Healing Powder, for Gollars, Galls, etc., 25c pkgs.

For sale everywhere by dealers—

At Taneytown, Md. ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.

A Policy in The Home INSURANCE CO. of New York.

Is not a speculation, or an uncertainty, but the *real thing*. When you hold such a policy you have positive assurance that you have the *very best* to be had, backed by a financial standing and long business reputation for fairness, not exceeded by any Company in the World.

Fire and Storm

policies issued on all classes of desirable property, at rates which experience have tested to be as low as can be offered with safety.

P. B. ENGLAR, Agent, TANEYTOWN, MD.

HUMBLED THE PRINCESS.

Fall of a Dusky Beauty From the South Sea Islands.

One night John Sharp Williams, while a student at Heidelberg, Germany, was in attendance upon a swell function at which the guest of honor was a dark skinned princess alleged to hail from one of the south sea islands. This princess was magnificently bedecked and bejeweled, and her warm olive complexion, set off by a mass of black, kinky hair, full red lips, snow white teeth and black, sparkling eyes, made her the center of the function. The masculine-like Germans swarmed about her like bees around a honeysuckle vine, and even Dutch femininity could not discount the charm of her manner or the beauty of her person.

John Sharp was introduced, of course, and immediately upon obtaining a near view of the princess (?) his southern instincts rose to the surface and his southern blood began to boil. Watching his opportunity, he managed to get to the beauty's elbow. Then, reducing his voice to a low, but perfectly audible key, he sent into her startled ears this alarming query:

"Look here, nigger, where did you come from?"

Panic stricken and with all her self possession scattered, the alleged princess turned upon her interrogator as she heard the familiar intonation of the southerner and looked into his unrelenting face. Then she stammered: "Fum South Carolina, boss, but for de Lawd's sake don't tell it."

Whether John Sharp respected the pitiful plea of a southern negress in a faraway land and permitted her to continue her bold imposition upon the credulous Germans the story does not tell. But the fact remains that the "princess" realized that she was in the presence of one who, from intimate knowledge of her race, had divined her African origin, and she could only throw herself on his mercy.—Biloxi Herald.

THE BASTILLE.

Men and Methods in the Famous Old French Prison.

The Bastille as a prison was apparently better kept and cleaner than either Bicetre or the Chatelet, and imprisonment within its walls did not, it would seem, dishonor the prisoner or his family. A great many prisoners were charged as mad, and under this elastic term the violent maniac, the ambitious madman, the young spendthrift, the megalomaniac, the teacher for the philosopher's stone or the secret of perpetual motion—all these tiresome persons might be and were included.

How, then, did these prisoners live? In the underground cells or dungeons, as in the cells in the towers, the prisoners were on bread and water, as a rule. In the other rooms in the main building three meals were served a day, with drinkable wine—"vin potable." In certain cases, according to the quality and distinction of the prisoner, he might supplement the meager furniture of his prison and get a provision of books. Very favored persons were allowed their own servant if he would consent voluntarily to undergo confinement. Voltaire began to write the "Henriade" as prisoner in the Bastille; Abbe Morellet of the Encyclopedia speaks of the great fortress as the cradle of his fame, but we must remember that it was perhaps not advisable to say much about the Bastille when you were still living within its walls and that, as M. Mounin has reminded us, "the old Spartans offered sacrifices to fear." Prisoners, moreover, had to sign on their release an elaborate declaration by which they swore never to divulge, directly or indirectly, anything they might have learned as prisoners concerning the Bastille.—Mrs. Frederic Harrison in Nineteenth Century.

Valuable.

Parson—Young man, I'm surprised to see you fishing on the Sabbath. I shall certainly make it the subject of a sermon.

The Young Man—Waal, if it gives you an idea for a sermon maybe it's worth it!—New York Life.

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

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

1 ton of wheat worth \$	20.00
2 1/2 tons corn "	50.00
4 tons of hay "	40.00

Cost of 1 ton of lime about 4.00

This will leave as a profit to farmer \$106.00

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

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

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

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

MISSION OF GRANGE.

An Optimist on the Future of the Farmers.

Extract From an Eloquent Address by State Lecturer Dorsett of Pennsylvania on the American Farmer. What Has Been Accomplished.

Let us lift up the veil, and as we look down through the vista of the coming years we catch a glimpse of the American farmer of the future. As in days of yore we see him turn instinctively toward his own, the grange. There he learns that the true secret of his success lies in intelligent organization. He enters its portals and there is taught that if he would win success he must present the same solid front to the enemy that he did in the days of the rebellion. We see him go to the polls and vote, not as the party boss



E. B. DORSETT.

dictates, but as best protects the interests of his fellow farmers and the common good of humanity, placing principle above party affiliations. Quietly he gathers up the reins of government, which fell from his hands at the call of his country many years ago, and proceeds to drive. We see him so adjust the tax laws that every dollar, no matter in what invested, bears its just share of taxation. We see the national and state governments join hands with him in building and maintaining public roads, these roads being built according to specifications, with all graft eliminated, in a continuous line, connecting county with county, farm with town or city and not in a crazy patchwork. We see the parcels post established and well managed under the improved and extended rural delivery, a child of the grange. We see the citizen go to the polls and vote direct for the president and United States senators, thus preventing in a measure the illegal use of money in politics and making the individual responsible for the character of the man whom he assists in placing in office.

We look still further into the future and see thousands of beautiful farm homes, with well kept lawns, adorned with fragrant flowers, interspersed with trees and vines laden with luscious fruit, surrounded with contented flocks and herds and waving fields of golden grain. From each household there is floating in the breeze a silken banner upon which is inscribed in letters of gold these grand, sublime and beautiful mottoes of our Order: "Faith in God," "Charity For All Mankind" and "Fidelity Forever." Within these homes sit the father, mother and the children, with faces all aglow with intelligence, refinement and happiness, and there shall go forth from those homes many millions of bright, strong, stalwart young men and maidens, skilled and disciplined to meet and overcome the difficulties which they may encounter, and that this fair land of ours may raise up a people whose righteousness exalteth a nation and the grand mission of the grange is accomplished.

A Grange Fair Association.

What a grange can do to enhance the interest of agricultural affairs is well illustrated by the Union Grange Fair association of Plymouth, N. H. This organization has leased the Pemigewasset trotting park for seven years and will hold a fair there this year. The membership of the association comprises the granges of Grafton and Belknap counties. The association has good financial backing.

The Grange in Oregon.

At the last meeting of the state grange of Oregon \$2,500 was appropriated for the work of organization. One of the Pomona granges of that state set the movement on foot to have the State university and the Agricultural college under one board of regents.

New York State Grange.

The New York state grange will hold its next annual session at Little Falls, Herkimer county, February is the month of meeting, the latest date in the winter of any state grange meeting.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Latest Items of Local News Furnished by Our Regular Staff of Writers.

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

The Record office is connected with the C. & P. and United Telephone, from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Use telephone, at our expense, for important items on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

Frizellburg.

The severest storm of the summer passed through here, last Monday evening about 7 o'clock, but no serious damage resulted. Trees, fences, cornshocks, etc., were blown down. The cupola on Leonard Zile's barn, near Meadow Branch, was torn off. The uncut corn was leveled and badly tangled, making cutting now a very tedious piece of work.

The church of the Brethren will hold their regular service in the Chapel here, Sunday night, at 7:30 o'clock.

Owing to the inclement weather, on last Monday night, the Board of Hall Directors did not meet, as is the custom, but will do so this coming Monday night.

Mrs. Mollie Handley has a monster apple, of the Wolf River variety, on exhibition here, that measures 15 inches around and weighs 22 ounces.

William Arthur lost a horse, on Wednesday. Its condition was such that it necessitated killing.

The indications are that there will be many changes of residences here next spring.

One of our widowers was given a "fooler" last Sunday. He went to his neighbor for ice, with a sack. Not paying close attention to what was going on, a large stone was put in it. He shouldered what he thought was ice and took it home. On arriving there he remarked to his son that "this ice is heavier than usual." So they opened it and all enjoyed the joke.

The Christian Endeavor Society of Baust church will have special service on Sunday night, Oct. 4. Since that day has been set apart as "Maryland Day," the program for the occasion will be very appropriate and instructive. All come.

J. A. Haines and family entertained some young folks at their home, on Tuesday evening last. After several hours of enjoyment, watermelon, cake and soft drinks were served.

Mrs. George Harmon remembered her husband with a birthday surprise social, on Wednesday night, Sept. 30, at their pretty home near Fountain Valley. It was given in honor of his fifty-fourth milestone in life, and was a genuine surprise to him. The invited guests comprised mostly grangers, of which he is an ardent member. Most of them arrived late, but all were given a cordial reception. There was every evidence of it being a token of good will, and with united efforts the occasion resulted in a royal good time. An excellent supper was served, which consisted of good things too numerous to mention. On making their departure, the recipient was wished many more such birthdays.

Those present were George Harmon and wife, H. E. Koons, wife and son, Howard A. K. Myers and wife, Jacob Haines and wife, Charles Myers and wife, James Myers, Mrs. Annie Stoner, Leonard Zile and wife, Calvin Myerly and wife, Jesse Warner and family, John Brown and wife, Harry Rinehart and family, L. D. Mans and family, Noah Babylon and wife, Misses Lily LeFever, Cora Shuey, Mabel Myers, Hilda Haines, Maud and Julia Harmon; Messrs. Charles Null, John and Elwood Harmon and Paul Warehime.

Our baseball team will not play at Linwood, Saturday, as was intimated. There will be no more games played this season.

Mayberry.

Milton Bowman, wife and son, of Silver Run, spent last Sunday with Mrs. Bowman's brother, O. E. Dodder.

Wm. Carl, of near Taneytown, visited relatives in Mayberry, last Sunday.

Miss Mary Stultz, of Westminster, is visiting her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hesson.

Robert Carl, while rolling ground last week had the misfortune to slip off the roller, which passed over his leg, breaking it close to the ankle; at this writing he is a little better.

William Lawver and family of near Mt. Vernon, moved into their new home, recently purchased from Benjamin Fleagle, on last Thursday. Glad to have them with us.

On last Sunday Wm. Rodkey, wife and grand-daughter, Grace; Wesley Rodkey, wife and grand-daughter, Ruby, and Miss Maggie Harmon, all of Uniontown, were the guests of Jacob Rodkey's.

Mrs. Ellen Waltman received a stroke of paralysis on last Saturday, which left her very ill, but at this writing is a little better.

Preaching this Sunday evening, at 7.30, Sabbath School at 9.30 a. m.

York Road.

Chas. Igenfritz and wife, of York, Pa., are visiting their daughters, Mrs. William Miller and Mrs. E. C. Frock, of near this place.

Miss Adelle Dorsey, of Washington, spent a few days with her mother, who is much improved at this writing.

Miss Maggie Mehrling, accompanied by Miss Mary Reindollar, of Taneytown, are attending the W. C. T. U. Convention at Pocomoke City.

Joseph Bussard made a recent call on friends at this place.

Mrs. W. F. Cover, who for the past month has been confined to her room with hay fever, is able to be out again.

Elicie Frock and wife, who have been sick, are convalescing.

Keysville.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Zentz and family, of near Thurmont, visited Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Stoner, on last Sunday.

Mrs. Reuben Stoner is on the sick list.

Mrs. Nellie Dorn and son Carroll, and Miss Virginia Duttra, visited Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Newcomer, on Tuesday.

Mrs. George Dorn, is slowly improving.

Linwood.

Ray Englar and sister, Helen, and Miss Roop, of Westminster, enjoyed an auto trip to Laitensburg, Saturday and Sunday, visiting Miss Higgins, a school friend of the ladies.

Mrs. Maud Collins and daughter, Jessie, and Miss Jennie Hawn, returned to Chester, Pa., having spent several weeks with John Kooztz's family.

Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, near Unionville, entertained 14 of our young folks Saturday night. They were conveyed to their hospitable home in a 4-horse wagon, well laden with hay. (We suppose our neighbor had a good crop this year), driven by William Black, colored, with but a slight accident, they reached their homes much pleased with the evenings' enjoyment.

Miss Maud Kooztz is visiting friends at Medford.

Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Minnie Ruling, of Baltimore, spent a part of the week, with Mrs. H. Crumpacker.

Mrs. Ira Otto is visiting Misses Anna and Grace Warner, in the Monumental City.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Myers, of Tennessee, are visiting Mr. John A. Englar.

John Q. Senseney returned home Sunday, having spent several months with his daughter, Mrs. Hamilton.

Miss Alice Isaac's left for Harrisburg, this week, where she will be the guest of her brother. Miss Alice brought sunshine into many homes in our vicinity by her bright disposition, and sweet voice, she never seemed to tire when called upon to sing. We will gladly welcome her back when convenient for her to do so.

John Earnest, on the Philip Stouffer farm, met with quite an accident on Tuesday. His rubber block broke, causing his horses to run. He managed to check them after upsetting the wagon and demolishing Mr. Butlers fence, but was caught under the wheel and had his arm broken above the elbow.

Clear Ridge.

The friends of Samuel Fair kindly remembered his birthday; he received forty-one post cards, the first shower came from friends near home, while the second shower came from friends in Idaho and California.

Mrs. L. Basley, has returned to her home after visiting her sister, Mrs. John Bowers.

Samuel Fair and wife, spent Sunday with Lewis Myers and family, near Uniontown.

Mrs. Baltzell, of Thurmont, who spent two weeks with Mrs. Ada Palmer, is now visiting her daughter, Mrs. Howard Thomas, in Liberty.

Norman Fair and family, of Lovers Hollow, and Mrs. Fitz, of Waynesboro, Pa., were guests of Samuel Bare and sister, Miss Renice, of Elizabethtown, Sunday.

Henry Sittig's entertained ten strangers to dinner on Sunday.

The sweet potato crop on the Ridge is good.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Reindollar, of Fairfield, Pa., called to see their uncle, C. F. Reindollar.

John Ernest, tenant of Mrs. Phil Stouffer, while descending Linwood hill with his team, in the act of drawing the breaks he was thrown to the ground, and had his arm broken.

Mrs. Fitz, who has spent the month of September with her stepdaughter, Mrs. Gertrude Fair, has returned to her home in Waynesboro, Pa.

Uniontown.

Thomas Anders, wife and child, of Westminster, visited the family of Wm. Segafosse, on Sunday.

Miss Katherine Lynch, of Westminster, visited Burrier Cookson, the past week.

Miss Mary Baughman spent several days the past week at the home Mr. and Mrs. James Beacham, at Avondale.

Carroll Reindollar, wife and child, of Fairfield, visited Mrs. Alice Brough and Mr. Chas. Reindollar.

E. G. Cover, of Easton, is visiting friends in town.

Milton Zollickoff was called to Philadelphia, this week, by the sudden death of his brother, Howard.

Wm. Slonaker has moved into part of Mrs. Mary Hawn's house.

Alfred Zollickoff, of Western Maryland College, is at home for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haines, Nellie Haines and Thomas Haines, of Baltimore, were guests at Emanuel Forum's, last week.

Rev. and Mrs. K. Otis Spessard, of Mifflinburg, Pa., were visiting Dr. and Mrs. Luther Kemp, this week.

Ralph Mering, who has been spending the summer with his aunts, Misses Alexina and Clay Mering, left on Wednesday for his home in Pittsburg, Pa.

Pleasant Valley.

Rev. H. J. Macalister, our former pastor of Carroll Charge, but now of Newburg, Pa., was royally entertained on Friday at dinner, by Mr. and Mrs. Jos. P. Yingling, and at supper by Mr. and Mrs. Levi Myers. Mr. Macalister also filled our pulpit on Sunday morning, having delivered an eloquent address.

Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Martin, of Taneytown, visited their daughter, Mrs. John Myers, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Streiv entertained on Sunday, Mrs. John Duttrier, and two children, of near Taneytown, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Myers, of Pleasant Valley.

Miss Carrie Martin, of Taneytown, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Myers.

David Myerly has a cabbage head that weighs 17 1/2 pounds.

Mrs. Fannie Frock, Mrs. Harry Myers, Miss Bernetta Myers, have returned from their trip to Baltimore, very much pleased.

Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Divine service at 10 a. m.; Prayer-meeting in the evening.

Middleburg.

Rev. James McLaren, formerly pastor of Grace M. E. Church, Baltimore, will preach and administer the Sacrament at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sunday October 4th., 10.30 a. m.

E. O. Cash is in Baltimore, being treated by a specialist for stomach trouble.

Charles Delphey, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is slowly improving.

Mrs. George Delphey is very ill at present writing.

Harry Otto and family, of Denton, who have been visiting here the past month, returned home last Monday.

Mrs. Joseph McKinney and Mrs. Charles McKinney spent Thursday with Frank Nusbaum and family.

Detour.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Koons were visiting at Medford, on Sunday last.

Rev. and Mrs. T. J. Kolb are spending a few days in York, Pa.

Mrs. H. H. Boyer and Mrs. W. C. Miller were visitors at LeGore's Md., on Wednesday.

The first case of whooping cough came to town last week, it made for its victims, Mr. William Welty's children.

Mrs. Emma Powell and daughter, left for Frederick, Thursday.

We are sorry to announce, but on account of the lecture at Haugh's, Mt. Zion Lutheran church, on Oct. 11, there will not be preaching at the Old Stone church, on Oct. 11, but the 18th, instead.

Dr. R. R. Diller, left here, Wednesday, for Baltimore, to resume his study of medicine, at Maryland University.

Mr. William Eyer, of Philadelphia, was in our town one day this week, on business.

Don't forget our band excursion to Baltimore, on Oct. 24. This is the time to go.

Messrs. P. D. Koons, Jr., and Harry B. Fogle, visited at M. C. L., Union Bridge, on Sunday last.

Bark Hill.

Sunday School, Sunday afternoon at 1.30, preaching at 2.30 by Rev. Saxton. Miss Louise Garner, has been very sick the past week.

Jack Wilhelm, who had the misfortune of having his arm broken in two places, is doing as well as can be expected.

Clarence Scott and wife, of Baltimore, are visiting at Scraggy Maples.

Clarence Hooker and Walter Scott, of Baltimore, and Miss Freeman, of Westminster, spent Sunday with Mrs. Laura Hamilton.

Quite a severe thunder storm passed over our little village on Monday evening, doing a great deal of damage to some of the corn fields.

The L. H. M. Society which gave a free supper at Mrs. Bessie Jones' on Thursday evening, the 24th., proved to be quite a success.

Charlie Smith and daughter, of Williamsport, spent Sunday with Jack Wilhelm and family.

Claude Biddinger and wife, of Ladiesburg, spent Sunday with his cousin, Rex Biddinger and wife.

Rocky Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. John Snook, Mr. and Mrs. Elcie Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Black and son, visited Pen-Mar last Sunday.

Mrs. John Snook, is visiting friends in York, Pa.

Miss Edna Wantz, spent several days visiting Miss Florence Doble, in Graceham.

Marshall Wood is visiting his sister, Mrs. Franklin Valentine, in York, Pa.

The baseball game between Woodsboro and Rocky Ridge to have been played on the home grounds last Saturday did not materialize, as satisfactory arrangements could not be made.

Our best fishermen are not meeting with much success lately, they claim that the bass are scarce, that may be so, but we've heard fish stories before.

Mrs. Joseph Shriner is on the sick list. Jacob Miller who has been quite ill, is slowly improving.

Hemp A Profitable Crop.

The growing of hemp, which has proven very profitable where the soil is suitable, is worthy of investigation by our progressive farmers. The following, on the subject, is from a recent issue of the Gettysburg News:

"A year ago two patches of hemp were planted—one on the Shirk farm, owned by S. L. Johns, the other on the farm of Gitt and Delone, both in Conewago township. The result was a revelation to the officials of the U. S. Agricultural Department, who sent Lyster Dewey, of the department down there to conduct the experiment. Not only did the hemp rival the product of Kentucky in growth, but the quality was on the average superior. The owners of the farms were also encouraged by the remuneration from a crop which requires so little attention.

Mr. Johns was most enthusiastic over the hemp prospects and the latter part of June put out 19 acres in hemp seed—5 acres on the Lilly farm, 6 on the Shirk farm, 4 on the Weikert farm beyond Mr. Rock and 4 on the Palmer farm, adjoining the latter. The tall thin stalks are now ready for the mower, and the crop on the Lilly farm was cut Wednesday.

Mr. Dewey, the government expert, was again on hand, which shows the interest of the Agricultural Department in these experiments. He found this patch of hemp beyond all expectations—superior to the first crop of last year, and on the average superior to the product of the Blue Grass region. The stalks range from 6 feet to 11 feet in height.

After lying on the ground for a week the stalks will be gathered into shocks and remain exposed to the weather for a period of about 40 days, after which the stalks will be spread on the ground to undergo the process of "retting," which is the rotting of the core. The stalks are then put through a "breaker," which separates and cleans the fibre—leaving the hemp ready for delivery to the mill.

On each of the farms of Mr. Johns he has erected a combination tobacco and wagon shed in which the breaking of the hemp will be carried on the latter part of December or beginning of January. He has purchased the breaking machine which was sent there last year by direction of the Agricultural Department. This machine supplants the hand-breaking process still carried on in the South.

Mr. Johns will plant 40 acres in hemp next year. He is also experimenting with alfalfa and has several acres on the Lilly farm which is most promising."

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

Efficient and exceedingly agreeable. Prevents decay and sweetens the breath. Price 10 cents a bottle. Manufactured only by John McKellip, Taneytown, Md.

He Understood.

Hewitt—Do you understand where that fellow stood—the one who was just talking to us? Jewett—Sure; he was standing on my feet most of the time.—New York Press.

We are natural believers. Truth, or the connection between cause and effect, alone interests us.—Emerson

A WOMAN LINGUIST.

Miss Elizabeth Colton Speaks Six Languages Fluently.

Miss Elizabeth S. Colton, a New England girl, has just returned from India with the reputation of being the greatest woman linguist in the world.

Before going to India she was a student in the classes of the leading orientalists of the University of Berlin, and before that she learned all that Harvard and Yale had to give of instruction in the languages of the East.

Her early education was finished, modern languages being taken up as many tools in her musical education. But her family objected to her chosen career of a concert singer, and to console herself she took up the study of oriental languages.

Miss Colton first took up Semitic tongues and graduated with certificates from the American Institute of Sacred Literature in Hebrew, Arabic and Assyrian. Then for two years she read classical Arabic and Assyrian inscriptions with Professor Sanders of Yale university. Four years ago she entered Radcliffe college as a special student and because there were no classes in the woman's college suited to her needs recited with the men at Harvard in Arabic, Pali and Sanskrit classes.

In an interview she is quoted as saying: "I have studied fifty-four languages carefully and fifteen critically. Six I speak fluently. If you will, I took conversation lessons at Benares in Sanskrit, but no one could speak Sanskrit with less than twelve years of practice."

"There are very many more languages whose literature I read with ease, whose script I have learned to write and in which I could make myself understood. But to speak fluently is quite another thing. I did receive calls in Persian and entertained a prince at afternoon tea in that language while I was at Peshawar. But it would be absurd to claim that I can speak Persian as well as Italian or French or German or the others of which I really am mistress."

BORAX FOR ICEBOX.

Cold Water Preferable to Hot In Refrigerators.

Borax is an invaluable aid to the woman who wishes to keep her icebox immaculate. It is especially desirable for use in small refrigerators, where little food is kept, where the ice is on hand more for the purpose of preserving butter and milk and keeping bottled waters cool, but it is excellent for all iceboxes.

Cold water with plenty of pure borax is preferable to hot water to use in wiping off the walls of the refrigerator. It doesn't heat the box, and, being a germ killer, it purifies everything it touches. It may also be put in the corners of the refrigerator.

Its best use of all is perhaps in keeping the receptacle for the ice itself and the outlet tube in pure and sanitary condition. It may be sprinkled freely over the bottom of the icebox proper and on the rack holding the ice. As the ice melts and runs away, no matter how impure it may be, the borax is melted in with it, killing the germs and keeping the bottom of the box clean and sweet smelling and also the escape pipes. Just before adding fresh ice it is a good plan to pour a pint of water slowly on the bottom of the icebox, over the rack, and let it run out, the fluid flushing the escape pipes, which are easily clogged. Then sprinkle fresh borax over the rack and put in the ice.

This treatment beats hot water and soap every time and is more easily applied.

HOUSEWIFE HINTS.

Black silk may be cleaned by sponging the dirty parts with the water in which potatoes have been boiled.

If anything boils over on your stove and begins to smoke and cause an unpleasant odor throw a handful of salt on it. This removes the objectionable smell.

To clean gold lace get some rock ammonia from a chemist, pound it and apply the powder to the lace with a flannel cloth, rubbing briskly. Finally brush the lace, and it will look like new.

To prevent rust dissolve india rubber in naphtha to the consistency of cream and brush this over the metal to be protected from rust. When necessary this coating can easily be rubbed off.

Holes in plaster walls may be stopped with a mixture of sand and plaster of paris mixed into a paste with water. When dry, cover with a piece of paper to match the wall.

To clean windows try this method: Take two or three pieces of lump starch, dissolve them in a quart of water and with this wash the windows. Let the glass dry, then polish with a dry cloth.

To clean tan shoes wipe all dust from them with a dry cloth. Soap a woolen rag with white soap, rub lather over shoes, wash with clear water, wipe partly dry, place where air and sun will dry quickly. This cleans and preserves leather.

The colors of the wall paper and the carpet should harmonize. The dyes of oriental rugs are less likely to be out of harmony with walls and furniture than any other floor coverings. Since Japan sends us cotton and pile rugs that are inexpensive any room may be made to look pretty.

A practical coat hanger made by a child for an older relative is covered with raffia crocheted over the nickel foundation. The wide open parts of the top of the hanger are filled in with Mexican drawnwork "spiders" made of the raffia. A set of such hangers would be an acceptable gift for a summer hostess from a departing guest.

Yount's School Supplies

If we were to say that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of School Supplies in Taneytown, you probably would not believe it; but we do feel safe in saying that in certain lines, such as Tablets, Slates, Pencil Boxes and Composition Books, etc.—we have the best bargains of this or any other season.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Filled Pencil Boxes, 5c. | 8x11 Double Slates, 17c. |
| 400 Leaves Pencil Tablet, 5c | "Beats All" Lead Pencil, 1c. |
| Slate Pencils, 6 for 1c. | School Bags, 5c, 10c. |
| Rubber Erasers, 1c. | Ink Tablets, 5c, 10c. |
| Composition Books, 1c, 3c, 5c | Lunch Boxes, 10c. |
| Shawl Straps, 5c. | Sponges, 1c. |

4 Good Specials in Decorated Dishes.

Finely decorated, good quality semi-porcelain ware.

7 Piece Set	\$.69
21 " "	1.89
31 " "	2.69
42 " "	3.79

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

D. M. MEHRING. CHAS. H. BASEHOAR.

Mehring & Basehoar, Eckenrode Bldg. Taneytown, Md.

Our Fall Merchandise

is being rapidly placed on the shelves and the quality and style they contain is something great, compared to prices one year ago.

A Ladies' Tailor-made Suit

for \$10.00, as good as we sold one year ago for \$13.00. This is a fair estimate of the dropping off in prices throughout this entire store.

Ready-made Clothing.

The stock of Ready-made Clothing for Men, Women and Children surpasses all other lines we ever showed.

All other lines are as comparatively cheap and good. In addition to this, we will give away

ONE BAVARIAN HARP

to each of the first ten customers that buy Twenty Dollars worth of merchandise from this Store—Groceries excepted.

Success to all—Mehring & Basehoar.

NEW SEWING BAGS.

Silk Bandannas Are Made Up Into Pretty Effects.

Pretty new sewing bags are made of silk bandannas, finished at the top with a wooden stick which is run through a casing. These sticks are flat like those used in window shades, and the bag made with them is far easier to keep in order than are those pulled up by the aid of ribbons. Of course, ribbons are used on these new bags, but they are run through bone rings which are sewed to the top of the casing.

These bone rings are a great improvement over those of brass which were formerly used. The latter always became rusty at the seashore and never were neat and pretty like the bone ones. The bone rings may be purchased for about 8 cents a dozen, while the sticks may be procured for little or nothing. Have a hole punched at each end of the stick, through which it may be tacked in place to the material, and then when the bag goes to the laundry the stitches may be ripped, the stick pulled out, and no harm will be done in the washing.

The Care of the Eyes.

A great many of the mysterious headaches with which women are afflicted must be put down to overstrained eyes, and this kind of headache can only be cured by giving the eyes a thorough rest, and when a cure has been effected great care in the use of the eyes in future is indispensable. Reading, writing or sewing in a dim and flickering light must be given up, and the common practice of attempting to read in a jolting train or omnibus must also be discarded. The eyes should never be used too long at a time, and when much eye work is necessary brief rests and bathings in hot water should be resorted to if the dreaded headache is to be kept at a distance.

A Budding Philologist.

Bobbie, aged five, saw a cow grazing in his mother's flower garden and shouted: "Scat! Scat!"

The cow didn't seem to be much intimidated and calmly ate on. Three-year-old Mary, dancing with excitement, exclaimed: "Tell him to 'scow.' Wobble; tell him to 'scow'!"—Delineator.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN HARNEY, MD.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Cause No. 4322, Equity, wherein John D. Hesson and others are plaintiffs, and Emma J. Smith and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustee will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Harney, Carroll County, Md., on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1908, at 1 o'clock, p. m., all that parcel of land, containing ONE-HALF ACRE, more or less, and improved by a large Two-story

FRAME BUILDING, formerly used as a Hotel, and the same property which Daniel Hesson died seized and possessed. The property is very desirably located, either for a dwelling or business, and is in a good state of repair.

TERMS: One-third cash on day of sale, and upon ratification thereof by said Court; the balance in two equal payments of one and two years each, the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with approved security, bearing interest from date of sale; or all cash at the option of the purchaser. A cash deposit of \$50.00 will be required on day of sale.

JOHN D. HESSON, Trustee.
Michael E. Walsh

SOLDIERS IN BATTLE

How Men Feel and Act With Death All About Them.

THE STORY OF A PRIVATE.

With the Beginning of the Fight Comes Fear, but That Soon Passes Away in the Eagerness For Killing. Varying Effects of Wounds.

A narrative of the battle of Solferino as told by a veteran survivor. Robert Shackleton appears in Harpers. It is, word for word, a chapter of history as seen by a man in the ranks. Incidents which impressed him are curious.

"We halted, and a Tyrolean lying on the ground cried out: 'I am dying. Give me to drink.' Whereat my companion stooped to offer him a flask, and as he stooped the Tyrolean struck savagely at him with his bayonet, but my companion jumped back, and he missed him, and he said, 'You Tyrolean, you said you wanted a drink before you died, and now you shall die without the drink.' And he stuck his bayonet through him as a boy would stick a pin through a fly.

"The fighting soon began again, and it was very fierce. It was soon that we came to know that we were to capture a little village and the hills about the village. The village was named San Martino, and there were walled barns and gardens, and the Austrians were very strong there.

"The bursting of the shells was very bad. Sometimes all of us close by would be thrown down and be covered with mud and earth, but most of us would jump up again, not wounded, but always there were some who would not jump up again, because they were wounded or dead.

"At the beginning of a battle a soldier feels afraid. At the beginning of this battle I felt afraid, and I know that other men felt afraid, though it was not our first battle, and we knew what it was to be under fire.

"So it was that at the beginning we commended ourselves; we felt like death, but soon that passed away, and we thought no more of death, but only of the killing of the Austrians.

"All around me men were killed. There were heads and arms blown off, and men flew into pieces like the smashing of a jug. But we did not care. We thought nothing of it. I do not know that we even knew we saw such things, but some of them come to me as I sit with you and talk of that long day. We did not notice, and we did not think that at any moment we too might have our heads blown off or be smashed into little pieces like the breaking of a jug.

"Once, when we rushed over the big guns and killed the men who still fought with us, we turned the guns to fire on the Austrians as they fled away, but they had driven bits of steel into the touchholes, and so we could not fire them. They were of a courage, those Austrians.

"Only once in all that battle did I think much of what I saw or heard, and that was when there was the terrible screaming of a captain who had his foot shot off. He twisted and turned as he cried out, and it was a very bad sound. But it is just as it chances. I saw many men who were hurt worse than that captain and many who were blown into little bits, but I did not trouble about them. It is just if it chances so.

"It is very often that a man does not know that he is hurt. I remember that once there was a man near me with a great hole in his forehead, but he ran right on with us with his bayonet, and I thought, 'He will fall dead.' But after that I saw him no more, for there was always the fighting.

"The storm and the blackness, they made of us a great mixing. Yes; it was a very great tangling, for all lines were lost, and I know that sometimes Austrians struck at Austrians and sometimes Italians struck at Italians, for we were in a very great mixing and very fierce in the blackness of that storm.

"We were told to lie down and sleep. So we lay down where we were, among the dead and the wounded, among the Italians and the Austrians.

"And we slept. Yes; we were tired, for we had fought hard for all that long, long day, and on that hill that at last we had gained we slept, and we gave no heed to the dead men or the wounded.

"The wounded, they made very great cries, and there were men sent to go among them with lights. Some were surgeons, and some were men to carry them to the field hospitals. But the most of us lay there and slept, and we were very tired, and we knew that with the morning there might be another fight."

"The Hungry Author. The following is an extract from the notebook of an author:

"Rose at 5 and had a sonnet and a glass of cold water for breakfast.

"Retired early in the evening, without supper, as I feared the neighbors would be annoyed by the rattling of the knives and forks."—St. Louis Republic.

"Failed to See. "Poor man!" said the kind lady. "How did you go blind?"

"Well, mum," answered Tired Treadwell, "de folsst time dat I noticed it was when I was out lookin' fer work."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Put a little more in than you take out, and your purse will soon fill.

NEW SHORT STORIES

Parable For Suffragettes.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is against votes for women. She has joined in London an antisuffrage league. In a circular letter she says:

"The league promoters consider that each sex is a sphere as important as the other, and they earnestly deprecate the tendency which has been in recent times exhibited in some quarters to underestimate the importance of the sphere which specially calls for the care and devotion of a woman—the home.

"Nor could women undertake the physical responsibilities of enforcing any law which, by their votes, they might cause to be enacted. And if any law came to be popularly regarded as woman made not only might that law be treated with disregard and contempt, but it might drag down respect for law in general."

A suffragette of Pittsburg sneered at Mrs. Humphrey Ward's queer logic the other day.

"I knew the prolix lady was against votes for women," she said. "At a



"I'll read the ten commandments."

luncheon of suffragettes in New York, by means of a parable, she pointed out her belief that the immediate home circle, not the distant polling booth or senate chamber, was the true feminine sphere of usefulness. We didn't applaud, I assure you.

"She said an aged Scot told his minister that he was going to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

"And whiles I'm there," said the pilgrim complacently, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud frae the top o' Mount Sinai."

"Saunders," said the minister, "tak' my advice. Bide at hame and keep them."

A Quick Grower.

William M. Mauss, Chicago's industrial commissioner, recently visited New York and with great success pointed out to the New Yorkers Chicago's many advantages as an industrial center.

Praising his great city at a dinner, Mr. Mauss smiled and said: "Indeed, the quick growth of Chicago is as remarkable as that of Tin Can. A native praised Tin Can to a tenderfoot.

"Only six years old," he said, "and the finest young town in the west."

"Tin Can the finest young town in the west? Nonsense!" said the tenderfoot. "I don't like it at all."

"You don't?" exclaimed the native, astonished. "When were you there?"

"Last week."

"Ah," said the native, "but you ought to see the place now!"

Ideas Were Mixed.

Senator La Follette in a recent interview said of a certain political economist:

"His ideas are mixed and topsy-turvy. They remind me of a student they tell of in Heidelberg.

"This student the morning after the corps meeting, a meeting whereat he had drunk by actual count fifty-three large mugs of beer, awoke to find himself in bed but half dressed, with his feet resting on the pillow.

"From the low footboard the student regarded for a moment his large feet propped side by side on the white pillow. Then he muttered:

"Himmel! Here I've been thinking all night that I had the toothache, and it's my shoes that have been pinching me."

Snobbish Remarks Rebuked.

Judge Longworth of Cincinnati, the father of Nicholas Longworth, was very fond of talking with "sons of toil." When driving through Eden park one day in his dogcart, Judge Longworth stopped a plodding laborer and asked him if he wanted a lift. The Irishman accepted, and once in the cart the judge said:

"Well, Pat, you'd be a long time in Ireland before you would be driving with a judge."

"Yes, sir," replied the judge's guest. "And you'd be munny a day in Ireland before they'd make ye a judge."—Circle.

Needed a Change of Air.

John Talbot Smith says that on one occasion a well known and esteemed priest called upon Archbishop Ryan to ask for a vacation on the ground that his health required it. As he was noted for his frequent absence from his parish the archbishop could not forego the opportunity of a good natured dig:

"The physicians say that you need a change of air, father?"

"They do, your grace."

"How would it do, then, to try the air of your parish for a month or so as a change?"—Freeman's Journal.

Young Folks

A NUMBER PUZZLE.

Clever Trick by Which a Boy Gained Twelve Marbles.

Jack and Harry are brothers. Jack is noted for his practical jokes, of which Harry is often the victim, being an easy going, unsuspecting boy. One day Harry was showing to Jack thirty-two new marbles that had been given to him, when Jack said:

"Say, Harry, I want to show you a good trick with those marbles."

And then he arranged them in a big square thus:

1 7 1
7 7
1 7 1

That is to say, one at each of the four corners and a cluster of seven in the middle of each side.

"Now," said Jack, "you see that there are nine marbles on each side of the square, but only thirty-two marbles in all. If I take away four marbles at three different times and each time arrange what are left in a square, with nine on a side, will you give me the twelve marbles that I take away?"

Harry, believing the thing impossible, at once agreed to the proposition, and Jack at once proceeded to make the following squares:

2 5 2 3 3 3 4 1 4
5 5 5 3 3 3 1 1 1
2 5 2 3 3 3 4 1 4

In the first of these squares, you see, he used twenty-eight marbles, in the second twenty-four marbles and in the third twenty marbles, and yet there are nine on each side of each square. So the quick witted Jack got the twelve marbles, which Harry gave up willingly for the privilege of learning the clever trick.

CREATING FIRE.

Curious Methods Employed by Savages to Make a Light.

It is rather difficult for us to imagine people who know nothing about fire, and, as a matter of fact, there are no people now on the face of the earth, no matter how barbarous, who do not know how to make fire. We make it easily enough by striking a match, but years ago our ancestors were compelled to resort to flint, steel and tinder.

The forest dwelling people of the farther east have an odd instrument for making fire. Near the coast every man carries a bit of crockery in the box of bamboo slung at his waist, a chip off a plate, and a handful of dry fungus. Holding the tinder under his thumb upon the fragment of earthenware, he strikes the side of the box sharply and the tinder takes fire. But this method can only be used by tribes which have communication with the foreigners who supply them with European goods.

The inland people use a more singular process. They carry a short cylinder of lead, hollowed roughly to cuplike form at one end, which fits a joint of bamboo. Placing this cylinder in the palm of the left hand, they fill the cup with tinder, adjust the bamboo over it, strike sharply, remove the covering as quickly, and the tinder is alight.

A Balancing Feat.

Among the numerous physical exercises is the feat of balancing on the two rear legs of a chair while one foot rests on the front part of the seat and the other on the back of the chair. This may appear to be a hard thing to



BALANCING ON CHAIRS.

do, yet with a little practice it may be accomplished. This exercise is one of many practiced by the boys of a boys' home for an annual display given by them. A dozen of the boys will mount chairs at the same time and keep them in balance at the word of a commanding officer.

By Rail to the Sun.

M. Camille Flammarion has just published a most interesting little work on astronomy for children and, in fact, for everybody who wishes to read the science in a plain form. M. Flammarion says that if the moon were removed to the same distance from the earth as the sun is then the moon would be invisible. If a railway train traveled to the sun at the uniform rate of 37½ miles an hour, it would take 149,000,000 minutes to reach the sun, or 103,472 days, or 283 years. As a matter of fact, the train would never reach the sun, for it would be a molten mass in the planetary space and reduced to vapor by the sun's heat before it reached the sun.

A ticket to the moon would cost only \$7,680. A ticket to the sun would cost \$2,880,000 and a ticket to the nearest star \$820,000,000,000.

Conundrums.

Speak only two letters and thus name the destiny of all earthly things. Answer—D. K.

Of what trade is the sun. A tanner. What most resembles the half of a cheese? The other half.

What has only one foot? A man's right leg.

When are prisoners like boats? When being bailed out.

CHOICE MISCELLANEOUS

How China Fights Opium.

China's efforts to stamp out the smoking of opium reach picturesque extremes at times, as witness the following from the North China Daily News: "Recently a noncommissioned officer belonging to the Sixth division of the Luchun was found by a detective smoking opium in a hotel in the capital. The officer was reported to General Wang Yin Kai, who at once asked the ministry of war for permission to decapitate the offender. This was granted. The condemned man was carried forth to the execution ground and when he was about to be beheaded the whole division of troops knelt down before the general, asking pardon for the officer.

"The soldiers stated that the officer was not addicted to the opium smoking habit at all and that he was only using opium as a medicine when seen by the detective. The general replied that opium smoking was strictly prohibited among the military and that the officer had treated the opium regulations with unbecoming levity, so that if he should be punished it was only what he deserved.

"General Wang continued that, as the officer was not addicted to the habit, he would be sentenced to 3,000 blows and dismissed from the service as a warning to others. The general then informed the whole body of troops that from henceforth if any soldier should be found smoking opium he would be beheaded without fail."

Elephants and Locomotives.

Railroading in the orient is fraught with some difficulties unknown here. In Siam recently a train struck a big white elephant and was instantly converted into a scrap heap. The engine was hurled twenty feet from the track. This seems to be a case where, in a sense different from the proverbial one, the railroad company "had a white elephant on its hands."

We recall one incident of this kind in America, the killing of Barnum's famous Jumbo at a railroad crossing a quarter of a century ago. The animals were being driven across the track when the baby elephant got in the way of an express. Jumbo rushed to the rescue, hurled the baby to safety with his trunk and then turned to fight the steam monster. One of his tusks was driven into his brain. In that case, however, the result was not so serious to the train. But, then there's a difference between Siamese and American trains.

Jewish Prizefighters.

The Hebrew Standard in commenting on the establishment by the Jewish Chronicle of London of a department of "Sports and Pastimes" says that it must be regarded as a sign of the times and of the abiding love of the Jew for all forms of athletic sport. "England," says the writer, "is the stamping ground of Jewish artists with the fists. In the old days—centering around the first years of the nineteenth century—there were Dan Mendoza, Abe Sam and Israel Belasco, Isaac Bitton, 'Dutch Sam' Elias and Barney Aaron. You may read all about them in Sir A. Conan Doyle's stirring tale of action, 'Rodney Stone.' In this country we can at this moment name only Joe Bernstein, Joe Choyinski, Abe Attell, Tommy Ryan and the rising young east side pugilistic star, Leach Cross, among the Jewish prizefighters."

Oklahoma Nights.

It matters not how hot the day may be in the new state, as soon as the sun goes down the breeze rises. It comes from no mysterious source. It is simply the radiation of heat which will occur in any open country which is hot enough. At 6 o'clock the breeze will make your husband whistle. At 8 it will slap your tie in your face, and if you are wearing a soft hat and glasses the brim of your hat will beat against the rim of your glasses and make deep red marks on your cheek. By 10 o'clock the breeze is no longer a breeze, but moans and whistles round the corners like a March zephyr in Missouri. And if you stay up until blood red Aldebaran rises in the east and Vega dips low in the west the wind comes in enormous sighs, as if the very world must have been shaken to give them vent.—Shawnee Herald.

Sleeping in Tents.

Since it became generally known that sleeping in the open air is a good remedy for tuberculosis many people have adopted the practice of sleeping in tents in the summer. But sleeping in a tent is far different from sleeping in the open air. In fact, many people who sleep in houses come nearer being in the open air than those who occupy tents. A canvas room 8 by 10 feet, with sides close to the ground and the front closed is not as airy a place as an ordinary bedroom twelve or fifteen feet square and with doors and windows open. It may be all right to sleep in a closed tent, but don't deceive yourself into believing that you are sleeping in the open air when you do it.—Portland Oregonian.

The Fastest Warship.

In the scout cruiser Salem the United States possesses the fastest warship afloat. In the recent government standardization trial over the measured mile course off Rockland, Me., this handsome vessel was driven at a maximum speed of 26.88 knots and at an average speed for five runs over the mile course of 25.95 knots. The Salem is equipped with Curtis turbines, a type which has been developed in this country. The Chester, a sister ship, is conceded to be the second fastest warship afloat. Reports from across the ocean that the British Indomitable reached faster speeds than these are said to be lacking in verification.

WOMAN AND FASHION

A Millinery Hint.

This stylish and serviceable hat of dark blue straw is prettily trimmed with white gardenias and foliage and



FLOWERS AND WHEAT.

wheat in natural color. The model is ideal for wear with tailored suits of serge or linen.

Stand Up Straight.

The semiprincess frocks so fashionable this season demand a good figure and carriage to sustain the long, graceful lines. As the tall, slender woman is prone to droop her shoulders she should train herself to stand well and gracefully, which means throwing out the chest forward and upward, flattening the back and holding the shoulder blades in their proper place. The weight of the body should fall upon the hips, and to gain this there must be a definite curving in of the small of the back. The woman who has been in the habit of resting on one hip or leaning against the nearest object to assist in her support will at first find it difficult to stand correctly, for the muscles have become weakened, but will power and patience will accomplish wonders, and the result will cause surprise and intense satisfaction in the improvement of the figure.

A Dolly Varden Hat.

In the trousseau of a bride there is a fetching little Dolly Varden hat having a crown of dotted buff tulle shirred into a mob shaped crown over a brim of yellow horsehair, and under the brim, which curls over the hair, is inserted one of the new Parisian ruffles, otherwise known as the Lawrence frill because it is seen in some of the portraits done by Sir Thomas Lawrence of the old time English beauties. The frill is of sprigged yellow net edged with a narrow border of yellow lace. A scarf of soft yellow ribbon sprayed with tiny dark red rosebuds is wound carelessly around the base of the crown, and one end is carried down over the front brim, the other at the back, and the ends meet and are tied in a loose bow without ends under the scooped left side above and back of the ear.

Costumes For Week Ends.

The girl who expects to run down to the shore for week ends during the summer is now busily figuring out what will be a practical tailor made. It is no easy problem to find a material that is light in weight, does not crease easily, yet will admit of the best lines. It is easy to say: "Oh, buy a ready made linen. Such a suit is cheap and saves trouble."

That is true. But these suits lack individuality. The thousands upon thousands of summer girls who start off freshly starched on week end jaunts and who get off the train rumpled and wrinkled are object lessons that make the few discerning ones consider carefully their preparations and buy their vacation clothes with greater judgment.

A Bandanna Waist.

An imitation bandanna waist is the novelty sketched here. The material is red and white spotted percale, trim-



OF RED AND WHITE PERCALE.

med with a printed band of red and blue on a white ground. The plain narrow bands are of dark blue. The closing is made by small pearl buttons.

The Vogue of the Trimmed Skirt.

Now that it is the fashion to trim the bottom of the skirt with one deep fold every woman seems to be adopting it whether it is becoming or not. Decidedly it is not when the wearer is short or unduly stout, as it cuts the height, the wearer's height apparently adding where the fold begins. If, however, she will slash the deep fold in several places and round off every corner she will be able to wear this up to date style most successfully.

Only a small detail, but a most important one.

STOVES! STOVES!

I have the Largest and Best Stock of Stoves ever offered in town. Call to see them!

Penn Esther and Red Cross

The very best makes on the market. All sizes, at reasonable prices.

OIL STOVES A SPECIALTY!

Plumbing and Steam Heating!

The time of the year is here to prepare for your winter heating. Call on, or drop card to undersigned before placing your order. Am prepared to serve you at the Lowest Possible price. I also handle

Pumps, Wind Wheels,

and the Plumbing business in general.

H. S. KOONS, TANEYTOWN, MD.

7-4-ly

Carload of Mules!



Arrived at my stable in Taneytown, on Saturday, Sept. 26, 1908, consisting of 75 suckers and 14-year-olds. Come and see this stock before purchasing, for it is first-class in every respect.

9-26-2t

W. H. POOLE.

Wanted At Once



600 Horses & Mules

to ship to Southern Market.

I will pay the Highest Cash Market Price. Will also buy Fresh Cows and Fat Stock of all kinds. Parties having any of the above for sale, will please drop me a postal and I will be glad to call and try to buy your stock at any time.

HOWARD J. SPALDING, LITTLETOWN, PA.

1-25-tf

FRESH COWS WANTED AT ONCE.



I will pay the highest market price for fat cows, with or without calf. Call, write or phone, and I will come to see your stock.

C. EDWARD HARVER,

8-29-3mos Greenville, Md.

MULE COLTS FOR SALE



I have at my stables in Taneytown, 36 head of Mule Colts. These animals are well formed and good boned, and when grown will be money-makers for those owning them. These Colts are first-class in every respect and well worth seeing before purchasing elsewhere. Prices are rock bottom. Call to see them.

10-2t

A. H. BANKARD.

Fresh Cows WANTED!

Highest Cash Prices paid; also buy and sell Horses, Hogs, Sheep and Live Stock. Persons having stock to sell, please drop me a card.

ERCY F. HARVER, Frizellburg, Md.

C. & P. Phone. 9-5-3m

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County; August Term, 1908.

Estate of Uriah Yingling, deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 31st day of August, 1908, that the sale of Real Estate of Uriah Yingling, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by James F. Yingling and U. Grant Yingling Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executors, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 1st Monday, 5th day of October next; provided a copy of this Order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 4th Monday, 28th day of September, next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$105.00.

JOHN E. ECKENRODE, WILLIAM L. RICHARDS, ROBERT N. KOONTZ, Judges.

True Copy: Test: JOHN J. STEWART, 9-5-4t Register of Wills.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1908.

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

We invite contributions to this department from all readers who have something to say on topics which relate especially to home improvement, social conditions, or moral issues. While we disclaim all endorsement of sentiments which may be expressed by contributors, and desire to be as liberal as possible, we at the same time request all to avoid personalities, and stick to proper expressions of opinion.

All articles for this department must be in our office not later than Tuesday morning of each week, to be guaranteed insertion the same week, and all articles must be signed with the name of the author, even when a nom de plume is given.

"What is Education."

"A child is better unborn than untaught."
—Goswami.

The purpose of education is to cherish and unfold the seed of individuality already sown within us; to develop, to their fullest extent, the capabilities of every kind with which the God who made us has endowed us.

Education is the natural and sworn enemy of ignorance.

But what is ignorance?

We talk a great deal about it. Do we have a clear conception of what it is?

When we speak of a person being ignorant, do we mean that he has not been through a certain number of grades at school, or has not graduated from college, or has not devoted a great deal of time to reading?

It might be well for us right here to think this matter over before making up our minds as to what education consists in.

The points raised are points that rarely come up for discussion or receive consideration in normal schools, teachers' institutes, or educational journals, although they seem to be important.

There is undeniably a lot of wind in our educational methods; however, it is being squeezed out gradually. Our tendency to look upon the school house as the place where the youth of the land are to be taught and trained is natural and proper. But we are wrong in depending too exclusively upon our schools to accomplish the work of education.

Of course these schools are equipped with books and other apparatus of a helpful sort to enable teachers to drill useful knowledge into the minds of the children under their care. Accordingly, the youthful minds of the pupils are loaded, and kept full to overflowing, with facts and figures which, "like Mrs. Toodle's door-plate, will come handy some time." Those who cannot take in the lessons are cuffed and scolded, perhaps branded as "dumb." Everything is going in. So the child who can "swallow the most book stuff" takes rank among the smart and intelligent, while the others are consigned to the limbo of the stupid and ignorant. But why?

What is education?

The term *educate* means to draw out, not to drive in. How then can it be applied to our school methods of to-day?

May be you have never looked at the matter from this point of view? Well, it is not too late to do so now.

We all admit that it is necessary to store the youthful mind with certain facts. While this is true, however, it is not necessary to crowd these facts into the mind faster than it can properly dispose of them. Not that which is crowded into the mind, but that which is digested and assimilated by the mind proves beneficial. In this respect the mind and the body are at one, resemble each other; the intellect and the stomach, but that which is properly digested and assimilated, causes the body to grow.

To educate a mind is to bring out its various talents and powers. These exist there in embryo. But if they are to come into full maturity they must first be aroused and quickened, then gradually exercised and developed.

To quicken or stimulate the child mind requires that the child be brought into contact with things that interest and hold the attention. This, as you know, is the central idea of the "Kindergarten System."

Then, when the process of quickening is fairly begun or established, the talents and powers of the child are drawn out and developed little by little by placing within their reach suitable and attractive objects. For that which we call *curiosity*—the desire to know—acts as a stimulus to lead or draw the faculties of even a child on and on indefinitely.

This is education.

Learning is something different. Therefore, to speak with discrimination, one may be learned without being educated.

It may strike you as a contradiction in terms to speak of being learned without being educated; yet, it is not a fact that some of our most learned people are not our best educated people.

To illustrate: A man of learning is one who is familiar with the knowledge acquired by the educated. He knows what has been written, also how it was written; but he is unable to acquire knowledge on his own account. He has a good memory, is a logician, and possesses the ability to analyze deeply, so that he readily discovers the meaning of what he reads. But, give him a new idea to develop, or send him out to turn up something that is not already known, and he will almost surely, fail—simply because he has been trained to take in knowledge rather than to give it out. The educated man, on the other hand, has learned to do both.

To educate a boy, therefore, means something more, indeed a great deal more, than merely sending him to school. Naturally and necessarily his schooling is a very important part of his education, but it is not all of it. He may have his head full of other men's knowledge, yet have little of his own. His notions of life may be purely sentimental; he may have no taste for the practical, and no desire to achieve something that has never yet been achieved. If so, it is because the currents of his intellectual energy flow inward instead of outward, which is not properly true of the educated mind. Of course the educated mind takes in material from books, and from all other sources, but then it sends it out again improved, transformed, or specially adapted to some particular use.

Now, one of the first things to find out about a boy is—what he is best fitted for? If his tastes are good, and he shows an aptitude for some special employment, then educate him for that employment by keeping him in an atmosphere favorable to the fullest development of his

powers, and by encouraging him in every possible way.

For instance, if he is fond of machinery, and shows a disposition to find out "what makes the wheels go round," give him the largest opportunity to study machines, and to associate with those who are familiar with machinery. That will quicken his talent for this sort of work, and be it remembered that whatever excites his curiosity, or awakens his desire to know more concerning machines, is to him a real educator, because it draws out and helps to develop the talent latent within him. Naturally a course in technical training follows well on top of this.

The well-marked distinction we have thus drawn between education and learning should ever be kept in view by teachers as well as by parents. Too often teachers, and principals, and even those who are looked up to as skilled professors, lose sight of this important distinction. Not infrequently the pupil who rattles off his lessons word for word as they stand in the books is regarded by them as the most intellectual member of the class. He is praised, and rewarded, and favored by them so markedly and continuously that he is thereby encouraged to become more and more of a sponge.

And yet, in the same class there may be pupils who know far more about the lessons than he, and who surpass him in genuine accomplishment, because they are able to make practical application of what they learn. They may not be at the head of the class, indeed may rarely get above the middle of it; but in real education they are the masters inasmuch as they have learned how to use their powers and can command them as need may arise.

THE COMMON-SENSE PHILOSOPHER.

It Doesn't Cost Money.

It doesn't cost money, as many suppose. To have a good time on the earth. The best of its pleasures are free to those who know how to value their worth.

The sweetest of music the birds to us sing. The loveliest flowers grow wild. The best of drinks gushes out of the spring—All free to man, woman and child.

No money can purchase, no artist can paint. Such pictures as nature supplies. For ever, all over, to stunner and saint, Who use to advantage their eyes.

Kind words and glad looks and smiles—cherry and brave. Cost nothing—no, nothing at all; And yet all the wealth Monte Cristo could save.

Can make no such pleasure befall. To bask in the sunshine, to breathe the pure air. Honest toil, the enjoyment of health. Sweet slumber refreshing—these pleasures we share.

Without any portion of wealth. Communion with friends that are tried, true and strong. To love and be loved for love's sake—In fact, all that makes a life happy and long.

Are free to whoever will take.

For Chronic Diarrhoea.

"While in the army in 1863 I was taken with chronic diarrhoea," says George M. Felton, of South Gibson, Pa. "I have since tried many remedies but without any permanent relief, until Mr. A. W. Miles, of this place, persuaded me to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, one bottle of which stopped it at once." For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Effects of Alcohol.

Experiments go to show that alcohol is not a stimulant, that its final effect is everywhere depressive and inhibitory; that, in short, it is properly to be classed with the anesthetics and narcotics, says Dr. Henry Smith Williams in the October McClure's. Experiments show that alcohol does indeed stimulate the flow of digestive fluids, but that it also tends to interfere with their normal action; so that ordinarily one effect neutralizes the other. As regards the action on the heart, the ultimate effect of alcohol is to depress, in large doses, to paralyze that organ. Dr. Williams continues:

"The experiments show that alcohol does not increase the capacity to do muscular work, but distinctly decreases it. Doubtless this seems at variance with many a man's observation of himself; but the explanation is found in the fact that alcohol blurs the judgment. As you remarks, it gives, not strength, but, at most, the feeling of strength. A man may think he is working faster and better under the influence of alcohol than he would otherwise do; but rigidly conducted experiments do not confirm this opinion. 'Both science and the experience of life,' says Dr. John J. Abel, of Johns Hopkins University, 'have exploded the pernicious theory that alcohol gives any persistent increase of muscular power. The disappearance of this universal error will greatly reduce the consumption of alcohol among laboring men. It is well understood by all who control large bodies of men engaged in physical labor that alcohol and effective work are incompatible.'"

Is alcohol a poison to the animal organism? A poison being, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, an agent that may injuriously affect the tissues of the body, and tend to shorten life.

Students of pathology answer this question with no uncertain voice. The matter is presented in a nutshell by the Professor of Pathology at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. William H. Welch, when he says: "Alcohol in sufficient quantities is a poison to all living organisms, both animal and vegetable." To that unequivocal pronouncement there is, I believe, no dissenting voice, except that a word-quibble was at one time raised over the claim that alcohol in exceedingly small doses might be harmless. The obvious answer is that the same thing is true of any and every poison whatsoever. Arsenic and strychnine, in appropriate doses, are recognized by all physicians as admirable poisons; but no one argues in consequence that they are not virulent poisons.

Open any work on the practice of medicine quite at random, and whether you chance to read of diseased stomach or heart or blood vessels or liver or kidneys or muscles or connective tissues or nerves or brain—it is all one; in any case you will learn that alcohol may be an active factor in the causation, and a retarding factor in the cure, of some, at least, of the important diseases of the organ or set of organs about which you are reading. You will rise with the conviction that alcohol is not merely a poison, but the most subtle, the most far-reaching, and, judged by its ultimate effects, incomparably the most virulent of all poisons.

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Woman's World

MRS. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Wife of Senator Studies Politics From a Scientific Standpoint.

Women have recently occupied more of the public attention in connection with political conventions than ever before, and along with the history of each candidate or man of political prominence has been told the story of his womanhood. As the best men of the country are making a study of politics from the scientific point of view, so women are studying those phases of government that appeal to them. A student of this sort is Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, who is interested in the picturesque features of the French salon, as that of Mme. Rambouillet, where the French academy had its birth. It is predicted that the first American salon may be presided over by Mrs. Depew, who declares that it only depends on the attitude of the women at Washington, whether residence is a joy instead of a bore.

The wife of the senator from New York is the descendant of a long line of beautiful women famous in France and in America for their wit and charm.

Mrs. Samuel Hermann, Mrs. Depew's maternal grandmother, was the stateliest woman of her day when she

reigned as a belle in New Orleans. Her mother, the beautiful Clemence Pier, was a Frenchwoman, married to Pierre de Buys, a wit and bon vivant.

Mrs. Hermann's daughters, the oldest of whom was Mrs. Depew's mother, were known as "the three beautiful Hermann girls" of New Orleans.

Mrs. Samuel Hermann retained her beauty to old age, or, rather, she was a woman who never grew old.

At a reception once where she chaperoned her daughters a distinguished foreign diplomat asked her if she were related to the three splendid Hermann sisters, of whom he heard so much.

"A cousin, I imagine," he said. "No, only the mother of the three," smiled Mrs. Hermann, who had the greatest difficulty in convincing the gentleman that this was true.

The history of the family in this country dates back about a hundred years. Captain Viel was a French naval officer stationed in Santo Domingo. In an uprising of the natives there he and his three sons were killed.

Clemence Viel, his handsome daughter, was brought to New Orleans and there married Pierre de Buys. Eugene de Buys, the eldest daughter, married Samuel Hermann. After his death she removed to California with her daughters.

One became the wife of Hall McAllister, a lawyer and brother of Ward McAllister.

Another of the Misses Hermann married a Mr. Peyton of the old Virginia family of that name, and the third married Henry Palmer of New York, the father of Senator Depew's wife.

When one looks upon the lovely hand woven rugs in soft shades of pinks and blues and all the brilliant colors of the rainbow it seems almost incredible that these beautiful works of art are but the productions of waste rags and the contents of many a woman's rag bag.

While the past generation of industrious housewives considered nothing was equal to woolen rugs for a material for braided or woven rugs, the "log cabin" or "John Alden" rugs of the present day are mostly made from cotton rags dyed in the most beautiful and artistic colorings. At various blind institutions a specialty is made of the hand woven rugs, and others are taken at so much per yard.

Beautiful portieres are made from silk pieces and woven in the same manner. One single portiere made in this style was marked at \$12. It was very durable and pretty, and the colors were beautifully blended.

Another rug which was recently seen and which was especially soft and attractive was made from a discarded ingrain carpet.

The colors were bright green and dark brown, and the effect was very artistic. This rug was woven on the looms used for manufacturing rugs from old carpets. Many an old tapestry, brussels or ingrain carpet formerly felt to the junk dealer's possession is now being converted into dainty rugs to adorn the owner's home.

His Wife's Mean Trick.

"It's strange, strange, strange, that I can't find a thing or keep a thing in this house," said Mr. Podmore the other day. "It's all because of your loose,

slack, unsystematic way of keeping house, Mrs. Podmore."

"What is it now, dear?"

"Don't dear me, but help me to find my hat. I hung it on the hall rack when I came in."

"Why, Henry?"

"Don't stand there staring at me in that idiotic way, but help me to find that hat. I suppose I must wear my new hat, and it's raining like fury."

"Henry Podmore, will you listen?"

"No; I'll not. When a man lays down his hat and can't find it!"

"Henry, that hat is on your head."

"What! Who put it there? This is some trick, I'd take my oath before any court in the land."

"Nonsense!"

"It's not nonsense! It's as true as that I live and stand before you a tormented, worried, harassed man who is ridiculed and made the victim of some mean, low trick in his own house every day. You'll hear more about this when I get home."

Then he rushed out, slamming the door after him.

A Dress Artist's Reply.

A Chicago woman standing on the Hamburg-American line's pier, with four trunksful of French gowns, told a reporter a story about the late M. Paquin.

"A New York lady," she said, "once ventured to remonstrate with Paquin because he had charged her \$700 for a ball dress."

"The material," she said, "could be bought for \$100, and surely the work would be well paid with \$50 more."

"Madame," said Paquin, with his grandest air, "go to your American painter, Sa cent, in his little Tite street studio and say to him: 'Here is a yard of canvas, value \$5 cents, and here are colors, value \$4. Paint me a picture with these colors on this canvas, and I will pay you \$1.75.' What will the painter say? He will say, 'Madame, there are no terms for an artist.' I say more, I say if you think my terms are too high pay me nothing and keep the robe. Art does not descend to the littleness of haggling."

Sleep With Windows Open.

A famous doctor said recently, "It is safe to say that the breathing of bad air produces, directly or indirectly, more disease, especially among the poor, than all other influences combined."

If that be so, how foolish for us to go on groaning and paying doctors' bills when the remedy is at hand, with no greater effort than to shove up windows at every excuse.

We hear a lot about the open air cure, but most of us seem to think that unless we adopt it with all its frills of fully equipped sleeping porches or lean-tos on some breezy mountain top there is nothing in it for us.

Few of us can sleep out of doors, but all of us can bring out of doors into our sleeping rooms. It is only a matter of wide opened windows and getting over an inherited dread of drafts.

Clever Sayings.

Most things will come your way if you go after them.

Most people have too much of one thing and too little of another.

Swapping compliments is a good deal like swapping green goods.

Our follies give the doctors a chance to make experiments at our expense.

The wife of a shiftless man always has an excuse for him. He means well.

Occasionally the world loves a lover, but more often it sympathizes with him.

Advice as to how to get rich is about as cheap and profitless as the other kind of advice.

Marshmallow Fudge.

To make a very toothsome candy go by the following recipe:

Use two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of cream. Put this in a saucepan and heat. Add two squares of grated chocolate and boil until it hardens when dropped into cold water.

Before it is done add a tablespoon of butter. Do not put it in all at once, but a little at a time. Then put in the marshmallows, half a pound of them, crushing and stirring with a spoon.

Add the other half pound after the candy is taken from the fire. Pour it into buttered pans and when nearly cold cut into cubes.

Should Have Plenty of Air.

When an unwashable garment has just been taken off never put it into the wardrobe until it has been aired for an hour or so. Clothing which has been worn a long time if not aired properly contracts most disagreeable odors.

Air and sunshine have disinfecting qualities which are purifying, and we should know how to avail ourselves of them.

An Ounce of Prevention.

If your cellar is dark and you are afraid of accidents when going down the steps, have the last step whitened, so that you will easily know when you are at the bottom. You can see this step plainly even in a dim light.

When men wrestle with God something good will always come out of it. The few hours that Jacob spent with the angel by the river side were better than all the years he spent in Padanaram. The long vigils with God are always the places of power.

The parliament of Greece has decided that women shall be eligible as telephone operators. Even the Chinese in San Francisco, in spite of their oriental conservatism, are said to employ Chinese girls for the Chinese telephone exchange.

THE GIBSON FIGURE.

Women Strive For Broad Shoulders and Small Hips.

Have you a "correct figure," or don't you know whether you have or not?

Well, you can answer the question yourself with a tape-line and the following table: For a twenty-seven inch bust the chest should measure thirty-four inches, the shoulders thirty-nine, the neck twelve, the waist twenty-three, the hips thirty-six, the upper arm eleven, armpit to waist eleven, the wrist six, the ankle eight, the calf fourteen and the thigh twenty-one.

A different bust would require a proportionately smaller or larger trunk measurement, but only a slight difference in the extremities.

This indeed is the new feminine figure—a graceful, refined adaptation of that of a well set up man, with strongly developed shoulders and hips that when a woman is well corseted and gowned should measure an inch or so less than the bust.

And what first placed this type of sweetness long drawn out before the public eye? The process of evolution may be traced backward in this wise: The tall girl in the sheathlike gown is a present fad decreed by the latest fashion, and the fashion is dictated by cultivated modern taste, which taste sprang from—what else could it be?—the creations of artists who are specialists in beautiful femininity.

Charles Dana Gibson was such an artist. When he began to draw women of distinction and refinement, the ideal of the up to date American man of the world, a change came simultaneously over the spirit of the modiste's dream.

Why? Because everywhere one saw them in pictures—a daughter of the gods, divinely tall and most divinely fair—whose garments were as a part of herself, becoming, mysterious, yet truthful. It took a long time to arrive at the clew to the problem of how to look like the Gibson girls. But, as surely as you live, it was thinking in this way that brought about the good results which now appear.

THE SLEEPLESS WOMAN.

She Should Live as Much as Possible in the Open Air.

What can the sleepless woman do to help herself? Let her note, in the first place, some things that she ought not to do. She ought not to drink tea or coffee, especially toward bedtime, for these stimulate the brain.

She ought not to spend all her time indoors, but rather live much in the open air and breathe deeply the while. She ought not immediately before retiring to read thrilling stories of "battle, murder and sudden death."

She ought, above all, says Samuel McComb in Harper's Bazar, not to fear the idea of not sleeping, and the fear of not sleeping will be dissipated by the firm conviction that, even though she should remain awake for hours, some at least of the benefits of sleep can be obtained by using those hours aright.

One goes to bed primarily to rest, secondarily to sleep. If one does not sleep one should not keep turning over and over, growing more impatient with oneself, but should impose on the mind calm, peace and a state as near vacuity as possible. As has been well said: "Sleep is like a pigeon. It comes to you if you have the appearance of not looking for it. It flies away if you try to catch it."

If possible approach bedtime with a feeling of indifference and learn to say within yourself, "If I sleep, well; if I don't sleep, also well, though not so well." This little lesson thoroughly learned will have the most beneficial influence in attracting sleep. Assuming, then, that the sufferer has removed the physical causes of sleeplessness—that noise and light and material discomforts are excluded—there is now no reason for the insomnia.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Burn juniper berries in a room that has been freshly painted or papered. Keep the windows closed for twelve hours, then air thoroughly, and the room is habitable.

A good way to extract the juice from beef for those who require that nourishment is to broil the beef on a gridiron for a few minutes and then squeeze with a lemon squeezer. Add a little salt.

A useful washing fluid is made by boiling together half a pound of slaked lime and a pound of soda in six quarts of water for two hours. Let it settle and then pour off the clear liquid for use.

In polishing walnut furniture take three parts of linseed oil to one part of spirits of turpentine. Put on with a woolen cloth and when dry rub with woolen. The polish will conceal a disfigured surface.

A cupful of left over mashed potatoes may be made into croquettes by the addition of the yolk of two eggs, a little grated nutmeg, a half spoonful of onion juice, a pinch of salt and a little chopped parsley.

Liver should always be parboiled and wiped dry before frying. This not only keeps the juice, but softens the flavor.

Pulverize a teaspoonful of borax, put it in your last rinsing water, and your clothes will come out white instead of yellow.

No article of furniture should receive more attention than the refrigerator. It should be washed and dried every day.

To prevent sausages from shriveling cover them with cold water and allow them to come to a boil. Then drain them and fry.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 4, 1908.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Sam. vi, 1-12. Memory Verse, 12—Golden Text, Ps. c, 4—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association. Throughout the whole of the Scriptures there is no way of reconciliation to God revealed but by the great sacrifice on Golgotha, prefigured in every Malice sacrifice from Eden onward. This redemption is to the end that the redeemed may serve Him, the only living and true God, in truth with all the heart, proving in the daily life the good and acceptable and perfect will of God (I Sam. xii, 24; I Thess. i, 9, 10; Rom. xii, 1, 2). It is for God and for Him alone to appoint to each one his place and his service, "to every man his work," and it is the privilege of each one to "dwell with the King for His work" (Eph. ii, 10; Mark xii, 34; Chron. iv, 23). The redemption is wholly His own; so are also the works for us to walk in and the way in which the work is to be done. The work of the Lord can be done only by the redeemed of the Lord and in His own appointed way. There never lived on this earth but one who always thought God's thoughts and did God's work in God's way without fail, and He who was truly Son of God and Son of man is wondrously typified in the ark of the covenant of the Lord of all the earth, which is mentioned fourteen times in this lesson chapter.

When God redeemed Israel from the bondage of Egypt that they might serve Him, He gave them His holy law from Sinai, which they promised to keep, but while Moses was up in the mount with God receiving the law written on tables of stone, absent scarcely six weeks, they broke the whole law (Jas. ii, 10) by breaking the first commandment. Then Moses, returning from God, seeing their sin, as a striking object lesson threw down the tables and broke them. God recalled Moses, and, having written the same words on tables which Moses had made, He commanded him to make an ark according to the exact pattern which He showed him and in it put the law and keep it there. So the ark of the covenant, made of incorruptible wood and pure gold, typifying the pure humanity and the real divinity of Christ, kept the holy law which sinful Israel could not keep. Christ alone could say, "I delight to do Thy will, O my God—yea, thy law is within my heart" (Ps. xl, 8; Heb. x, 7-10). As the ark was made to keep the holy law, the tabernacle was made with the holy of holies specially for the ark, and there in the holiest of all God dwelt in the midst of His people over the mercy seat or lid of the ark, between the cherubim (Ex. xxv, 8, 22).

The tabernacle, after all its wilderness journeyings, found a resting place when Israel entered the promised land and in the days of Samuel was located at Shiloh (I Sam. i, 3; iv, 3). But when Israel, relying upon the ark rather than the Lord, took it to battle with them it was taken captive by them and never seems to have been returned to the tabernacle. The Philistines, being plagued by the Lord because of the ark, for a sinful people cannot tolerate the Lord's presence apart from sacrifice, returned the ark to Israel on a new cart drawn by two milk cows, the Lord guiding the cows to Bethshemesh, where over 50,000 died because they looked into the ark, for the law apart from the mercy seat can bring only death. The ark then passed on to Kirjath-jearim, where for long years it continued in the house of Abinadab on the hill (I Sam. vii, 1, 2). Now that David was established in his kingdom (II Sam. v, 12) one of his first thoughts was a place for the ark of the covenant at Jerusalem, and this was well and as it ought to be, but now we have a sample of a thing that is very common in the church today, the Lord's work, or what professes to be the Lord's work, carried on in worldly ways. David knew that the ark should be carried only on the shoulders of the Levites, holy men set apart for that purpose; yet, instead of inquiring of the Lord, as was his usual custom, he consulted with his captains and leaders and, adopting the Philistine method, had a new cart made, on which they started to bring up the ark (I Chron. xv, 2; xli, 1).

Then came trouble. The oxen stumbled; Uzzah, attempting to steady the ark, died; David was displeased with God, and the ark was placed in the house of Obed-edom, where it continued three months, bringing blessing to his household (verses 11, 12). Then David, realizing that the fault was his and that on the previous occasion they had not sought the Lord after the due order, had the priests and Levites sanctified to bring up the ark of the Lord God of Israel, and they bore it on their shoulders, as Moses commanded, according to the word of the Lord (I Chron. xv, 13-15). The same Lord who dwelt in the midst of Israel lives now in every true believer (John xiv, 23; I Cor. vi, 16; I Cor. vi, 19, 20), that the world may know Him and believe on Him, and to this end He desires a willing and obedient people set apart wholly for Himself, all worldly conformity in the life of a believer or in the work of the church is like David's new cart, which can only make trouble and grieve the Spirit of God and dishonor God in the eyes of those who know Him not.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 4, 1908. By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Songs of the heart.—X. Our vows and their fulfillment.—Ps. cxvi. Consecration meeting.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Psalm was undoubtedly written by King Hezekiah as an expression of his gratitude to God for sparing his life, as recorded in Isa. xxxviii, 1-5. The authorship of the psalm has been ascribed to others. But there is no incident in the Bible that in any way fits into it except the experience of Hezekiah, and that does so with marked exactness. Isaiah announced to Hezekiah to put his things in order, for the reason that he was to die. The king turned his face to the wall and prayed unto the Lord, wept bitter tears and undoubtedly made vows unto the Lord, for he declares in the psalm that he will fulfill his vows. God heard his prayers, and he opened the psalm by saying: "I love the Lord because he has heard my voice and my supplications, because He inclined His ear unto me; therefore will I call upon Him as long as I live." Success in prayer inspires to continuance in prayer.

The psalmist then describes his condition as high unto death and how the Lord saved him from death, dried his weeping eyes and kept his feet from falling into mistrust or denial of God because of his afflictions. In deep gratitude for all God's blessings he cries, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?"

In answering the question, "What shall I render unto the Lord?" the psalmist emphasizes the fact that he will pay his vows unto the Lord. Twice he says, "I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all His people," the second time adding, "In the courts of the Lord's house, in the midst of thee, O Jerusalem." And the psalm closes with the exhortation, "Praise ye the Lord." It is beyond question, therefore, that Hezekiah had made vows unto the Lord during his illness. Most of us follow his example. In times of adversity and illness we make solemn and sacred vows unto God. As we follow the example of the psalmist in making vows, we should do the same in our attitude toward them after God has heard our prayer and restored us or helped us in the hour of need.

First.—The psalmist declares that he will pay his vows unto the Lord. Vows unto God of any character are very sacred. Human vows are important and should be paid, but much more should we pay our vows unto the Lord. But do we always do so? All our religious vows are unto the Lord. Shall we refuse to keep faith with God?

Second.—The psalmist says that he will pay his vows "now" unto the Lord. He will not postpone their fulfillment. This is the weakness of too many. They intend to fulfill their promises to God, but postpone them. It is so easy to procrastinate—to put off the payment of our pledges. The psalmist did not fall into this error. "Now," while God's benefits were fresh in his mind, he would fulfill them. If you have vowed to God and not fulfilled it, do it, and do it now.

Third.—The psalmist declared that he would publicly pay his vows. "In the presence of all the people, in the courts of the Lord's house," he paid his vows to God. Have we vowed thus to express our gratitude to God for some special blessing? Have we promised Him that if our lives are spared, if adversity passes away, we will accept Christ as our Savior and publicly confess Him or do some special work in the church or among men? If so, we should do it—do it at once and in God's house.

BIBLE READINGS. Gen. xvii, 1-8; xxviii, 10-22; xxxv, 9-15; Ps. cv, 1-10; Num. xxi, 1-3; Ps. cxxxii, 1-5; Rom. xii, 1, 2; Acts xviii, 18-21.

Sightless, but Seeing. At the close of a Christian Endeavor consecration meeting in India the roll was being called, and one after another was responding. After one name was called there was a slight pause, and amid the perfect silence rose the clear, sweet tones of a young girl's voice:

"The very dimness of my sight
Makes me secure,
For, groping in my misty way,
I feel His hand, I hear Him say,
'My help is sure.'"

The meeting over, the visitor sought out one of the members and asked the reason for the emotion manifested by the audience in the response given. The following reply was made: "You may well wonder what touched us all so much, but you will hardly be surprised when I tell you. For months that girl's sight has been failing, and a fortnight ago she became totally blind. This is her first response since."—India Christian Endeavor.

New Forces.

The coming historic will characterize the nineteenth century as the age of new forces. He will make mention of steam and electricity and of their wonderful application and adjustments in the industrial world. He will have something to say about dynamite and of the part it played in enforcing peace. But he will dwell with vastly greater emphasis on certain new forces and new adjustments of religious things, such as the Sunday school, the missionary propaganda, the temperance reform, women's work and the Endeavor movement. Nor is the last the least. It stands for the transfusion of youthful blood; it means the mobilization of the Christian army; it marks an awakening as distinct as the crusades and immensely more momentous.—Rev. David James Barry, D. D.

Crosby's Cure

By SIDNEY HODGES COLE.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

In the cool gloom of the big, dim office the eminent physician looked keenly at Crosby and shook his head.

"Your trouble, my boy, is a common one. In fact, it is becoming alarmingly common in these days," he said. "You are afflicted with what I choose to call 'neurosis Americana' in other words, plain ordinary overwork. You've got to drop it for a time."

"The financing of all these things you've had on hand just now you must leave to some one else or let them finance themselves. It is imperative that you get away, and at once. Go tomorrow, anywhere where it is quiet, and you can live for a time close to good old Mother Earth."

Crosby nodded wearily. "Oh, yes," said he, "a camp up in the wilderness, I suppose."

The physician interrupted him with a vigorous shake of the head. "Keep



THEY WALKED BACK THE PATH TOGETHER, away from the camp," he said flatly. "The simple life they advertise is a delusion and a snare. I know them from A to Z."

He leaned toward the younger man with a smile of understanding. "I was in the same boat once myself," he observed. "I am going to tell you what I did and advise you to go and do likewise. I started out with no fixed destination in view. I traveled until I found a quiet little town that suited my fancy. There I settled down, and in two months I was a new man. Suppose you try that plan."

The next morning Crosby hurriedly put his business affairs in order as best he could, and early afternoon found him speeding away en route for Ashville Junction.

At the Junction he took the branch line, bought a ticket for the end of the route and settled himself comfortably in the train to watch the many little villages from the window and pick out one that struck his fancy as a quiet place of abode for a month or more.

At twilight the train stopped before a little box of a station which bore the name "Freeburg" in gold letters on the sign above the tiny ticket office. In the soft light the place was decidedly attractive. Green stretches of meadow went rolling away to the distant hills, which loomed cool and majestic against the flaming western sky.

Crosby alighted and from the uneven station platform took in his surroundings with a sigh of satisfaction. From the station agent he learned of a farmhouse, a half mile away, where he would very probably find the accommodations he sought in the way of board and lodging.

He picked up his suit case and made his way thither. With no difficulty he found the place, a small white house, nestling beneath giant elms at the foot of the hills. The elderly couple who lived there received him hospitably, and Crosby, after settling with them as to terms, ate his supper and was shown to a rather bare but spotless room under the eaves.

It was a pretty vista from the one window. Just beneath it were three apple trees laden with fruit. Beyond them the great bulk of the hills rose against the pale of the evening sky, and to the left a little lake made a patch of silver in the green of the fields.

Crosby, tired out, retired early and slept as he had not slept for months. He was awakened early in the morning by wild whoops, much high pitched laughter and the noisy clatter of many children. He arose and looked out of the window.

The apple trees had borne strange fruit overnight. Among the branches he saw a half dozen small and irrepressible boys climbing about at imminent risk to their small necks. A score more, with a great deal of unnecessary noise, were climbing over the fence just beyond.

Crosby groaned. Plainly the serpent in multiple form had entered his little paradise. He dressed hastily

and went downstairs. His host and hostess were awaiting him at the breakfast table, and to his somewhat irritable questions they explained that the place next door harbored a fresh air brood from the city; that they really did very little damage and were allowed to climb the apple trees at will.

Breakfast was a rather gloomy affair. Crosby ate little, but did a great deal of thinking. When it was over he went to his room and consulted the time table he had brought from the station. The first train either way left at 1 in the afternoon. In the apple trees below the fresh air infants were holding high and noisy carnival.

With a grunt of disgust, Crosby rose and went downstairs. In the kitchen he informed his host that for unlooked-for reasons he could not stay; that he would leave on the 1 o'clock train. Then, there being nothing else to do to kill time, he went out for a walk, taking the path that led to the little lake.

He had nearly reached the water when a great commotion sounded just ahead—screams, howls of terror and sobs. He broke into a run and, rounding a turn in the path, saw the cause of it all. In the water a small red head bobbed up and down beside an overturned boat, while a group of children close to the edge of the lake made the morning hideous with demonstrations of their grief and terror.

Crosby was a good swimmer. In a second his coat and shoes were off and he was swimming with sure, strong strokes toward the red head. In another few minutes he had the boy ashore, apparently but little the worse for his mishap.

As they reached the shore some one came running along the path and caught the dripping child from his arms. Crosby looked up to find a very pretty and very anxious faced young woman beside him.

"Oh, how can I ever thank you?" she cried impulsively. "The children are not allowed to come here. I never once thought of their disobeying us. If you hadn't been here—"

"It is really nothing, I assure you," said Crosby with as much dignity as his dripping clothes and his disheveled hair permitted.

"I must get him back to the house at once," she said.

"If you'll permit me to carry him," Crosby suggested, taking the boy from her arms. "Don't worry. He's really more frightened than hurt."

They walked back the path together. Crosby quite oblivious to his drenched clothing and the moist, chattering group of children that trailed them. He was aware only of the glowing cheeks of the girl beside him, of the pretty poise of her head, of the fine lines of her strong young figure and the softness of her voice.

"I wish I might call at the—the home here," said Crosby as he left her at the gate.

"I—that is, we—would be delighted if you would," she replied.

Crosby went homeward with his head in the clouds. In the back yard he encountered his host, gloomily whittling a stick by the chopping block.

"Say," he called as Crosby came up, "me an' Marthy's been talkin' it over—about your leavin', you know. We come to the conclusion that maybe it's them fresh air young uns that bothers you. If that's it I'll see they don't come nigher'n the fence."

"Don't do anything of the sort," said Crosby, with finality. "Annoy me? Not at all. Indeed, I find them interesting—most interesting. And, by the way, Mr. Dean, I'm not going. I shall stay all summer—as long as the fresh air youngsters stay, in fact."

It was early in September that the eminent physician sat in his big, dim office smiling over a letter he was reading.

"The neurosis Americana has completely disappeared," one portion of it ran, "but it was not quiet that did the trick. Indeed, I should lay the cure to noise and excitement."

The eminent physician frowned.

"I am sailing the 24th," the letter went on, "on the Colonia on a little trip to Sorrento and Sicily. In strictest confidence I will add that the trip is of the wedding variety."

"Ah!" said the physician, with a soft chuckle of comprehension.

Heroic Hens.

One does not generally ascribe heroism to the useful domestic hen, but in "The Bird Our Brother" Olive Thorne Miller quotes Sir Edward Arnold's story of the bravery displayed by a hen when a ferret escaped from confinement suddenly appeared before her. She was in charge of a brood of chicks, and the ferret was evidently after something to eat.

"Imagine," says the narrator, "some rural matron abruptly confronted with a dragon or foaming tiger! Terror would paralyze her. She could and would probably do nothing but scream. But this fussy, foolish little Dame Partlett fluffed out her gallant plume and went for the monster so vigorously, pecking and kicking and bewildering him, that the little ones were safely perched in a small fir tree before the dangerous beast had filled his wicked mouth with her feathers and angrily given up the chase."

"Our glorious order of the V. C. has been awarded for deeds which were the merest child's play compared to the valor of that heroic hen."

A similar devotion was exhibited by this universally misunderstood bird during a disastrous fire in Minnesota, known in the annals of the state as the Hinckley fire. When walking over the ruins, a man discovered a dead hen sitting close on the ground. He poked her with his foot, when she fell over and disclosed a lively little brood of ducks, which ran out, apparently glad to be released. She had protected them with her own life, for she could easily have escaped herself.

YOU ARE GOING TO BUY Stockers and Feeding Cattle THIS SEASON

You want to buy where you can get the best cattle for the least money. Write or wire at once to

JOHN J. LAWLER
163 EXCHANGE BUILDING
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

Sound, safe, conservative, strict honesty and a square deal guaranteed.

ESTABLISHED OVER 25 YEARS
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We handle more stockers and feeders than any firm in the world. A big selection at all times. Sales, 40 to 50 loads daily.

Come to Chicago and we will sell direct to you, or order at once by mail or telegram and we will ship just what you want direct to you at lowest market prices. Write at once for our plan of filling orders. We can save you money. Write us for quotations of prices before you buy.

When You Want the Latest Shoes, Hats, and Gent's Furnishings

At the Lowest Possible Prices, call on
WM. C. DEVILBISS,
22 W. Main St. WESMINSTER, MD.

AGENT FOR
"Walk-Over" Shoes for Men, \$3.50 and \$4.00.
"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes for Women, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

McKELLIP'S Cholera and Diarrhoea Syrup, A SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, NAUSEA, ETC.

Give It a Fair Trial, and You Will Use No Other.

Your protection—Our guarantee—
always see the Trade-Mark upon the sole-
DOLLY MADISON SHOES
are flexible—yet they keep their shape
Wear a pair and know why
they are the best—
\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE DEALERS
Sold by—C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO.,—Taneytown.

NOTICE! CIDER MAKING AND Apple Butter Boiling

Don't neglect that Insurance.
THE TANEYTOWN MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company

has its office in the Central Hotel Building, Taneytown. This company is well patronized, economically run, and all insurance business receives personal attention, no agents or sub-agents employed. Come to see us or let us know when you want insurance.

JAS. B. GALT,
Secretary.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.
PRICE 50c & \$1.00. Trial Bottle Free.

Put out on Trial Free of Charge. Invites Competition. Easiest Running Washing Machine on the Market.
Agents Wanted.
L. K. BIRELY, General Agent,
C. & P. Telephone. Middleburg, Md.
9-15 tf

FARM SALES
should be advertised in THE CARROLL RECORD, because it has more readers in the northern half of the county than any other paper. The paper that is the most read, is the best for advertising results.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

Brief Items of Local News of Special Interest to Our Home Readers.

Regular meeting of the Fire Co., this (Friday) evening, at seven o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Cornell, of Kirksville, Missouri, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. John A. Anders.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Garner visited her brother, Dr. C. S. Basehoar, in Carlisle, during the past week.

Mr. Alva O. Reid and wife, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., are visiting the parents of the former, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Reid.

Capt. Upton Birnie and wife, are visiting relatives in Taneytown. They will remove to Ft. Riley, Kansas, for the winter.

Messrs. Clayton Wentz, Howard, Mervin and Norman Diehl, of Taneytown, were visiting their uncle and cousins, of near Hanover, recently.

Miss Mary Reindollar attended a temperance convention, held this week in Pocomoke City, in company with Miss Maggie Mehring, of Bruceville.

Communion services will be held in the Reformed church, this Sunday morning and evening. Preparatory service Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

On Monday, the drought was effectively broken, in this section, by good showers, falling so gradually that most of the rain went into the ground without running off.

Communion services will be held at the Piney Creek Presbyterian church on Sunday, Oct. 4, with preaching by the pastor at 10 a. m., and on Saturday Oct. 3, at 2 p. m.

Mr. John D. Kane left at our office a handful of giant chestnuts, grown on trees on his brother's place. They were all larger than an average buckeye, and are of course a special cultivated variety.

Mr. Jacob Buffington has made a deal with Mr. D. Fred Englar, of Union Bridge, for his butchering business, which involves a trade of Mr. Buffington's Fairview Ave. dwelling for Union Bridge property.

Wm. I. Babylon, of Mayberry, sold his property, this week, having advertised it but one week in the RECORD. Recently, he sold a colt by the same means, having had eight inquiries after the animal was sold.

The Birnie Trust Co., has added to its equipment a Brandt Automatic Cashier, a machine which will drop any amount of change by pressing the proper button, as 33¢, 69¢, or any other sum up to \$1.00. It greatly facilitates change making when there is a rush of business, and never makes mistakes.

Mr. "Barney" Clark was seriously injured, not long ago, in a mine, at Empire, Pa., causing the loss of his right hand and the thumb and little finger of his left, and other slighter injuries. He was treated at the Elk county hospital, at Ridgeway, Pa., and is now out again but of course unable to work.

Mr. Charles Reindollar and wife, of San Francisco, Cal., will soon visit Taneytown, on their first visit to Maryland. Mr. Reindollar is a son of Mr. Theodore B. Reindollar—oldest son of the late Henry Reindollar, who has lived in California and Nevada for about forty years. A daughter, Miss Maude, visited her relatives here about ten years ago.

The very best potatoes are worth but 70¢ and 75¢ in the Baltimore market, which means that they are worth less than that here, allowing for shipping changes and handling. The present local price of from 90¢ to \$1.00 a bushel is therefore excessive, especially as the kind that sells at such prices here are not the kind that would bring anything like the top market price in Baltimore—not over 50¢ or 60¢. The crop, taking the country as a whole, is somewhat short, but not so short as to justify fancy prices for "small potatoes."

A Birthday Surprise.

(For the RECORD.)

A surprise was tendered, Mrs. S. A. Brown, wife of our esteemed townsman, Mr. S. A. Brown, of Mill Avenue, on Saturday, Sept. 26, in honor of her 72nd birthday. The surprise was gotten up by her children. The event was a memorable one in their life, as they were surrounded by all their children and a few relatives, the first in 12 years. We trust that she may have more such anniversaries, and that nothing may disturb her usual equipoise, or mar her pleasure in the remaining years.

After the usual congratulations, covers were laid, and ample justice done to the tempting viands by those present, among whom we noticed, Dr. and Mrs. S. G. A. Brown, of Shippensburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Spangler and family, of Littlestown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. David H. Brown and family, Misses Celia and Millie Brown, Mr. James Shildt, Miss Mary Hockensmith and Miss Emma Hiteshue, of Taneytown. Mrs. Brown was the recipient of some very appropriate remembrances, including the fad of the day—post cards.

Would Mortgage The Farm.

A farmer on Rural Route 2, Empire, Ga., W. A. Floyd by name, says: "Bucklen's Arnica Flayed cured the two worst sores I ever saw; one on my hand and one on my leg. It is worth more than its weight in gold. I would not be without it if I had to mortgage the farm to get it." Only 25¢ at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

"Our Two Bills."

(For the RECORD.)

You may cross the raging billows, And then roam among the hills, Searching for the pretty meadows, That compare with Our Two Bills; But your searching will prove fruitless, You'll return with many bills, For there's not another bill, To be found like Our Two Bills.

One's a fat and jovial fellow, Tother's fat but lacks the love, And they're pitted 'gainst each other For the Nation's Head, and rove O'er the country making speeches, Catching fish 'n' from tiny rills, And our hands are grasped in friendship When we meet with Our Two Bills.

Uncle Sam is getting rattled, And he's talking quite a lot 'Bout the trusts and combinations Stealing potage out the pot; And the Eagle's screaming louder Than the wildcats on the hills, Fearing that we'll go to scrapin' 'Bout the fame of Our Two Bills.

Now you dear but honored voters, One of these Bills you must send Down to Washington this winter, All our dolings to amend; Are you thinking 'bout the matter? Do you know the one who bills High the dinner pails with goodies? Send that one, of Our Two Bills.

—BAD BOY.

A Lawn Party.

(For the RECORD.)

A very enjoyable lawn party was given by Miss Annie Flohr to her many friends and neighbors, Thursday evening Sept. 24th., at the hospitable home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Flohr, near Uniontown. The spacious lawn was made light with lanterns. The invited guests began to arrive early in the evening. Various sorts of games were indulged in by the pleasure seekers, and about 10.30 o'clock all were invited to the dining-room where two large tables were loaded with fruits and sweets of many kinds, after which all departed for their homes expressing themselves as having spent a very pleasant evening.

Those present were: J. E. Flohr and wife; John Powell and wife; Chas. Humpert and wife; Marshall Myers and wife; Irvin Myers and wife; Guy Formwalt and wife; Harry Keefer and wife; Chas. Welk and wife; Sterling Myerly and wife; Chas. Davidson and wife; Mrs. Chas. Lemmon, Mrs. Jos. Formwalt, Mrs. Samuel Crouse, Misses Edith Lemon, Hattie Rodkey, Nettie Flickinger, Maud Myers, Maud Harman, Bessie Hively, Florence Formwalt, Bessie Zimmerman, Sadie Flickinger, Margie Formwalt, Bertha Flickinger, Cora Shuey, Mary Dell, Lillie Dell, Lillian Haines, Fannie Flohr, Ester Mans, Mary Benedict, Edna Welk, Mabel Myers, Hilda Haines, Carrie Myers, Clara Davidson, Romain Formwalt and Beniah Keefer; Messrs. Wm. Flohr, Thomas Weishaar, Andrew Myers, Lester Angell, John Lemmon, Sterling Zimmerman, Chas. Null, Otto Myers, Howard Mans, Walter Myers, Daniel Willet, Harry Formwalt, Guy Haines, Oscar Lemmon, Alvin Dell, Abram Dodder, Robert Eckard, Oliver Erb, Edgar Dell, Martin Myers, John Harman, John Heltebride, Luther Eckard, Chas. Koonitz, Raymond Davidson, Earl Haines, John Benedict, Nevin Crouse, Glen Hollenberry, Bennie Ralph and Edgar Davidson, John Babylon, Walter Powell and Raymond Rodkey.

Lame Back.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles of the small of the back, and is quickly cured by applying Chamberlain's Liniment two or three times a day and massaging the parts at each application. For sale by K. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Sept. 28th., 1908.—The last will and testament of Mary E. Baile, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Nathan H. Baile, who received warrants to appraise personal property and real estate and order to notify creditors, and who returned inventories of personal property, real estate, money and debts.

J. Oliver Wadlow and Orro O. Forsythe, executors of Margaret A. Dawson, deceased, filed report of sale of real estate and received order nisi thereon.

Arthur C. Baile, administrator of Fletcher A. Baile, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Harry S. Koons, administrator of Jacob H. Koons, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Nathan H. Baile, executor of Margaret A. Erhard, deceased, report of sale of personal property.

Mary Elizabeth Irwin and Roger B. Irwin, administrators of Patrick H. Irwin, deceased, returned inventory of personal property, received order to sell personal property and returned report of sale of personal property.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29th., 1908.—Letters of administration on the estate of Morris I. Cohen, deceased, granted unto Fannie Cohen, who received order to notify creditors and returned inventory of debts.

John A. Buckman, executor of George Buckman, deceased, returned additional inventory of money.

Jeremiah Ebangh, surviving executor of Zachariah Ebangh, deceased, settled his second and final account.

Andrew D. Reese, administrator of Thomas E. Reese, deceased, received order to sell stock.

The last will and testament of Adam Rickle, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Charles Rickle, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Thomas J. Reiser, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Jesse Reiser, who received warrant to appraise.

O. Edward Dodder, administrator of Josiah Fleagle, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Mary Elizabeth Irwin and Roger B. Irwin, administrators of Patrick H. Irwin, deceased, returned inventories of money and debts.

The last will and testament of Patrick H. Irwin, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters of administration, with the will annexed thereon, granted unto Roger B. Irwin and Charles E. Fink.

Special Notices.

Small advertisements will be inserted under this heading at ONE CENT a word, each insertion, except advertisements of Real Estate for sale—Farms, Houses and Lots, etc.—which will cost TWO CENTS a word, each insertion. No charge less than 10c. Cash, in advance, except by special agreement.

NICE EGGS wanted; Young Guineas, 14 pounds to 2 pounds; light guineas not received. Squabs 16c a pair; old Chickens 9c; Spring Chickens, 2 pounds and over 10 to 11c. Nice Turkeys wanted. **Good Calves, 6c, 50c for delivering.** No poultry and calves received later than Thursday morning.—SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50c for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER, 6-10-5

TENANT HOUSE for rent, near Otter Dale, by Mrs. O. A. SHANK. 10-3-2t

ONE OF L. K. Birely's new Catalogues of all kinds of Washing Machines, sent free, on request.—L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg.

BROWN LEGHORN Roosters, full bred, for sale by JOSEPH CRUSHONG, near Black's school house. P. O. Littlestown, Route 5. 10-3-4t

MILLINERY. I have returned from the city with all the latest Fall and Winter styles. Give us a call.—Mrs. M. J. GARDNER.



To Parents, About Their Children's Eyes

Do your children, while at school, complain of their eyes? Ask them the following questions. First, Do they have Headache when they study? Second, Can they see the figures on the Blackboard if they are in the rear seats? Third, Can they apply themselves in school without coming home with a sick, nervous Headache? Should the first question be answered in the affirmative, and the second and third in the negative, you can rest assured that glasses are needed. Bring your children to me and have their eyes examined. DR. C. L. KEFAUVER, Optical Specialist, Frederick, Md., will be at "Hotel Bankard," Taneytown, Monday, Oct. 5th., 1908.

PUBLIC SALE Mar. 11, 1909—HARRY B. OHLER, on Baumgardner farm near Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements.

TAFT AND BRYAN Speeches furnished for Campaign Meetings. Greatest thing to draw crowds. 60c records now 50c; \$1.00 records now 75c; 8-in. records 35c. Machines and needles cheaper. Bargains in Washers. Ask about the "Easy Way". Big bargain in a first-class upright piano. Call on or address—EDW. P. ZEPPE, Taneytown, Md. N. B.—Pianos and Organs tuned cleaned and repaired. Photos taken.

NOTICE.—In order to close out my stock of swings, will sell at very low prices.—L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg.

MOVING PICTURES and Illustrated Songs two nights, October 8 and 9, in the Opera House. Change of pictures each night. Good laughable and interesting subjects. Sure to please all. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

FOR SALE.—Fine registered Berkshire pigs, both sexes, 8 weeks old. Sired by Topsy's King, No. 96595, he by King Hunter No. 79378. Imported, Dams, grand-daughters of Lord Premier 50001. A combination of best English and American breeding.—R. C. NORMAN, Taneytown. 9-26-tf

THE PIPE CREEK Missionary Sewing Circle has a number of quilts and comforts which they will sell at reasonable price; those wishing to purchase will please call and examine, at Mrs. JANE PROUTZ's, on the Ridge. 9-26-3t

FOR SALE.—Jersey Bull Calves from four weeks to 5 months old. Sired by Lucille's Stoke Pogis No. 69356, and Pamela's Prospector No. 74562, and out of good cows. A chance to secure some of the best Jersey breeding. These calves will be priced very reasonably to quick buyers, and at prices to suit the times.—R. C. NORMAN, Taneytown. 9-26-tf

PRIVATE SALE.—Good Frame Dwelling, in Middleburg, at terms to suit purchaser. If not sold by Jan. 1, will be for rent April 1, 1909. Apply to JAS. SEABROOKS, Union Bridge, or HARVEY HARRY, on premises. 8-29-tf

FOR SALE.—My property in Harney.—EUDORA JONES. 8-29-tf

FOR SALE.—Farm of the late W. W. CRAFT, located in Frederick Co., Md.—Apply at Residence, York St., Taneytown, Md. 7-11-tf

FOR SALE.—Residence of the late W. W. CRAFT, located on York St., Taneytown.—Apply at Residence. 7-11-tf

Designing Next Year's Planting.

As your shrubs, perennials and annuals blossom planting plans for next year may best be devised. When the flowers are in bloom their effect may be noted, and the change to be wrought by new-plants may be accurately calculated. That is the time to get out notebook and catalogue, figure out what your flower beds and shrubbery borders lack and decide what may best supply that lack.

If a pink flowering shrub is needed at a certain point, make a note of it in your book; better still, stick up a little stake in the exact spot where the shrub would look best, marking on the stake the specifications, whether the plant should be tall or low growing, the season of flowering, etc. Then when you order your shrubbery for fall planting your nurseryman can fill your specifications, and when the plant comes you will know the exact place to plant it.

In grouping your plants take pains to make them fit in with the neighboring architecture. The texture of the foliage, the color of the flowers, season of bloom and the rapidity of growth should all be considered carefully. Do not plant shrubs so close together when they are young that when they attain a few years' growth they will be crowded.

All the New Effects

in suitings; new olive, greens and browns in latest stylish stripes. Remember our

Tailor-made Suits

are genuine. No sample business. We show you the goods, take your measure, have it cut by a graduate cutter, made and trimmed just as you like and at prices lower than the so-called made to order sample suits.

Hundreds of the very best Suits ready-made from \$5 to \$18.

Boy's Suits.

As always we have the best Boy's Suits. You certainly ought not to think of buying clothing this Fall before seeing—

SHARRER & GORSUCH,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

PUBLIC SALE !

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at his residence on York St., in Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th., 1908, at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following personal property:

ONE GOOD PIANO, kitchen extension table, bureau, with glass; 3 stands, bedroom suit, 4 bedsteads, 1 single bed; bed spring, mattress, 2 rocking chairs, 6 dining room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 1 haircloth parlor suit, 1 toilet stand, with glass; clock, lamps, 1 Singer sewing machine, carpet and matting, stone jars, knives, forks, spoons, iron kettle, queensware, tinware, No. 2 "New Perfection" coal oil stove, good as new; 1 good roaster, pictures and books, lawn mower, and many other articles.

TERMS: Sums under \$5.00 cash. On sums of \$5.00 and upward, credit of 6 months with interest, will be given.

WM. H. POOLE.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

10-3-2t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Carroll County Savings Bank at Uniontown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Sept. 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$ 32,893.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 128.65
Stocks, Securities, etc..... 122,550.76
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures..... 5,534.11
Other Real Estate and Mortgages owned..... 28,512.00
Due from National Banks..... 1,574.74
Checks and other cash items..... 372.59
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents..... 9.94
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:
Specie.....\$ 258.90
Legal-tender Notes..... 863.90
Total.....\$192,350.04

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock paid in.....\$ 20,000.00
Surplus Fund..... 17,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, taxes paid..... 4,780.17
Dividends unpaid..... 32.60
Individual deposits subject to check..... 6,015.39
Demand certificates of deposit..... 354.11
Time certificates of deposit..... 130,526.82
Savings Deposits..... 13,031.95
Total.....\$192,350.04

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss.
I, J. H. SINGER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. SINGER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th. day of September, 1908.
JESSE F. BILLMYER, J. P.

CORRECT ATTEST:
J. J. WEAVER, JR.,
W. P. ENGLAR,
LUTHER KEMP. } Directors

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Taneytown Savings Bank at Taneytown in the State of Maryland at the close of business, Sept. 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$ 38,177.93
Stocks, Securities, etc..... 96,700.94
Banking-house, Furniture & Fixture..... 4,079.89
Other real estate and mortgages owned..... 24,258.77
Due from National Banks..... 10,167.46
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents..... 244.08
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:
Specie.....\$ 5,725.00
Legal-tender Notes, N.B. Notes..... 4,075.00
Total.....\$181,024.07

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock paid in.....\$ 13,000.00
Surplus Fund..... 4,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, taxes paid..... 6,580.85
Due from National Banks..... 517.12
Due to State Bank..... 683.00
Dividends Unpaid..... 26.70
Individual Deposit subject to check..... 24,140.72
Demand certificates of deposit..... 95.40
Time certificates of deposit..... 131,413.64
Liabilities other than those above stated..... 580.64
Total.....\$181,024.07

State of Maryland, County of Carroll ss.
I, Walter A. Bower, Treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th. day of September, 1908.
JOHN H. DIFFENDAL, J. P.

CORRECT ATTEST:
D. J. HESSON,
J. S. BOWER,
J. C. GALT. } Directors

WEST VIRGINIA COWS.



I will have two loads of West Virginia Cows at my place for sale, Oct. 5, and 6. This will be a fine lot of cows. Call to see them. 2 miles west of Taneytown.

SCOTT M. SMITH.

WANTED !

Men to represent us either locally or traveling, in the sale of a full line of easy selling specialties. Apply quick and secure territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,

9-26-4m

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Opening Days IN OUR Millinery Department

Friday and Saturday, October 9--10

TO SEE the Best Display of New Hats for Fall and Winter of 1908-09, you must visit our Millinery Section. There you will comprehend the real advantages we offer in the combinations of STYLE, QUALITY and LOW PRICES. We do not exaggerate facts when we say that our Hats are equal to most hats sold elsewhere for double what we ask for them, and besides the saving, every hat we show, no matter how modest the price, is of the Best Style and Materials.



Men's, Youths', Boys' CLOTHING.

Our Fall and Winter Styles

Are Now on View

THEY WILL TAKE YOUR EYE AT ONCE

The jauntness of their cut—
The new lapels—
The new cuff designs—
The swagger skirt of the coat—
Not a single advance in tailoring is neglected in these up-to-the-minute garments.
Select now before some earlier patrons get the pick of the new patterns.

Prices Lower Than Ever Before.

\$14.00 Men's Brown

Stripe Suits, \$11.98.

Handsome All-wool Cheviot, stylish brown stripe patterns, coat full basted, cuff sleeves, well padded shoulders, brown ribbed twill serge lining trousers, and single-breasted vest with high-grade trimmings and workmanship, \$11.98

\$7 Men's Grey Mixed Suits, \$5.50

\$10 " " Brown " " \$8.50

\$15 " " Plain Black " " \$12.00

OVERCOATS

Men's, Youths' and Boys'.

Special interest centers in our Black, Grey and Brown, in Beaver, Melton and Kersey.

Men's \$12.00 Black Overcoat, \$10.50

Boys' \$5.00 Long Overcoat, \$3.95

These Overcoats are made extra long, loose back with open vent, single-breasted fly front, velvet collar, flap pockets with haircloth interlining and inside pockets.

Prices Are Very Low.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

KOONS BROS' Department Store. TANEYTOWN, MD.

VOUGH PIANO

The favorite Piano.

Perfect in tone, durability and finish.

The prices we ask are especially low for a first-class instrument.

You can buy from us and be sure that you are getting just what we recommend.

We have a large assortment of all kinds of instruments to select from. Call on, or write to us, before buying.

BIRELY'S Palace of Music,

Cor. Market and Church Sts.,

9-19-tf FREDERICK, MD.

No Trespassing.

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading, weekly, until December 12, for 25 cents, cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises, with dog, gun or trap, for the purpose of taking game in any manner; nor for fishing, or in any way injuring or destroying property. All persons so trespassing render themselves liable to the enforcement of law in such cases, without notice.

Althoff, Jos. E. Hahn, A. J.
Angell, Harry F. Hahn, Newton J.
Baker, Jacob Koonitz, Mrs. Ida B.
Banker, Howard Lemmon, Howard
Bohn, C. F. Mehling, L. W.
Clousher, David S. Myers, Irvin A.
Clabaugh, H. M. Null, J. Frank
Cluts, Geo. G. Reindollar, E. E.
Diehl, George E. Ridinger, Abm.
Fleagle, Theo. H. Shriver, P. H.
F