

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)
Published every Saturday, at Taneytown,
Md., by The Carroll Record Printing
and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
DR. C. BIRNIE, Pres. G. A. ARNOLD,
GEO. H. BIRNIE, V. Pres. JOHN S. BOWER,
F. H. SEISS, Sec. & Treas. P. B. ENGLAR,
E. E. REINDOLLAR.

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

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

ADVERTISING rates will be given on ap-
plication, after the character of the business
has been definitely stated, together with in-
formation as to space, position, and length of
contract. The publisher reserves the privi-
lege of declining all offers for space.

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th., 1909.

EVERY READER interested in politics
should subscribe for a good daily, for at
least a month—especially those who do
not read the CARROLL RECORD and its
weekly review of the political situation.

THERE IS ONE safe bet on the Presi-
dential election—there is sure to be a
"Bill" in the White House. Whether it
will be "Bill J." or "Bill H." is another
question, which shows the great change
a single letter—especially a "Capitol"
letter—may make.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, aged 51, 51
years a resident of Ohio, white and
married, registered in Precinct H, ward
2, of Cincinnati, last Thursday. If this
same Mr. Taft, having traveled around
as much as he has in the last few years,
had tried to claim Maryland as his
home, under the same conditions, he
would likely have had trouble to com-
ply with our wonderful residence qualifi-
cations.

GOV. CROTHERS recently said: "I
want the automobiles to be taxed right
up to the neck. I am looking at this
question from the revenue point of view,
although we want to do entire justice to
the automobile owners and no unneces-
sary or unjust hardship must be im-
posed upon them." The Governor will
have to look at "the revenue point of
view" a good many times, in order to
make the good roads scheme work with-
out higher direct taxation.

BANK ADVERTISING, which only a few
years ago was conspicuous by its ab-
sence, is now one of the most promi-
nent features of the average county
weekly, and of many of the city dailies.
This fact, in itself, is a striking testi-
monial to the value of advertising and a
first-class object lesson to those who
think their business does not need news-
paper publicity. When the most intelli-
gent business men and financiers of the
country—our bankers—go into a thing,
it is time for the average business man
to take notice, and follow suit.

WE WONDER whether the average
reader appreciates how hard it is to find
newspaper comments on the political
situation favorable to Mr. Bryan? The
RECORD desires to be altogether fair in
its political reports, and endeavors to
give the gist of what is going, but must
necessarily use the material as we find it;
hence it is quite natural that what is
given seems favorable to Mr. Taft. With
the single exception of the Philadelphia
Record—which, by the way, is making a
big strike financially in supporting Bryan
—there is not a single great paper within
our reach that is not for Taft.

Good Roads and 1909 Election.

Good roads enthusiasts, many of whom
expected road work under the new law
to be actively in operation in all counties
in the state, this year, are beginning to
wonder what is wrong. In but few coun-
ties in the state have the roads to be im-
proved been positively selected, and ac-
tual construction work is confined to a
still smaller number, so that the work
actually accomplished, this year, will be
very much less than the general public
at first expected.

It is beginning to be evident that very
little work under the present law, will
be done until near the election of 1909,
and that there may be much political
significance in the fact. It will likely
be true that the work will be managed
in such a way as to be a fresh object
lesson to voters, about the time of electing
the next members of the legislature, and
not be so far advanced as to have the
novelty worn off, or to furnish a subject
for adverse criticism.

It is also becoming generally evident
that the first \$5,000,000 loan will not
much more than make a fair beginning
of the work, and that the idea of con-
tinuing it without further loans, or with-
out a considerable increase in the tax
rate, is largely impracticable; therefore,
a policy of "holding off" all questions
which may be expected to raise objections
and criticism, seems quite in line
with the exigencies of politics.

Governor Crothers will not be able to
make a raid on the appropriations to
"favored institutions" without the hot-
test kind of opposition, and as the Gov-
ernor is not likely to go ahead independ-

ently and persistently in this direction,
his ardor may be expected to cool down.
Moreover, it is a plainly recognized fact
that there are several questions which
will next year keep his party very busy
to maintain its majority in the legisla-
ture, without any additional trouble from
the road law, or from any of its side
connections, therefore, active road work
might be a welcome help and inspiration
in 1909.

The Good Roads Commission reported
to the Governor, last week, describing
the work already done "and showed re-
markable progress in the various coun-
ties." As to what this "progress" con-
sists of, but few on the outside are in-
formed, but as the commission also re-
ported that but \$9,968.90 had been spent,
which likely includes salaries and travel-
ing expenses, the "remarkable" extent
of the work done can easily be con-
jectured. The people are apt to become
curious after while.

Religious Instruction in our Public Schools.

Every now and then we hear the de-
mand for the reading of the Bible in the
public schools, or the objection that
there is no religious instruction given
therein. These questions have been de-
bated, for years, and will not down, but
strange to say they have never, to our
knowledge, been taken up by any author-
ity with the necessary power, in order to
try to reach practical conclusions, ma-
jority sentiment seeming to be that the
public school is the place to dispense
secular knowledge unmixed with relig-
ious instruction of any sort.

This conclusion unquestionably, rests
on the assumption that it would be im-
possible to give religious instruction
without at the same time introducing
sectarianism, or in some way giving of-
fense to some of our many religious
bodies. As long as public schools are
maintained by the taxation of all, it
would be manifestly wrong to offend
any, but it does seem reasonable that a
conference of all denominations could, if
it so desired, compile a religious text
book which would be unobjectionable to
all, and at the same time give the young
at least the rudiments of Biblical knowl-
edge, and such instruction as would be
an incentive toward leading a christian
life.

We cannot believe that sectarianism is
so far apart that it would be impossible
to agree on the essential features of
christianity, or to fail in producing a
simple history comprising the various
books and characters contained in the
Bible. If it be actually true that this
could not be accomplished, then, there
is greater antagonism between the pro-
fessed followers of God than they can
afford to acknowledge before the world,
whether they be Jew or Gentile, Catho-
lic or Protestant.

The old-fashioned "question book,"
forty years ago used in Sunday Schools,
might easily be used in our day schools,
with perhaps some modification, to the
great benefit of pupils, and a Life of
Christ, of at least a historical character,
could also be compiled by united effort,
without either giving proper rise to
sectarian objections. But, if neither propo-
sition be possible, there still might be a
work prepared teaching especially the
benefits to be derived from honesty, so-
briety and morality, and the certainty
of future punishment for sin. Should a
few still consider their "religious con-
victions" interfered with, they should be
regarded as having no religion worth
considering.

Unemployed Labor.

It is difficult to determine how much
of the talk about "labor out of employ-
ment" is true and genuine, how general
is the condition, and, above all, how
much of that which actually exists is
due to politics, is to dependent on the
result of the election. As everybody
knows, both sides are strongly bidding
for the labor vote; necessarily it is polit-
ical policy for the democrats to blame
the republican party for all labor
troubles, and equally political policy for
the republicans to say that conditions
will be all right providing Taft is elected,
and all wrong providing Bryan is elected.

Our own opinion is that politics has in
reality very little to do with the ques-
tion, aside from the financial nervous-
ness which always exists in presidential
years, and that in most cases wherein
labor is noticeably unemployed, there are
purely business reasons for it. Further-
more, we do not believe that there is a
much larger percentage of unemployed
labor, than usual, and that there is
nothing like a general condition of this
kind.

Certainly, if politics is to be blamed
in sections where labor is having a hard
time, it should logically get proper
credit where times are not hard, as in
agricultural districts. There is scarcely
any sort of political philosophy, over
questions of industrial prosperity, which
can be successfully and truthfully em-
ployed in certain sections, and in cer-
tain lines of activity, which must not
also be employed in all other sections
and lines. The general business and
prosperity of the country is too intimat-
ely connected and interdependent to
admit of any distinct separation, except
temporarily.

This is distinctly one of the questions
for which a truthful answer must be
awaited after the election is over.
Politics, merely, will not make any
great class rich, nor any great class

poor, for any party which would so
conduct its energies would simply be on
the road to sure destruction.

Open to Conviction.

Country newspapers, after all, are
open to conviction, even when their most
selfish "rights" are attacked, as was the
case when the government knocked out
free passes, and when the P. O. Depart-
ment defined a "legitimate subscriber"
to be one who was not in arrears for his
subscription for over one year. When
these laws were enforced, nine-tenths
of the country press howled desperately
over what they called interference with
personal rights, and an unjustifiable ex-
hibition of paternalism.

It is gratifying to note that not nine-
tenths feel the other way about both
questions, because both laws have placed
the newspaper business on a much higher
and more respectable basis; editors are
no longer "dead heads" on the rail-
roads, nor are there so many "dead
head" subscribers to worry about—an
extension of the "pay your own way"
principle.

This change is but the change which
always follows a bad case of being set in
one's ways. There are lots of good
things done without, simply because
long-standing habits of selfishness op-
pose a change, and narrow views re-
fuse to give up to modern better sense.
Sometimes it takes almost brute force,
and a breaking of treasured idols, to
make the old fellows come to time, but
they feel all the better for it, after they
get properly licked. If our good people
would just think so, and be less suspi-
cious of the good sense of those who
disagree with them, every little town
could easily have a water plant, good
streets, sewerage, and all the conditions
which go to make life worth living. But,
surrender rarely comes until after a fight,
and sometimes not until after disaster.

Sermons vs Stump Speeches.

The man who watches the crowds who
attend political meetings and contrasts
them with the small attendance of men
in the churches is having his say as usual.
Writing to a clergyman he declares that
if preachers presented the "divine cause
of Christianity half as interestingly as
do speakers in a campaign for office,
the churches would not hold half of the
men crowding to the service."

The clergyman does not believe, he
writes in reply, that the average of po-
litical speeches is higher than the aver-
age of sermons. He says the reason for
the small attendance of men in the
churches is just this: They do not be-
lieve in the necessity of going. They
have not a strong and vital interest in
the religion preached."

Each of these views is wrong. The
churchman is guilty of a half truth, and
the layman of a superficial comparison.
The latter neglects the important fact
that political meetings are held not more
than several times in a year, with new
candidates, new issues and various speak-
ers. He also forgets that the total num-
ber of men in these meetings is probably
not nearly so large in any given city as
the total number who are to be found
every Sunday in the churches. If polit-
ics were the subject discussed by one
man twice a week the year through he
would certainly find a constant shrinking
in the audience.

However, on the other hand, while it
may be admitted that men do not take
the interest in religion that they should,
it is a better attitude for the ministry to
strive to make their interpretation of the
Gospel so true, so vital, so appropriate
to "the town and the time" that men
will be compelled to come in. Men get
their religion through various intellectual
and symbolic representations of religion.
When these do not appeal it is not so
much a sign that men have no religion
as that the ordained ministers of religion
are not able to attract hearers by their
manner and matter of quickening and
enlightening.—Balt. News.

In Old Kentucky.

The doubtful states this year are to be
looked for not in the Middle West, the
Far West nor in any of the Eastern
States above Mason and Dixon's Line.
There are four states whose areas are
located entirely or almost entirely below
the northern boundary line of Maryland,
which, according to indications, are like-
ly to be carried for the Republican na-
tional ticket. These states are Maryland,
West Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky.
And two of these four—Missouri and
Kentucky—and not New York, New Jer-
sey, Indiana or Connecticut, comprise
the sovereignties in which the probabili-
ties as to how the electoral college vote
on the presidential issue will be deliv-
ered is uncertain and difficult to forecast.

Indications point to Republican suc-
cess in both Missouri and Kentucky, but
the Republican National Committee is
making no positive claim to either of
these states. In yesterday's American a
special from a staff correspondent at
Louisville explains with admirable clear-
ness the political situation in the Blue
Grass State. An estimate made by an
independent Democrat who is thoroughly
cognizant of conditions all over the state
forecasts that six of the eleven congres-
sional districts will give an aggregate
plurality for the Bryan and Kern ticket
of 21,000 and the other five congressional
districts are accredited to Taft and Sher-
man by an aggregate plurality of 27,500.
According to this estimate, the Republi-

can presidential ticket will win by 6,500
plurality.

Louisville is now a well-governed city.
There is a mayor who was elected not
upon his record as a politician, but be-
cause of his reputation as a high-minded,
square-deal business man. He has pur-
ged elections in the chief city of the
Blue Grass State of manipulative and
fraudulent methods. There will be a
fair casting of ballots and an honest
counting in the center of greatest popu-
lation. The Republican plurality in
Louisville is conservatively estimated at
18,000, and it may be 2,000 more than
that. The element of doubt regarding
the result in the state arises from a be-
lief that in certain counties ballot-box
frauds will be perpetrated. The Ameri-
can correspondent quotes a leading
Democratic lawyer of Louisville as say-
ing: "If there could only be as fair a
count all over Kentucky as we will have
in Louisville, Taft would get its electoral
vote by no less than 10,000. But I do
not anticipate any such result. The
n'ght riders have simply inaugurated a
reign of terror in the tobacco counties,
and you will see those fellows roll up a
big Bryan vote, the greater part of
which will be fraudulent."—American.

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 me more good 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.

Closer Bank Examinations.

The reorganization of bank examina-
tions by the Comptroller of the Curren-
cy is a more salutary precaution than
any mutual guaranty plan for bank de-
posits, yet proposed, can be.
Instead of the wandering bank ex-
aminers, who have come and gone from
bank to bank, the country has been
divided into districts. Each has been
given a superintendent and a staff of
examiners. The examinations under
this plan can be more thorough, more
continuous and more frequent. They
will be conducted by men more closely
in touch with the local situation.

At best, under current law and prac-
tice, a close, searching bank examination
is difficult. The examiners are few.
The time which can be given each ex-
amination is short. Banks have grown
enormously in the complexity of their
transactions, in the handled amounts, in
the number of depositors' accounts and
in the number and variety of securities
to be examined.

These require both closer examination
and more frequent. The New York
Clearing House, aware of this, has be-
gun systematic examinations by its own
examiners. Chicago has adopted the
same plan.

The Comptroller of the Currency should
have larger powers to impose uniform
systems of accounts on banks and uni-
form records which would aid examiners
and thereby safeguard depositors. Spe-
cific personal examination by directors
of all securities should be required. All
well-conducted banks have such an ex-
amination and count and do all they
can to make the bank examiner's work
easy, drastic and thorough. Uniform
accounts, records and the personal count
of securities by directors would bring
this in all banks.

The New York Situation.

Most of the estimates which have been
made through impartial and well infor-
med sources in New York as to its electoral
vote agree that it will go to Taft, but by
plurality likely to be far less than those
given for McKinley and Roosevelt. Even
the Republicans admit that they have
no expectation of repeating those land-
slides.

But on the gubernatorial situation all
the estimates, as well as the utterances
of many Republican politicians in the
State, indicate that there is a strong sen-
timent against Governor Hughes and
that his re-election cannot be figured out
at this time.

The disaffection in the Republican
ranks as regards Hughes is due to his
attitude on the race track question and
to the indifference of some of the leaders
of the Republican organization to him
on personal grounds; and the independ-
ent Democratic support which may come
to him because of his race track policy
and the general excellence of his admin-
istration is not likely to offset this falling
off in his own party.

It begins to look as if a situation had
been created in New York very much
like the one that existed when the State
defeated Warner Miller for Governor and
gave its electoral vote to Benjamin Har-
rison.—Phila. Bulletin.

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.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

We Have Recently Returned From the City With the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Merchandise ever brought to this Market.

You Are Cordially Invited to Examine This Stock

Ladies' Coats.

We are showing the largest, most stylish and up-to-date line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats that can be found on the market, at prices (quality considered) lower than last year. A call of inspection will convince you that the above assertion is not too strong.

Also a nice line of Furs to select from.

Hats and Caps

This, as well as all the other Departments, is constantly being filled with all the latest styles in Hats and Caps, and at prices that sell themselves.

Linoleum and Oilcloth.

This department has again been refilled and at prices that will appeal to all.

- 5-4 Table Oilcloth, 124c.
- Floor Oilcloth, 25c yd.
- Carpets at 15c yd. and up.
- Rugs and Matting at all prices.

Blankets.

We are now showing the largest and most complete line of Bed Blankets that has ever been put on this market; in Gray, White, Red and Plaids. Priced at 47c and upward.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

Hints to Farmers

Now is the time that you realize on your season's work.

As you sell your grain, stock or produce, place your money on open account with a reliable bank.

Pay your bills by check, which makes the best kind of a receipt, and avoid the worry and danger attending the carrying of large sums of money.

Our offices are always at the disposal of our customers and country friends.

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY

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.

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 1900 Roller Bearing Washing Machine.
Put out on Time.
Free of Charge.
Easiest Running Washing Machine on the Market.
Agents Wanted.
L. K. BIRELY, General Agent.
C. & P. Telephone, Middleburg, 9-15 of.

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

BIRELY'S Palace of Music,
Cor. Market and Church Sts.,
9-19-10 FREDERICK, MD.

Farm and Garden

FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

What They Need Is an Occasional Change of Scene.

A bright woman correspondent of Country Gentleman writes as follows: Once in awhile most farmers' wives, I think, get tired of their everyday duties and occupations—out of tune with their work and surroundings. The best medicine for such a complaint is change. They should go to the home of some city cousin, of which most of us have a few, and compare conditions. The first thing we notice is lack of room, which is a painful want to those of us who have been brought up in the big country. What comprises a home in a large city can often be con-



AT A BARGAIN SALE.

tained almost on one floor of a country house and the tiny dooryard be covered with a good sized tablecloth. Everything, too, costs so much—even the air, we get so little, and we sigh in vain for the cooling breezes that are nearly always to be found somewhere on our farm home.

City women, however, have a good many advantages that their country friends miss. They have more time for rest, recreation and reading. Their homes, being small, are more easily cared for. The men of the household are usually away through the day. Fruit, vegetables and groceries are brought to the door, and it is always possible to find some one to do the work. The chances to shop and attend bargain sales are right at hand. There are also theaters, lectures, concerts and in the summer numberless little excursions that are not expensive and make a delightful change. When we visit the city we enjoy these privileges very much. If we go in the summer, however, we hardly get home before our visit is returned. Our city friends think it costs country people scarcely anything to have company—they raise so much of their food, and they have plenty of room anyway. So if we go for one week they return us two or three, if not more. They always get the best of us, we can be certain of that, and how they enjoy the drives, fruit, milk and outdoor life—even better than we do the city pleasures, which tire us even while they entertain, so that we are glad to go home, glad to return to the simple life and take up our old work. We all have, I believe, some city friends whom we visit seldom and whose coming we look forward to with dread. Their children are unruly, and they don't wish them to be corrected. They keep our houses and lawns untidy with their hats, wraps and papers, while in their own home



THEIR CHILDREN ARE UNRULY.

they are extremely particular and don't want to have a thing out of place.

There are others who feel superior to us. They view the farmer and his family with pity, almost with contempt. They think farm life is so solitary, farm earnings so small! Yet they like to partake of the farmers' hospitality even while they try to excite envy and discontent, and I think they really like to have us visit them, mostly, though, for the purpose of showing us their luxuries and advantages which we do not possess. Such acquaintances should never be invited to repeat the first visit. We should speed the parting guest and discourage them from coming again.

FALL PLOWING.

Facilitates Work In the Spring and Improves Seed Bed.

While little definite investigation has been carried on to determine the relative value of spring and fall plowing, yet the practice on many of our western ranches is to get as much as possible of the land to be seeded in the spring plowed during the fall. This foresight is considered especially essential in breaking new ground. Of course in the arid region of the country it is difficult to plow in the fall, and some farmers leave the work until spring in order that the land may be plowed much more easily after the snows and spring rains. One advantage in fall plowing is that it opens up the soil and admits the moisture from the fall and spring rains and winter snows more easily.

In some cases, however, quite as good results are gained from leaving the stubble on the ground throughout the winter. A long stubble tends to prevent the snow from blowing and accumulates considerable moisture in the soil. Our spud and beet fields are dug up so much that they do not need autumn plowing, and such fields are always in the best tith in the spring. One distinct advantage in fall plowing is that it facilitates work in the spring and tends to better preparation of the seed bed at that time.

If large areas must be plowed in the spring the work is crowded and not enough attention is given by way of preparing the seed bed. Our springs vary, and frequently it is quite late before farming operations can begin. It is therefore a decided advantage to have the ground plowed in the fall in order that it may be worked up rapidly in the spring with the disks and harrows. Another advantage for fall plowing is that it affords a good means of disposing of the manure. As soon as the grain is cut and when it is standing in shock manure may be distributed over the field and as soon as the thrashing is done can be plowed under.

The precipitation of the succeeding months beats down the soil and so tends to bring about decomposition in the manure. If the manure is left and plowed under in the spring it frequently lies in straw bunches and interferes with the rise of moisture later. The observations in many sections indicate that the very best way to dispose of manure is to get it on the ground and plow it down in the fall. Our modern traction plows and the introduction of the disk plow have done much to simplify fall and winter plowing in this country. It frequently occurs that we have a good rain or a snowstorm, after which the plowing can be done quite readily.

The Waugh Plum.

For many years the curculio and various other pests made the culture of the plum practically unprofitable in



A CLUSTER OF WAUGH PLUMS.

America. Of late years, however, the insects destructive to this admirable fruit have become less plentiful, and now there have been introduced so many kinds that are proof against the ravages of the plague that the plum is fast resuming its original importance as a garden and orchard fruit. Plum culture has already reached a high stage of development on the Pacific coast, and since the new varieties from Japan made their appearance the number of growers all over the country has increased greatly. The modern plum is a great improvement over the old fashioned fruit of a half century ago. Some of the hybrids recently brought to public notice by American growers bid fair to become prime favorites. Among the most promising of these is the Waugh, a plum which has stood the test remarkably well and is in every respect a desirable acquisition.

Saving Waste Land.

The people of Denmark are fast reclaiming their waste land by the labor of convicts. In Jutland there is a large undeveloped territory of almost barren waste covered with a tough heathy undergrowth. The government sets the prisoners at work breaking up the tough surface and putting it into shape for farming. Even then the land is at first of very low grade, and it is given away to settlers who care to take possession.

Through their efforts many farms have begun to dot the Jutland landscape, and trees are seen where formerly were unbroken stretches of barren land. Many acres of good grain bearing land have been built up by the patient toil of the Danish settlers.

The experiment may be a valuable hint for other countries during the present period of hard times, which seems to be almost worldwide in its extent. The great number of unemployed as well as the convicts might be set to work and kept out of mischief in reclaiming the waste lands.

Turn the Wick

as high as you can—there's no danger—as low as you please—there's no smell. That's because the smokeless device prevents smoke or smell—that means a steady flow of glowing heat for every ounce of fuel burned in a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

You can carry it about and care for it just as easily as a lamp. Brass oil font holds 4 quarts burning 9 hours. Handsomely finished in japan and nickel. Every heater warranted.

The **Rayo Lamp** adds cheeriness to the long winter evenings. Steady, brilliant light to read, sew or knit by. Made of brass, nickel plated, latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. If your dealer cannot supply Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

--- THE ---

GREAT FREDERICK FAIR

FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

OCTOBER 20, 21, 22, 23, 1908.

The Five Sensational Bosies

In Their Wonderful and Thrilling Aerial Act.

Monster Balloon Ascension

With Triple Parachute Leap from one Balloon by one Man.

Best Free Attractions Ever Offered in Maryland, With Good Racing, Fine Exhibits and a Good Time For Everybody.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

G. A. T. SNOUFFER, PRESIDENT. O. C. WAREHIME, SECRETARY.

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.

Grange Influence.
The good and helpful influences of the grange naturally group themselves under three heads—comradeship, co-operation and citizenship.

Comradeship suggests those social influences that arise out of the fraternal obligations and associations.

Co-operation includes those that come from the business contract, the trade card and all forms of combined buying and selling.

Citizenship covers the influences that emanate from the public expression of the popular will.

These latter are certainly the most vital as well as the most subtle of the impressions the grange does or can make upon its members and the world.

The Degree Team.
There is no hard and fast rule upon the costuming of a degree team, says State Master Hill of Pennsylvania. Neither are there any fixed regulations as to the number of people that may constitute a degree team. I have seen as many as fifty all dressed in uniform rendering a single degree. If the sisters all dress in white they present a very pretty appearance. In that event the brothers should dress as near alike as possible, and it adds to the attractiveness if white gloves are worn. This matter is left largely to the taste and resources of the members and affords a splendid opportunity for the sisters to exercise their ingenuity.

The President's Wise Selections.
The president honored the grange by selecting two of its members for the commission appointed to suggest methods to improve rural farm life. One of these was Dean Bailey of Cornell and the other President Butterfield of the Massachusetts State Agricultural college. Both are active members of the grange.

Plait It Loosely at Night.
At night a little girl's hair should never be lightly curled or plaited if you want it to grow thick and long, but be very loosely done in two plaits, so that in the morning there are practically no tangles to be combed out. What does it matter if she doesn't look particularly pretty? So long as children are healthy and happy that is the great point, and it is far better for a girl to have straight hair in nursery days than to have no hair at all or only very skimpy locks when she grows to womanhood, a quite possible result of overmuch crimping and curling. Do all you can to make it grow and don't bother about kinks, and you will earn your child's gratitude not only while she is in the nursery, but all her life long.

Farm Notes.
The prosperous farmer is seldom a soil robber.
The garden should be well drained and the soil should be warm if the best results are wanted.
A well cared for asparagus bed is a permanent feature, and it brings a lot of comfort to the one who has it.
There is room for improvement in the roads of the country. It doesn't take much money either.

Generous.
"This is a fine country, Bridge!" exclaimed Norah, who had but recently arrived in the United States. "Sure, it's generous everybody is. I asked at the postoffice about sendin' money to me mither, and the young man tells me I can get a money order for \$10 for 10 cents! Think of that now!"—Youth's Companion.

THE GRANGE

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

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

A Movement to Increase Number of Delegates.

The Michigan State Grange is Procuring the Sentiment of Every Subordinate Grange in the United States or Representation in the National Body.

The Michigan state grange at its annual meeting voted to memorialize the Order throughout the United States in behalf of such revision of the constitution as will provide for and establish a more just and equitable representation in the national grange than now prevails. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby instruct the executive committee of the Michigan state grange to place before each subordinate and Pomona grange in the United States the sentiment in the above preamble and resolutions and, if favored, request that the delegates to the next national grange be instructed as above.

The founders of the Order doubtless had in mind the federal system of our national government when drafting the

grange constitution. They provided for the representation of each state as in the United States senate, but for the reason already referred to failed to provide for a separate representation of the membership as provided by the house of representatives in the national congress. The plan proposed by the Michigan state grange is to combine the two. Let



C. M. FREEMAN, Secretary National Grange.

each state have, as now, representation by its master and his wife, who are to be the only representatives from states having 10,000 members or less, and in addition one representative and his wife for each additional 10,000 members. This will not unduly increase the size of the national grange, adding only thirty-four members to that body, and will not increase the expenses to a point that will be at all burdensome, the approximate additional cost being about \$5,000.

This is not a plan, say the promoters of it, to discourage the weak states, but rather to give additional incentive to building up the Order, each state vying with the others and striving to increase its membership and influence in the national body. This will encourage effort and put a premium on grange zeal and enthusiasm. It will open a new era in the history of the national grange, sending, as it will, new members to each session and infusing new life, new energy and new thought into the governing body, making it more representative of the Order and more responsive to the progressive thought of its membership. More than this, it gives simple justice to those states which have carried the grange banner forward against discouragement and opposition and won for the Order recognition and influence.

In accordance with the above resolution the executive committee of the Michigan state grange is asking every subordinate grange in the United States to take action in this matter of increasing the representation. There are five states now that have as many members combined as all the other organized grange states in the Union, yet the five have only ten delegates, while the other twenty-two, with only about one-third the total membership, have forty-four. Is it right, the committee asks, that New York state, with about 70,000 members and contributing about \$3,500 to the national grange treasury every year, should have no larger representation than a state paying only about \$20 annually into the national treasury?

Grange Scholarship Winners.
The following are the winners of the New York state grange scholarships at Cornell Agricultural college: Miss M. Elizabeth Long of Waterloo, C. Owen Carman of Trumansburg, Warren Giles of Skaneateles, Jesse Walker of North Chatham, Henry Blessing of Voorheesville and Alton Rogers of Canandaigua.

Get Busy.
Now's the time to boom the grange. Get busy. Sing her praises up and down. Get busy. Best farm order there is on earth. The first one now, as first at birth. Tell your neighbors what it's worth. Get busy.

What's the use to sit and mope? Get busy. Hustle, hustle! That's the dope. Get busy. Are there drones within the hive? Chuck 'em out. They're not alive. Busy bees alone can thrive. Get busy.

CARE OF THE FOAL.

Wean Slowly, Feed Liberally and Handle the Animal Before Weaning.

The most suitable way to wean a foal is to begin to keep him from his dam two or three hours daily, increasing the time till they are together from about 9 p. m. to about 6 a. m., finally parting them some morning or some evening.

A daily feed of crushed oats mingled with a little chopped hay and bran given to the foal a week or two before weaning will soon teach him to be independent of the mother, but care must be taken not to allow the mare to have access to the manger while the foal is eating. She would probably eat it herself.

Before the foal is weaned it is important that it should have been handled. To get a foal haltered, taught to be led about and to be able to handle it, lift its feet up, etc., without its offering any resistance is a work that involves a certain amount of time, but the time spent now is time saved when the foal is old enough to be broken in.

If the foal meets with an accident or falls a victim to some of the numerous ailments to which horseflesh is liable, a foal which has been handled is far easier to doctor than one which has never been touched.

After mare and foal have been finally separated the foal may be kept in a loose box, out of the hearing of other horses if possible, for two or three days, and it may then be turned out in the daytime and fetched up at night.

A foal's future depends a great deal on how it is treated during the first winter of its existence; therefore to do full justice it is essential that it should be liberally but not lavishly fed from weaning time till the time arrives the following spring to turn away into some luxuriant pasture for the summer.

To keep a foal on short commons with the idea of reducing the cost of the keep is, according to the old saying, cent wise and dollar foolish.

Foals invariably do best when they have company, and if two or three foals can live together so much the better. Before they are turned out in the morning they may have a feed of crushed oats, chopped hay and bran.

The same ration may be given when they are brought in again at night, with the addition of an armful of whole hay.

An occasional linseed mash may also be given, as it is beneficial in keeping the bowels open.

Two or three pieces of rock salt in the manger for them to lick is also a good thing.

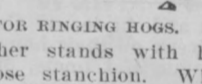
After the mare has left the foal steps must be taken to suppress the secretion of milk, and with that object in view dry food and plenty of exercise may be given.

A small quantity of milk may be drawn away daily, and rubbing the udder with molasses has also been found beneficial.

A dose of physic will also hasten the process, but it should be withheld if possible, especially if the mare is in foal.—W. R. Gilbert.

Stanchion For Ringing Hogs.

There is a difference of opinion about the desirability of putting rings in hogs' noses. Those who favor the practice usually do the work by main strength and awkwardness. The illustration shows a stanchion that may be built into the fence in the corner of the pen or it may form one end of a large crate and be placed just outside of the pen so the hogs may be driven into it one at a time through a small gate or doorway. One man drives the



hog in, while the other stands with his hand on the loose stanchion. When the hog undertakes to squeeze through the stanchion is shut just behind his ears and he is held firmly until the rings are adjusted. Two men in this way can ring a pen full of hogs in a very short time and with very little labor. As soon as the rings are adjusted the stanchion is opened and the hog permitted to pass on through.

An Object Lesson.

One of the best examples of successful modern dairying and one of the most instructive is the experience of Charles Foss of Illinois. He increased the income of his ninety acre farm from \$1,000 to well over \$2,000 and believes that he can double the income again along the same lines. The best of it is that his methods would seem to apply in almost any dairy section. Probably his own explanation of his success is the best.

He says, "This improvement has come about by weighing and testing the milk, by raising the low producers, buying and selling better cows, using the silo and feeding a more nearly balanced ration, and by studying and supplying the individual needs of the cow."

Value of Sheep.

Sheep improve the land where they feed. This is quickly summed up in the old saying, "The hoof of the sheep is golden." They live on weeds and other odd kinds of forage that other stock will leave. There is actually more feed for cows in a pasture where a few sheep run than there would be without the sheep, because the sheep destroy bushes that crowd and shade the grass and because sheep eat what cows do not care for. A few sheep are profitable on any farm. A good many sheep are profitable on some farms. Much depends on the farmer.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. Lesson III.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 18, 1903.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Sam. ix.—Memory Verse, 7—Golden Text, Eph. iv. 32—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1903, by American Press Association.]

In today's lesson chapter we find the king showing the kindness of God to the poor and needy, and we read that the coming King shall judge the poor of the people and save the children of the needy and shall break in pieces the oppressor (Ps. lxxii, 4, 12-14). David did not forget his covenant with Jonathan and began to inquire if any were yet left of the house of Saul that he might show them kindness for Jonathan's sake. Learning that there was a son of Jonathan who was lame on both feet, he sent and brought him into his presence, restored to him his father's possessions and had him dwell in Jerusalem and eat at his own table continually. This story of David and Mephibosheth, while literally true, is a wondrous picture of the kindness of God to sinners, "the kindness and love of God our Saviour toward man" (Tit. iii, 4). The same is seen in the story of the young man of Egypt in I Sam. xxx, in the vision of the filthy garments and the change of raiment of Zech. iii and in so many of the Old Testament stories, the whole of which, while pointing onward to the coming kingdom, might be called God's picture book of redemption.

The Lord says of Himself, "I am a great King" (Mal. i, 14). He is not only King of the Jews, but King of kings and Lord of lords. All kings shall fall down before Him, and all nations shall serve Him (Matt. ii, 2; Rev. xix, 16; Ps. lxx, 11). All that He does He does royally as a king and for His great name's sake. In Mephibosheth we see a picture of every sinner. His name signifies shame proceeding from the mouth and suggests the picture of the sinner in Rom. iii, 12-14. He was lame on both feet, and that is the condition of all, for no one is able to walk with God or of his own power take one step toward Him. The impotent man at Bethesda and the lame man at the temple gate (John v, Acts iii) are illustrations. He was lame through no fault of his own, for when tidings came of his father's death his nurse picked him up to deer, and in her haste she let him fall, and he became lame (chapter iv, 4). When Adam fell the whole race fell in him (Rom. v, 12), and so we are by nature children of wrath (Eph. ii, 3). He was at Lodebar (verse 4), which means a place of no pasture, and that is surely the condition of all who are not in Christ, and of them the question might be asked, "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread and your labor for that which satisfies not?" (Isa. lv, 1). All who live at Lodebar shall thirst again (John iv). David sent to the place where he was and fetched him from thence. The Son of God came from heaven down to where we are, became one of us, sin excepted, and then bare our sins in His own body.

Like the good Samaritan, He came to the helpless just where they were. He finds us in our lost condition and brings us to Himself, as He did Israel from Egypt (Ex. ix, 4). He suffered, the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God (I Pet. iii, 18). The kindness of David broke Mephibosheth down, and he fell on his face and did reverence (verse 6), so the love and goodness of God when once seen work true penitence in the sinner's heart and also give the saint a true view of himself (Rom. ii, 4; Job xlii, 5, 6). Then comes the great word, "Fear not" (verse 7), as in Rev. i, 17, and like the "Be of good cheer" of Matt. ix, 2, and the welcome to the king's table to eat bread continually. Contrast Lodebar, the place of no pasture, with the King's table and its bounty and the invitation, "Eat, O friends, drink—yea, drink abundantly, O beloved." "Eat ye that which is good and let your soul delight itself in fatness" (Song v, 1; Isa. lv, 2). Then think of the inheritance that becomes ours, lost in the first Adam, but more than fully restored in Christ (verse 9, I Pet. i, 3, 4; Eph. i, 13, 14). Note the phrase "I have given" and remember Rom. viii, 32, "With Him freely all things." Think of the outcast from Lodebar dwelling in Jerusalem (city of peace) eating continually at the king's table and yet continuing lame on both his feet (verse 13).

We will never lose our lameness, our sinful nature, but the divine nature given us in Christ when He saves us may have control and the old be continually reckoned dead. When we are filled with thoughts of the King and His great love we will not be found contemplating our lame feet, much less speaking of them, as many do, from whom we are always hearing about their unworthiness, their weak faith, their lack of love and zeal and devotion. Rather let us be telling of His salvation from day to day and be occupied with His loveliness, for He is altogether lovely. The devotion of Mephibosheth to David is seen in his mourning for him all the time that he was absent because of Absalom's rebellion and in his wanting no portion of the inheritance so long as David had returned in safety (chapter xix, 24, 30). When the love of Christ constraineth us after that fashion we shall not be found conformed to this world nor seeking any satisfaction from it.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 18, 1903.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Commending our society.—IV. By systematic, generous giving.—I Cor. xvi, 1, 2; Mal. iii, 7-12.

Life is a continual receiving and giving. We receive from God directly and indirectly great blessings and gifts. We are expected in return to give and even to give to God—not that God needs our gifts, but that we need to make the gift. There is a feeling in every thoughtful soul that we must render something unto God for all His benefits. David's exclamation, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits?" finds an echo in every heart. Even the idol worshipping heathen in all ages have felt the operation of this same inward feeling and have responded to it. Freely we have received from God; freely we should give to God.

But how shall we give? What is the divine law upon this subject? It is undoubtedly systematic and generous giving. This method is Scriptural, practical, effective, and has the promise of God's blessing.

1. Systematic and generous giving is Scriptural. In the Old Testament dispensation a tenth was the demand of God. Abraham probably gave a tenth of his substance to God. Jacob vowed to do so, and it may have been before this that he had failed to do what was required and customary. In Lev. xxvii, 30, it is directly and plainly asserted that a tenth shall be given to God. "All the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land or of the fruit of the tree, is the Lord's." In the topical reference the prophet Malachi fearfully arraigns God's people for not having given the tithe and declared that in withholding they have robbed God. There can be no question about the law as regards giving in the Old Testament times. In the New Testament Paul asks a stated weekly offering for a special purpose and in another place declares that as God blessed the people they were to give.

2. Systematic and generous giving is just. It is right. It asks of no one what he is not able to give. It requires the least of those who receive the least and the most of those who receive the most. It sets aside so much as belonging to the Lord. It makes it His and not ours and removes the temptation to use it for ourselves.

3. Systematic and generous giving has the promise of the blessing of God. In giving regularly to God and in proportion as He blesses us we are fulfilling a plain duty that is owed to God. Every duty brings its blessing. But God has promised a blessing in the fulfilling of this duty. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in Mine house and prove Me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." If we fulfill the conditions of this promise, we may also have the blessings, and at the same time we shall commend our society.

BIBLE READINGS. Gen. xxxviii, 20-22; Lev. xxvii, 30-34; Num. xviii, 20, 21, 24; II Chron. xxxi, 5, 6; Matt. vi, 1-4; John iii, 16; Acts ii, 44, 45; xx, 35; Matt. x, 7, 8; Phil. iv, 15-17.

An Enthusiastic Endeavorer. The New South Wales Christian Endeavor union has a new general secretary in the person of Mr. G. E. Bodley. Mr. Bodley is an enthusiastic Endeavorer who has been long service. He has used his pen for the cause as a writer for the Roll Call, the official New South Wales organ.



G. E. BODLEY.

How One Pastor Feels. In a personal letter to Secretary Shaw the famous author of "In His Steps," Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, writes: "Give my greetings to all the friends and say that I have always believed in the Christian Endeavor movement from its very beginning and believe in it now more than ever. I have a live society, which is a great inspiration to me and a genuine help in my work. I should not know how to do my ministerial work without it."

This is increasingly the testimony of pastors who, like Dr. Sheldon, give to their young people the sympathetic leadership which is absolutely necessary to the largest success.

English Increase. When Dr. Clark first visited England in 1888 he found eighteen societies. When he goes there next fall he will find more than 12,000.

What He Did With Himself.

By ELLIOT WALKER.

Copyright, 1903, by Associated Literary Press.

Forrest surveyed the luxurious furnishings of his apartment with a scowl and a weary sigh.

"What shall I do with myself today?" he said aloud. "Money to burn, and I'm sick of all it seems to bring a fellow. Oh, it was great in the beginning to be taken up, petted, showered with invitations, made much of by the society crowd! There's Carl Forrest. His uncle left him a big pile. Ring him in. I declare, I'd like to play poor for awhile—old clothes and a stick, a wanderer among simple folk, just to find some one who would care for me for myself alone. Why not?"

He laughed thoughtfully, repeating "Why not?" as his steps took him near a closet.

"I guess a few of my ancient duds were packed in that old trunk," he said and opened the door to fall upon his knees and eagerly to claw over a heap of worn garments not thought of for five years.

His fingers dwelt affectionately on a wrinkled suit, on a shabby cap. "I had good times in these," he uttered: "No harm to see how I used to look. Put 'em on, Carl, and feel easy."

His handsome eyes lighted as he attired his tall, graceful figure in the castoff apparel. Reminiscence was in him. Inspiration seized him. "Clothes make the man," he smiled. "Gracious, I feel like a kid going a-fishing!"

An hour later Carl was merrily tramping along a rural highway. The sun shone for him, the birds warbled, the rills sparkled, the leaves rustled, the breezes fanned—all for him in his masquerading. He whistled, he sang, prodding the dust with a stick cut in a thicket.

In the old clothes the man's limbs swung easily. Little cared he for the



THE MAN LOST HIMSELF IN THE TELLING, ALMOST FORGETTING TO EAT.

stains of grass and earth when he drank from wayside springs and rolled boylike among the ferns.

Time slipped by as on he strolled, exploring attractive spots. The sun grew hot. It must be after noon. Suddenly he became aware of a sharp desire to eat. Now for a house. Would they set a dog on him?

The girl answering his knock at the back door of the farmhouse stared at the young man with an amused, happy face. Her gaze wandered over his poor attire and dwelt upon his hands.

Then he looked full in the twinkling eyes, admiring her fresh, youthful beauty with no trace of impertinence. A deep blush further crimsoned her round cheeks. He also began to show traces of embarrassment. Carl saw that woman's instinct was penetrating his disguise.

"I'm not exactly a tramp," he said, biting his lip, "but I'm hungry. I can pay."

"We don't feed tramps," came her reply. "My father doesn't allow it. And we don't take money from a poor man who is out of luck and asks for a bite. There are many such who are not tramps. I'll get you something, I suppose."

Forrest smiled, interrupting the low, musical voice. "That's it, young lady. I'm away out of luck. Lately I haven't known what to do."

The girl eyed him sympathetically. "I know," she returned. "Times are hard. At what do you work when busy?"

Forrest glanced at his worn shoes. Surely this little country maiden used good language. He racked his brain for an answer. Somehow he wanted her good opinion.

your lunch. I saw you weren't in the manual labor class. Will you come in or sit here?"

"If you don't mind, I'll eat under that apple tree. It's shady there, and the air is fine. I can't get enough of it."

"All right." She disappeared, and Carl betook himself to the nearby tree. "Bless my soul!" he thought, stretching comfortably. "I need air. My little hostess in calico beats the whole bunch of frills and gossip—so sensible, so innocent and as sweet as a dew kissed rosebud. Thinks I'm a gentleman, eh? Well, I'm glad I washed my face and hands at that brook. I'll try to see more of her."

Into the kitchen Hilda Brentwood hurried. "Father is working just behind the barn, and I'm not a bit afraid to sit by my gentleman while he eats," she reflected. "Perhaps he will like company, and if he has traveled I'd like to hear about things and places I have so longed to see and visit. I don't care. I'll ask questions and learn. What harm can it do? I know he's a gentleman, poor fellow. There! I guess this tray will keep him busy."

Going out to Forrest she made a picture. The man closed his eyes for a moment. It would deepen the impression. A thrill stirred his pulses when she seated herself, her eyes bright with quiet excitement and anticipation.

Yes, Carl could talk and eat at the same time. Oh, yes, Rome, Paris, London, the Yellowstone—he was familiar with them. Was Miss—eh—ah—Brentwood—thanks—interested? His name was Forrest. Well, now at Naples two years ago—

The girl sat entranced, clasping her hands, drinking in every word as he talked. The man lost himself in the telling, almost forgetting to eat. This was worth while. When had he enjoyed such a listener?

Once absent he touched her fingers. It was like an electric shock to both. They started; a glance shot between them; the blood ran in their cheeks; the man coughed a "Pardon me" and for a moment could not go on.

Finally he rose. Hilda's eyes held him. They were dreamy and sweet. Her lips parted like a child's. "My," she uttered, "I should love to be a companion!"

Carl steadied his voice, laughing slightly. "You have done me a world of good," he said. "I thank you for everything. Money I can't offer. It would seem an insult. But I have some trifles picked up abroad. These walks do me good. I want to give you some remembrance. May I come again? I should like to meet your father."

"He is back of the barn," said Hilda. "Oh, do come again! I want to hear more." She held out her hand. Carl pressed it hastily and started for the barn.

What he said to Jonathan Brentwood will never be known to others, but twice a week for a month Forrest tramped over to the farm in his unsightly clothes, and the old man made no objection.

One evening the moonlight sparkled through the branches of the apple tree. It twinkled a two heads. The fair, wavy hair of one lay upon a man's breast, and the man's lips rested upon the soft locks. He was whispering a story of love and old clothes and beautiful faroff lands, soon to be enjoyed with a dear companion who had brought to him peace and a new outlook upon life.

But the girl who had loved him on that first day only nestled closer without reply. She was too happy to think connectedly. Of course it would be very delightful to have money and to travel, but to her at the moment the strong heart beating beneath the antiquated coat throbbed a song in her ear which satisfied her dreams. All the rest was as nothing.

The Crumbled Tombstone. When the young wife from up state grew reminiscent, as frequently happened, she told her husband about that wonderful tombstone in the village cemetery whereon were recorded the manifold deeds and virtues of her maternal grandfather, not long deceased. On the occasion of the husband's first visit to his wife's old home he was straightway conducted to the cemetery to see grandfather's tombstone. To the wife's dismay the stone had crumbled away until the inscription was entirely illegible.

"I can't understand it," she sobbed. "Here are tombstones five times as old as grandfather's standing just as good as new, while his has gone all to pieces."

"I guess," said the husband unfeelingly, "that it couldn't stand it to tell those whooppers about grandfather any longer and so crumbled away for very shame."—New York Globe.

The Intelligent Jury. We are justly proud of our jury system, but the twelve "good men and true" are not always the wisest of mankind. At a recent session a prisoner was indicted for pocket picking, and to most people in court the clearest possible case was made out by the prosecution.

"Have you anything you would like to tell the jury before they retire?" said the judge.

"Well, all I want say is, I hopes as 'ow they'll give me the benefit of the doubt," replied the prisoner despondently.

The jury considered their verdict; they were no little time over it. "Can I assist you in any way, gentlemen?" said the judge, at last becoming impatient.

"We are almost agreed, me lud," said the foreman, "but we can't quite understand what the doubt is the prisoner wishes us to give him the benefit of."—London Answers.

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 REFERENCES: Live Stock Exchange National Bank, Chicago Any Mercantile Agency Thousands of our satisfied customers 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.

Please observe our mark of identification—Every pair of DOLLY MADISON Shoes must first be up to Standard to pass inspection—Then they bear the Trade Mark Do you wear them? \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE DEALERS Sold by—C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO.—Taneytown.

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 Food, 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—ROBERT S. MCKINNEY. At Taneytown, Md. 12-21-7-13

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. 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. SCHOOL SUPPLIES for the Primary Department, for the High School, for all grades. We have the School Supplies needed—Stationery, Pencils, Pens, Rulers, Tablets, etc. Fit the Children out satisfactorily—fit them out here and save money. Rob't S. McKinney, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

