

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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NO. 24

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Congress several years ago enacted a law forbidding the use of any Federal building in Washington for inaugural purposes or in connection with the inaugural ceremonies, and no such building can now be used without special authority from Congress. Congress has now gone so far in this legislation as to forbid the use of the Pension Office for the inaugural ball.

Brashears & Frost, through Young & Felted, attorneys, have petitioned the United States District Court in Baltimore, for permission to sue the Western Maryland Railroad for damages for the loss of a car of goods. Last summer during a heavy rain, in which the Western Maryland Railroad suffered from washouts, a carload of goods consigned to the plaintiffs from Elkins, W. Va., was held up until, it is alleged, the freight was ruined.

A \$3000.00 cut in the salary of City Collector Brown, of Baltimore, has precipitated a factional fight among city Democrats which is likely to cause trouble. Mr. Brown claims that the "organization" has been fighting him ever since he entered politics in Carroll county, because he is opposed to "bossism," and now he thinks it about time for him to do something. It looks like "war to the knife" among the leaders.

Mr. Albert E. Pillsbury has made the admirable suggestion in the Boston Post that the prospective new State of New Mexico be given the name of Lincoln "the only American who has taken rank with Washington." As Mr. Pillsbury puts it: "The name New Mexico is a standing reminder of a chapter of our history which every American citizen who values the good name of his country would be glad to forget."

President-elect Taft has decided to go "dry" the remainder of his life. While he was always temperate in his use of liquors, he was never known to be a total abstainer until last week. There was a small dinner on Friday night and it was noticed that Mr. Taft solemnly turned his glass down. There was some comment. "Yes, and it is going to stay turned down," he said. "I am not going to drink anything again, ever."

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced examinations to take place on January 13, 1909, for an inspector's assistant in the Bureau of Animal Industry, an advanced apprentice engraver in the Hydrographic Office, an electrician's helper and a junior physicist for the Geological Survey. Applications may be secured from the Civil Service Commission in Washington, and must be filed before closing hours on January 2.

A lively discussion took place at the session of the Baltimore Presbytery, this week, relative to equalizing and increasing the salaries of pastors of Presbyterian churches. An address was made, in which it was suggested that no Presbyterian minister or pastor of any church in the Presbytery of Baltimore should receive less than \$1,000 per annum, and, in addition, a parsonage should be furnished by the church. There was considerable discussion on the point, pro and con, until finally a motion was made to have the matter referred to the committee on home missions.

According to a recent order of the Postal Department the mail boxes along the rural routes practically belong to the Department and not to the farmer, even though the latter pays for them. A decision has been handed down from the Federal government that these boxes must not be used by merchants to deliver advertising bills in, unless the bills pass regularly through the mails. Any merchant violating this law is liable to a heavy fine for each offense. The Government Postal Department branch looks upon the newspapers as the legitimate advertising mediums.

We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. E. B. Repp, Washington, D. C., of a copy of the Sunday evening Times in this country, which will be followed in Baltimore by the News, on Dec. 20, both newspapers being owned by Mr. Frank A. Munsey. While the Times has discarded some of the regulation features of the Sunday newspaper, it is distinctly an "every day" business proposition, catering for large advertising patronage and aiming to give secular news on the Lord's day, the same as on any other day. It will not likely, therefore, meet with any more favor from those conscientiously opposed to Sunday papers than has been accorded to Sunday morning issues—perhaps not as much.

Lynchburg, Va., voted to do away with licensed saloons, last Saturday, by a majority of 195 out of 198 votes cast. Unless a contest reverses the decision, 34 saloons, 1 wholesale house and 3 beer agencies will go out of business. Great excitement prevailed throughout the day, but no personal encounters occurred. Two hundred and fifty children paraded the business sections and sang prohibition songs, set to popular airs, around the business section precincts. The children waved white banners, Confederate flags and the "Star-Spangled Banner" as they marched and sang. Both sides maintained carriage brigades in each of the wards; and the women had coffee rooms at each precinct, to which workers on both sides were invited. These rooms were also used for prayer, and a continuous prayer service was held at the Methodist Protestant church.

Do you Want to Help?

A great effort is being made to stamp out tuberculosis—the white death—in every state in the union. State governments, and officials, are doing all they can, but large sums are needed, and as yet the public, individually, has contributed but little. The Red Cross Christmas Stamp, which is sold at 1¢, is a means through which everybody can help a little. Do you want to have part in this work? If so, come, or send, to the RECORD office for these pretty Christmas stamps, and use them on gifts, or on letters or packages sent by mail. To this date 18,000,000 stamps have been issued by the Red Cross Society and they are liberally purchased in many states. Their sale, during the week, at the RECORD office, has been encouraging, but not large, and we hope that between now and New Year's day the demand will be much greater. One order was received from Decatur, Illinois, the purchaser saying "I am glad to contribute my mite to so good a cause." This is the proper spirit.

Death of Mr. John H. Fair.

The news of the death of Mr. John H. Fair, of Lake City, Iowa, which reached Taneytown on Monday evening, was received by his many friends and relatives with sincere sorrow. Mr. Fair, who was the third son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Fair, of this district, lived here until after manhood, when he went to the far West, where, for many years, he held responsible positions with several Harvester Companies, and traveled extensively while in that business. More recently he and a younger brother, Mr. Venalda K. Fair, who was also engaged in traveling for farm machinery, purchased a truck farm at Neosho, Mo., and engaged extensively in growing strawberries for market. Since his last visit home, a few years ago, he has been unwell, and spent a large portion of his time in efforts to regain his health, but it was not generally known that his condition was critical. He died at the home of Mr. Milton L. Fair, an elder brother, who was the first of the three brothers to go West.

He leaves the following brothers, and one sister: James H. Fair, of near Baltimore; Milton L., of Lake City, Iowa; Venalda K., of Neosho, Mo.; Theodore C., of Dillsburg, Pa.; William G., of near Taneytown, and Mrs. Laura Lentz, of York, Pa. He was never married. Mr. Fair's body, accompanied by his brothers Milton L., and Venalda K., arrived here this Friday morning. The funeral will be held to-morrow (Saturday) morning, meeting at the house at 10 o'clock, following by services at the Lutheran church.

McCoy Wins His Case.

The case of Mr. Thomas McCoy, of York, who was arrested in Pennsylvania on the charge of having stolen a team of six mules from Dr. A. M. Kalbach, which was on trial, at Westminster, nearly all of last week, was decided in favor of McCoy, by Judge Forsythe, last Friday.

The team had been in use on the former Birnie farm, on the Westminster road, near Taneytown, lately purchased by Dr. Kalbach, who is cutting and sawing the timber on it. McCoy claimed ownership of the mules and wagon, but admitted an indebtedness to Dr. Kalbach, and that he was working out the indebtedness through the use of the team for hauling. Becoming dissatisfied with the arrangement, he drove the team away, without Dr. Kalbach's permission, and was arrested, as stated.

Apparently, the decision does not fix the ownership of the team, yet releases McCoy from the charge of stealing it. The ownership it is said, will be decided by a case now pending in York county. The case excited a great deal of interest throughout the county. There was a great deal of corroborative evidence on both sides of the case. The team is now in Dr. Kalbach's possession, he having given a bond of \$3,000 to hold it harmless.

W. M. Blocked with Freight.

It is said that the Western Maryland Railroad Company is up against a freight blockade owing to a lack of motive power to keep the yards and terminals clear. The company is making negotiations to borrow ten engines from the Pennsylvania, having just recently borrowed the same number from the Philadelphia and Reading.

Thousands of cars are said to be lying along the road, and at Hagerstown there are 1,000 loaded cars waiting to be delivered to the Philadelphia and Reading. Traffic over the Western Maryland is exceedingly heavy and very little attention was paid to the motive power since the receivership was appointed.

The locomotives which the company ordered about a month ago will not be ready for delivery before next Spring, and in the meantime quite a number of borrowed engines will have to be in use to handle the traffic.

MARRIED.

ANDERS—SHORE.—On Dec. 8, 1908, at Lutheran Parsonage, Taneytown, by Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler, Mr. Wm. M. Anders, of Taneytown, and Miss Emma S. Shore, of Keysville.

DIED.

Obituaries, poetry and resolutions, charged for at the rate of five cents per line. The regular death notices published free.

FAIR.—On Dec. 7, 1908, in Lake City, Iowa, Mr. John H. Fair, aged 47 years, 9 months and 2 days.

FOGLE.—On Dec. 9, 1908, in Taneytown, Mrs. John T. Fogle, aged 54 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Church Notices.

Services at St. Paul's Union Bridge, Sunday at 7 p. m.; S. S. at 9.30 a. m.; Ladiesburg at 10.30 a. m. MARTIN SCHWETZER, Pastor.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL ROAD.

Congressman Lefean Introduced the Lincoln Memorial Road Bill.

The much talked of Lincoln Memorial highway bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, on Monday, by Congressman Lefean, of Pennsylvania. Whether it will ever be passed, remains to be seen. Undoubtedly, sentiment will be strong for it, but it is questionable whether such a large appropriation as the project would call for, will be made in the near future, considering the present financial status of the U. S. treasury.

The \$3,000,000 provided for in the bill would not likely be more than a beginning, which would necessitate repeated appropriations until the immense project is completed. However, this country is getting used to stupendous undertakings, and there is a very strong sentiment toward providing some striking, and lasting, memorial to President Lincoln. The Bill, which is brief, is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

Section 1. That as a national tribute of affection toward Abraham Lincoln, late president of the United States, a great memorial highway, not less than one hundred and fifty feet wide, be constructed from the neighborhood of the White House in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the battlefield of Gettysburg, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Section 2. That for the construction of the said memorial highway the sum of three million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3. That the said memorial highway be constructed under the direction of a Commission composed of the Chairman and the ranking democratic member of the Committee on the Library of the Senate and the ranking democratic member of the Committee on the Library of the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress, the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-ninth Congress, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War."

Those interested in this great national memorial are particularly desirous that the movement should be non-partisan and non-sectional, and that in order to make a success and a national project, the commission should be composed of representatives of both great political parties and of both sections of the country which took part in the great civil conflicts.

Dog and Horse Fought.

Frederick, Md., Dec. 5.—A bulldog belonging to Dr. H. C. Anders attacked a valuable driving horse in Thurmont belonging to Charles C. Waters, of Frederick, and after a desperate battle, in which the horse was terribly bitten, the dog was shot with a revolver.

The canine, which was known to be vicious, had been taken from the Anders home to the livery stable of Clarence Lidie. While the horses were being fed the dog was led out of the stable and tied to a fence post. As the horse was going past the dog the latter sprang upon it and fastened its teeth in the fleshy part of its hind leg. The horse kicked loose and immediately the dog grabbed a front leg and hung on until the horse ran into its stall in the stable. Here a desperate fight took place, the horse pawing and kicking the dog and the dog biting and holding on with a fearful grip. In a short time the horse showed signs worse of the struggle, and not until a rope was put around the dog's neck, nearly choking it to death, did it let go. The dog was then shot and killed. A veterinary surgeon was called to dress the wounds of the horse.—Sun.

New Counterfeit \$5 Note.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A new counterfeit \$5 silver certificate, Indian head, has been discovered by the Secret Service officials, who declare that it is a dangerous and deceptive counterfeit. It is said to be particularly deceptive by reason of the fact that it is printed on genuine paper, which has been obtained by bleaching a note of smaller denomination, probably a \$1 bill.

In bleaching the note the color has been taken out of some of the distributed silk fiber lying close to the surface, but the deeply embedded fiber is still visible in the paper, though the blue has been changed to a purple and the red has been somewhat lightened. The back of the note is deceptive, but is a blue green and darker than the genuine.

Y. M. C. A. Building for Westminster.

The movement for the establishment, in Westminster, of a Young Men's Christian Association, is now on the road to a successful termination. At a meeting held on Monday night a letter was read from Mr. Geo. W. Albaugh offering to give the Montour House building to the Association, providing at least \$6,500, shall be raised to remodel and equip it suitable for the work. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. T. H. Lewis, Mr. Geo. F. Tibbitts, inter-state Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and Dr. J. W. Hering. States Attorney Reifsnider offered a set of resolutions, which were adopted by rising vote, heartily commending and thanking Mr. Albaugh for his magnificent offer, and naming a committee the duty of which is to raise \$8,500, by midnight Dec. 31. The committee is composed of Messrs. Fred D. Miller, Frank; Denton S. Gehr, Jr., Treas.; W. Frank Thomas, George Mather, John H. Cunningham, J. Pearre Wantz and Col. S. K. Herr.

The plans contemplate a modern Y. M. C. A. building, with assembly hall, reading room, library, class rooms and gymnasium.

Congress Now In Session.

Congress convened, on Monday, without any unusual demonstration, both houses being in session but a short time—about long enough to call the roll. Speaker Cannon and Hon. James S. Sherman received ovations from both sides of the House. The President's message was received on Tuesday, and apparently attracted but little attention at its public reading, the members preferring to read it at their leisure.

It is thought that but little legislation of importance, aside from passing appropriation bills, will be passed at this session, but as there will be some members of the Senate who will not likely appear at the next session, some measures may be forced to the front which would not otherwise appear so soon.

No time was lost by members of Congress in introducing bills, varying all the way from the admission of New Mexico into the Union to the regulation of marriages and divorces. When the House adjourned 73 public bills had been dropped into the hopper, in addition to 250 private bills and eight resolutions. Probably Representative Sheppard bore off the palm for most energetic work, having presented as many as eight bills for public buildings in his district.

The President's message contains the following recommendations:

A "thoroughly good" currency system. A larger use of the existing constitutional rights of the Federal Government to control the big corporations.

The placing of interstate telegraph and telephone companies under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Passage of a bill which will permit the combinations in business of large interests instead of adhering to the old Sherman anti-trust law, which forbids all such combinations.

A more thorough Federal control of interstate railroads.

Enactment of such legislation as will encourage the movement to give the wage-worker the right to own an interest in the business by which he is employed.

Enactment of a postal savings bank law.

Prohibition of child labor and diminution of a woman labor.

A progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes.

The encouragement of industrial education.

Half-holidays on Saturdays during the summer for all wage-workers in Government employ.

Higher salaries for all judges on the bench and a plan to expedite decisions and the conclusion of cases.

A warning to organized labor not to make unreasonable demands on the country's legislators.

An extension of forest preservation in this country.

A Parcels Post Experiment.

In despair of persuading Congress to adopt the parcels post system in its entirety at this short session, Postmaster Meyer asks for permission to establish it as an experiment in four counties. Rural Free Delivery got its foothold in this agency by experimenting in about a dozen counties and proved so efficient that its general adoption was no longer resisted. The Postmaster General does not specify the counties in which he will make a test, but no doubt they will be typical districts where Rural Free Delivery is well established. The result of the experiment, if authorized at this short session, will be reported to the next Congress when it meets in December, 1909.

The parcels post may win a foothold in this way. There can be no good reason for refusing to allow the Post Office Department to prove its faith in this agency by experimenting in a limited area. One department of the Government, that of Agriculture, has experiment for its main field of operation with most excellent results. The Postmaster General should be permitted to justify his judgment and recommendations in the same way.

The absurdity and unfairness of having a lower rate of postage on packages sent to foreign countries than on packages sent between our own cities has been often exploited and ought to be reformed. A citizen of Philadelphia goes to the Post Office with two four-pound packages, one of which he wishes to send to Camden, N. J., and the other to Peking, China, and finds that his package to China costs him 48 cents and the package to Camden 64. Moreover, if the latter package is a fraction of an ounce over four pounds it will not be sent at all, while a package of eleven pounds, at the rate of 12 cents a pound, may be sent by many foreign countries with which we have postal treaties.

To allow foreign mail cheaper rates than domestic mails and to be of heavier weight for postage is indefensible. The parcels post proposition is a very old one. As it stands it is merely a proposal to diminish the rate of postage and increase the maximum weight of merchandise parcels transported in the mails within the United States. It is a reasonable proposition in the interest of the people generally and ought to be adopted. If Congress is not ready to adopt it at this session the least it can do is to authorize the Postmaster General to proceed with the four-county experiment, as he proposes.—Phil. Press.

More Cattle Killed.

State Veterinarian Frank H. Mackie spent last Saturday at the Wentz farm, near Lineboro, Carroll county. In the afternoon he reported to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board that he killed seven cattle of W. L. Wentz, which were found to be infected with the foot-and-mouth disease. Dr. Mackie has two other cases under suspicion in the neighborhood and the quarantine is being maintained there.

Members of the State Live Stock and Sanitary Board do not believe it will be possible to have the quarantine against the State raised for at least two weeks. Assisting Dr. Mackie were two of the Government veterinarians. The seven cattle were buried in a long trench.

TAFT PRAISES SOUTH.

President-elect Delivers a well Received Address on our Southern States.

President-elect Taft, delivered an address in New York, on Monday night, before the North Carolina Society, which is regarded as being one of the best directed efforts ever made toward bringing about a better feeling between North and South. The address is too lengthy to give in full in our columns, but throughout it was reasonable and conciliatory without being a surrender to sectional bias.

He declared that nothing would give him greater pride during his coming term in the chief executive office than to see direct the policy of the national government with respect to the Southern States as to convince the intelligent citizens of the South of the desire of his administration to aid them in working out satisfactorily the serious problems before them and of bringing them and their Northern fellow-citizens closer and closer in sympathy and point of view.

"During the last decade," said Mr. Taft, "in common with all lovers of our country, I have watched with delight and thanksgiving the bond of union between the two sections grow firmer. I pray that it may be given to me to strengthen this movement, to obliterate all sectional lines and leave nothing of difference between the North and South save a friendly emulation for the benefit of our common country."

At the conclusion of practically every one of his pointed sentences Mr. Taft was interrupted by applause and cheering. He frankly expressed himself regarding the so-called "negro question," and declared that neither he nor the Republican party had any idea of forcing upon the people of the South the dominance of an ignorant class.

As for the negro, Mr. Taft said he should neither ask nor receive more than an equal chance to qualify himself for the franchise.

Mr. Taft declared that the North yearns for a closer association with the South, and quoted statistics to show that the industries of the South had grown and prospered more during the past decade than any other section of the country.

After paying tribute to North Carolina, which, he said, presented an admirable type of present conditions in the South; the public spirit of its citizens; progress of its industries, and the charming championship which the Northerner always found there, the speaker pointed out that the laws were made for the North and South and the functions of the government extended from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, and led up to this question:

"What is it that sets the South apart, and takes from the Southern people the responsibilities which the members of a republic ought to share in respect to the conduct of the national government?"

He continued: "Why is it that what is done at Washington seems to be the work of the North and the West, and not of the South? Should these the questions that force themselves on those of us concerned with the government and who are most anxious to have a solid, united country, of whose will the course of the government shall be an intelligent interpretation and expression."

"We can answer these questions as the historian would, and we can explain the situation as it is; but I don't think we can justify or excuse a continuance of it. Looking back into the past, of course the explanation of the difference between the South and the other two sections was in the institution of slavery. It is of no purpose to point out that early in the history of the country the North was as responsible for bringing slaves here as the South, because we are not concerned with whose fault it was that there was such an institution as slavery. Nor are we concerned with the probability that had the Northerners been interested in slaves, they would have viewed the institution exactly as the Southerners viewed it and would have fought to defend it because as sacred as the institution of private property itself.

"It doesn't help in the slightest degree in the present day to stir up the embers of the controversy of the past by attempting to fix blame on one part of the country or the other in respect to an institution which has gone, and happily gone, on the one hand; or in respect to the consequences of that institution which we still have with us on the other. These consequences we are to recognize as a condition and a fact, and a problem for solution rather than as an occasion for crimination or recrimination with respect to whose fault they may involve."

"I am not going to rehearse the painful history of reconstruction or what followed it. I come at once to the present condition of things, stated from a constitutional and political standpoint. And that is this: That in all Southern States it is possible, by election laws prescribing proper qualifications for the suffrage which equities with the Fifteenth Amendment and which shall be equally administered as between the black and white races, to prevent entirely the possibility of a domination of Southern state, county or municipal governments by an ignorant electorate, white or black.

"The proposal to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment is utterly impracticable and should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten issues. What we are considering is something practical, something that means attainable progress. It seems to me to follow, therefore, that there is or ought to be a common ground upon which we can all stand in respect to the race question in the South and its political bearing, that takes away any justification for maintaining the continued solidarity of the South to prevent the solid negro domination. The fear that in some way or other a social equality between the races shall be enforced by law or brought about by political measures really has no foundation except in the imagination of those who fear such a result.

Presbyterian and Reformed Churches May Unite.

A long stride was taken toward effecting a union between the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, the Welsh Presbyterian Church and the Reformed church in the United States at a joint secret meeting held last Friday.

It was the consensus of opinion that a union of the three churches is desirable and steps toward that result were taken. Subcommittees were appointed with instructions to investigate the matter fully and report to the main committee.

While the meeting, which lasted over six hours, was held last Friday, what transpired was not announced until Wednesday evening. The official title of each of the three committees was the committee on Closer Relations and Union. Their chairmen were W. H. Roberts, for the Presbyterian church; R. T. Roberts, of Wilkes-Barre, for the Welsh church, and J. Spangler Kieffer, of Hagerstown, Md., for the Reformed church. It was stated by Dr. R. T. Roberts that one-half the stated Presbyteries of the church he represented had voted for the union, the other half not having as yet reported. For the Reformed church the committee-men said that while they were not authorized to speak for their church, they were one and all for union.

Negotiations looking toward a union of the three churches were begun two years ago, but last week's action is the most definite that has yet been taken. The Reformed church has 270,000 communicants, more than the membership in the South Presbyterian church. The members are chiefly in the Eastern States.

The Welsh church has a membership of 15,000, with twenty Presbyteries. The churches are located mostly in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin.—Phila. Press.

Circuit Court Proceedings.

State of Maryland vs Thomas McCoy, larceny; tried before the court and finding of the Court not guilty. J. M. Reifsnider, for State; Bond & Parke and Klinedinst, for prisoner.

State of Maryland vs Gustavus Dorsey, assault with intent to kill; tried before jury and verdict of guilty. Sentence suspended by the Court for the period of one year, and payment of costs and entering into recognition with a surety in the sum of \$100.00 for his good behavior, &c. J. M. Reifsnider, for State; Steele, for prisoner.

State of Maryland vs Elwood Kelly, unlawfully breaking and entering dwelling house, &c.; tried before the Court, and finding of the Court guilty, and sentenced by the Court to the Maryland Penitentiary for the period of two years. J. M. Reifsnider, for State; Stockdale, for prisoner.

Sentence of prisoner whose case had been formerly tried and reported.

State of Maryland vs William Beer, assault and battery; sentenced to Maryland House of Correction for one year.

State of Maryland vs Harry Carroll, assault and battery; sentenced to be confined in the Carroll County Jail for 6 months.

State of Maryland vs Wm. Arthur Kimmey, larceny. Sentenced to the Maryland Penitentiary for 2 years.

State of Maryland vs Chas. Edgar Kimmey, larceny. Sentenced to Maryland Penitentiary for 18 months.

National Shutter Bar Co. vs Geo. F. S. Zimmerman Co. Action. Judgment of non pros. Faubel, Rohrbach, Stoner, Wernberg and Steed for plaintiff; Urner & Urner, and Bond & Parke for defendant.

Numbering the Presidents.

Will William H. Taft be the twenty-sixth or twenty-seventh president of the United States? is a question interesting some minds, as it is a question a new president has been elected since the administration of Benjamin Harrison. Cleveland at his first election was the twenty-second president. All are agreed as to this. Was he the twenty-fourth president on his second election after an interval of one term?

If so, then Mr. Taft will be the twenty-seventh president; if not, then he will be the twenty-sixth. But if George Washington was the first president, even through his second term, why should Mr. Cleveland be the twenty-fourth president in his second term when he was the twenty-second president in his first term? Let the idle ones pass on to some other equally harmless post-election subject. Mr. Taft will be the twenty-sixth president.—Springfield Republican.

Must Not Accept Presents.

The Washington County School Commissioners have decided that the school teachers of the county must not accept Christmas gifts from the pupils, or make presents to their principals or other supervising officers. The Baltimore City School Board had already taken practically the same action. This action is a wise one, for numerous reasons, and it would be equally wise for teachers to discontinue "treating" their pupils, in the few sections where the practice is still observed. The cheap candy usually bought is not likely to be very desirable, but is still a considerable tax on the teacher's slim salary.

The following story is from the Hanover Record: "It has just become known that a short time before Lewis Oberholtzer, of Emmitsburg, died several weeks ago, he called his daughter and told her to go up to the attic and raise the top of a certain pest, under which would be found a tin box. Mrs. Rowe did as directed and found the tin box containing \$3,000 in gold and silver. She was very much surprised. When she asked her father how long the hidden treasure had been there, he told her it was placed there during the Civil War. Mrs. Rowe's husband is a liveryman in Emmitsburg. He was a business visitor in Waynesboro several days ago, when he told his friends the story."

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, DECEMBER 12th., 1908.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has "gone off" again, and added to the membership of the Ananias club, two newspaper editors. It is just such breaks which cause even the strongest political friends of the President to wish for the coming of March 4, 1909, and to conclude that he has been mighty lucky, during his two terms, to escape serious trouble for himself, and for his country.

THE TAX-PAYERS will have the opportunity, in 1909, of watching the work of the State Road Commission, and at the same time observing how much of it will be political work, and how much actual road work, both in the matter of road construction and in the selection of routes. We are of the opinion that the coming of the election of a new legislature will have its influence, in numerous ways, on the work of the Commission.

CONGRESSMAN PEARRE and Mr. E. H. Warner are calling each other names, as a result of the narrow escape made by the former at the recent election, and interested observers must read between the lines to understand the exact situation. One thing is clear, we think, and that is Mr. Pearre must make up his mind to close his Congressional career with the new session, but that Mr. Warner will be his successor, is very far from a forgone conclusion.

IN ENGLAND, owners of automobiles have already begun to urge that horses be ruled off the boulevards and many of the highways and streets used largely by automobile drivers for pleasure. While they may not succeed, the effort at least shows the tendency of machine travel to displace the horse, and is a forerunner of what may also be expected in this country. Evidently, the interests and privileges of the horse and the auto, are conflicting, and it is only a matter of time when the backers of both must fight out the question.

The Peril of Electoral Votes.

In several states there has been a mix-up of the votes for Presidential electors, due to the arrangement of the ballot in such a way as to permit voting for individual electors; or, as in Maryland, where the ballot was so arranged that many voted for the first elector thinking they were voting for all the electors in the group. In Missouri, there appears to be one Bryan elector chosen, and, owing to doubt as to how to return the vote of the state, the question will likely be placed before Congress, with the hope that the whole question of electoral votes may be clarified.

As long as one party has a large majority of the electoral vote, such irregularities appear to amount to very little, but it is very easy to realize how such problems might, under different conditions, become very serious. Three states—Maryland, Iowa and Missouri—showed wide variations on the electoral vote. In Iowa the Democratic vote varied over 6,000, and the Republican vote nearly 9,000; but the large Republican plurality in the state prevented any question arising as to how the vote stands. It is a sufficient example, however, of the danger of the system which permits such variation.

Where the Australian ballot is used, one mark should vote for the entire group of electors. Voters have no real right to vote for, or against electors, because of their popularity or unpopularity. The vote should be solely for or against the Presidential candidates without regard to whether there are individual electors, or not. Nobody wants another case of disputed Presidential election, which would mean an acrimonious and bitter controversy, and perhaps be a cause for civil war. Let Congress, once and for all, take such action as will prevent the possibility.

"Put up, or Shut up."

There is a perversity in human nature, hard to explain, except that it is human to be perverse. People are urged to take part in undertakings, are urged to give their views, and have all manner of questions explained to them, before an action is taken, but there is no response. Apparently, it makes no difference to

them what is done in certain matters, one way or the other. They are clams, entirely unconcerned.

But, let decisive action be taken in any matter in which they are naturally interested, and notwithstanding all previous warnings and explanations, there comes a howl of disapproval, and Solomons rise up without number burdened with belated wisdom. A something that is to be done, is left pass without even courteous attention, and not the slightest protest; but, when that something has been done, then comes the condemnation.

It is more than strange, but these are human characteristics. People will read and hear, but not heed; they will stand as stolidly as posts, undemonstrative and doubting, while the make ready is going on, but after they have lost their "put" will squeal like stuck pigs, perhaps claiming that they did not understand, or that they did not think the other fellow meant it.

There is an old saying, "Either put up, or shut up," and it is one of pretty wide application. Those who have not gumption enough, nor energy enough, to take account of things until too late, should "shut up" thereafter. This little bit of homely advice is apt to be of almost daily use and application, and is given now with the hope that our good people will "put up" a little more interest and argument, at the proper time, especially when they are urged to do so, and when their own preferences are at stake.

Help The Fight!

Buy Red Cross stamps! Help the fight against Tuberculosis! These pretty little stamps come to us at the Christmas season, and present an opportunity for us to show how much we believe in "Peace on earth, good will toward men"—how much we desire to help suffering humanity. Every stamp bought represents one penny for the fight, and it is the many pennies, gathered from many sources, which will constitute a mighty sum for doing a mighty work.

The people of Carroll county ought to buy thousands of the stamps. Every community knows what tuberculosis (consumption) is. Hardly a family but has furnished its victims to this dread disease, and hardly a family in which it is not now somewhere present. Scientific investigation seems to have demonstrated that the disease can be cured, in some stages, and its spread prevented, with proper surroundings and treatment, but the treatments is very expensive.

The chief object of raising more money is to help those who have not the means to help themselves. The rich can now secure the treatment, but the poor can not. Is not this a worthy object? Does it not appeal to the true Christmas spirit? What will the people of Carroll county do with the opportunity?

They are not for postage. You must use regular postage stamps, for mailing, but these little Red Cross stamps carry your greetings, "A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year," along with your mail matter. You need not use them in mailing, at all, but in whatever way you think best. It is a plan for raising money for the Maryland Tuberculosis Association; every penny spent for a stamp goes to the Association, for its work.

Do you want to Help?

Tell your friends about it, and make the use of these stamps a fashionable "fad."

Instead of buying so many fancy post cards, buy Red Cross stamps!

Congress in Session Again.

The Sixtieth Congress met on Monday for its last and short session. Much interest will attend it, but more on account of speculation and preparation for the future than for what may actually be done by Congress itself.

While the late elections did not result in any political upheaval, and the country has again given an emphatic and significant indorsement of Republican policies, a new President has been elected who will take his office in a little less than three months, and a new Congress has been chosen which will be called in extra session soon thereafter. It is then that important action may be looked for, and naturally that is where the attention of the country is fixed.

Just what may be done at this short session, beyond passing the several appropriation bills, can better be told after the President's message has been presented. Any matter of urgent public importance would very certainly be taken up, but Congress in the short session is always at a disadvantage in dealing with a question that requires deliberation. It not only lacks time, but has a willingness to let such things go over to another Congress already elected.

The short session will have enough work with the appropriations to keep it busy. The revenues of the Government are now running behind the expenditures, so that it will be necessary to use more than ordinary care and discrimination, but in a year following a Presidential election more business and less politics may be looked for.—*Phila. Press.*

The South's Political Opportunity.

In an interview printed in Monday's *News*, President-elect Taft expresses again his interest in the South and his desire to aid it to become powerful in the counsels of the country. Mr. Taft

can see but one way in which the South can come into its traditions and ceasing to be politically "solid" under any and all circumstances. He says that its wishes and its interests are bound to be ignored so long as it is content to remain a hewer of wood and drawer of water for its party.

Of course, we all know that the race question has had most to do with keeping the South solid, but it does not follow that the elimination of this question would immediately see a division of the whites in the South into parties of something like even strength. There is more reason to believe that it would still take a long time to develop independent voting in the South. In Northern States like Pennsylvania we see the seeming impossibility of making men leave party lines, though there is no race question involved. Missouri voted "straight" for almost forty years when it was a great and growing State with a negro vote so small as to be almost negligible.

There is something in party regularity that makes it exceedingly difficult to get rid of the habit. It is as tenacious in its hold as religion. There are many thousands of Democrats and Republicans in this State who never have even considered voting the ticket of the other party and who never will vote it, no matter what the circumstance or what the occasion. So long as men put up "regularity" as a fetish it is not going to be an easy matter to split the Democratic party of the South, where circumstances for a generation have conspired to make regularly a duty that the most catholic-minded recognized and adhered to.

But it has been shown that the South is not absolutely wedded to its political idols. Three of the border States have come to be doubtful in Presidential elections. This is due, first, to the fact that the negro question is not predominant in them—despite the efforts of the politicians to make it so—and further to the fact that they are receiving Northern immigrants and Northern capital. As the South receives a larger and larger share of attention from capital and as its vast resources are developed, it will broaden its political views and gradually take on the independence that Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee have assumed. It will be a great day for the South when it reaches that state, as it will undoubtedly be accompanied by a degree of industrial and economic advancement that will be of much greater importance to it than any recognition it will get in the political world.

In the meantime, Mr. Taft can help the situation much by not appointing Crums to the most important political place in cities like Charleston, where prejudice against the negro as an officeholder is most pronounced.—*Balt. News.*

Marked for Death.

"Three years ago I was marked for death. A grave-yard cough was tearing my lungs to pieces. Doctors failed to help me, and hope had fled, when my husband got Dr. King's New Discovery," says Mrs. A. C. Williams, of Bac, Ky. "The first dose helped me and improvement kept on until I had gained 58 pounds in weight and my health was fully restored." This medicine holds the world's healing record for coughs and colds and lung and throat diseases. It prevents pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at R. S. McKinney's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Do the People Rule.

The Iowa Legislature answers the question, "Shall the people rule?" by electing to the United States Senate, as the successor of the late Senator Allison, Gov. Albert B. Cummins, leader of the reform wing of the Iowa Republicans. Governor Cummins is pledged to advance tariff revision and corporation regulation, and his election is a direct response to popular progressive sentiment.

The people of Kansas gave their answer before the question was asked, when in the August primaries they substituted Joseph L. Bristow for Chester I. Long.

If the Oregon Republican Legislature keeps its pledges and obeys the popular mandate Gov. George E. Chamberlain, twice-elected Democratic reformer, will succeed Republican Senator Fulton.

In both Dakotas the present senatorial incumbents have been repudiated for men of more radical views. Senator Kitttridge, leader of the South Dakota stalwart Republicans, will be succeeded by Governor Crawford, leader of the progressives. In North Dakota Senator Hansbrough is to be retired to private life.

In Missouri, where the reactionary Democratic forces beat the progressives by nominating Senator Stone over Governor Folk, there are premonitions of a revolt which threatens to deprive Stone of the fruits of victory. Although Folk was personally defeated in the primaries he carried the Legislature. Folk legislators outnumbered Stone legislators nearly two to one, and indications of frauds and tricks under the imperfect primary law point to an investigation, in which even a better representative of the State's sentiment than Stone may possibly be elected.

Hemenway, of Indiana, will in all likelihood be succeeded by John W. Kern, a radical Democrat, and Foraker's successor in Ohio will not be an attorney for the Standard Oil Company.

Thus even the United States Senate, the legislative body further removed from popular control, constitutionally created and traditionally regarded as the

bulwark of conservatism, promptly responds to the popular will. The notable gains of the progressive elements of the West, not only in Senatorial primaries, but through State Legislatures without direct mandate, are convincing proof of popular rule in this country.—*N. Y. World.*

Good Cough Medicine For Children.

The season for coughs and colds is now at hand and too much care cannot be used to protect the children. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when he has a cold. The quicker you cure him the less the risk. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the sole reliance of many mothers, and few of those who have tried it are willing to use any other. Mrs. F. F. Starover, of Ripley, W. Va., says: "I have never used anything other than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for my children and it has always given good satisfaction." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Improved Public Roads.

The *Frederick Citizen*, last week, contained the following editorial opinion on State Road improvement, which contain numerous timely thoughts.

"There can be no doubt as to the demand for the improvement of the public roads, nor of the immense benefit that will result to the people of the State. There is no question as to the sound policy and wisdom of the legislation. The commission that has been appointed consists of three paid members, and those who serve without compensation. The work of this commission is the thing now that should engage the public attention, because the public sentiment can, and ought to have great weight with the commission.

The public taxpayers have this five millions dollars to pay, and the public are to be benefited by the work of the commission. In other words, this commission is to do, and is bound to do, in the matter of public roads, what the good of the general public requires.

We do not think that the Legislature intended that this commission can in its discretion, arbitrarily expend this large sum of money, and think that the Legislature intended this money to be spent in a practical increase of the convenience required by the people of the respective counties and the City of Baltimore. It did not intend the establishment of a chain of spectacular highways or boulevards, traversing the State for automobiles to spin over, for these do not enter into the practical business of the people. Nor was it intended to construct a chain of roads leading the people to Baltimore City. There is no public requirement for roads to Baltimore City from the counties, because the business of the people of itself already goes to Baltimore City. If this money is all to be spent with direct reference to the benefit of Baltimore, why not have given the whole five million instead of one million to Baltimore? The commission has appropriated by some rule, the remaining four millions among the counties, and the people are interested to know how the portion of each county is to be expended.

There is but one thing that this commission can do or ought to do, to give satisfaction to the people, and that is a practical application of common sense and judgment to the subject of road building. We hope that the commission appointed by the Governor is constituted of practical men, for if it is not, this five millions will do the general public, little, if any good.

The money of each county should be so expended as to increase the convenience of the traveling public of that county, in their avocations and business requirements.

This is best indicated by the needs of the great majority of the people of each county. What will increase their public road convenience in their business requirements?

To illustrate what we mean, take the people of Frederick county. Its most important business relations requires good roads first in Montgomery, then in Carroll, and then in Howard, and then on to Washington.

Now this indicates what the public convenience requires. We therefore want the commission to build or improve the roads by the practical, daily business between the people of Frederick county and the adjoining counties, without further regard. Now if that rule is applied in every other county, you secure at once a chain of good roads connecting each county with every other county, which its traveling business requires in order that the business of the people shall be promoted.

As the business of the counties is promoted, the business of Baltimore City will be promoted, and more she cannot get, and cannot expect.

It seems to us that this is a practical view of the duties of the commission under the law, and with a practical application in order that it shall be successful, for we earnestly wish that the policy shall be successful.

If a practical application is not adopted by the commission, the Road Law will result in a farce and the public will be greatly disappointed in its expectations and hopes.

Good Way to do Business.

In ordering a 50c bottle of Dr. Howard's celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at 25 cents, Robt. S. McKinney is giving one of the greatest trade chances ever offered to the people of Taneytown.

Even though offered at half price for introductory purposes the specific is sold under a guarantee to cure or the money will be refunded.

If food does not digest well, if there is gas or pain in the stomach, if the tongue is coated and the breath bad, if there is constipation and straining, Dr. Howard's specific will cure you. If it does not, you have druggist Robt. S. McKinney's personal guarantee to return your money.

This remarkable remedy comes in the form of tiny granules, and can be carried in the vest pocket or purse. It is very popular in New York City, and it is not unusual to see someone after a meal at one of the large hotels or restaurants, take a dose of this specific, knowing that it will prevent the uncomfortable feeling which frequently follows a hearty meal.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

CHRISTMAS STORE NEWS

FOR 1908.



We are Ready for Christmas

with the largest stock of Holiday Goods, of every description, ever shown by this Mammoth Store.

Toys, Dolls, Books and China

equal to the largest City Stores and at much lower prices.

Every Department

has been filled with goods suitable for Christmas presents. Come early and make your selection while the stock is full.

A Hundred Reasons

could be given why it will be to your advantage to come here for your Christmas buying.

The store where you can buy all your wants under the same roof.

The store that saves you money on nearly every article you buy.

The store is yours for your wants.

P. S.—Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats have been greatly reduced in price.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

LADIES SHOULD KEEP A BANK ACCOUNT

BECAUSE a check is a receipt for money paid, and no one can make you pay it twice. But if you pay cash you can trust only to your memory, and if that is wrong, you may have to pay twice or have a quarrel. It often happens so.

BECAUSE if you carry money you are liable to lose it, but there is no harm done if you lose your check book.

BECAUSE we have charming little check books the size of a small pocket book, that you can carry in your pocket—if you have one—and not feel it. The pocket book is covered with Alligator skin, and in addition to the Checks has a tiny deposit book in it. The checks are of the best bond paper, and have a beautiful Monogram on them. It is a pleasure to use them.

BECAUSE we have a handsome Bank with a nice Private Parlor, where you can rest, or write letters, or transact your private business, or chat with a friend. This room is always at your disposal.

BECAUSE, if you keep a SAVINGS ACCOUNT in addition to your check account, you will cultivate the habit of saving, and it will make you thrifty. As Robert Burns said, "Mony a Mickle makes a Muckle!" We pay interest on Savings accounts, not on Check accounts.

BECAUSE we always try to pay your checks with nice clean notes and bright silver. And we will strive to be so polite and prompt that it ought to be a mutual pleasure for us to deal with each other. Won't you come and see us, and try it?

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

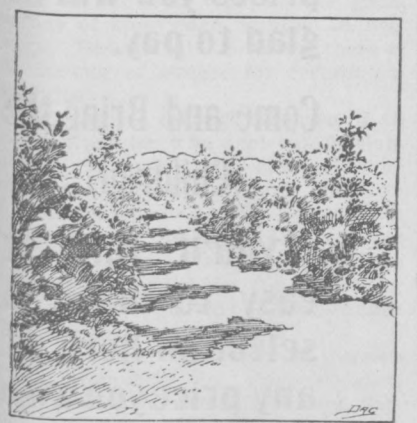
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Farm and Garden

THE EUCALYPTUS FOR PROFIT

It Has Been Demonstrated That It Is a Paying Crop.

By NORMAN D. INGHAM.
Eucalyptus planting has now passed the experimental stage and may be considered without question as a commercial proposition. The value of the crop and the possibilities of growing it in California have been sufficiently



GROVE OF EUCALYPTUS, END OF FIRST SUMMER.

demonstrated to make judicious plantings even on a large scale perfectly safe, with an assurance of sure and reasonably large profits. It is important, however, for the planter to consider in the light of the best information the nature of the product which he will produce, or, in other words, the market which he will attempt to supply with his eucalyptus trees.

Eucalypts may be used either for fuel or for hardwood lumber. For the former purpose the prevailing prices of wood in most of our cities and large towns during the past few years have been such as to make the fuel proposition appear extremely attractive. Many glowing prospectuses are being offered to the public on this basis. It should be remembered, however, that the production and use of natural oil are rapidly increasing, that gas and electricity for heating purposes are cheap in the cities and that all three are coming more and more into use every day in the place of wood. In fact, wood as fuel is rapidly becoming a luxury, and there is in the mind of the writer no reason for expecting any increase in its use as fuel by the general public. He therefore believes it unprofitable and unwise to enter upon eucalyptus planting with the sole idea of raising wood for fuel. The profits to be derived from eucalyptus in the future will be found in hardwood lumber for wagon work, farm and other implements, railroad, coach and house furnishings, furniture, etc. Ties, telephone poles and bridge timber will also prove profitable. For any of the above named products of eucalyptus at least ten years' growth will be required, and of course the older the trees the greater the profits in proportion.

The wood of most of the eucalypts makes good fuel. A grove of blue gums five years old, set out 6 by 6 feet apart, under favorable conditions



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS FOUR YEARS OLD, should yield from fifty to eighty cords of wood per acre, while at ten years of age 80 to 150 cords may be expected. Groves under irrigation will undoubtedly do better than the above figures indicate, while the quality of the land will also, of course, have a great influence.

Eucalyptus planting commercially has a number of points in its favor as an investment over the fruit industry, principally because the fruit business is more or less of an uncertainty, while the timber proposition is comparatively sure. A heavy rain during the blooming period of the fruit trees checks fertilization, a small crop being the result. This is not the case with the wood crop, where the more rain the greater growth and profits. The harvesting period of most fruits extends over but a few weeks, and if it is not gathered at that time the crop is a total loss, while, on the other hand, the harvesting period of the timber trees extends over a lifetime. The price of labor may be high or the value of the wood much lower than usual. If either is the case the trees may be allowed to stand. The following year they will be larger and more valuable.

Save the expense of buying asparagus plants. They are easily grown from seed.

SEED WHEAT.

Grade Generally Used Not Up to the Standard.

That the grade of seed wheat generally used is not up to the standard was ascertained in an investigation by G. W. Shaw of the California station, who secured a large number of samples of seed wheat over a wide area in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California to determine the general character of the seed used by the farmers of the state. In general the samples showed that the quality of seed used by most farmers is lacking in purity, perfection of development, weight per bushel, freedom from weeds and freedom from bunt. It is stated that practically all investigators have found the use of large, plump seed and of a high weight per bushel the most profitable. No permanent benefit is believed to be secured from the frequent exchange of seed unless a better type of wheat or a more vigorous strain of the same type is obtained by the exchange. The use of seed from heavy yielding plants, a plump and heavy grain, a clean wheat and a pure variety are considered by him the most important points in seed selection.

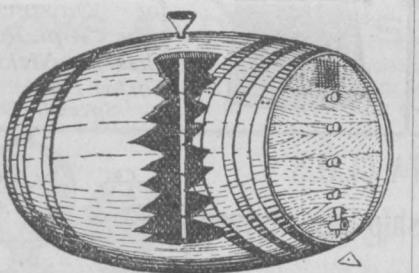
In this connection the results secured by E. G. Montgomery of the Nebraska station in an experiment with seed wheat and seed oats selected by the use of the fanning mill are of interest. In these experiments heavy seed wheat as separated by the fanning mill did not show an improvement in either yield or quality of grain as compared with light or unseparated seed, and it is believed that no permanent improvement in quality or yield is to be expected from the use of the fanning mill in seed selection.

At first thought it would seem that if "like produces like" the large or heavy seeds should produce the best crop. However, we must recognize the individual plant as a unit for selection rather than the individual seed. If a single plant of wheat be taken and the kernels thrashed out it will be found that all sizes of kernels are produced by the plant, some large and some small.

As every wheat plant contains both heavy and light seed, the fanning mill gives almost the same kind of wheat, so far as inheritance is concerned, in the light wheat as in the heavy. It must be remembered that reference is made here to the permanent results which may be expected from the use of the fanning mill and that its use or the use of screens for removing obnoxious weed seed is in no way discouraged.

Honey Vinegar.

A modification of a French generator devised at the Arizona station will prove especially serviceable where only small amounts of honey wine are



BARREL FOR ACETIFICATION OF HONEY WINE.

to be made into vinegar from time to time. A good wine or alcohol barrel is carefully painted on the outside to prevent corrosion of the hoops. A vent hole is now bored in each end of the cask near the chime on the side next the bung and covered with a fine screen to keep out insects. At the bottom of one end a spigot is inserted and a perpendicular row of gimlet holes bored and fitted with wooden plugs to act as a gauge. Fresh wine, which must first be fully fermented, can be added from time to time through a tube passing in at the bung hole and ending near the bottom of the cask. In this way the active film will not be disturbed by drawing off a little vinegar or adding a little fresh wine. The tube must not be of metal, but can be of glass where available. In this region a large stalk of native cane, the joints of which have been perforated with a hot iron, makes a very serviceable tube. A tin funnel may be used in pouring the wine into the tube. A similar apparatus has been found very serviceable in France for converting table wine waste into vinegar. Such wastes under suitable temperature conditions yield good vinegar in ninety days. The generator is started with a mixture of about three-fourths wine and one-fourth good vinegar. When once started no new vinegar need be added.

Weevil in Wheat.

H. A. Gossard, entomologist of the Ohio experiment station, gives the following method of ridding wheat bins of weevil:

To destroy weevils working in wheat bins fumigate with bisulphide of carbon. Procure one pound of the liquid for each thousand cubic feet of space enclosed in the bin. Pour the liquid into shallow containers, such as plates or tin pans, and set on top of the grain.

Make the building as nearly air tight as possible by pasting paper strips over the cracks, windows, etc. If the door does not fit tightly tack a horse blanket over it with lath strips after charging the bin with the chemical. Keep closed for thirty hours. Do not bring a lamp or light of any kind, such as a lighted cigar, near the building while fumigation is in progress. Fumigation for thirty hours ought not to injure the grain for either seedling or milling purposes. If one fumigation does not succeed repeat the treatment as often as necessary, increasing the dose if the building leaks gas.

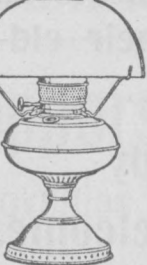
Don't Shiver

Just scratch a match—light the Perfection Oil Heater—and stop shivering. Wherever you have a room that's hard to heat—that the furnace doesn't reach—there you'll need a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Just the thing for blizzard time or between seasons. Its genial glowing heat makes any room cheerful and cozy. No smoke—no smell—smokeless device prevents. Brass font holds 4 quarts of oil burning 9 hours. Finished in Japan and nickel. Every heater warranted.



The **Rayo Lamp** Gives a restful, steady, soft light which is so much appreciated by workers and students. Made of brass, nickel plated with the latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. Write our nearest agency for descriptive circular if your dealer cannot supply the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp.

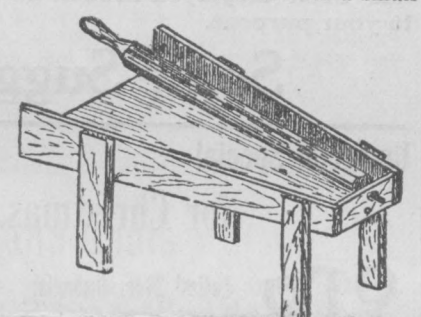
Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)



FOR BUTTERMILKERS.

Homemade Butter Worker—Barrel Churns Best—Points on Packing.

Many buttermilkers consider the butter worker shown in the illustration superior to the high priced factory butter workers now on the market. The top, or bed, should be of hard wood if possible. Make the bed about thirty inches long, twenty inches at the wide end and eight at the narrow end. These dimensions are for a small



A GOOD BUTTER WORKER.

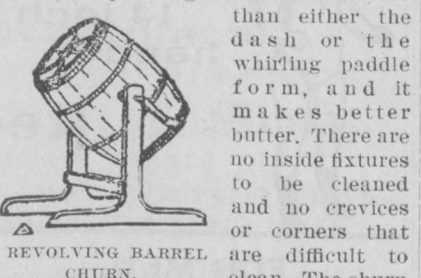
worker, for ten to twenty-five pounds of butter. If you have a larger quantity of butter, make the worker correspondingly larger.

Make the lever, or roller, of a three inch square stick at least ten inches longer than the bed of the worker. It is made with six sides, hexagon shape, one end shaped as shown for a hand hold, and the opposite end has a half inch pin placed in it.

This pin is inserted in the hole bored in the narrow end, as shown, and the roller, or lever, moved over the butter with a rolling motion, the water and buttermilk escaping at the narrow end through the hole shown below the end of the roller. A bucket should be placed below the narrow end to catch this drip. Make the small end one or more inches lower than the opposite end to insure the water draining away.

The Barrel Churn.

A well known buttermilk maker says: Use a barrel churn. The dasher churn injures the grain of the butter. The labor of operating the former is less



REVOLVING BARREL CHURN.

than either the dash or the whirling paddle form, and it makes better butter. There are no inside fixtures to be cleaned and no crevices or corners that are difficult to clean. The churn shown in the illustration has a hole in the side near the bottom, through which the buttermilk may be drawn off, which is a great advantage. It is a demonstrated fact that butter can be churned better in a churn having no internal fixtures than in one with an elaborate set of paddles.

Package Butter.

There are many different styles of packages, but I prefer pound prints and for several reasons, says a New York buttermilk maker. Tubs, pails and jars cost a cent for each pound capacity, are very seldom returned and very seldom sell for more than the regular market quotations for dairy butter. Three and five pound paper and wooden boxes make very neat and attractive packages, but cost still more, and customers do not always want the whole of even as small a package as that. By putting in prints each customer can have any quantity desired and in a form which looks nice on the table, and with the better class of trade this counts for nearly as much as quality, and if they can get both together they are generally willing to pay for it.

My prints are each neatly wrapped in parchment paper having my name and address on them and shipped in fifty-four and seventy-two pound carriers. They cost about \$4 each, but are returned free of charge by the express companies and last for years, saving a great deal in cost of package.

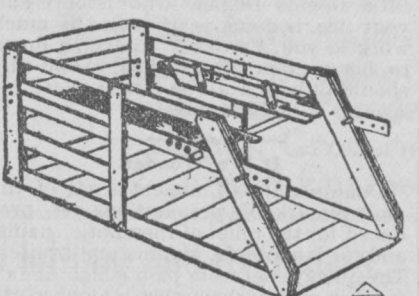
HOG BREEDING BOX.

Crate That Can Be Quickly Adjusted to Fit Any Sized Sow.

A breeding box for hogs that many breeders consider the best to be had is described by its inventor in the National Stockman and Farmer as follows:

"The difference between this breeding box and any other that I have ever seen is that this one can be adjusted almost instantly to fit any sized sow after she is in the box as to width, height and length. The adjustable shelf or step is six inches wide when closed, but when clear open is about double that in width. The steps on both sides can be made adjustable if desired, but I have found that an adjustable step on one side makes a fit for almost any sow from 200 to 500 pounds or heavier.

"The iron rod to hold the sow in the box is a piece of gas pipe one and a quarter inches thick. The boards through which this rod passes must be good, sound fencing six inches wide. On the inside of these boards and up tight against the shelves or foot rests a piece of 2 by 4 about two feet in length should be nailed to strengthen the shelves or foot rests, as a heavier board will sometimes place nearly all his weight on them and they must be stout. The two straps of iron that make the steps adjustable are eight inches each in length between the screw holes, one-quarter inch thick



BREEDING BOX FOR HOGS.

and one inch wide. Two small bolts through the shelf with the nuts up (or two one and a quarter inch wood screws will do) and two wood screws at the other end hold them. The pin and pinholes at the upper end allow the step to be adjusted to the width of the sow in the box.

"At the front end of the box are two pins, one on each side, with different holes for the raising and lowering of the front ends of the boards supporting the shelves. The method of raising and lowering the rear ends will be readily understood. The floor is put on crosswise. Two laths on the bottom lengthwise make it slide easily in moving.

"The dimensions are two feet four inches wide, two feet six inches high, four feet long on top and six feet long on bottom—all outside measurements."

Breeding Young Sows.

The breeding of very young sows is much to be condemned from a practical standpoint. To the man who has had little experience it looks like an easy way to expand his operations at little cost and on short notice. The young sow is materially stunted by an extra draft on her constitution at too early a time, and the extent to which young sows are sometimes "sucked down" is incalculable, to say nothing of unprofitable. From the standpoint of the litter let it be observed that pigs raised from such sows are quite generally inferior in size and thrift, due to the lack of nourishment that the meager constitution of the dam could provide. Ten or twelve months of age is a good time to breed young sows, at which time they should weigh 200 pounds or more.—George P. Williams.

Early Glass Bottles.

Although glass bottles were made by the Romans as far back as the year 70 A. D., their manufacture was not begun in England until 1558.

THE GRANGE

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

TIME LEAKS IN THE GRANGE.

Some Suggestions That May Be Useful to Grange Officers.

The importance of utilizing time and the extravagance of allowing it to go to waste are well stated by Jennie Buell of Michigan, in which the following reasons for time running to waste are stated:

When the grange is not called to order on time because some officer or leading person is not present.

When the stewards distribute badges, song books, etc., after the gavel has fallen instead of before.

While the chorister selects songs after they are called for.

While the secretary shuffles his papers over or stops to write a receipt after the order of reading the minutes is reached.

When a committee audits a bill or passes upon an application for membership after reports of committees are called.

When business that might be referred to committee is transacted by the grange, especially with prolonged discussion.

When members speak upon questions that have not been brought properly before the grange by motion.

When a grange stands still while the paraphernalia and decorations are gathered and prepared for initiation.

When members are allowed to wander in discussion in the lecture hour.

When matters foreign to the time or place are introduced and delay the closing past the time fixed.

THE MICHIGAN WAY.

Grange Deputies in Michigan and How They Are Compensated.

The compensation of the grange deputies in Michigan is figured on a liberal basis. Each grange pays the organizing deputy \$20, of which \$15 goes for the charter. Then by application of a series of bounties, offered by the state grange, if the organizing deputy reports five granges he receives \$22 for each, and in like increased proportion for ten granges he will get \$26 each. Then there is a grand prize of \$100 to any deputy who will organize and instruct twenty-five granges during the year. And in order to increase their efforts to get the full twenty-five the deputies are given a repetition of the prizes for the second ten granges. So that for twenty granges they would receive \$520, and for twenty-five granges, which would entitle them to the grand prize of \$100, they would receive \$720. The deputy must get in his charter list a sufficient number to warrant taking the \$5 of the money from the charter members for his own services. Thus it provides a safeguard against a charter membership so small as to make them weaklings. It is estimated that the charter list should not be less than twenty-five in order to warrant the taking of the five dollar fee. This liberal payment of the deputies will account largely for the marked increase in the number of granges in Michigan during the past few years.

A Worthy Exhibit.

There have been numerous grange exhibits at county fairs this season, and it is a good sign. Perhaps one of the most interesting of these was at the Hudson fair, Columbia county, when Lindenwald grange of Kinderhook exhibited 161 varieties of fruits, vegetables, grains, flowers, nuts and canned fruits. They exhibited 50 varieties of apples, 19 of grapes, 12 of pears, 27 of vegetables, 17 of flowers and 17 of canned fruits. This grange won the first prize of \$40. German-town grange exhibited 134 varieties, of which 64 were apples, 28 of pears and 22 of grapes, and won \$30. Claverack grange exhibited 67 varieties, among which were 19 varieties of cucumbers, 14 of beets and 19 of beans. Livingston grange had 37 varieties. These two granges were awarded \$10 each.

The Essay Exchange.

Two or three of the state lecturers at least have established recently what is called an "essay exchange." Essays on various topics suitable to be read in grange meetings are written and loaned to granges that may be in need of such material. The idea is a good one, and yet the essay exchange should not be allowed to take the place of essays or papers written by members of the grange. However, the latter may be consulted, and essays which it furnishes may be occasionally used to help out a programme where there may be but few who feel themselves qualified to prepare papers.

A Vote For Direct Primaries.

Genesee (N. Y.) Pomona grange met Oct. 9 with an attendance of about 200. The subordinate granges of that county reported a total membership of 2,276. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we demand direct voting at the primaries and hereby direct our delegates at the next state grange meeting to do all in their power to effect the passage of such a law." The next meeting will be held at Batavia on Dec. 17.

Union grange at Plymouth, N. H., held its first fair in October. It was a great success, and it took rank with the largest fairs in the state outside the state fair and excelled them in the department of working oxen and in the exhibit of field corn. The show ring of no other fair in New England contained so many Devon cattle as was shown at this fair.

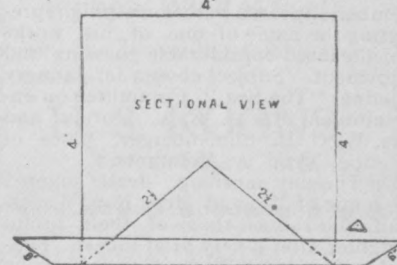
HEALTH OF SWINE.

Charcoal and Other Correctives Needed to Ward Off Disease.

Under some conditions swine show a decided craving for such substances as charcoal, charred corncobs, soft coal, wood ashes, soft sandstone, soft bricks, bits of mortar, rotten wood and soapstuds; also earth. Such a craving when markedly present is evidence that the swine are not getting in the food all the elements that they need. In order to meet this need it is recommended that some at least of these substances shall be given to them artificially. Those most commonly recommended are charcoal, charred corncobs and wood ashes. These are put in self feeders and are made accessible to the swine.

A writer in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, tells how to make one of these self feeders, as follows:

I would suggest a box with frame of 4 by 4 inch pine, strongly braced with 2 by 4 inch pine, set inside a shallow box with flaring sides, as indicated in the illustration. It should have a cone shaped center. The corner posts of the box should be toe nailed to the bottom.



SELF FEEDER FOR HOGS.

The whole of the upright part should be made of matched lumber, leaving an open space on each of the four sides at the bottom of about three inches for the mixture to work down where the hogs can get it. The box should be covered to prevent rain getting the mixture wet.

Our plan in making cob charcoal is to dig a pit five feet deep and about five feet in diameter. If the soil is such that there is danger of caving, wall the pit up with brick or stone. Have a sheet iron cover made large enough to cover the top of the pit. Start fire in pit and add cobs as fast as those burning come to a glow or red coals. Keep doing this till the pit is full. Then pour on one or more barrels of water in which enough salt has been dissolved to make it quite salty. About two pounds of copperas pulverized and dissolved in the water would be a good preventive of worms. Pour this water over the burning mass till the fire is put out. Then cover the pit with the iron cover, being sure that no air can get under the cover to cause it again to burn. Leave till the next day, when you will have a pit full of a fine mixture that your hogs will eat in preference to anything you can offer them.

Wood ashes in proportion of eight parts ashes to one part salt will also be a good mixture to keep before the hogs.

THE STOCKMAN.

James Leask of Ontario, who secured the ribbon for the champion steer at the 1908 international show on the splendid Shorthorn Roan King, tells how he finished off the animal, as follows:

"As a calf he suckled his dam for seven months; then we put him on a nurse cow, which he suckled twice a day until the close of the international. He was fed roots during the winter and spring of 1906-7, with as much chopped feed as he would eat up clean. This was composed of oats three parts and peas one part, together with clover hay. This feed was continued up to the time he was finished for the show. He was also given a little flaxseed meal after the root crops were exhausted and a little bran when he was at the fairs. But he was never given a handful of corn or oil cake. He was kept in the stable throughout the summer of 1907 and turned into the herd once a day for exercise."

High Finish in Baby Beef.

The value of high finish in all classes of beef is too little heeded, but in some classes of beef it is not nearly so important as in others. It will not pay to spend very much food on some animals with a view to giving them a high finish for the reason that they are not susceptible of taking such a finish readily and when put on the market will not bring a top price. But it is different with baby beef. The animals are young and are usually susceptible of taking on a high finish if they are fed right. Of course some steers will not take so high a finish as others. Unless a steer is possessed of a high type of quality he will not take on the highest class of finish. The same finish cannot be given to an open ribbed steer that is given to one close ribbed.

Dehorned Cattle.

Writing of dehorned cattle, a Maine breeder says: My first experience with dehorned cattle was back in the early forties, when an eccentric old doctor in our vicinity brought the practice to our attention. In 1900, having become disgusted with the fighting propensities of our animals and the consequent broken horns, I made a clean cut of the entire herd and later on destroyed the embryonic horns when the calf was three or four weeks old with caustic potash. The horns of the young calf can be cut out with a knife. I have noted no ill effects from the removal of horns of all stock, big and little, and now would not have a herd with horns, no matter what the breed. It is all right to let the bull's horns remain, but put a ring in his nose when a year old.

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.

Emmitsburg.

On Tuesday night, the Q. R. S., was entertained at the home of the President, Mrs. M. E. Ehrhart. Mrs. Craig, assisted by Mrs. J. A. Helman, prepared the program. "Dickens" being the subject; selections from his many works were read by all the members, interspersed with music by Miss Shulenberger; impromptu remarks by Rev. A. M. Gluck, bearing on the life and character of Dickens, were well rendered. Each member appeared with something representing the name of one of his works which caused considerable guessing and enjoyment. Subject chosen for January meeting, "The Sea." Committee on entertainment Mrs. A. E. A. Horner and Mrs. W. C. B. Shulenberger, place of meeting, Mr. J. A. Helman's.

On Tuesday morning, death entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wagerman, and robbed them of their infant daughter after a very brief illness. Funeral took place Wednesday afternoon from the Reformed church, Rev. A. M. Gluck, officiating. Interment in Mountain View cemetery.

Mr. Henry Ling, aged 74 years, died early Tuesday morning, at his home, after a brief illness. He is survived by five sons, and three daughters, Mrs. Frank Wivill, Mrs. Thomas Zurgable, and Miss Blanche. Ten years ago his wife, who was Miss Virginia Rider, preceded him to the grave, and one year ago he buried his son, Michael. His funeral took place Friday morning from the R. C. church, of which he was a devoted and life-long member. Interment in cemetery adjoining the church.

Union Bridge.

Mr. Elmer W. Pittinger, of near this place, and Miss Grace Caroline Smith, of Wakefield, were married in Baltimore, Saturday, November 28. A reception was held at the home of the bride, last Friday evening. Mr. Pittinger is a young and prosperous farmer of near this place. The Union Bridge High School, Prof. Raymond V. Wright, principal, will give an entertainment in the town hall, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 15th. The program will consist of readings by Prof. Chas. T. Wright, Sup't of Public Schools, Harford county; drills, recitations, etc. An admission fee of 20c will be charged, and the proceeds will be used in furnishing the assembly room in the school building. Our citizens should patronize this event liberally.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Forney are both able to be about again, after several months illness.

Roy Keeler and sister spent last Saturday in Westminster.

The business men of this place have presented their customers with some very handsome calendars.

The Lutheran Sunday School of this place, will give their Christmas entertainment, on Dec. 25.

Don't forget the excursion to Baltimore, Dec. 19, for the benefit of the Fire Co., of this place.

Littletown.

The trolley to our town is not all talk. It certainly is being patronized; many of our people are doing their shopping in Hanover.

Miss Sarah Gran is spending two weeks in Baltimore.

Miss Emma Grau has returned to her home from a trip to McSherrystown.

Miss Edna Blocher, spent last week with her uncle, John Fuhrman, at the edge of town.

Howard G. Blocher sold, on Tuesday, at public sale, the real estate and Silk Mill bonds of the late Jacob Riffle.

Mr. Clarence Stoner, of Westminster, and Miss Nora Reagy, of this place, were married last Thursday, at Redeemer's Reformed Parsonage, by Rev. Dr. Butz. They went on a short wedding tour and on their return they will reside in Westminster.

Bernard E. Wildasin, of Hanover, is at the Galatin Sanitarium, N. J., where he is undergoing treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pennell, of Delmar, Del., were recent visitors at the home of Rev. J. W. Long.

We are glad to say that J. W. Hornberger, who had a bad fall several weeks ago, is mending slowly.

A bazar will be held in Yount's store room, this Friday and Saturday evening, under the auspices of the ladies of the M. E. church.

A new trolley schedule has been made that any one from this place that is employed in Hanover may reach his work at an early hour.

Linwood.

Your correspondent made a mistake in last week's RECORD in regard to date of Christmas entertainment in the Hall. It will be held on Saturday evening, 26, instead of Christmas eve as announced last week. Adults 15c, children 10c, admission.

James Etzler and daughter, Miss Lulu, spent Tuesday in Frederick City.

Nathan Englar, our genial merchant, is on the sick list.

Miss Carrie Koonz spent several days at Medford, with her cousin, Miss Bollinger.

Miss Anna Hains is visiting several of her M. C. I. schoolmates, at Boonsboro, Washington Co., Md.

Kelso Gilbert and family who spent several days with his father and sister, returned to their home in Chambersburg, on Tuesday.

The Aid Society of the Progressive Brethren church, met at John Buckley's in New Windsor, on last Saturday afternoon. Quite a number of the sisters from here and vicinity attended, and were delightfully entertained by Mrs. Buckley.

Christmas will soon be here, judging from the odor of fruit cake that permeates the air in this town.

New Windsor.

Truman Lambert, manager of the Ark Store, and Miss Flickinger, of near this place, were married on Sunday last, by Elder Englar, at Uniontown. They were driven to this place and went on the train to Reisterstown. On their return they will reside in New Windsor.

Mrs. W. Wagner returned to her home in Baltimore, this week.

Kelso Anders, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last here.

The Christmas entertainment of the Presbyterian church will be held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22nd.

Mrs. Stevens, a returned missionary, will lecture in the M. P. church on Sunday next; also at the home of Mrs. Aldridge, on Saturday evening. The public is cordially invited to both these meetings.

The New Windsor Fire and Hose Co., No. 1, purchased 500 feet of hose, on Tuesday evening, from E. S. Banker.

U. T. Reid, of Taneytown, spent Tuesday with his son, M. D. Reid.

N. H. Baile is having the Erhard property remodeled.

A. T. Bloom has placed an electric piano in his shaving parlor.

Pleasant Valley.

Although the weather was rather inclement on last Sunday evening, the pews were about filled with people to hear the home mission service which was rendered very satisfactorily.

Washington Camp No. 7, P. O. S., of A., intend holding a debate on Friday evening, Dec. 18th. All members are cordially invited to attend. The subject of the debate will be, the more honor to Columbus for discovering this country or for Washington for defending it.

There was a Woman's Christian Temperance Union organized here on last Sunday afternoon, with ten members. We wish them good success in the future.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Hollie Helwig discovered that he had caught a skunk, or better known as a pole-cat, in a rabbit trap. Some of our young men in killing him got a scent which is hard to get rid of, and our village had a very peculiar odor.

Sunday School this Sunday, at 9 a. m. Divine Service, at 10 a. m. Prayer-meeting in the evening.

Harney.

John J. Hess, who has been on the sick list, is out and around again.

John W. Harpel, is spending a few days at Hotel Harney.

Cigar business in this place has taken on a boom and our boys are all putting in full time; some say it is only a part of that prosperity that was put away before election.

Our Sunday Schools are busily practicing for their Christmas entertainments and from what we hear both expect to have excellent programs.

Our trappers are having fairly good luck this season.

The butchering season is about over for this season.

David Yealy, of Baltimore, has purchased one of George I. Shriver's properties, on the Littlestown road.

Emanuel Yealy, of Baltimore, visited at his uncle John Yealy's, at this place, the beginning of this week.

Woodsboro.

Mrs. Charles Dinterman and daughter, of Spring Grove, were the guests of her brother, Edward Geesey and family.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shank and son, of Taneytown, visited her daughter, Mrs. Harry Anders.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller spent several days in Baltimore, this week.

Rev. Guy Bready, of Thurmont, delivered a very interesting sermon in the Reformed church, last Sunday morning.

Maynard Duddera and family, of New Paris, were the guests of J. D. Kling and family.

Guy Roser and wife, of Frederick, spent some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roser.

M. A. Baker and family spent a short time with friends at Araby.

Uniontown.

Mr. Harry Myerly, of Baltimore, is visiting Mr. Geo. Slonaker and family.

Dr. J. J. Weaver, Jr., closed his house on Thursday, and after a short visit at the home of Mr. Chas. Haines, near Linwood, will go to Washington, D. C., to spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. E. K. Fox.

Mrs. Mollie Haines has gone to New Windsor, where she will spend the holidays, with her mother and children.

Mr. Roscoe Murray has returned from a visit to friends in Woodsboro.

Mr. Harry Mehring was in Baltimore, last week.

Mr. Samuel Repp has gone to Hagerstown, where he has a position.

Mrs. Clayton Hann and daughter, Nellie, have returned from a visit to friends at Glyndon.

Mrs. Wm. Perry visited her daughter, Mrs. John Heck, last week.

The revival services in the Church of God have been continued this week, a number of young people have professed conversion.

Mayberry.

Mr. O. E. Doderer is suffering with a very sore eye; he has been housed up for the last week but is a little better at this writing.

Mrs. John Halter was taken very ill, on Monday evening, but is little better at present.

Mr. Hickman Snyder and daughter, of Taneytown, visited William Boring's, on last Sunday.

There will be a meeting in the Church of God, on Saturday evening, for the members of the church.

Sunday School at 9 o'clock, prayer-meeting in the evening, at 6.30.

The health of the community in general is very good, at present.

Copperville.

E. F. Smith, E. O. Garner and W. K. Eckert, members of Taneytown Grange, No. 184, attended the state meeting of Patrons of Husbandry, held in Baltimore this week; they report progress in the meeting, as the talent is being cultivated to a degree of perfection.

The latest in news is the squeal, as butchering is going on in full blast.

Every one busy, particularly the better half of the house, getting ready for Christmas.

Frizzellburg.

George Motter, son-in-law of A. K. Myers, left here, on Wednesday, for Baltimore, where he will be taken to a hospital, to undergo an operation for the removal of gall stones.

Our village has again been fortunate in getting a physician. Dr. Charles Bates and wife, located here this week. Our people should patronize him and not go elsewhere.

Rev. John O. Yoder, of Silver Run, will preach in the chapel, here, this Sunday night, at 7.15 o'clock, if the weather is favorable.

The granger's chicken supper was well patronized. The receipts exceeded \$52.

Earnest Burns, of near Wheatland, Wm., spent Wednesday afternoon in this place. He left here eighteen years ago, and many who knew him were glad to see him.

Our butcher, Wm. Sullivan, is kept busy day and night. He expects the rush to be over soon.

Frank Byers and Miss Belva Hooper, of near Taneytown, spent a few days with Jacob Null and wife, last week.

Middleburg.

Charles Bowman, Sr., left last Monday for a visit to friends in Altoona, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Mary Haines, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Newcomer.

On last Wednesday, Mrs. Harry Myers went to Sykesville, to see Mr. Myers, who is at the Springfield Asylum for treatment; we are glad to report that she found him very much improved and getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mackley, spent last Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. James A. Shildt, of York Road. Mr. Shildt, still remains very ill.

Miss Virgie Humbert, has the chicken pox.

Charles Johnson, who has been suffering with blood poison in his thumbs, is improving.

Harvey Harry, moved his family to Union Bridge, last week, being employed in the R. R. shops.

The members of the Ladies' Aid Society are busy preparing for the oyster supper to be held this Friday and Saturday night, in Walden's Hall.

Sunday School Christmas service, Wednesday evening, Dec. 23rd.

Tyrone.

Emanuel's (Baust) Union Sabbath School will hold their Christmas service on Christmas evening; a splendid program is being prepared.

Last Sunday, while Mr. Jacob Fleagle and wife, were visiting at Joseph Formwalt's, Mr. Fleagle was paralyzed; this is the third stroke. Mrs. Maurice and Birtie, his son and daughter, of Hanover, Pa., were summoned at once and arrived in the evening. Mr. Fleagle is somewhat improved at present writing.

Mrs. Charles W. Shuey is on the sick list.

Keysville.

Misses Nora P. Six and Bessie Deberry, of Keysville, spent from Saturday till Monday evening, with friends in Graceham, and returned home more than pleased with their trip.

His Advantage.

Two Irishmen were digging a sewer. One of them was a big, strong man about six feet four inches in height, and the other one was a little, puny man about four feet six inches. The foreman came along to see how the work was progressing, and noticed that one of them was doing more work than the other.

"Look here," he cried, "how is it that little Dennis Dugan, who is only half your size, is doing nearly twice as much work as you, Patrick?"

"Glancing down to his partner, Pat replied, 'And why shouldn't he? Ain't he nearer to it?'"

—Kansas City Independent.

It Is a Wonder.

Chamberlain's Liniment is one of the most remarkable preparations yet produced for the relief of rheumatic pains, and for lame back, sprains and bruises. The quick relief from pain which it affords in case of rheumatism is alone worth many times its cost. Price, 25 cents; large size 50 cents. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Because his gray-haired father, John T. Hawkins, went into his woods and helped himself to a load of wood valued at \$3, Joseph C. Hawkins, of the vicinity of Clarksburg, Montgomery county, appeared before the grand jury at Rockville several days ago and had the old man indicted for larceny. The case was called for trial on Tuesday, but Judge Henderson and Motter acquitted the defendant without the formality of a trial. After hearing the opening statement of State's Attorney Waters, Judge Henderson announced that the verdict would not be guilty. Judge Motter remarked: "The idea of a son bringing his old father into court for \$3.00, I wouldn't have brought my father here for \$3,000."

WE PRINT WEDDING INVITATIONS and Announcements. Can fill most orders promptly from stock on hand, but can furnish a large number of special designs, from sample book, if given time.

After Him.

"It's hard to lose your friends," remarked the man who was down and out.

"Hard?" snorted the man who was on the high tide of prosperity. "It's impossible."—Philadelphia Record.

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.

YOUNT'S | YOUNT'S | YOUNT'S

NO NEED HUNTING FOR SANTA CLAUS

For in our store you will find the little one's patron Saint his pack running over with the toys so dear to childish hearts ready to grant all their requests as well as their elders.

Everybody is Welcome. Pay this Store a visit.



The toys you want are here at prices you will be glad to pay.

Come and Bring the Children.

You'll find it easy to make a selection here at any price you wish to pay. The Christmas gift you want may be gone later on.

Get it Now!

The Fullness of Yuletide Cheer.

Never is the world so genuinely happy at Yuletide. The joy of giving, the pleasure of receiving, the widespread good cheer of the Christmas season—these all make the time the red letter period of the year.

With the wealth of holiday wares we offer to choose from the time honored custom is made doubly pleasant to the giver and recipient alike. Most people find it hard to select just the right thing for presentation purposes.

There's no need to worry about what to give for Christmas. Our big HOLIDAY STOCK has been displayed in such a helpful way that you can see at a glance, just what gifts are suited to your purpose.

Some Suggestions for Young and Old.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Umbrella Special for Christmas. Ladies' 26-in. Umbrella. Nice assortment of handles to select from. Special Price, 95c. | Rochester Nickel Ware. The line is large and we have a full stock at your disposal. Nothing better for Christmas gifts. 4-pt. Rochester Nickel Coffee Pot. Special, 79c. | Embossed Alphabet Blocks. 12 Cubes, large size, painted and printed letters. Special Price, 21c. |
| SANTA CLAUS' Airship has Arrived He is making his headquarters in our Store, and his Airship is overflowing with gifts for everybody. | Decorated Lamp Special. 9-inch Globe, rich all-over blended tints. Regular Price, \$2.25 Reduced to \$1.89 | Boys Tool Chests The \$1 Grade, Reduced to 85c. |
| Drum Special. The best drum we could find for the money. Nicely finished. Special Price, 23c. | Imported Plush Horses. Well made, natural appearance, main and tail, saddle harness, blanket and bridle. Special, 22c. | Kid Baby Doll. 14 inch Kid Baby Doll with bisque head and hands. |

Kid Baby Doll.

14 inch Kid Baby Doll with bisque head and hands.

Real Stockings and Shoes,

Special Price, 20c.

| FOR MEN. | FOR WOMEN. | FOR BOY'S. |
|---|---|---|
| Umbrellas, 50c to \$2.00. Handkerchiefs, 5 to 25c. Cuff Buttons, 25 to 75c. Scent Pins, 10 to 50c. Pocket Books, 25c to \$1.00. Box Cigars, 25c to \$1.00. | Fancy Bottle Perfumery, 25c to \$1.00. Brooch, 10 to 75c. Bracelet, 25c to \$1.00. Handkerchiefs, 5 to 25c. China Chocolate Set, \$1.25 to \$3.50. Back Comb, 10 to 50c. | Signet Rings, 75c to \$1.00. Crokinole Boards, 25c to \$1.25. Tool Chests, 25c to \$1.00. Printing Press, 50 and 75c. Fountain Pen, \$1.00. |
| FOR GIRLS. | FOR INFANT'S. | FOR THE HOME. |
| Dolls, 1c to \$2.00. China Tea Set, 10c to 50c. Stoves, 10c to \$1.00. Necklaces, 10c to 75c. Pianos, 50c. Books, 5c to 25c. | Gold Ring, 75c. Nickel Mug, \$1.00. Combs, 10c. Trumpet, 5 to 25c. Shoes, 50c. Cotton Hose, 10c pair. | Mantle Clock, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Silver Nut Bowl, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Carpet Sweeper, \$2.50. 42-piece Dinner Set, \$4.00. Parlor Lamp, \$1.00 to \$4.50. Vases, 10c. |

We call your attention to the New Iridescent Ware displayed in show window. 10c for your choice. We also have this ware in Berry Sets, Water Sets and 4-Piece Table Sets, at \$1.00 Per Set.

Two Very Good Specials in Candy.

CLEAR TOYS, 10c lb.

CORN CRACKER CANDY, 10c lb.

Souvenir Plates of Taneytown, Md. 10 Cents Each.

C. Edgar Yount & Co.

TANEYTOWN, MD.



PAINTERS' BLUNDERS

Reckless Pranks Played With Heavenly Bodies.

IMPOSSIBILITIES IN NATURE.

A Rainbow Depicted Wrong Side Out and Moons in Positions and Forms That Could Not Occur—Amusing Anachronisms by Old Time Artists.

That artists, like authors, should commit many errors of fact is hardly a cause for wonder. Rather, it is astonishing that they are not found oftener at fault in view of the great variety of knowledge required in their work. Despite this, however, there is no manner of excuse for certain absurdities.

For example, there is the case of an English painter who depicted an elaborate rainbow. Unfortunately he painted it wrong side out. But we forget amazement at such stupidity in admiration for the artist's magnificent audacity when we learn that he charged \$20 additional for repainting the rainbow colored in accordance with nature's arrangement.

Painters are very prone to distress the astronomers by their reckless pranks with the heavenly bodies, particularly with the moon. One artist presented a scene in which was a crescent moon low in the eastern sky directly opposite a setting sun. Moreover, this genius disdained the criticisms of the learned. He insisted that this arrangement was necessary for the composition, inasmuch as the rest of the picture would be destroyed by a full moon—the only one possible in such a situation.

Other artists have trifled with the moon by turning its convexity away from the sun, which is, of course, impossible in nature. In one picture the moon was placed near the constellation of the Great Bear, though as a matter of fact the satellite never ventures into this part of the heavens. There are, too, oft recurring errors made in the bulk of the orb. An American astronomer amused himself by measuring the moons in a number of paintings. He established the fact that by reckoning from the satellite's size the average height of the hills in these landscapes was forty-three miles. One of the mountains, indeed, had the stupendous altitude of a hundred miles.

Artists of old time were often outrageously wrong, sometimes necessarily by reason of the limitations imposed by the ignorance of the period. A Dutch painter painted the garden of Eden with well clipped borders and few trees trimmed into fantastic shapes. He wrought in all innocence, for of such sort were the only gardens of his experience. But the excuse does not apply to a Dutch painting of 1794. This showed Abraham about to slaughter Isaac by means of a blunderbuss—the product of an age 3,000 years after the time of the patriarchs! Yet this mistake occurs again and again. There have been elaborate paintings of the children of Israel crossing the Red sea with muskets on their shoulders. A beautiful ivory tankard, an Augsburg carving of the early seventeenth century, was sold for a high price in London not long ago. The design, which is exquisite in workmanship, shows the good Samaritan, with his attendants, in the Jericho road. One of the servants carries a gun!

Many a child as well as some older persons has puzzled over that "beam" in the eye of which the New Testament speaks. It is not always understood that this means a beam of light. But it was left to Solomon Bernard, in his woodcuts illustrating the Bible, published at Lyons in 1533, to picture this beam as one of wood, rectangular in section and several feet in length! The matter of costumes offers vast opportunity for flaws, which the painters have not failed to seize. In the national gallery at Edinburgh Pharaoh's daughter and her accompanying women are exhibited garbed in the long waisted bodices and hooped skirts of Europe in the sixteenth century. The national collection in London has a picture of Joseph and his kindred in Egypt, where the buildings shown are not at all Egyptian in their style of architecture, but distinctly Italian. In the same gallery Paolo Veronese's "The Family of Darius at the Feet of Alexander After the Battle of Issus" displays the women of the group in the pointed waists and inflated skirts that made the familiar dress of Venetian women in the painter's time.

Errors that have to do with armor may be more readily pardoned, though the artists fail lamentably in knowledge as to the earlier forms of metal protection. Thus in some paintings showing the time of Christ the warriors are seen clad in beautifully damasked mail, yet this form of armor did not come into actual use until half a thousand years later.

Similarly, in other pictures of Christ's time, monks are portrayed in their robes, with tonsures. In fact, however, they did not exist in the church prior to the fourth century A. D.

A curious illustration of the limitations set on genius by circumstance is exhibited in one of the world's most famous paintings, "The Last Supper." Leonardo da Vinci simply did not know that the table, the cloth, the plates, the knives and forks and salt cellars were impossibilities in the scene he designed to portray. The eastern people of that age who were his subjects used no table, no chairs, no forks, but squatted about a common dish and ate from it with their fingers.

D. M. MEHRING.

CHAS. H. BASEHOAR

To the Public in General:

We invite all to partake of the feast of bargains now going on at this store.

In every line there is a reduction fully up to the biggest drop since July, 1908. Therefore, we are amply prepared to meet the wants of every customer in an honest, honorable, and discreet manner.

Underwear. Underwear.

Look over our Underwear Line for Men, Women, Boys, Misses, Children and Infants. The best we ever threw out upon a counter.

Our Clothing Department.

Our Clothing will keep you all warm. They are made to order and will carry their shape satisfactorily.

Blankets and Comforts in abundance.

The Philadelphia Corduroys knock all others out.

Our Rubber Line.

Is gaining confidence for durability and long wear. Our prices are the lowest.

Shoes, better and cheaper today than ever.

Always the Latest in Hats and Caps.

Notion Line right up to the minute.

All else in accordance, and satisfaction guaranteed. Our efforts and abilities are yours.

MEHRING & BASEHOAR.

To Christmas Shoppers.

The Largest and Latest Novelties in Christmas Goods.

We invite you to call and inspect our line which we have bought with the greatest care, having your wants in mind, and also with the object in view of giving you the most value for the least money. As space won't permit us to name all we have, but will name a few of the many to show that we have the most complete line in town.

Silverware! Silverware!

We carry a full line of Rogers Bros. 1847 and Wm. E. Rogers, consisting of Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Jewelry Boxes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sugar Shells, Ice Cream Spoons, Orange Spoons, Gravy Ladles, Soup Ladles, Pie Spoons, Berry Spoons, Cold Meat Forks, etc. Also a lot of Ormolu Gold Clocks.

Dishes! Dishes!

Our line of Dishes is complete in China and Jap ware, consisting of Berly Sets, Chocolate Sets, Salads, Desert Dishes, Cracker Jars, Cup and Saucers, Bureau Sets, Hair Receivers, Bon-Bon Dishes and Vases. Our line of Water Sets is larger than ever, over 40 different Patterns to select from.

Lamps! Lamps!

We have the largest line of Lamps, consisting of Parlor, Hall, Dining Room and Hand Lamps.

Fine Presents for Ladies and Gents

consisting of Clocks, Albums, Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Shaving Sets, Smoking Sets, Necktie Boxes, Comb and Brush Sets, Mirrors, etc.

TOYS AND DOLLS.

Our Doll Department is large, consisting of Jointed Dolls, Dressed Dolls, Kid Dolls and Rag Dolls. Prices range from 10c to \$2.50.

Our Toy Department is much larger than it ever was before. It consists of Air Rifles, Miniature Trains, with track; Hook and Ladder Wagons, Fire Engines, Gasoline Engines, Cars, Hobby Horses, Baby Carriages, Wheelbarrows, Tool Chests, Trunks, Child's Bureau, Horns, Tops, Balls, Child's Wash Sets, Mechanical Toys, Hit-the-Coon, Drums, Pianos, Chimes, etc.

GAMES AND BOOKS.

We have Games from Old Maids to Crokinole Boards, Blocks in Burnt Wood and Picture; Christmas Tree Ornaments in all styles.

A Word About Our Candy.

We have Candy from 8c to \$1.00 per pound. We invite schools to come and look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Those purchasing presents can have them laid back until Christmas. P. S.—With every purchase of \$1.00 from our Christmas line we will give a Calendar Plaque, much larger and nicer than last year.

J. T. KOONTZ.

SHIP US YOUR PORK!

We have the best outlet for Pork in Baltimore, and can handle any quantity received. Highest Market Prices and Prompt Returns guaranteed to shippers.

Make Us A Trial Shipment.

We handle Country Market Produce of all kinds. Quotations promptly furnished.

J. Frank Weant & Son,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. FRANK WEANT.)
General Commission Merchants,
1106 Hillen St., BALTIMORE, MD.
11-14-3m

What to Give the

Men and Boys.

Nothing better than one of our splendid Suits or Overcoats,

and to help you make such a nice gift, we are going to give you splendid low prices until Christmas.

Here are Gifts the Men always Appreciate.

Updegraff's elegant Fur Collars and Gloves.

They always like a pretty new tie. We have more than 1000 beautiful Ties to select from, 25 and 50c.

An elegant line of the latest silk Reefers and Mufflers.

Our handkerchiefs the best, 5c to 50c. A special 10c Handkerchief made to sell at 15c.

See our new leather Collar Boxes, Kid Gloves and Suspenders.

Be sure to see us before buying your Christmas gifts.

A Handy Match Safe to Customer.

SHARRER & GORSUCH,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

USE OUR
Special Notice Column
FOR SHORT ADS.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

BUT

MEARS EAR PHONE

Will enable the hard-of-hearing to carry on conversation, and attend with pleasure, lectures and church services. Any person who is not absolutely deaf can be benefitted by the MEARS EAR PHONE.

These instruments comprise a number of devices to aid the hard-of-hearing—the AUROPHONE, and AURASAGE, and the VIBRO-SIMPLEX. The Aurophone is made in many degrees of strength and suited to all stages of defective hearing. The Aurasage and Vibro-simplex are used as a massage and in many cases restore the natural hearing, and are an almost certain cure for head noises.

These instruments are used, endorsed and recommended by—
WM. JAMES HOFFMAN, Agent.

310 W. Hoffman St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Write for Booklets.

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.

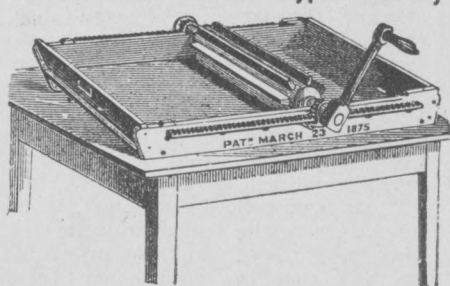


GET MORE CREAM AND BETTER CREAM

— BY USING —

The EMPIRE Line of Quality Cream Separators

Five different Types and Styles, Capacity and Prices.



A. H. Reid's
BUTTER WORKERS

Four different sizes and prices. Just the thing for working hard butter and mixing salt.

CHURNS OF ALL STYLES, CAPACITIES AND PRICES.

Also Dairy Thermometers, and anything pertaining to the Dairy on the farm. Consult D. W. GARNER.



Genuine Snow Vehicles

OF FASHION

can be seen at D. W. GARNER'S, in all styles and prices.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE GASOLINE ENGINES

FROM 2 H. P. TO 250 H. P.



We know that the New Holland Mill is the best feed grinder made, both for making corn and cob meal and grinding shelled grains, separate or mixed. All kinds of mills for sale.



Plush Robes, Horse Blankets and Stable Blankets at Wholesale Prices, no matter what weight, size, or price. Just the thing for Christmas Gifts.

D. W. GARNER,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

12-12-tf

NOTICE!

Here is the place to save money at all times. What is the use of going to the large towns or City to do your shopping, when you can find as large an assortment at home? Same Quality for less money, at

Snider's Large Department Store.

Full and Complete Lines, at all times, of

Hats and Caps, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Carpet, Matting, Hardware, Paint, Dry Goods, Notions, Bed Blankets, Comforts, Robes, Horse Blankets, Drugs of all kinds, Poultry and Cattle Powders, Tobacco and Cigars, Groceries, Cakes, Tin and Enameled Ware.

Clothing and Overcoats.

For Men and Boys. As large an assortment as you can find anywhere—all the latest styles. On Dec. 12 we start our Special Low Price Clearing Sale on each and every Suit and Overcoat, which means money in your pocket. A call will convince you that we do just what we say.

Queensware and Glassware.

This Department is overloaded with Staples and Christmas Goods.

Candy, Toys, Etc.

An extra large line of Toys and Dolls of all kinds for Christmas. The largest assortment of Candy and Oranges we ever carried.

Fence! Fence!

We have received another carload of Pittsburgh Perfect Fence—field, hog and poultry—any kind you want.

M. R. SNIDER, - Harney, Md.

Boots and Shoes.

An extra Large assortment of all kinds, qualities and prices, that cannot be excelled.

Felt and Rubber Boots, Etc.

For the Best Gum and Felt Boots or Lumberman's Socks, buy no other than the "Ball Band," always guaranteed.

Men's, Ladies' Boys' and Misses' Rubbers and Arctics—the Strait Line is the best kind made; once you try them you'll never buy any other.

For 30 Days

We are going to make a Special Price, at which it will pay you to buy; then you will be ready for Spring. A call will convince you that SNIDER'S is the place to get what you want at a Way-down Price.

Underwear and Gloves.

All kinds for Men, Boys and Children.

A Large Assortment of Post Cards.

FARMERS,

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

Beef Hides

Prompt Returns
QUOTATIONS
Promptly Furnished

George K. Birely & Sons,

Tanners and Curriers,
FREDERICK, - - - Md.

Have a good lot of SOLE AND HARNESS LEATHER in stock. 11-14-3m

Virginia Horses!



A carload of Virginia Horses will be unloaded at our Stables, in Taneytown, on Saturday, December 12, 1908. Come to see them.

W. H. POOLE,

Taneytown, Md.

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.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

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

Estate of Thomas D. Thomson, deceased. On application, it is ordered, this 8th day of December, 1908, that the sale of Leasehold Estate of Thomas D. Thomson, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by John H. Duffield, Administrator of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Administrator, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 2nd Monday, 11th day of January next; provided a copy of this Order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 1st Monday, 4th day of January, next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$325.00.

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

True Copy:

Test: JOHN J. STEWART,
12-12-4t Register of Wills.

Notice to Creditors.

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

GEORGE A. MEHRING,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of June, 1909; or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 12th day of December, 1908.

VILLIANN B. MEHRING,
12-12-4t Executrix.

Wanted At Once



500 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,

1-25-tf LITTLESTOWN, PA

PRICE ONE CENT!

THE SUN

Baltimore, Md.

NOW SELLS FOR ONE CENT, AND CAN BE HAD OF EVERY DEALER, AGENT OR NEWSBOY AT THAT PRICE.

All Subscribers in District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Delaware and throughout the United States can get THE SUN by Mail at 1c a copy.

THE SUN AT ONE CENT

is the Cheapest High-class Paper in the United States.

THE SUN's special correspondents throughout the United States, as well as in Europe, China, South Africa, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba and in every other part of the world, make it the greatest newspaper that can be printed. Its Washington and New York bureaus are among the best in the United States, and give THE SUN's readers the earliest information upon all important events in the legislative and financial centers of the country.

THE FARMER'S PAPER

THE SUN's market reports and commercial columns are complete and reliable, and put the farmer, the merchant and the broker in touch with the markets of Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and all other important points in the United States and other countries. All of which the reader gets for one cent.

THE WOMAN'S PAPER

THE SUN is the best type of a newspaper, morally and intellectually. In addition to the news of the day, it publishes the best features that can be presented, such as fashion articles and miscellaneous writings from men and women of note and prominence. It is an educator of the highest character, constantly stimulating to noble ideals in individual and national life.

THE SUN is published on Sunday as well as every other day of the week.

By Mail the Daily Sun, \$3.00 a year; including the Sunday Sun, \$4.50. The Sunday Sun alone, \$1.50 a year.

Address—

A. S. ABELL COMPANY,

Publishers and Proprietors,

BALTIMORE, MD.

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, we desire to be as liberal as possible, and 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.

Our Home Department.

Once again, we confess that we are disappointed at the lack of appreciation of the opportunity we so willingly offer our readers to express themselves; and to help and influence others, through this department. Sometimes we think that the average newspaper reader is a very selfish and spoiled individual, as well as not feeling willing to do their part, by word and pen, to benefit the general public. Surely, everybody has some little influence, and occasionally, at least, good ideas which, if made public, might accomplish good.

It is discouraging, to say the least, not to have more contributors; indeed, it is a strong intimation that our efforts are either of no account, or that the good things which might be sent in would be as seed strewn on bare ground. We know the character of the circulation of the RECORD better than that. We know how interesting the department might be, and how helpful. We know, too, of the ability of hundreds of our readers to write entertainingly and intelligently, and we know that such communications do have great influence.

What "somebody else" says very frequently has more weight than what the Editor says, because people think it is "his job" to write, and much that he says is discounted because of that. It is the comment, and opinion, of the outsider, which often has the most weight, because it is considered disinterested, and fresh from the people. We cannot, however, make our friends do what they do not want to do, nor can we make them raise their voice when so doing might be helpful. We can only "solicit" occasionally, and hope for better in the future. EDITOR.

"When The Pastor Falls Down."

An editorial in the "Interior" is introduced by the rather remarkable query, "What do you do in your church when the preacher falls down?" It is a pungent editorial throughout, and touches on so many points that have bearing on the whole ministerial situation that we lay it before our people for their consideration. The "Interior" says:

"No, this isn't any slur on the preacher. Being just one human man on a job big enough for a half-dozen superhumans, he's only too certain to fall down somewhere sooner or later. Asking what you mean to do in that case isn't slurring him; it's just insisting on your giving him the square deal that he's entitled to."

"The popular way of meeting such a situation is to turn the preacher off and get another."

"That might be fair if the pastor's job was just one plain job that one set of qualifications was sufficient for. Then when he failed in that one line, you would be justified in saying it was all off—that he had missed his calling."

"But the business of being a preacher is different; it's about a hundred lines wrapped up into one man's task, and it's beyond any decent and reasonable human requirement to expect any one individual to come out with a hundred per cent. success on all of them."

"Just give a minute's clear and honest thought to what a variety of abilities a minister's position demands of him."

"He needs to be a smooth, fluent orator. He ought to have not merely words but ideas too; he very decidedly needs to be a thinker. He needs a lot of book knowledge—theology, philosophy, history and the like—but it won't do for him to read books all the time; people won't stand for him unless he is also very much of a 'mixer'—perfectly at home among men."

"And of course the modern preacher should be an organizer—masterful as a general in fitting people into the places where they belong. He doesn't dare, however, to show a bit of a general's spirit of command; he's bound to manage people wholly by persuasiveness—which takes enormous persuasiveness. The preacher should be an acute, accurate, discreet business man—in order to keep the church 'temporalities' out of tangle. And above all he must be a spiritually-minded man, though at the same time it is highly important that he must not be a visionary; people won't listen to him if he is not practical."

"Just see what a tremendous bundle of qualities you've got. You could make a lawyer, a politician, a business man, a teacher, a settlement worker, a popular lecturer, an author, a philosopher, a man-around-town, an ascetic, a military commander, all out of that combination, and have a lot of qualities left over to distribute along a whole line of occupations from family physician to church janitor."

"Yet you're supposing that you've hired the whole combination in the pastor of your church, and are expecting to get the benefit of each of these various elements of strength—all out of one man."

"But you won't; somewhere in the list you're due for a disappointment. If your minister's a great preacher, it's more than likely he won't be very strong on organization. If he's a gentle, comforting pastor, he may very probably be a good deal lacking in the pulpit. If he is a deep student, he may be awkward out among men. If he's a hearty good fellow to meet, he may impress you as not very deep intellectually or even spiritually. Some day before long you'll find a weak side to him."

"The question is, What are you going to do about it when you make the discovery? Follow the ordinary way and hint to the preacher that it's time for him to move on?"

"Well, you'll not better the matter that way. The next preacher will have his weakness too."

"And you'll do a rank injustice to the

man you drive away. No man should be driven out of a pastorate for his defects of ability. There are only four good reasons for shoving out a preacher—his being lazy, being silly, being selfish, or being morally crooked."

"When a minister lacks honor, self-sacrifice, industry, or horse-sense—any one—he's not fit for anybody's pastorate."

"But all other deficiencies than these are curable. Many of them the preacher himself should be able to cure. But all the shortcomings that the minister either can't cure or doesn't cure—these are up to his church to take care of."

"Every church when it calls a new pastor, ought to watch narrowly to see where he is going to fall down. But not to get a chance to complain—God forbid! When the pastor falls down, then the church has discovered where it can help him."

If the preacher shows up inefficient in organizing the people for work, then that's the signal for the men in the church who are strongest in the knack of organization to turn in and line up the membership for effective results."

"If the pastor seems to get tangled and befuddled when money matters are to be dealt with, then let men used to handling dollars step forward and get the money worry off the pastor's mind."

"If the pastor is slow and timid about calling on strangers and diffident in meeting newcomers, let the folks that have easy social graces go in strong for friendly visiting and hand-shaking."

"If the Sunday School lags or the prayer meeting is dull, and the pastor doesn't seem to know what to do about it, let the congregation boom those features of work with their own effort."

"If the pastor falls down on his preaching, it's harder for the church to fill in that defect—which, by the way, is reason enough why the pastor ought to try especially hard not to fall down there. But even poor pulpit work a live congregation can do a great deal to remedy."

"They can listen hard; that will inspire the preacher. They can praise his best abilities; that will encourage to cultivate his most valuable gifts. They can lift their matters off his shoulders; that will leave him more time for study. They can give him money for books and conveniences; those will freshen him. And they can pray for him; God only knows what that will do."

"Finally here's a rule for a going and growing church:

"Count on your pastor's abilities as his chance; count on his inabilities as your chance."

Beware of Frequent Colds.

A succession of colds or a protracted cold is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh, from which few persons ever wholly recover. Give every cold the attention it deserves and you may avoid this disagreeable disease. How can you cure a cold? Why not try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended. Mrs. M. White, of Butler, Tenn., says: "Several years ago I was bothered with my throat and lungs. Someone told me of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I began using it and it relieved me at once. Now my throat and lungs are sound and well." For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Causes of Poor Light.

The study of illumination has not only become an exact science in these days of perfection in artificial lighting, but every householder is eagerly reading anything that will give him a greater insight into this most difficult study.

Many a poorly lighted room can be easily remedied by changing the light fixtures or repapering. It was formerly the custom to blame the oil, or the gas, or the electricity if there were dark shadows in the room or if the light failed to dispel the evening darkness. Now it has been proven that these same rooms, be it at the home or the office or the store, can be made almost as light as day with even less candle-power than before, all with a little study and planning.

A wallpaper which will "absorb" light is the greatest enemy to artificial light in the home. An illuminant is powerless to light a room if the color of the walls absorb most of the rays. The illuminating engineers of the General Electric Company claim that a white wall will reflect 50 per cent. of light, whereas a red wallpaper will reflect 45 per cent.; a dark brown about 12 per cent. A light apple-green wallpaper will reflect 40 per cent.; a dark green will give us 15 per cent. Dark wood trimmings absorb light; white wood reflects it. Velvets, chintzes, burlaps, will also absorb light; so will wallpaper, whatever its color, but a tinted-surface wall reflects the light. Wallpaper in patterns is not only one of the greatest of all known absorbers of light, but it also has a bad effect on nerves and eyes.

The plainer the wallpaper the better for nerves and body, and the smoother the surface the more light it will reflect. In selecting wallpaper the way the room faces must also be taken into consideration. Those rooms facing north and east require lighter colored papers than do rooms facing south and west.

Care in the selection of tints and wallpaper will not only lead to a better and cheaper artificial light but will protect the eyesight, save the nerves and tempers. It will enable all to realize to the greatest degree the many advantages of artificial light from the electric current where many are now using some inferior illuminant because of an incorrect impression that electric light is too expensive.

Random Shots.

I shot an arrow into the air; it fell in the distance, I knew not where, till a neighbor said that it killed his calf, and I had to pay him six and a half. I bought some poison to slay some rats, and a neighbor swore it killed his cats; and, rather than argue across the fence, I paid him four dollars and fifty cents. One night I set sailing a toy balloon, and hoped it would soar until it reached the moon; but the candle fell out on a farmer's straw, and he said I must settle or go to law. And that is the way with the random shot—it never hits in the proper spot; and the joke you spring, that you think so smart, may leave a wound in some fellow's heart.—Walt Mason, in the *Emporia (Kan.) Gazette*.

Young Folks

SPREADING THE SEEDS.

Nature's Methods of Distributing Plants Over the Earth.

Nature has provided almost countless ways of scattering and distributing the seeds of plants so that the various species may be propagated. Some seeds are borne on the wind, as those of the dandelion and the thistle, the elm and the ash. Others are thrown from their pods by the explosion of the latter when the time comes. But these methods are effective for only a limited area. Where a wider distribution takes place, say from one part of a continent to another, or even from one continent to another, or from island to island, birds, animals and men are the carriers.

It has been noticed that many plants not native to the region grow in and near the yards of trunk line railroads, showing that the seeds have been brought by the cars in one way or another. The new soil suits them, and they thrive and gradually spread over the surrounding country. Many plants, for example, are found in the Mississippi valley that were brought by railroads from the Atlantic seaboard, from the Gulf region and from the west side of the Rocky mountains. All through the east are found weeds and grasses that are peculiar to the west and the southwest, and there is no doubt that the seeds from which they sprang were brought in the hoofs of cattle imported by the meat dealers.—Chicago News.

The Riddler.

Why may a beggar wear a very short coat? Because it will be long enough before he gets another.

What is the more valuable, a five dollar gold piece or a five dollar bill? The bill, because when you put it in your pocketbook you double it, and when you take it out you see it increases.

What is the difference between the Prince of Wales and the water in a fountain? The prince is heir to the throne; the other is thrown to the air.

What is the difference between form and ceremony? You sit upon one and stand on the other.

Fruit and Sugar For Horses.

Grain is not the only food on which the horse thrives. In Egypt the khedive's best mares are fed largely on currants, and these animals are noted for their endurance and speed.

Figs during the fig harvest form the food of the horses of Smyrna.

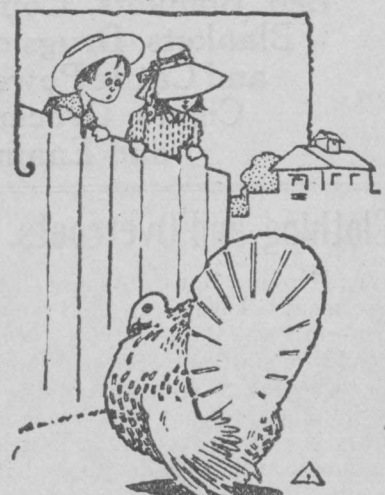
The green tops of the sugar cane are fed to the horses of the West Indies, and for long weeks in many parts of Canada windfall apples form the horse's only food.

In Tasmania peaches and in Arabia dates take the place of the usual hay and oats, corn and bran.

King of the Barnyard.

In the barnyard strutting Old gobbler goes about. And if he doesn't like a fowl He chases him right out.

He is a lordly fellow, And e'en children fear To go into the barnyard When they see his gobble hear.



They perch themselves in safety Upon the fence so high, With legs a-dangling outside, So that they may jump and fly.

If old gobbler comes too near them With his threatening wings wide spread, For a gobbler can whip children—At least so it is said.

And there they sit and watch him And gaily laugh and talk, But if he "gobbles, gobbles," They quickly take a walk.

—Washington Star.

Balloon Tennis.

Either two or four players are needed in this game. A string is stretched across the lawn, which supplies the place of the net in ordinary tennis. An air ball should be provided. The players arrange themselves on either side of the string, one side against the other. The hand is used in batting the ball from one side to the other, each side attempting to keep the ball from alighting on the ground on their side of the string, at the same time each trying to bat it in such manner that it will strike the ground on the side of the opponent.

Size of the Sun.

The size of the sun is almost as inconceivable as its distance from us. Its diameter is 865,000 miles, and its bulk is 1,200,000 times as great as that of the earth. Perhaps a railroad illustration will help you. If a track were laid around the circumference of the sun and a train should start to make the trip it would take it five years to complete the circuit, running day and night at a speed of sixty miles an hour. At the same rate of speed a train would make the circuit of the earth in seventeen days and a half.

WINDOW DRAPERIES.

Old Madras Curtains Come Into Play In New Scheme.

The present style of draping the windows at the sides with narrow curtains that come only to the sill and hanging a valance of the same material over the top provides use for curtains that have seen their best days and that with the former style of draping would have to be cast aside. Old madras curtains, because of their width of the material, come into play for the purpose. If the material is forty-eight inches wide it may be cut lengthwise through the center and one width serve for both sides of the window. The top of each strip should be shirred on to a strip of tape that is long enough to cover the window casing and a little of the window, only an inch or two of the latter. They should be tacked on to the casing of the window at the top. The valance is usually from nine to twelve inches deep, according to the height of the window.

Then this at the bottom, turn in the top and lay the top side in series of inch plaits, each three in a group and the groups about four inches apart. These plaits stand out in an upright inch or inch and a half head, but at the bottom of the plaits, where the valance is tacked on to a tape, the plaits are tacked down and drawn in flat. Put a curtain pin at the back of each cluster of plaits and hang it over a ring on a small brass rod. At the ends there should be a ring outside the brackets, and the valance should have no plaits within four inches of the end on either side. This allows for an easy hanging of the valance around the bracket. The small extension gilt rods are much cheaper than the regular brass rods and answer every purpose, with balls at the ends. They cost about 35 cents each. Small rings to go with them are about 10 cents a dozen. The curtain hooks that sew to the curtain rather than pin are the most satisfactory. The fish nets come in lovely reds, greens and, indeed, all the fashionable colors. It is one of the fancies of the moment to match the wall paper with its own prevailing color in window draperies. These nets come at all prices, from less than 20 cents up.

AN ARTISTIC ROOM.

The Prima Donna Mary Garden's Charming Boudoir.

One of the prettiest boudoirs in New York is the little drawing room in which Miss Mary Garden, the prima donna, receives her friends. This room has two windows facing south and two facing east, so that even without its golden decorations it would be a sunshiny apartment. The walls are hung with a two toned yellow paper with broad stripes. The woodwork is painted white, and the windows are hung with creamy net against the panes and with straight curtains of yellow silk that reach to the sills. The light oaken floor is strewn with rugs, all small ones, and all in rather light tones of blue and rose and yellow and green.

At one side of the room is a high backed, spacious mahogany davenport, upholstered with golden brown velvet. This is piled with pillows covered with golden silk. Most of the chairs are covered with yellow silks, and one or two have gilt frames. On the baby grand piano are tall vases of silver and crystal holding yellow roses and yellow chrysanthemums, and a great silver lamp has a pierced silver shade over one of yellow silk. A few photographs in silver frames and an etching or two in narrow frames of gold or black wood adorn the walls. The glory of this room is the mantel. It is of white paneling, simple and beautiful, with its long, straight lines and high white shelf. In the center of the shelf on a pedestal is a marble bust of a Florentine child. At either end of the shelf is a piece of oriental embroidery in blue and gold which hangs straight down to the floor without fold or fullness, the beauty of the workmanship and the charm of the color giving the final touch of artistic perfection to this lovely room.

The Thoroughbred.

There is an unwritten law for people who are thoroughbred—the real gentleman and the real lady—which compels them to keep their troubles, their ailments, their sorrows, their worries, their losses, to themselves. There is a fine discipline in it. It mellows the character and sweetens the life. But when these things are not borne heroically they mar the character and leave their ugly traces in the face. Their hideous forms appear in the manner and disfigure the whole life.

Learn to consume your own smoke. If you have misfortunes, pains, diseases, losses, keep them to yourself. Bury them. Those who know you have them will love you and admire you infinitely more for this suppression. A stout heart and persistent cheerfulness will be more than a match for all your troubles.

Glad of His Sympathy.

Lady Gordon quotes in her book, "Unforeseen Conclusions," a man who said, "I would rather be a month in the stokehold of a Russian man-of-war than a fortnight under the artillery of the servants' hall." She is glad to hear that at least one man does not dismiss the household troubles that a woman must bear as trifles. "In the morning encounters with the cook," she says, "the daily tussle for supremacy in the lady's maid, we are each in our way a feminine Admiral Nelson, without the reward of universal applause bestowed upon us. Quite as much courage is often needed to descend to the kitchen as down into the deep in a submarine."

For Coughs—Take This

Do you know a remedy for coughs and colds nearly seventy years old? There is one—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Once in the family, it stays. It is not a doctor, does not take the place of a doctor. It is a doctor's aid. Made for the treatment of all throat and lung troubles. Ask your own doctor his opinion of it. Follow his advice. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

You cannot recover promptly if your bowels are constipated. Ayer's Pills are gently laxative; act directly on the liver. Sold for nearly sixty years. Ask your doctor all about them.

Nominating a President.

Until the constitutional amendment of 1804 the president and the vice president were voted for on the same ballot, the man with the second highest number of votes becoming vice president. The presidential electors have not always been chosen by popular vote.

Before 1800 it was the general custom for the state legislatures to choose the electors, and it was not until 1828 that presidential electors were chosen in nearly all the states by popular vote. As late as 1876 the Colorado legislature chose the three presidential electors to represent that state. There is nothing in the constitution to prevent any state legislature naming its own electors without appeal to the people provided such a method of election is prescribed by the state laws.

From 1800 to 1824 presidential candidates were chosen by the members of congress in caucus. In 1824 the electoral college failed to make a choice from the candidates so submitted, and the matter went to the house of representatives. Four years later Tennessee's legislature nominated Andrew Jackson without any reference to the congressional caucus. His opponent, John Quincy Adams, was nominated in the old way, but that was the end of presidential nominations by congressional caucus.

Gathered Him In.

"You look very much excited, dear," he said when she entered the parlor where he was waiting for her.

"Well, I should think I ought to look excited," she answered. "I've just had the most awful argument with ma." And she began to weep hysterically.

"Why, what is the matter, my darling?" he inquired as he slid an arm around her waist and endeavored to soothe her. "What was the argument?"

"Oh, how can I tell you? She said you were only trifling with me and that you would never propose, and I told her she did you a great injustice, for I believed that you would propose tonight. She said you wouldn't, and I said you would, and we had it hot and heavy. Dear George, you will not let me triumph over me, will you?"

"Why, certainly not," answered George.

"I knew it, my darling," the dear girl exclaimed; "come, let us go to ma and tell her how much mistaken she was."

And they did, and ma didn't seem to be very much broken down over the affair, after all.

Index to Horse's Character.

According to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England, the horse's face is a good index to his character. If there is a general curve to the profile and at the same time the ears are pointed and sensitive, it is safe to describe the animal as gentle and at the same time high spirited. If, on the other hand, the horse has a dent in the middle of his nose he is likely to be treacherous and vicious. A horse that droops his ears is apt to be lazy as well as vicious.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XI.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 13, 1908.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, 1 Kings viii, 1-11. Memory Verses, 10, 11—Golden Text, Ps. cxxii, 1—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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If we take the Christmas lesson next week instead of the story of Solomon's downfall, this will be our last Old Testament study for two years to come, as 1909 will be given to the Acts and the Epistles and 1910 to the Gospel by Matthew. May the Lord therefore give us a special blessing in this meditation. The lesson verses assigned tell of the bringing of the ark of the covenant from the tent which David had pitched for it to the holy of holies in the temple which Solomon had just finished, and they brought the tabernacle and all its furniture from Gibeon, not for use, but to care for it somewhere in the temple (verse 4). All the temple furniture was new and grand and on a larger scale except the ark of the covenant, mentioned seven times in our lesson verses, and which contained at this time only the two tables of stone which Moses had made and on which God had written the Ten Commandments (verse 9), although at one time it seems to have contained the golden pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded (Heb. ix, 4). They made no mistake this time in having it carried in any other way than that of God's appointment (verses 3, 4).

When the priests had come out from setting the ark in its place, then the glory of the Lord filled the house of the Lord, and no man could stand in His presence (verse 11). "The fire came down from heaven and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifices, and the glory of the Lord filled the house" (II Chron. vii, 1). At first God walked with man in Eden, then in a tent with Israel, at the time of our lesson in the temple, later in the body prepared for Him, even in Christ; now in the bodies of all believers, for we are His temple (I Cor. vi, 19, 20; II Cor. vi, 16). And the time is coming when the whole earth shall be filled with His glory and there shall be neither adversary nor evil occurrent (Num. xiv, 21; Isa. xl, 9; Hab. ii, 14; I Kings, v, 4). Then shall the holy city, the new Jerusalem, have descended from God out of heaven, of which the seer said, "I saw no temple therein, for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it." * * * and the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof" (Rev. xxi, 22, 23). Then shall the temple of God be opened in heaven and there shall be seen in His temple the ark of His testament (Rev. xi, 19).

Very many are the interesting facts concerning the temple of Solomon and the lessons to be learned from it. It was built on Mount Moriah, on the place which David purchased from Araunah, the Jebusite, the former reminding us of the death and resurrection of Isaac and the latter of satisfaction by blood and the Lord's word, "It is enough" (Gen. xxii, 11; Sam. xiv, 11; Chron. iii, 1). The house was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither, so that there was neither hammer nor ax nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building (I Kings vi, 7). The foundation, like that of the tabernacle, suggests atonement, for every board of the tabernacle stood on sockets of silver obtained from the ransom money of the people (Ex. xxx). As we saw recently in Isa. xxviii, 16: "I Cor. iii, 11 there is no possible standing ground for any sinner but the foundation which God has provided, even the precious blood of Christ. When we are redeemed by that precious blood, then we are stones for the building, but here in the quarry where we were found we are being made ready for our places in the building, and the great Master Workman (Prov. viii, 30; R. V. is too wise to spend too much or too little labor on any stone. Let us therefore trust Him for grace to say under all circumstances, "This is fitting me for my place in His building."

Within the building all was covered with gold and cedar. "There was no stone seen" (I Kings vi, 18). The Lord alone must be exalted. No flesh shall glory in His presence. Note for study the cherubim and palm trees carved on walls and doors, the pillars Jachin and Boaz in the porch of the temple. The two large olive wood cherubim covered with gold which in the holy of holies overshadowed the ark with its cherubim of pure gold, the 480 years from the exodus until Solomon began to build the temple, the seven years in which he was building it, the thirty-four years until it was first plundered, the 153,000 strangers who helped.

Study the prayer of dedication, each section of it, and notice I Kings viii, 43, 60. "That all the people of the earth may know thy name, may know that the Lord is God, to fear Thee as do Thy people Israel." Note especially verse 56, "There hath not failed one word of all His good promise which He promised by the hand of Moses, His servant." Compare Josh. xxiii, 14. Notice the word of the Lord to Solomon concerning his prayer, "I have hallowed this house which thou hast built to put My name there forever, and Mine eyes and Mine heart shall be there perpetually" (I Kings ix, 3). That being true of a mass of wood and stone, we who are living temples may surely appropriate the words and rejoice greatly in I Pet. v, 7.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 13, 1908. By REV. S. H. DOYLE. Topic.—Books that delight and strengthen.—Prov. iv, 1-9.

In these first nine verses of the fourth chapter of Proverbs Solomon exhorts us to get wisdom and understanding. He tells of his own experience and how his father had taught him and enjoined him to get wisdom and understanding. We must remember, however, that "wisdom" is used in Proverbs in a different sense from what we use it. It refers not so much to intellectual as to practical knowledge, the knowledge that tells us what is right and wrong and that helps us to do the right and avoid the wrong. The word as used by Solomon has a large moral element in it. It is with this meaning that he says: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding. Exalt her and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee to honor, when thou dost embrace her; she shall give to thine head an ornament of grace; a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee." These are the blessings that shall come to those who are wise enough to do good and to avoid evil. Life is the result of such wisdom. "Let thine heart retain my words; keep my commandments and live."

One of the chief sources of obtaining wisdom is through books. Parental instruction comes largely from experience, and how wise we would be if we would heed it, for it would mean life. But books form no small part in the making up of our character, the result of practical wisdom. The chief end in reading, therefore, should be the development not of the mind, but of the heart, the ennobling of character, which alone is "an ornament of grace" and a "crown of glory."

From the Bible, the book of books, down there are thousands of good books that can both delight and strengthen us, that will interest and enrich and enoble us. But there are other books—books that degrade and debase moral character. An important phase of the book question is, therefore, the selection of the books that we are to read. This selection will depend upon our training and natural disposition. Parents and teachers should assist children to develop a taste only for inspiring and ennobling literature. There are few things more degrading than a taste—yea, a craving—for impure books. No true Christian Endeavor girl should hide away and take stolen glances at a book she would not want her mother to see, nor should the boys read what they know their fathers would not approve. If we do not possess it already, let us cultivate a taste for good books only, the masterpieces of the world's great writers, and, above all, for the Bible, God's book from heaven.

BIBLE READINGS. Ps. xix, 8-10; xlv, 12; Prov. iii, 13-23; viii, 10, 11, 33-35; Job xxviii, 12-28; Isa. viii, 19, 20; Mal. iii, 16; John v, 39; I Tim. iv, 13; II Tim. iii, 14-16.

The Founder of Christian Endeavor.

I have never met a man so thoroughly devoted to a single purpose as Dr. Clark. That is, I think, the secret of his abounding success. He will take his family and a few close friends off for a canoe ride and a jolly picnic and excursion on the river Charles that bends its romantic waters around the hill upon which his house stands. In the midst of the merry games the gentlemen will be drawn aside for a half-hour's quiet talk over "our work." Eight or ten of us will tear ourselves away from the office for a hard earned two weeks in the Maine wilderness. Scarcely a day must pass, however, without its earnest conference under the pines and prayers breathed out into the great solitude for God's blessing upon the millions of Endeavorers. I have seen him in all moods, and Christian Endeavor is uppermost in them all.

Jealous at every point for the cause of the young folks, Dr. Clark is singularly forgetful of himself. A plan is as good coming from some one else as from his own mind—if it is a good plan. It is a strange sight to see him preside over a conference of workers, the least talkative and aggressive of them all, watching and listening with perfect modesty and putting forth his own voice with hesitation, yet almost without exception his are the views that prevail. Probably no man on earth has so wide a knowledge of the world's religious denominations or is honored by so many ministers of all faiths, who have come to be his personal friends. Similarly he is an American of Americans, though he was born in Canada, but he is at home in all lands and is in the truest sense a citizen of the world.—Amos R. Wells in Irish Endeavor.

Hard Work Never Kills.

It is a mistaken idea that hard work kills. Hard work never kills. If an individual gets plenty of sleep and takes good care of his constitution, he is in shape to do hard work. The man who makes most in the business world is the man that works hardest, not necessarily doing the most things with his hands, but doing the most things with his brain. The more you do with your brain the less your hands have to do. It needs hard work to make a success, but you mustn't let worry mix in with your hard work. Hard work brings success, but to do hard work the machinery must be in good order.—Edith Endeavor.

In Chile.

Dr. Clark found seven Christian Endeavor societies in Chile in his recent tour of South America—one English speaking and six Spanish.

When Elizabeth Came.

By CLARISSA MACKIE.

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"When the home is ready, Roger, send for me and I will come," Elizabeth Atwood had said when her lover bade her goodbye.

Roger Blake had kissed her tenderly and gone into the west in wilderness to make a home. He had little money, but strong hands and the sturdy ambition that overcomes stupendous obstacles.

In spite of these assets five years passed away before the Wyoming farm was declared to be in readiness for a mistress.

In the east Elizabeth taught school, sewed on her simple trousseau and enjoyed herself as a healthy, attractive girl cannot help doing. Every week she wrote a long letter to Roger.

One August day, when the five years had expired, Roger made a last tour of inspection about the ranch. On distant hill slopes his cattle grazed. Near home fields were undulating green seas of wheat and oats. Rustling cornfields spread away to the westward.

In the midst was the home lot, the low house surrounded by vine covered verandas, grassy lawn and thrifty young trees. Flowers and shrubs had been set out the first year with loving care.

The farm was paying at last. The poultry yards occupied a good acre. They were to be Elizabeth's special care. All the hard, drudgery work



SHE UTTERED A LITTLE CRY AND HASTILY THREW BACK HER VEIL.

had been done by Roger, and now the home was ready.

A month before he had sent Elizabeth \$100. He had said he would expect her on the 10th of August and would meet her at the little station twenty miles distant.

This was the 10th of August, and Roger had not heard one word from his sweetheart. Nevertheless he harnessed the sorrel team to his buckboard and started forth to meet the 12:30 express from the east. Before they returned to the farm they would drive to the minister's and be married.

Roger whistled merrily as he rounded the sorrels before the lonely little station. The station master sauntered out and chatted about the weather and the crops.

There was a piercing shriek, and the express thundered along the platform. A couple of trunks were dumped from the baggage car, and a girl in brown alighted from one of the coaches. By the time Roger had reached her the express had pounded away into the west.

The girl's face was covered by a thick, brown veil, but it was Elizabeth without a doubt. Roger knew the straight, slim figure, with its almost boyish freedom of movement, and the curve of dark hair at the back as she turned her head.

"Elizabeth!" he cried exultantly as he grasped her hands in his.

"Yes," she answered quite coolly.

"How do you do?"

"Fine," he said mechanically as he released her hands and fell into step beside her.

"You have a carriage here?" she questioned.

"Around on the other side. You are glad to get here, ain't you, Elizabeth? Or were you tired of waiting?" There was agonizing appeal in his blue eyes as they reached the buckboard and he assisted her to a seat.

"It was a long journey," she replied, with a puzzled glance at him. "I suppose you are one of the farm hands?"

"Elizabeth Atwood! Don't you know me—Roger?" He turned his cleanly shaved, unburned face toward her.

She uttered a little cry and hastily threw back her veil. "Who do you think I am?" she gasped.

Roger Blake stared. It was the face of a stranger. Her eyes were soft and dark like those of his sweetheart, and her cheeks had the same oval framed in dusky hair. Save for these points of resemblance there was no likeness between the two girls. Elizabeth Atwood was very pretty, but the stranger was beautiful.

"I am afraid you are disappointed," she faltered at last. "I am Elizabeth Wood, and I have come to visit the Waylands, and I supposed you were one of Cousin Dick's pet cowboys. I thought it strange you should call me 'Elizabeth,' but I had resolved not to be surprised at anything out here," she

laughed merrily, and Roger joined her with a faint heart.

"I came here expecting to meet a friend I hoped would be on your train," he admitted soberly. "Your appearance deceived me; you are much alike."

"I was the only passenger," she said sympathetically. "I hope your—your friend will come tomorrow. Where can my cousin's carriage be?"

They were sitting in the buckboard in front of the station, and the agent was trundling two trunks toward them. "Seen a team from Wayland's?" asked Roger Blake.

"Nope. Want these on the wagon?"

"Too heavy. Wayland will send for them. If his outfit arrives tell them I've carried the young lady over to his place."

"I hope I'm not taking you out of your way," she protested. "I can wait. I sent a letter!"

"That's all right. I guess your letter went astray the same as the one I should have had. I've got plenty of time to spare," he added grimly. "I was going to be married this morning."

"Oh, I see. I am very sorry," she said sincerely. Then she maintained a sympathetic silence while Roger drove her over the long road across the prairie to the Wayland farm, which adjoined his own on the north.

"How long are you going to stay?" queried Roger just before their journey ended.

"Weeks or months perhaps. I have no near relatives and have been teaching school. My cousins have asked me to come here and enjoy a long rest. I hope your trip to the station tomorrow will be a more successful one—and thank you," she said, with a friendly smile, as they parted.

Ten days afterward Roger met her riding out of the canyon. Her face was prettily tanned, and her broad brimmed hat made an effective frame for her lovely face.

"May I congratulate you today?" she asked brightly.

Roger shook his head slowly, and for the first time she noted the tense, drawn look about his pleasant mouth and the misery of his haggard eyes.

"You have heard—I hope it is not bad news?" she said, with that frank friendliness he had found so attractive in her before.

He drew a letter from his pocket and extracted a newspaper clipping. "That's all the explanation I've had," he said bitterly.

"Married to some one else—to James Farnham—how very strange!" she said in a low, agitated voice.

"Why is it strange? Do you know the man?" demanded Roger eagerly.

The girl's face whitened, and a look of distress came into her eyes.

"Don't tell me anything if it pains you," said Roger gently.

"I must. You see, I was engaged to him, and he jilted me for another girl. I didn't know her name until now. I couldn't stand it, and so I ran away, but now—" She paused and a dreamy contentment replaced the pain in her face.

"Now?"

"Of course he couldn't be worth being very sorry about, after all! And life is so good here—so clean and free. I love it."

"So do I," said Roger sincerely. "And about that other, I don't believe it is worthy of great sorrow. Shall we gallop?"

* * * * *

Months afterward Elizabeth came to reign as mistress of Roger's home. But it was not Elizabeth Atwood.

It was that other Elizabeth who came to him in his great trouble and who, forgetting her own sorrow, sought to comfort him. And in the end each found a loyal, deep loving heart, and the home in the wilderness sheltered them as the man who builded it had dreamed.

Why He Whistled.

Whistling is understood everywhere to signify coolness, confidence, carelessness. These may be virtues in their proper place, but that place is not the society of one's fellow creatures, whether one be acquainted with them or not.

A boy reprimanded, a servant dismissed, goes away whistling if he dares. He wishes to express contempt, he succeeds at least in enraging his master generally. A hobbled boy who commits some breach of the proprieties commonly bursts into a whistle. This is to save his face, meaning no harm. But it signifies "I don't care!" which is just the reverse of the apology needed. At best it shows indifference; at worst, as the dullest feel, insult and provocation.

Boswell tells a little story of whistling, illustrating the independent significance. Johnson and he were dining with the Duke of Argyll, who asked a gentleman present to fetch some curiosity from another room. The gentleman brought the wrong article, and the duke sent him back.

The exact position of this gentleman toward his host is undisclosed. However, Boswell says: "He could not refuse, but to avoid any appearance of servility he whistled as he went out of the room. On my mentioning this afterward to Dr. Johnson he said it was a nice trait of character."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Our Own Minstrels.

Tambo—Mistah Walkah, kin yo' tell me de diff'ence 'tween a walf an' an apartment house?

Interlocutor—I give it up, Jerry. What is the difference between a walf and an apartment house?

Tambo—De one am a homeless kid an' de udder am a kiddish home.

Interlocutor—Ladies and gentlemen, Professor Howlan High Ennah, the renowned tenor, will now sing his great topical song, "I Love Him, Mamma; He Looks Like Fido!"—Chicago Tribune.

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 23 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. WESTMINSTER, MD.

AGENT FOR—

"Walk-Over" Shoes for Men, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes for Women, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

The Best Shoes in the World for the least money are

DOLLY MADISON
SHOES for Women
You want the Best—

Standard measurements



Every style—Uniform value—

\$3.00

\$3.50

\$4.00

SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE DEALERS

Sold by—C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO.,—Taneytown.



At Taneytown, Md.

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—

ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.

Christmas Culinary Efforts

To be successful, require the Very Best and Purest

Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Baking Powder, Soda, Cream of Tartar, Etc., Etc.

We Have Them. Let Us Supply Your Wants.

Our Assortment of Holiday Gifts consist of both useful and ornamental articles.

Good Quality Hair Brushes, Fine Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Handsome Stationery, Kodaks, Etc.

OUR MOTTO: Good Goods. Reasonable Prices.

Rob't S. McKinney,
DRUGGIST,
Taneytown, - - - Md.

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.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mr. J. D. Delaplane, of Waynesboro, spent Monday in Taneytown.

Our merchants have had an interview with "Old Santa," with the result that their stores are getting gay with presents for good little girls and boys—and perhaps a few older people.

In our next issue will be given an extended article on the Hoof and Mouth disease, describing the symptoms and general results of the disease. All farmers and stock dealers should read it.

All members of Carroll Conclave No. 333, I. O. H., are requested to attend the meeting on Monday evening, December 14th., at which time the election of officers will take place.

Washington Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A. will nominate officers for the ensuing year, next Thursday night. A good attendance is desired. The Camp will hold a class initiation, on the first meeting night in January.

The creeks and ponds were frozen over, sufficient for skating, by Wednesday of this week. Apparently, we are to have a freeze-up without getting the much needed soaking rain for the wells, many of which are either dry, or very low.

A special meeting of the Fire Company will be held this (Friday) evening, at half past six, to consider the question of holding a dinner and supper in the Fireman's building, on New Year's Day, for the benefit of the Company. All members are requested to be present.

Our thanks are due to Mr. John Leftert, Cigar manufacturer, of Westminster, for a sample box of "Fair Exchange" cigars, and a very handsome calendar. The cigars are good—a very "fair exchange" for a nickel—and will no doubt be popular with our smokers.

Mr. Jacob Fleagle, living on Baltimore St., extended, was stricken with paralysis, last Sunday afternoon, at Mr. Joseph Formwalt's near Tyrone, and is still there. Mr. and Mrs. Fleagle attended services at Baust church, on Sunday morning, and went to Mr. Formwalt's on a visit. At last report he was somewhat improved, but is seriously ill.

The annual election for officers of Taney Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., was held on Friday evening, December 4th., and resulted as follows: noble grand, Harry L. Baumgardner; vice grand, Chas. E. Ridinger; secretary, John J. Reid; financial secretary, U. H. Bowers; treasurer, S. Ernest Bankard; representative to Grand Lodge, Harry L. Feeser.

Have you bought Red Cross Christmas stamps yet? They cost one cent, and are sold for the benefit of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association. Very pretty little stamps, containing "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year." You can get them either at the RECORD office, or at McKinney's drug store. Use them on your Christmas packages, or on your mail matter—but they do not take the place of postage stamps.

It must be apparent to all citizens who desire a light plant, that the longer it is delayed the less patrons there will be for it. Those who are putting in private plants are not likely to patronize a town plant, and the number to put in good light is apt to increase, for as the benefit becomes apparent, there will naturally be imitators. It is the wonder of the majority of visitors to Taneytown, that we are such a "back number" in the matter of light, and their comments are decidedly uncomplimentary.

At last, a proper investigation of the question of lighting Taneytown is being made by our officials, and at the proper time the result of the investigation will be made known. Burgess Mehring has the matter in charge, and is informing himself thoroughly, by personal visits and actual inspection, of plants, their cost, and the satisfaction given consumers. This is the proper plan, and our citizens can rest assured that by the time Mr. Mehring is through with the job, he will have a report to make that will give full information on the subject.

Mrs. John T. Fogle, who had been in a critical condition for several months, due to cancer of the liver, died early Wednesday morning at her home on Emmitsburg St. She was operated on, recently, at the Frederick Hospital, for gall stones, after which the more serious trouble developed rapidly. She leaves a husband and one daughter, Mrs. Chas. G. Boyd, and a number of brothers and sisters. Funeral services were held, this Friday morning, at the Reformed church. Mrs. Fogle was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Americus Shoemaker, and was in her 55th year.

Mr. Green's Waterloo.

Mr. Green had been paying four dollars a week for board; his appetite constantly increased. Finally his landlady saw that she must either sell out and quit or raise her board rate. One day, after watching him feverishly devouring plateful after plateful, she plucked up courage, and said:

"Mr. Green, I shall have to raise your board to five dollars."

Mr. Green looked up with a start, then in a tone of consternation he said: "Oh, Mrs. Small, don't. It's as much as I can do now to eat four dollars' worth."—Woman's Home Companion.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Dec. 7th., 1908.—John H. Frock and Daniel Frock, executors of Peter J. Frock, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

John H. Frock and Daniel Frock, administrators of Eliza A. Frock, deceased, returned additional inventory of money.

Walter H. C. Stocksdale, executor of John T. Stocksdale, returned inventories of personal property and money, and received order to sell personal property.

May V. Shipley, administratrix of Harry F. Shipley, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

H. Kelso Anders, administrator of Martha E. Anders, deceased, returned report of sale of stocks, etc., received order to transfer stocks and settled his first and final account.

Letters of guardianship granted unto George C. Anders, as guardian of S. Adella Anders.

Letters of administration on the estate of Azariah Oursler, deceased, granted unto Helen S. Oursler and Azariah Fillmore Oursler, who received order to notify creditors, returned inventory of money and settled their first and final account.

John H. Diffendal, administrator of Thomas D. Thomson, deceased, filed report of sale of leasehold estate and received order nisi thereon.

Letters of administration on the estate of John C. Kreitzer, deceased, granted unto Minnie C. Kreitzer.

The last will and testament of George A. Mehring, deceased, admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Villanna B. Mehring, who received warrant to appraise, who received order to notify creditors.

Mary E. Cover, executrix of Henry C. Cover, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts.

Frank R. Cassell, acting executor of Nelson Gilbert, deceased, returned additional inventory of money and settled his first account.

The last will and testament of Dorothy Sauble, deceased, admitted to probate.

John M. Delashmutt, Jr., administrator of John M. Delashmutt, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, money and debts.

A Dangerous Operation

is the removal of the appendix by a surgeon. No one who takes Dr. King's New Life Pills is ever subjected to this frightful ordeal. They work so quietly you don't feel them. They cure constipation, headache, biliousness and malaria. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store.

Roosevelt Hits Congress Hard.

President Roosevelt, in his message, gave Congress a shot which some of the members are ranking under. It was a direct one, and hard to dodge the straight justice of it.

Last year the House leaders, becoming annoyed at the number of Congressmen in both branches of the Congress who were being sent by grand juries to the dock for frauds of great magnitude, passed an amendment to existing law forbidding the use of the detectives of the Secret Service to obtain the information on which some statesmen went to the penitentiary and many others had undergone trial. One Senator, it will be remembered, actually went to the penitentiary; another died on the threshold; several members escaped conviction, but were retired to obscurity. There were others who always felt ill at ease in the presence of a federal deputy marshal.

Congress accordingly made it almost impossible for the government to annoy any more of its members. To-day Mr. Roosevelt tells these gentlemen what he thinks of them. "If this amendment were being deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of the war against crime it could not have been better devised to this end." Further, he says, "The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by Secret Service men." And then Mr. Roosevelt concludes that he thinks criminals ought to be prosecuted in the legislative bench as well as elsewhere, "but," he adds with stinging sarcasm, "if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the Secret Service force in investigating members of Congress."

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. 7-4-tf

Warning Given by Cortelyou.

Washington, December 9.—A profound impression was created in Congress to-day by that section of the excellent report which Secretary Cortelyou sent to Congress, in which he discussed the regulation of the budget. Mr. Cortelyou in that clear and concise style that is characteristic of his official notices, pointed out the absolute necessity of some method of regulating the expenditures directed by Congress, so that these expenditures should retain some proportionate relation to the receipts of the government.

In a series of tables showing the rapid growth of disbursements since the Civil War, Mr. Cortelyou pointed out that the growth in ordinary expenditures for carrying on the government, including payments for pensions and many public works, was from \$135,000,000.00 in 1878 to \$638,000,000.00 in 1908, or an increase in a generation of nearly 400 per cent. Members of Congress stood aghast at these figures to-day when they learned them. In this report Mr. Cortelyou carefully refrained from any criticism. He stated that it was merely his desire to suggest to Congress that the distribution of such immense sums of money raised by taxation should be subjected to scrutiny, classification and co-ordination.

As secretary of the treasury Mr. Cortelyou has had daily occasion to observe the indifference of the budget committees to the deficits which their reckless appropriations made inevitable. His suggestion made in his report today for the appointment of a joint committee, with power to revise the appropriation bills, appeals to the conservative members of the House and of the Senate with particular force. This committee, in Mr. Cortelyou's opinion, should have the power of revising the appropriation bills, with a view to distributing reductions and increases in an equitable manner and with a view also to the relative importance of the objects for which appropriations were sought. This committee would be responsible for keeping each year's expenditures approximately within the year's revenues.

B. & O. Fires Drinking Men.

A number of Baltimore & Ohio railroad men on the second and third divisions have recently been discharged for violating the rules against drinking intoxicating liquor, and many more discharges for the same cause are expected in Brunswick, Martinsburg and Cumberland. Six conductors, two baggage-masters and two train auditors were among those who were discharged last week.

It is said that during the last two weeks private detectives have been in Martinsburg, Brunswick and Cumberland ferreting out violations of the rule against drinking, either on or off duty; and it is believed that a general shakeup will occur between Baltimore and Parkersburg.

At the offices in Baltimore it was stated that the order against drinking is being strictly enforced, and violations come directly to the attention of the division officers. The rule, which was promulgated by Third Vice-President Potter, is said to have resulted in more efficient service, and a corresponding increase in safety. The effect of the rule is to impose total abstinence upon the men, as they may not drink on or off duty.

This Is Worth Reading.

Leo F. Zelinski, of 68 Gibson St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I cured the most annoying cold sore I ever had, with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. I applied this salve once a day for two days, when every trace of the sore was gone." Heals all sores. Sold under guarantee at R. S. McKinney's drug store. 25c.

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. Lescalleet, C. V.
Angell, Harry F. Mehring, L. W.
Baker, Jacob Moser, Wm. S.
Bankard, Monroe H. Myers, Irvin A.
Bankard, Howard Myers, Wm. G.
Basehoar, Chas. H. Nusbaum, David
Gloom, Harry P. Myers, Lewis
Bohn, C. E. Myers, Russell A.
Brown, Nelson A. Moser, Chas. W.
Crebs, Maurice A. Marker, Wm. H.
Cookson, Geo. Martin Brothers
Clousher, David S. Norman, R. C.
Clingan, Wash. S. Newcomer, Wm.
Clabaugh, H. M. Null, J. Frank
Cluts, Geo. G. Newcomer, Ohver
Dayhoff, Joseph Ohler, Albert J.
Dutera, Geo. K. Ohler, Milton
Diehl, George Overholzer, Geo. C.
Eckard, Curtis Overholzer, S'ml M
Fleagle, Theo. H. Reindollar, E. E.
Flickinger, Wm. H. Reifsnider, Jesse F.
Fringier, Calvin T. Ridinger, John H.
Foreman, Chas. A. Reck, Harry E.
Fogle, Mary A. Ridinger, Abm.
Fogle, Brothers Sanders, W. E.
Feeser, B. J. Starr, J. Thaddeus
Garner, E. O. Strevig, Edward
Harner, James Shorb, Tolbert
Harner, Upton Sauter, George
Harman, Valentine Sell, Harry G.
Harman, Wm. L. Shriver, P. H.
Harner Tobias Stoniesier, C. G.
Hiltebrick, Geo. H. Shoemaker, Geo. A.
Hahn, A. J. Spangler, Ezra D.
Hahn, Newton J. Stuller, Philip
Hiltebrick, Jno. H. Stoniesier, R. A.
Hull, Milton Utz, John
Humbert, Herbert Witherow, J. W.
Kephart, D. F. Wolf, Albert S.
Kiser, J. Frank Wolf, John W.
Kalbach, Dr. A. M. Wantz, Joisah
Koonitz, Mrs. Ida B. Whitmer, Anamary
Keefer, H. E. Wilhide, Peter
Lawrence, Mrs. H. Wantz, Wm. H.
Lemmon, Howard Winemiller, Geo. H.
Lambert, J. Henry

HOGS!

Ship them to us, for Best Prices. Sold this week at

7c to 7¼c per lb.

We Make a Specialty of

HOGS, EGGS, POULTRY and all kinds of Country Produce.

Write for Tags and Quotations.

Respectfully,

J. W. BUFFINGTON & CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.

LUMBER AND CORD WOOD at Public Sale.

On Monday, December 14, '08.

On the premises of the undersigned, lately Dr. Clotworthy Birnie's Estate, in Carroll Co., Md., on the road leading from Taneytown to Westminster, about 2½ miles east of Taneytown, will be sold at public sale

OAK BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING (FULL EDGED)

35 Cords Oak and Hickory Slab Wood 150 Cords Oak and Hickory Wood.

A credit of Three Months will be given Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, December 14th., 1908, when terms and conditions will be made known by

A. M. Kalbach.

12-5-2t

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., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

9-26-4m

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; good Squabs, 16c to 18c a pair; Chickens, 9c around; Calves, 6c, 50c for delivering. Ducks, Geese and Turkeys wanted at once for Christmas holidays; will receive same all week. Headquarters for all kinds of game and furs. A few duck and goose feathers for sale. For further information call at 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

PUBLIC SALE, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock 1 Mare, 2 Cows, 1 Heifer, Buggy, Harness, Farming Implements and Household Goods.—JOHN C. BOONE, near Mt. Union. 12-12-2t



DR. T. A. SIMPSON, Optical Specialist, will be at Brown's Hotel, Harney, December 17, 1908. Eyes examined and glasses fitted. Work must be satisfactory. Office Hours: 9 a. m., to 3 p. m.

"NOBODY WORKS Like Father." But it is just the reverse if you do not have an electric bell.—J. WM. HULL sells and installs them.

DON'T LET this Christmas go by without getting one of these nice Plush Robes, Woolen Horse Blankets, 84x90 and Portland Sleighs; then you will be ready when the first sleighing comes.—D. W. GARNER. 12-12-2t

FOR SALE.—One good as new 90-gal. Meat Hoghead.—JOSEPH ENGLAR, Linwood. 12-12-tf

GENUINE IMPORTED Hand-painted Art China, a beautiful selection of Novelties and Dishes, on hand. See HULL'S Jewelry Ad. on this page.—J. WM. HULL. 12-12-3t

FANCY PLUSH Robes, Stable Blankets and Horse Blankets of all kinds and sizes, prices and weights.—At D. W. GARNER'S, Blanket Store, Taneytown, Md. 12-12-2t

NO. 1, FRESH COW for sale, fresh about holidays.—G. W. MILLER, near Taneytown.

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL, Door Bells, Private Telephones, Fans, Flash Lights, etc. Yours for prompt delivery and installation.—J. WM. HULL, Taneytown, Md.

VISITING CARDS.—For an inexpensive, yet appropriate and useful, Christmas gift, we suggest a package of printed visiting cards, in either Old English or Script type. Package of 50 for 25c, or 35c if address is added. Mail orders filled. 12-5-2t

BEFORE INSURING, let me give you the cost of paid up insurance, without assessments. Buy insurance straight out, instead of gambling on chances.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt. Home Ins. Co., N. Y. 12-5-4t

FOR SALE.—One good young cow.—EDW. F. CAYLOR, Fairview. 12-5-3t

MOTION PICTURES.—Latest and most interesting productions every Tuesday night, rain or shine. Admission, 10c. You will laugh from beginning to end. Don't miss it! Doors open at 7.15 p. m. 12-12-tf

EXCURSION.—The Union Bridge Fire Co., will run an excursion from Highfield to Baltimore, on Dec. 19, 1908. Fare for round trip \$1.00 10-17-9t

INSURANCE.—I have taken the agency of the Granger's Mutual Ins. Co., of Middletown, and will be glad to call on any who may desire to insure their property. Write or telephone to Wm. A. SNIDER, Harney. 11-21-4t

FOR RENT.—House and ground with all other privileges. No displeasure with tenant, and they can't have with me.—Mrs. MOSES SHABROOK, Middleburg. 11-21-6t

NOTICE TO POULTRYMEN.—Oyster Shells are practically pure carbonate of lime, the most essential element in the formation of eggs. Just received a car load. Price, 55¢ per 100 lb sack.—CHAS. E. H. SHRINER. 11-14-tf

Christmas Candies.

Our line of Candy is superior to any we have ever had, and is

Strictly Fresh

from Factory to our place. Prices from 7c lb. to 60c lb.

Package Goods, from 30c lb. to \$1.50 lb.

We Invite--

School Teachers

to inspect our line of Candies before buying.

Chocolate Drops, 12 to 20c lb.; Florida Russet or Bright Oranges, from 15c to 50c per dozen.

Fancy and Staple Groceries at rock bottom prices.

12-12-3t

H. S. HILL.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store"

LADIES' COATS One-Fourth Off.

Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Great Reduction

— BUY NOW —

While the Goods are in Season.

Ladies' Coats.

Black Kersey, light weight, 50 inches long, semi-fitted ripple back, handsome embroidered with silk braid, double breasted, front embroidered with braid to match, plain sleeves with embroidered cuffs. Also Long Coats in brown stripe, grey mixed and light tan. These Coats formerly sold from \$4.95 to \$17.00, but now all will be sold at

One-quarter Less Than Regular Price.

Misses' Coats.

In Grey, Brown, Navy Blue, Green, of heavy and medium weights, best quality and workmanship all made in latest styles.

One-quarter Less Than Regular Price.

Men's, Youth and Boys' Overcoats.

In Black, Grey, Brown and Navy Blue, of Beaver, Melton and Kersey, long and medium lengths, have been selling at from \$5 to \$15.00, will now be sold at

One-quarter Less Than Regular Price.

Also Men's plain Black and mixed rain-proof Coats.

All Millinery Reduced.



Beautiful and Becoming.

No one article of Woman's apparel adds so much to her attractiveness as a stylish becoming hat. Our hats always have that dainty handsome effect, so much appreciated by the Ladies', and we are always careful to suit each customer.

DO YOU KNOW

The Most Attractive Christmas Gift is Jewelry?

Before buying Christmas Gifts be sure to visit this old established Store which is now brimful of just the kind of Presents you would like to give. It's a Stock to enlist the interest of every taste and satisfy the demand of any pocket-book.

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Pens, Pencils, Combs, Mirrors, Brushes, Cut Glass, Match Safes, Candelabras, Toilet-ware, Society Emblems, Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Ink Stands, Paper Weights, Pin Cushions, Jardinieres, Fern Dishes, Shaving Sets, Clock Ornaments, Vases, Candle Sticks, Handkerchief Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Crumb Trays, Cracker Jars, Glove Boxes, Smoking Sets, Bon-bon Boxes, Salt & Peppers.

Any of the above goods that I may be out of can be ordered by Catalogue and received in 5 days; and if not as represented in Catalogue, don't receive it.

Buy Your Jewelry and Clocks at HULL'S and receive Goods Worth the Price. They will make a present you need not be ashamed of. Don't buy cheap, shoddy stuff and then be ashamed of your gift.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

Soliciting your patronage and thanking you for past favors, I remain, Respectfully Yours,

J. WM. HULL, Jeweler, TANEYTOWN, MD.

12-12-3t

LADY WANTED

Honest industrious woman wanted to introduce our large line of fancy and staple dress goods, waists, trimmings, etc., among friends, neighbors and townspeople. We also manufacture a full line of perfumes and toilet articles, no soaps. Should be able to earn \$20. or more weekly. Dealing direct from the mills our prices are low and patterns exclusive. No money required. Write us for full particulars.

Standard Dress Goods Co., Dept. 9, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

12-12-3t

A Mutual Agreement

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Baltimore County, Md., has adopted the Mutual Agreement Plan.

No More Premium Notes.

MR. LEVI D. REID has been appointed and has accepted the Agency for Taneytown and vicinity. All collections made payable to him.

New Risks solicited.

Very Respectfully,

12-5-3t JNO. J. REESE, Sec'y.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected weekly, on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat, dry milling new 96¢/97
Corn, new and dry 60¢/60
Rye, 70¢/70
Oats 45¢/45

Timothy Hay, prime old, 8.00¢/8.00
Mixed Hay 6.00¢/7.00
Bundle Rye Straw, new 11.00¢/12.00

12-12-3t

PUBLIC SALE

— OF —

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator of the William V. Crapster, deceased, will sell at public sale, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26th., 1908, at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that lot or parcel of ground situate on York Street in Taneytown, Md. The improvements thereon consist of a 10-room Brick DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and other necessary outbuildings.

Possession given April 1, 1909.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on day of sale; one-third upon the ratification of sale; the balance in three equal payments, each of six months from day of sale, or cash, at the option of the purchaser, deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be given, free from all claims.

WILLIAM B. CRAPSTER, Adm'r.

12-5-4t