

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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NO. 28

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Wm. Jennings Bryan is becoming famous as a secret order man. He joined the Eagles, on Tuesday night, and is now said to belong to nearly a dozen orders.

The somewhat widely known Justice Garland, of Baltimore, has been compelled to resign, by Gov. Crothers, on the grounds that he accepted money from a person charged with violating the liquor laws, with the understanding that the case would be dismissed by the Grand Jury.

Our Ambassador to Rome, Mr. Griscom, has received warm congratulations on the organization of the Bayern relief expedition from several admirals of the Italian Navy, and from members of King Victor Emmanuel's staff. The admirals express their amazement over the energy which enabled the Americans to load a ship and outfit her perfectly in 48 hours. They did not know her perfectly in 48 hours. They did not know her perfectly in 48 hours. They did not know her perfectly in 48 hours.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Monday handed down a decision upholding the contention of the Government that President Roosevelt acted within his constitutional rights in the discharge of the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. This is the most important action that has yet been taken in connection with the Brownsville matter and is the severest blow yet received by Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in his contention that the President was without power to order the discharge without honor of the negro soldiers.

The pensioned soldiers and sailors of the Civil War died off during the last fiscal year at the rate of one every fifteen minutes. The pension roll is growing smaller and more and more of the veterans of the war are reaching an age when they can no longer support themselves by their own labor and fresh applications continue to be made to the Pension Bureau so that the net decrease last year was only 15,634. The total number of names on the pension roll is now 951,657, and the amount paid out for pensions last year by the United States Government is \$153,093,086.

The Standard Oil Company won a victory in the Supreme Court on Monday when that body refused to review the case in which a \$29,000,000 fine had been imposed by the District Court and reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The decision is regretted by the Administration, which through the Department of Justice, had petitioned to have the case brought up for review by the Supreme Court. This decision leaves the standing and relieves the oil company from the fine that was imposed by Judge Landis, of the District Court. The decision was not a surprise, but is nevertheless a disappointment to the Administration, which had been earnest in its endeavors to bring the Standard Oil Company to book for its violations of the anti-trust law.

John L. Rutzahn, cashier of the Middletown Savings Bank, of Middletown, Frederick Co., has instituted proceedings to have Foster C. Rutzahn, president of the Valley Savings Bank, of the same place, restrained for a period of 25 years from November, 1902, from engaging in the fire insurance business in that locality. The plaintiff alleges that Rutzahn engaged in the fire insurance business in Middletown, and that on November 15, 1902, he purchased their interest in the business, whereupon they transferred to him the agency of all the companies represented by them and entered into an agreement not to engage in the fire insurance business in the Middletown Valley for a period of 25 years. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant has violated this agreement. The plaintiff has been granted a temporary injunction, with the usual leave for the defendant to show cause why the injunction shall not be made permanent.

SALE BILL PRINTING.

We will again use, this year, our attractive red border bill, in four regular sizes. There is nothing better in the sale bill line than ours, made up with stock and new type, clearly printed on good white paper. Let us have your list of items, at any time, as we have already commenced printing for February sales. Sale cards will also be largely used this year.

Taft's Trip to Panama.

Preparations are under way at Norfolk for fitting out the armored cruiser North for the trip to be taken aboard by President-elect Taft and a party of six engineers to the Isthmus of Panama and the latter part of this month. Stores and supplies of all kinds necessary will be taken aboard at Norfolk and the entire trip, and the coal bunkers filled. Mrs. Taft is to go with the President-elect, and his private secretary also. Before leaving for Charleston, S. C., the cruiser probably will take a run out-ride with her sister ship, the Montana, which is to act as a convoy for the North Carolina on the trip to Panama, for the purpose of thoroughly testing the engines and seeing that everything is in readiness for the voyage to the isthmus.

Something About Acetylene Gas.

An article on Acetylene, published in the RECORD over a year ago, will perhaps be read with more interest now, therefore it is reproduced. As was stated at the time, the writer of it was not interested in any particular light, but gave his views through a magazine article on electric light, coal gas, acetylene and gasoline, describing clearly and briefly the characteristics of each. The article is certainly very favorable to acetylene, as a light, and no doubt all the statements made are authoritative and correct.

"Acetylene is a gas that is produced from calcium carbide by merely bringing the carbide into contact with water. It is produced by tank apparatus which are automatic in the handling of the water and the carbide, and which deliver the gas into holders, when it is handled substantially as any gas. The carbide is a patented chemical compound, produced in electrical furnaces. It is one of the very few chemical compounds that have ever been patented. It is controlled by a trust, or a combination, in the ownership of which the large gas men have big interests, and it will not therefore be allowed to compete with coal gas, directly. It is being used to 'enrich' the product of the coal gas companies, and to furnish light for small places and isolated houses, where the manufacture of coal or water gas cannot be profitably or conveniently prosecuted.

Acetylene is a very brilliant and high-powered illuminant. To produce the same volume of light an acetylene burner consumes but a fraction of the gas that an ordinary burner does, about one-fifth as much, speaking without regard for absolute accuracy, and not allowing for the great variety of coal-gas burners. It may be handled, therefore, through small piping. There is no water in it, and the pipes need not be put below the frost line, unless it is deemed prudent to do so to avoid the quite possible danger from leaks that may enter the pipes through water in them. As a matter of fact, gas engineers advise that pipes for acetylene be buried below the frost line to avoid this very contingency.

There are many types of generators suitable for the lighting of houses, and they are not very expensive. Often the generator is installed the cost of lighting the house ought not to be much more than if kerosene is used. Theoretically, one burner will cost less than a kerosene lamp to operate, without considering the care of the lamp; and will produce several times as much light.

Acetylene produces the best quality of any artificial illuminant now available. It is very nearly the color and quality of sunlight. The flame is so small that it produces little heat, and it does not vitiate the atmosphere in the room. It is the least dangerous of all of the artificial lighting systems, not excepting kerosene oil and the time honored tallow dip. As a gas it is not as poisonous as coal or water gas, and it enters the room in such small quantities that a person would starve before he could be asphyxiated through gas escaping from an open burner in a closed room. There have been some accidents caused by the explosion of acetylene generators, and the explosion of a gas after it had leaked into a room or cellar, but all of these accidents were due to the fact that acetylene is a gas that will burn, even as coal and water gas will. Carelessness brings disaster, even to the house where candles are used.

For villages with a population of 500 upward acetylene is the ideal illuminant, both because it is inexpensive and because it is easy to install and produce. It is perfectly feasible for two or three, or any number of houses, to install a generator in very common. The attendance cost is very small, and there is no expert service needed. Competent advice should be sought when the machine is set up, and rigidly followed. Then about all the work may be done by the owners of the house, if they wish to keep the cost down; and the piping need not be expensive. As a rule, but one burner is needed for each room. One burner will light an ordinary room so that every part of it is available for reading, needle work, or any purpose. No other single burner that I know of will do this. It will light the streets of any village far better, per burner, than any other gas or electricity, and no different type of burner is required, and only the ordinary plain glass lantern is necessary.

Anders-Pittinger.

Frederick, Md., January 6.—Calvin B. Anders and Mrs. Maud C. Pittinger, both of Johnsview district, were married yesterday at Clemsonville by Elder Daniel O. Repp. The groom, who is a prominent farmer, is the father of Aaron R. Anders, of Frederick, who at the last two sessions of the Maryland legislature was a member of the House of Delegates.

DIED.

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

LYNN.—On Jan. 2, 1909, in Taneytown, Mr. Daniel C. Lynn, aged 77 years, 11 months and 13 days.

SMITH.—Jan. 3, 1909, at Hagerstown, Md., Mr. L. C. Smith, aged 33 years, 5 months and 27 days.

FURMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1908, near Westminster, Mrs. Sarah J. Furman, aged 76 years, 9 months and 28 days.

MARRIED.

WOSTLER-KRISE.—On Dec. 30, 1908, by Rev. O. E. Bregenzler, at Union Bridge, Md., Mr. Russell H. Wostler and Miss Lula Kriese.

Services at Keysville Lutheran Church on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.
O. E. BREGENZLER, PASTOR.

BIG DEMOCRATIC FEAST.

Political Leaders hold "Harmony" Dinner at Rennert's Thursday night.

An enthusiastic party dinner, under the auspices of the Democratic Club, of Baltimore, was held at Rennert's, on Thursday night, all factions of the party being represented, though ex-Gov. Warfield, Senator Smith, Collector Brown and Frank A. Furst were absent. The speakers, and the subjects to which they referred, were as follows: "Achievements of Maryland Democracy," Attorney-General Isaac Lobe Braun—"Andrew Jackson," "Mr. City of Baltimore," "Mayor J. Barry Mahool—'City of Baltimore'."

United States Senator Isidor Rayner—"Our Keenest Battle." State Senator Arthur P. Gorman—"State and City Matters of Legislation," State's Attorney Albert S. J. Owens—"Judiciary." Col. Buchanan Schley—"Anything That Is Democratic to Entertain Us." Chairman B. B. Shreeves read the letter declaring for the amendment from ex-Attorney-General William Shepard Bryan, Jr., referred to in another column, and also a letter from Senator John Walter Smith, both of which were enthusiastically applauded.

State Senator Gorman was accorded a demonstration. He congratulated the men who had conceived the idea of the banquet, and declared that the Democrats of Maryland would fight on until they finally eliminate the negro from politics of Maryland. He paid a tribute to Senator Rayner and declared that when the "white danger" that hangs over the head of the white people of the state is removed many needed and demanded reforms will be easily accomplished. He spoke of the co-operation between counties and city that had enabled so many good laws to be placed on the statute books.

Every Marylander, he said, is proud of Baltimore, and every Baltimorean is proud of the counties. He denounced as untrue that there existed any hostility in the Legislature between counties and city, and asserted that the counties are not only willing but eager to accord the city justice and fair treatment. He spoke, in conclusion, of the importance of the State of the suffrage amendment and of the vital nature of the fight that comes next fall. He predicted a great Democratic victory as the result of that fight and expressed his belief that the party is now united and harmonious.

Death of Lewis C. Smith.

(For the RECORD.) Mr. Lewis C. Smith who died at his home in Hagerstown, Sunday morning, January 3, 1909, was a son of the late Lewis W. and Martha S. Smith. He leaves a widow who was Miss Emma Charles, also a mother, two brothers, Charles E., and Jesse G. Smith, of Hagerstown, Md., one-half sister, Mrs. C. Edward Smith, of Woodsboro, and two half brothers, John B. Smith, of Hagerstown, and J. N. O. Smith, of Taneytown. He was a member of the Lutheran church, of Union Bridge, at which place the remains were brought Tuesday morning, a special car being furnished for the family through the kindness of Mr. C. M. Trich, Master Mechanic. Service was held in the Lutheran church, and interment in Union Bridge cemetery. He was also a member of the following secret orders, Masons, Knights of Pythias and Mechanics. Mr. L. C. Smith has been in the employ of the W. M. R. shops for 16 years, and for the last five years has been foreman in the blacksmith department. Aged 33 years, 6 months and 27 days.

The 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 5.—Among the numerous recommendations made by Governor Stuart in his biennial message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, which convened today, is one for a fitting observance in July, 1913, of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. The Governor says:

"Of Pennsylvania commands there were engaged or present on the field 60 regiments of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry and seven batteries of artillery. Many of the men of these commands are still living and many will be living on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle and it would be entirely in keeping with the patriotic spirit of the people of the commonwealth to properly recognize and fittingly observe this anniversary. Other states, both North and South, whose sons fought at Gettysburg, will surely co-operate in making the occasion one that will stand foremost in the martial history of the world."

The Governor recommends the creation of a commission with authority to invite the co-operation of all other states and to make a report to the next regular session of the Legislature in 1911.

Congress Votes \$800,000 Aid.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Congress today voted \$800,000 in cash for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers, promptly upon the reading of a message from President Roosevelt, recommending aid. It was also announced that on Saturday last President Roosevelt had formally proffered to Italy the services of vessels of the battleship fleet which passes through the Suez Canal to-day. The disposition of the battleships depends upon Italy's acceptance or declination of the offer. The President's message and the Senate resolution placed the relief appropriation at \$500,000 in addition to the naval supplies on the Celtic and Culgoa, now en route to Italy. The House resolution, which the Senate adopted, does not mention the value of the supplies en route, and appropriates \$800,000 in cash. This is the largest sum ever voted by Congress to the succor of sufferers in other lands.

The Lincoln Memorial Highway.

The Merchant's and Manufacturer's Association, of Westminster, has issued a circular letter indorsing the Lincoln Memorial Highway, which it will send to every member of Congress. While the circular indorses the project, "by whatever route may be decided upon as best," it specially presents the claims of the Westminster route, and calls attention to the fact that:

"The battle of Gettysburg really began in the streets of Westminster. A squadron of Delaware cavalry was camped at the West end of town. Its commander was informed that a troop of Confederate cavalry was approaching the East end. Without hesitation, the boys in blue, only eighty strong, galloped down Main street and charged an army, for they stood awaiting them the whole body of Stuart's cavalry. Thus occurred in Westminster the first collision on Maryland soil in that campaign between the Federal and Confederate forces, the real beginning of the battle of Gettysburg, and the shedding of first blood in Maryland."

If this memorial is to be built—and it is confidently claimed that it will be—it is difficult to understand how it would be possible for it to miss going through the centre of Carroll county, from south to north, for it is scarcely to be thought that such an expensive memorial would be built otherwise than by this the most direct feasible route.

This route would also first reach the southern bounds of the battlefield, several miles this side of Gettysburg, and might then as "Taneytown road" which was then as now, one of the main roads leading to the scene of the great conflict, and which of course possesses considerable historic interest.

Topics Published a Week Ahead.

Recently, we have been receiving more requests for the publication of our Sunday School and Christian Endeavor columns a week ahead of their use, among them being one from Ocean Park, Calif., and another from Detroit, Mich., while others from nearby seem to indorse the change. We have, therefore, concluded to make it, beginning with the present issue, which necessitates the printing of two columns of each, in order to get started right. After this week, but one column of each will appear, always giving the topics for one week ahead.

This will necessitate saving copies of the RECORD a week longer, which in itself may have other advantages. The plan will now enable all our readers to make use of these departments, and we have found that very many do so, and more would like to. Should many dislike the change they have themselves to blame, as they failed to "speak out" when invited to do so.

Praises Carroll County's Almshouse.

Mr. George E. Benson, president of the Board of County Commissioners of Carroll County, has received from Dr. Carroll County, secretary of the State Lunacy Commission, the following letter:

"Dear Sir: Your letter of December 28th, received, stated that the Commissioners adopted the resolutions favoring the State care of the insane. I regard to the Carroll County Almshouse, I can only say that it is one of the cleanest and best that I state. There were no insane and but one feeble-minded inmate at the time of my visit. Your close proximity to Springfield enables you to transfer your cases promptly. If the conditions throughout Maryland were as good as I found them in Carroll county, there would be no reason for this public agitation concerning the State care of the insane. I regret to say, however, that conditions in a great many of the counties are in a state that is deplorable, and we should lose no time in trying to improve the conditions."

Finances of Trinity Church, N. Y.

For the first time in its long history, Trinity Church, New York City, has made public a financial statement. The surprise in it is that its real estate is given at less than half its reported value, or \$13,646,300, and its mortgages on churches, on which it receives no interest, at \$30,946, and its total assets at \$14,079,370. Trinity's total income for the last fiscal year was approximately \$780,000, of which \$18,000 came from pew rents and about \$750,000 from the corporation's real estate. The expenditures for the year amounted to over \$791,000, leaving an actual deficit of about \$11,000, which 12 months' Trinity paid on real estate in taxes \$134,000 in addition to the taxes paid by the holders of ground leases. The corporation has a debt of \$800,000, incurred in the erection of modern business buildings and apartment houses. The expenditures for the year include \$101,674.99 for 28 clergy on the regular staff and \$4,128.80 for clergy temporarily engaged. The maintenance of schools cost \$63,755.70. The city taxes and water cost paid amounted to \$12,501.72. "The collections and contributions for the year," continued the statement, "amounted to about \$94,500, and following a custom that began after the foundation of the church in 1697, all of this amount was given for charitable and missionary objects, in addition to the sums directly appropriated for these purposes. "The corporation's outstanding loans to churches outside of its own parish amounted to \$370,946, and as its capital is not interest on the loans, Trinity, in effect, makes an annual contribution to the work of these churches in amount of the interest which it refrains from collecting. "Trinity's income of \$780,000 is expended mainly through the channels of its religious activities, its schools and the requirements of its property. The expenditure for its 10 churches and chapels amounted to \$277,114, and for its schools, \$63,756. Its estate expenditures amounted to \$344,180, the largest item being its taxes. Repairs was the item of next importance, the figures for repairs, alterations and supplies to buildings other than churches and schools being \$103,973."

TALK OF THE AMENDMENT.

The Disfranchising Scheme Is Already Attracting General Attention.

That the amendment designed to disfranchise Maryland negroes will soon attract general attention, seems assured. Among the newspapers and politicians of Baltimore, the question is already being discussed and analyzed, and the lines are being formed for and against it. The proposition, plainly stated, means an effort to prevent nearly all negroes from voting, to let all ignorant white men vote, and to make Maryland a safe single party state. As the question is one of great importance to all voters of Maryland, we will, from time to time, give it considerable space, in order that the readers of the RECORD may be fully posted.

The News and the American oppose the amendment, while the Sun is expected to favor it. The News says:

"There are two reasons why The News has argued that Maryland ought not to pass this amendment. One of them is that the elimination of the negro vote will make this a one-party State; that there will not be enough independent voters to hold the scales even. It is all right to talk about parties splitting up as soon as the negro is disposed of, but we have not a particle of faith in the prediction. Party loyalty grips many persons as strongly as does religion, and they would as soon think of changing one as the other. We do not think many persons stay out of the Republican party of Maryland because it is the 'negro party.'"

Another reason why we object to the amendment is that Northern States have been chafing under conditions that give the South disproportionate representation in Congress and in the national conventions, and that this may be the last straw. This feeling may not be entirely logical, but it is intensely human.

There have been mutterings of discontent as the disfranchisement of the negro farther South has proceeded, but there has been a disposition, on the whole, not to look too closely at what was done or how it was done. But it would be a great mistake to assume, because there has not been more resentment displayed at the disregard of the Fifteenth Amendment, that many fair-minded men are not restless under it. Unless we are much mistaken, there will be constant protest that the Maryland amendment is a thing meant not for the good of the negro and not for the good of the white man, but that it is a political trick designed to give a coterie of politicians control of the State."

A banquet was held at the Remert, this Thursday night, for the purpose of launching the democratic campaign in favor of the amendment. Attorney-General Bryan, in publically expressing regret that he would be unable to attend, signified his indorsement of the amendment, in general terms. He said: "It prescribes in definite terms the qualifications of the voters and does not leave the rights of the citizen to the discretion or whim or caprice of the officials conducting the registration. This amendment is an honest, straight-forward measure, for which all persons desiring to disfranchise the ignorant and illiterate negro should vote."

There is one political matter in connection with the amendment which should be considered by all of us, and that is, whether the independent vote of the State will be unwilling to assist in passing the amendment from fear of making this a one-party State and of losing the management of the Democratic party too powerful. One way to lessen this danger is for the Democratic party in making its nominations and in conducting this coming campaign to so act as to win public confidence."

The Maryland amendment has been compared, word for word, with like amendments in force in Louisiana and North Carolina, and has been found to be more nearly in conflict with the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution, and this fact makes the situation in Maryland one of great interest to the South, especially should the Maryland amendment—if it passes—be declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court, as such a decision might affect the status of the laws of other states.

The Maryland amendment, for instance, does not contain any time limit for the expiration of the "grandfather" clause—which will disfranchise all Negroes not paying taxes on \$500 worth of property, or who cannot pass a rigid educational test—while both North Carolina and Louisiana laws fix a limit, which, in the case of the former, has already expired. Maryland also exempts persons of foreign descent, while the laws of other southern states do not. Altogether, it is the clearest attempt to disfranchise, on account of "race or color," yet made by any state, and, as such, it may lead to very serious consequences, should it be held to conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

A lengthy article, giving the views of Senator Money, of Mississippi, who is well posted on the subject, appeared in the Sun on Thursday. "The constitutional amendment of Mississippi," declared Senator Money "does not attempt as much as that proposed for the State of Maryland. The Mississippi amendment does not go as far as the North Carolina amendment. We have no grandfather clause in Mississippi, but I believe the grandfather clause in North Carolina amendment is unconstitutional. The qualifications for registration in Mississippi are very simple. In the first place a man is able to vote must be able to read a clause of the Constitution. If he can't read, he can't understand the clause when it is read to him, that is sufficient. There have been practically no objections of men for not fulfilling these qualifications. The other essential feature of our Mississippi amendment is the tax clause. This provides that citizens to be qualified to vote, must have paid their taxes for

two years previous to their registration, and also a poll tax of \$2. Those who have not done this are excluded from suffrage. This is the really effectual clause in the Mississippi constitutional amendment. There is no property qualification at all in Mississippi, no grandfather clause and the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the constitutionality of our amendment.

"Do you think," Senator Money was asked, "there is any difference of phraseology between the 'grandfather clause' of the constitutional amendment of Maryland and of North Carolina under which one might be declared constitutional and the other pass muster in the courts?"

"I have no doubt about the constitutionality of the North Carolina 'grandfather clause,'" he responded. "I went over its Constitution and suffrage statutes from the beginning. I would not like to give an off-hand opinion about the Maryland 'grandfather clause' without seeing the text of the Constitution of Maryland in its present form and as it may have been in the past. Each one of these constitutional amendments stands upon its own bottom before the courts. A great deal in court depends upon the way in which the provisions of Constitutions and statutes respecting suffrage are administered."

"There is one distinction, very plain to me, which is often lost sight of in the discussion of suffrage qualifications. It is the distinction between the imposition of qualifications that can be overcome and those that cannot be overcome through the effort of the citizen. Cooley, a very good authority and considered so by everybody, says no qualification is unconstitutional that the voter can overcome by his own effort. A qualification requiring men to be 9 feet tall in order to vote would be unconstitutional. That is something that could not be overcome by the citizen's own efforts. But a requirement that citizens must be able to read and write, that they must pay a tax or own property are qualifications that can be overcome by one's own efforts."

Death of Mrs. Sarah J. Furman.

(For the RECORD.) After the weary watching by day and by night at the bed-side of Mrs. Sarah Jane Furman, of near Westminster, for the grim reaper to finish the work he had started more than a week before, weary nature answered to death's call at 10.45, Wednesday, Dec. 30th., and peacefully the aged mother passed away at the age of 76 years, 9 months and 28 days. Her life was one of activity, always busy to the best interests of her family, where the latch-string was always on the outside to her host of friends.

She was an indulgent mother, a steady friend and a kind and obliging neighbor. She was a consistent member of Benjamin's (Kriders) Lutheran church from early womanhood, and was regular at services until health prevented her from attending, but when Sunday came her mind went to her church and her prayers were poured forth, as her pastor said, and she was always ready to contribute to any cause for its betterment, or the relief of any in want. Her husband, Abasalom Furman, preceded her to the spirit world, March 25th., 1908, since which time her prayers were that she could meet him. Mrs. Furman was an invalid for a year or more. She is survived by William H., of Flora, Ind.; John T., of Silver Run; Mrs. Harvey Wantz, of Pleasant Valley; George A., of Baltimore; Mrs. Harry Blocher, of Littlestown, Pa.; and Francis J., at home. Funeral services were held in Benjamin's Lutheran church on Saturday morning, Jan. 2nd., by Rev. R. J. Doty. The pall-bearers were the same as acted for her deceased husband, with one exception: Thomas Bair, J. Wesley Biggs, George Mark, Levi H. Myers, Austin Dutterer and Lewis Wantz.

WHY ADVERTISE?

The American Magazine, in specially presenting the advantages of that periodical to advertisers, says the following good things about advertising in general:

"Some firms advertise to impress competitors and to attract the attention of friends. Very few have their reward. Other firms advertise in imitation of their competitors; or they are forced into it through competition. They, too, reap some pecuniary benefit. Neither class touches bottom. The basic reason for advertising is to stimulate trade. Sane business houses know this; that is, in theory. In actual practice nine out of ten advertise because the other fellow advertises. If there were only one general store in a city it would pay that store to advertise. If there were only one manufacturer of soap in the country it would pay that manufacturer to advertise. It is safe to say that hundreds of millions spent annually in trade would rot in musty vaults if it were not for the stimulation of national publicity. The advertiser has created the machinery of distribution. He it is who has made it possible for you and for me, for the mechanic in his humble cottage or the ranchman on the distant prairie to enjoy the blessings of modern civilization in the form of wholesome food and respectable clothing and entertaining literature. He is the motor. Turn off the switch and we go back again to primitive conditions. The shrewd advertiser sees beyond his own door-step and farther than this year's balance sheet. He increases his machinery of distribution that he may increase his output. When he buys advertising space in a periodical he adds that periodical to his business. There is no other way to figure advertising intelligently. Circulation isn't everything. The advertiser wants the influence of recognized merit; the power of stimulating thought, and it is these qualities which make a periodical valuable as an advertising medium. Advertising is investment; investment is the machinery for distribution; expensive to create, but comparatively inexpensive to keep going."

THE CARROLL RECORD

NON-PARTISAN.

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DR. C. BIRNIE, Pres. G. A. ARNOLD, G. E. H. BIRNIE, V. Pres. JOHN S. BOWEN, F. H. SEISS, Sec. & Treas. P. B. ENGLAR, E. E. REINDOLLAR.

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

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

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th 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, JANUARY 9th., 1909.

THIS IS THE best time in the whole year to indulge in general reading—dull days and long evenings.

IN THE January Review of Reviews Postmaster-General Meyer makes a cogent plea for postal savings-banks, meeting with special force the arguments advanced against the scheme by the banking interests. The present indications seem to be that the bill will be defeated in the Senate, notwithstanding popular sentiment for it.

IT REALLY LOOKS as though Congress will not put President Roosevelt out of his job, after all, notwithstanding all the naughty letters he has been writing. Perhaps the President understood the situation pretty thoroughly, before he left fly, and perhaps the fellows hardest hit are afraid to come back at him, for fear of worse to follow.

AFTER ALL, this is a little world when it comes to extending relief for suffering. Italy may be thousands of miles away, but calamity brings it right to our doors and our purses are opened as readily, almost, as though our neighboring state was Italy. The spectacle of this country of ours, within a week, sending hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Sicilian sufferers, proves the claim that "the whole world is kin," when circumstances require.

THERE WOULD be a little fortune in it, for some smart fellow to get up a set of reasons justifying the disfranchisement amendment, aside from the single reason of denying the right to vote to Negroes. Those who are willing to profit by the job, would welcome a line of argument based on higher grounds than Negro-phobia, and which will show more consistency than the assertion that an intelligent and decent Negro citizen is less entitled to vote than even an ignorant, criminally inclined white man.

What Is "Fit To Print"?

The question, What is fit to print? especially with reference to the greater crimes, has been a more or less prominent subject for discussion, in recent years, and is still unsettled. Naturally, it is one which opens up an almost limitless debate, because it has to do with that great product called "news," as well as with the conflicting tastes, opinions and desires, of both publisher and reader. The question, perhaps, is both indefinable and interminable, in many of its details, and yet in many others there need exist but little difference of opinion.

There will always exist certain newspapers which cater especially to the depraved elements of humanity, but these we need not consider; there is another class, commonly described as "yellow," which delights in the sensational, in the poster style of catching the eye and the slangy style of interesting the mind, and this class, also, we will pass by, for the reason that the reading public can easily avoid the reading of such papers, if it desires to do so; but, the average newspaper aims to be clean and respectable and it is this great class that the question, "What is fit to print?" applies to with the greatest importance, because such papers are the ones that we must read in order to keep posted on the news of the day.

Such newspapers are commercial enterprises, first of all. They are published, especially to merit the support of certain constituencies, partly political, perhaps, and to cover a certain field. They are not, as a rule, representatives of any particular code of morals, or religion, yet pretend to be both moral and religious, in a general and allowable manner; in other words, as clean newspapers. While independent, in a sense, they must, of necessity, meet the general approval of their clientele—they must earn and deserve business.

We are of the opinion, therefore, that such newspapers are easily susceptible to outside influence, once that influence is clearly manifest, and right here the question of "What is fit to print?" attaches responsibility to readers. Left alone, the newspapers will decide, under pressure, they will let the readers decide. It is a question of business. The newspaper, like the merchant, has a

stock in trade to sell, and that stock will be such as trade demands; no concern of any sort can long remain in business without supplying the class of goods the people want.

From a newspaper, one naturally expects "news," even the news of criminality. Without doubt, the publication of the evil deeds of some may have a deterrent effect on others, especially when crime is followed by punishment. The violation of law cannot be classed as something unfit to print, in most cases—there are, however, many clear exceptions—cases which should never appear in print. But, the publication of crime should never be given as an interesting story, embellished and detailed. It should be given rather under protest as an unfortunate necessity, and never as a desired feature. The good reasons for publication of crime should always outnumber the good reasons for its suppression.

Criminal cases should never be made special features. The details of evidence, and uncovering of indecent facts, are rarely, if ever, justifiable. It is unnecessary to publish all the facts in connection with violations of law, especially those, which, in a sense, make crime entertaining. The main facts, only, are justifiable, and should be sufficient even to those who want all the news; for after all there is a class of so-called news, which is not news "fit to print," just as there are things in every community best for people not to know, consequently best for decent people not to tell.

It is never the mark of respectability for a man or woman to tell an indecent story, voluntarily, for the sake of gratifying the depraved tastes of listeners, and a newspaper is not exempt from the same rule, unless it voluntarily sacrifices its respectability. A newspaper is simply an individual, telling the news of the day in print; it is not responsible for the ugliness of what it is called upon to tell, but it is responsible for telling, and perhaps elaborating, more than the material ugly facts. It is not criminal facts that the best people object to, but the efforts of the scavenger in aiming to make his story contain all the minute details, such as are desired by those always ready to listen to and applaud an indecent story.

An Object Lesson in Advertising.

There is no advertising quite so prominent, just now, in the daily papers, and many weeklies, as bank advertising. This fact is noteworthy because only a few years ago it was considered undignified, or unprofessional, for banking institutions to solicit business in this way. Banking was considered in an exclusive class, which, while having important relations with manufacturing and mercantile interests, yet did not enter openly into competition for business—did not advertise for it.

There was never any sound reason for banks not to advertise—only a custom—and it is but a display of present business intelligence for them to recognize the value of newspaper publicity. There are still certain classes which pretend to consider it "not professional" to advertise, but we observe that most individuals belonging to such classes are perfectly willing, if not anxious, to have their names mentioned in certain news items in such a way as to give the best sort of advertising, free of charge.

Banks would not now spend money for newspaper space, did they not consider it necessary and profitable to them to do so. The very life of their business—the gospel of it—is to make and save money. The example, therefore, which they set in advertising so liberally, is the best possible indorsement of the value of advertising that it could receive from any source; it is an object lesson for business men of all kinds to take note of, as one which has been carefully thought out by those most competent to do so.

"Cut It Out."

It is one of the characteristics of human nature, that what one wants is often that which is not good for him to have. From the indulgence in such things comes what we call "bad habits," and when these apparently natural wants are strongly indulged, they become what we consider to be necessities, or fixed habits, very hard to "cut out," as we familiarly say.

It is superfluous to repeat that the proper time to kill a bad habit is while it is yet young, and not strongly attached, for this is a truth as old as the world; but, we find pleasure in most of our improper indulgences—for a time, at least—and it is the desire for this pleasure which makes it strong enough to overcome knowledge of truth. While all know of the detrimental results attaching to the use of tobacco and liquors, for instance, the most of us act as though we may, after all, be immune from the general rule; at least, we decide to "keep on" until we personally experience actual injury, when we may, if then strong enough, "cut out" the bad habit, though we are at the same time reasonably sure that harm has already been done which cannot be fully overcome by future freedom from indulgence.

A man will do almost anything to save his life, when he is fully impressed with the absolute necessity of doing it. The great trouble is, he must be half dead, or nearly so, before he will realize the necessity. He is a wise man—a very wise

man—who will adopt the "cutting out" rule before any serious harm is done; indeed, he is a very brave man, for any coward will do things he must do to save, or prolong, life and health. One deserves no credit for doing good things for fear of evil overtaking him, but he deserves credit when doing something good, for the sake of good.

In other words, selfish goodness is always more or less cowardly goodness, to make the best of it. Therefore, there is this one resolution toward which we should always be striving—to "cut out" as rapidly as possible, and of our own volition, all bad habits which are sure to injure our bodies and minds; all which contain such slight temporary pleasure as to be worthless in comparison to the injury they may do us permanently. And, if it be necessary to say it, there should not be an instant of delay in "cutting out" habits which injure those near and dear to us, as well as ourselves. No man has, at any time, a right to indulge in anything—in any habit, or act—which injures others.

Against Parcels Post.

Among the strongest opponents of the Parcels Post proposition is Maxwell's *Talisman*, of Chicago, published where the octopus mail order houses thrive, a brainy periodical advocating the best interests of small towns and country life generally. Its motto is "a home for every worker," and it especially promotes forestry, irrigation, drainage, and rural settlement. It is an intelligent, well edited publication, and its opinions are always worth reading, if not always indorsing. We give, below, its latest arguments against the adoption by the government of the Parcels Post idea, which would have the effect of greatly benefitting the mail order business, and consequently injuring the business of merchants in small cities and towns.

"We live in an era of progress. We are moving forward so rapidly that there is danger that some proposed so-called modern improvements may be accepted as beneficial which in their actual working prove to be evils in the guise of benefits. An illustration of this is the proposition to turn the Postoffice Department into a carrier of all kinds of miscellaneous merchandise by the adoption of a parcels post system. From a national point of view one of the most serious dangers from this system is the inevitable effect that it would have, to throw into mail order channels and transfer to the great cities of the country a vast volume of trade now done in the small cities, country towns and villages. That this would be an evil no one with a mind capable of thought can deny. Stupendous changes in the method of transacting the business of distributing merchandise to the consumers would result, and the result of every change would be to transfer trade and population to the great cities.

It would practically wipe out the jobbing trade and the country merchant would inevitably become, as the Postmaster General says, in effect, he has become in Germany, a sales agent without any stock in trade, offering specific goods as they are sold, just as a manufacturer's agent does in this country, requiring no more of the machinery of trade than is necessary to transmit his orders to the central factory or warehouse. Retail merchants now engaged in trade in thousands of the smaller trade centers in all parts of the country would be forced out of business, their stores would be closed and some great mail order concern in a big city would do the business. The people employed to transact it would necessarily live in the cities where the trade was done. In every European country where the parcels post system exists, it has had this effect. The cities of those countries in Europe have grown in population and trade with stupendous strides, at the expense of the country, since the parcels post system has been in vogue. That system has undoubtedly been one of the great promoting influences towards this centralization of trade and population in the cities.

To break the effect of this fundamental objection to the parcels post, the proponents of that scheme urge that it will stimulate the settlement of the rural regions, because it will increase the conveniences of rural life. So it would stimulate rural settlement, if the government would furnish everyone who would move into the country with a donation of money and a free supply of garden tools. If the huge treasury deficit which would be caused by the parcels post system if inaugurated were applied directly to such donations and gifts from the government, it would undoubtedly result in creating many new country homes, but the reaction from such a scheme would far overbalance the benefits from it.

The fact is incontrovertible that the goods, wares and merchandise, household goods, garden tools, dry goods and clothing, groceries and all food products not produced on the farm must be purchased from some source by the dwellers in the country. Where are these goods to come from, and where are the people who conduct the trade of supplying them to live? If the countless millions of dollars expended by the dwellers in the country for such things in the course of a year are sent to the great cities, and the goods ordered there from huge mail order concerns, to be delivered by parcels post, then the fact can not be gainsaid that the people who transact that immense volume of annual business will be concentrated in the cities.

The large population now transacting the business in the small cities, the country towns and the country villages, will be transferred to the cities. The eventual working out of such a system would result, in the end, in dividing our population into two classes—those living in the great cities and those living on farms, whether they be large or small, in the country. The intermediate population, which now furnishes the social center for the farmers' life, in the nearby town or village, or in a small city where practically every social advantage can be had that exists in the larger cities, would struggle for existence against a constantly increasing industrial force that would tend, like a mighty maelstrom, to sweep into the large cities year by year a greater and greater proportion of the population and trade of the entire country.

It is this effect on the population engaged in commercial pursuits and in the

trade of distributing to the consumer countless millions of dollars worth of merchandise every year that is entirely overlooked by the proponents of the parcels post scheme when they contend that the effect of that system would be to move population from the cities to the country.

What's in McClure's.

An important feature of *McClure's Magazine* for January is the first installment of "Marriage a la Mode," a new novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward, dealing with American life. Then there is a great story of the South Seas, "The House of Mapuhi," by Jack London, and five other good, strong short stories. The articles are fully up to the *McClure* standard. An educated man who went into the saloon business tells of his experiences; General Kuropatkin declares that the Treaty of Portsmouth was a premature and dangerous peace and cites facts to prove it; Dr. Brandreth Symonds gives some interesting figures on the mortality of overweights and underweights; James L. Ford contributes a paper on "The Appeal of the Stag," and Will C. Barnes has some interesting things to say about wild horses.

Lame Shoulder.

This is a common form of muscular rheumatism. No internal treatment is needed. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely twice a day and a quick cure is certain. This liniment has proven especially valuable for muscular and chronic rheumatism, and is sure to give quick relief. Chamberlain's Liniment is also most excellent for sprains and bruises. Price, 25 cents; large size 50 cents. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

How Hawaii Guards Health.

Honolulu is a clean city. This doesn't mean comparatively so, but clean in the sense that would be demanded in the most fastidious New England village. This will not coincide with the ideas of travelers who have never been here but who have visited Southern Europe, Egypt, India, Central and South America, and in fact almost all other parts of tropic world; for generally speaking the attractions of the torrid zone have not derived any of their charm from their sanitary arrangements, but rather, in spite of them.

But Honolulu in a way has been made to order and does not conform in many respects with other parts of the world. Settled originally by Americans of an intelligent and conscientious type, who have moulded a barbaric but plastic native population into American citizens of a high class, and have entirely dominated in civic matters all the rest of the polyglot peoples which make up the population of the islands, cleanliness has indeed come to be considered by all as next in godliness. Science in recent years has come to confirm this religion of cleanliness, with the result that Honolulu as a city, and Hawaii as a territory, probably stand close to the head of the class in matters of sanitation with any place of similar population or area.

One or two sharp lessons from outbreaks of plague and Asiatic cholera a decade or more ago, during one of which a large portion of the city of Honolulu was destroyed by flames started to burn a number of infected tenements, further taught the city the value of keeping clean. Today one may wander through the network of narrow lanes and alleys which sub-divide the congested Oriental section of this city of forty thousand or more, and peep into tiny back yards and courts without the senses being anywhere assailed by evidences of disease breeding filth. Passage ways are well swept, and refuse is carefully collected and removed.

Back of all these sanitary measures in evidence, is the territorial Board of Health, with a corps of vigilant uniformed inspectors who cover the city as thoroughly as any police department and with full power to have their will enforced. A thoroughly effective garbage department and an efficient sewer system and garbage crematory are a part of the machinery of the Health Board. The public markets are kept under the strictest surveillance; and a milk supply of unquestioned purity attests the thoroughness of the dairy inspection.

The conditions in Honolulu are duplicated in a smaller way in every part of the Territory. On the plantations where thousands of Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, and other nationalities frequently live close together in laborers quarters, the health rules are very strict. Generally speaking the Japanese need little coaching in matters of cleanliness, which is the big thing in the battle against disease. Other nationalities have to be more carefully watched, but generally comply without protest to all sanitary regulations. A death-rate of less than 12-1-2 per thousand population for the islands, speaks forcibly of the favorable conditions of life in Hawaii.

A Horrible Hold-up

"About ten years ago my brother was 'held up' in his work, health and happiness by what was believed to be hopeless Consumption," writes W. R. Lipscomb, of Washington, N. C. "He took all kinds of remedies and treatment from several doctors, but found no help till he used Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles. He is a well man to-day." It's quick to relieve and the surest cure for weak or sore lungs—Hemorrhages, Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma and all Bronchial affections. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

WE ARE NOW TAKING INVOICE.

LOOK FOR OUR AD.

Of Bargains, Next Week.

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.

12-5-61

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

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

Estate of Tobias H. Eckenrode, deceased. On application it is ordered, this 14th day of December 1908, that the sale of Real Estate of Tobias H. Eckenrode, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by John H. Dittendall, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 3rd. Monday, 18th. 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 2nd. Monday, 11th. day of January, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$230.00.

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

True Copy: JOHN J. STEWART, Register of Wills.

Our Special Notice Column.

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

Littlestown Carriage Works.



S. D. MEHRING, MANUFACTURER OF FINE Carriages, Buggies, PHAETONS, TRAPS, CARTS, CUTTERS, & C.

FINE Dayton, McCall, Jagger WAGONS.

Repairing Promptly Done!

Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed. LITTLESTOWN, PA., Opposite Depot.

Farm and Garden

PRAIRIE SCHOONER BARN.

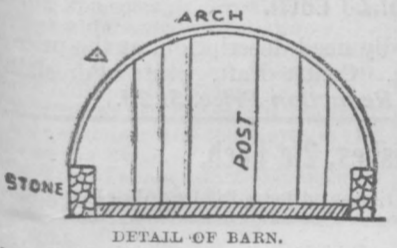
A Farmer's Original and Practical Plan for a Horse Home.

An agriculturist in Downiac, Mich., has made plans for a prairie schooner barn, and he states that the barn has proved satisfactory to him. He built this ten years ago. He calls it a prairie schooner barn because it is mostly roof and has no beam or masonry in its makeup and ordinary farmer help can do all of the work. The barn is forty feet long by sixty feet wide and the arches (which represent the bows of the prairie schooner or mover's wagon) are made of inch boards six inches wide and of any length and six boards



PRAIRIE SCHOONER BARN.

deep, each board bent to shape as it is nailed to the others, using plenty of nails and giving plenty of lap over each joint. The arches form a half circle, and in building them the owner drew a half circle on the ground and set posts a few feet apart (perhaps ten) on the outside of the circle, being careful to get them perpendicular and three or more feet high, so several could be made before any had to be moved. Fourteen arches in all were used. These were placed about three feet apart on the side walls, four feet high by two feet thick. These arches, or rafters, were covered with roof boards and shingles, except the top being too flat for shingles, metal roofing was used. Six round posts are used in each end extending from stanchion wall one foot high to arches, on which the girders and siding are nailed. The floor is paved with field stone about twelve inches deep, except un-



DETAIL OF BARN.

der the horses, where eight inches deep was filled with soft sand, and that covered with wooden blocks on end four inches long. The stone is covered with a hard, smooth clay. Both floors have given entire satisfaction. Stables are on each side of the barn next to the wall, but with eight foot driveway back of the stalls, so one can drive through with a wagon in cleaning the stable.

More Money in Live Stock Than Grain.

The value of farm animals is increasing rapidly, suggesting that farmers of the west are farming more and more into general raising, not depending so much on raising grain for market. The statement is made by the American Cultivator. The value of farm animals is placed at \$5,000,000,000, or one-fifth of the entire value of farm property. The value of receipts at leading market centers for about 50,000,000 head of cattle, horses, hogs and mules will total well over a billion dollars, this sum of the leading markets only, and probably nearly as much more live stock is sold at the smaller markets, as it is figured that about two-fifths of the farm live stock goes to market during one year. Of the annual income from live stock, cattle make up about five-eighths, hogs one-fourth and the balance sheep, horses and mules. The great iron and steel industry is surpassed in value of exports by the shipments of meat and dairy products. The tendency of all lines of animal products is toward increase, while the country is becoming less and less an exporter of grain. The farmers are wisely securing a double profit by turning their grain into the home market and selling it as a finished product in the form of meat, butter and cheese. The United States has more dairy cows (22,244,446) than any other country in the world, more horses, 23,000,532; more mules, 4,056,369; more swine, 57,976,361, and (except British India) more cattle, 73,246,573.

Mexican Timber.

According to data in the dairy circular and trade reports, there are from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 acres of first class timber in Mexico. The heartiest stands of pine and oak are found in the states of Chihuahua, Durango, Jalisco, Michoacan and Guerrero and are said to compare favorably with similar stands in this country as regards quality, diameter and length of clear body. In addition to the open pine stands there are said to occur some twenty-five varieties of hard wood not well known to the lumber markets. Descriptive notes are given of the wood of many of these varieties, together with data on the chicle industry, transportation of wood products, rating and pricing of wood, and statistics of the lumber trade with the United States for the years 1905 and 1906 and a list of wholesale prices of American lumber f. o. b. City of Mexico.

MONEY IN OLD ORCHARDS.

Profitable Fruit Crops From Run Down Farms.

A woman who owns and manages large orchards in the central part of New York state furnishes interesting information which will be of interest in all states where fruit is raised. She says:

"Within the last two months I've had as many as twenty letters from women asking for advice about investing in fruit trees. Most of these women are thinking of investing in farms or small country places where there are already what they term old run down orchards. They come to me to find out if they can ever make those old trees bear.

"According to my experience an apple tree in this climate has to be pretty far gone to be ready for the ax— I mean of course when it is a good variety. The trouble with the apple trees which we see on these old places is that they need care and attention.

"They have been allowed to stand year after year with their roots covered by sod. They are actually dying of thirst and starvation. If one will only study the difference in the color of the leaves of trees growing in a tilled orchard and in one allowed to go to grass in midsummer he will see the signs of starvation and thirst.

"The first thing to do with such an orchard is to plow it up. If it has been in sod for a number of years there will be many roots near the surface. Do not be afraid of hurting the trees by cutting these roots with the plow.

"This plowing should be done early in the spring and should be repeated several times during the first season. If the roots are so thick that you cannot plow, then chop up the sod with a disk harrow. If the land is too rough even for that, turn in hogs. Drop a few grains of corn here and there in crowbar holes and leave the rest for the hogs.

"Trees for such neglected orchards always need pruning. This should be done when the trees are dormant. February is usually the best month.

"If the tree has not been pruned for several years, do not take out all the useless wood at one time. Let some of it go over.

"Now, pruning is something that should never be carelessly done. The prunings should all be burned and the ashes scattered about the roots of the trees.

"After this severe pruning you will get a big crop of water sprouts in the summer. Rub them off promptly. After this first pruning it will be necessary to prune a little every season.

"As a rule, there is enough plant food in the soil if it is only put in shape so that the trees can use it. If, however, this should not be the case, then a fertilizer containing nitrogen is the best tonic. A liberal dressing of barnyard manure is the very best way of supplying this nitrogen. Nitrate of soda is also good.

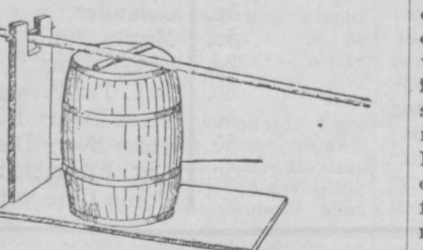
"I have found it impossible to raise good fruit without a spray pump. If you have never sprayed, begin by writing to your state experimental station for its spraying bulletins. Don't spray feebly, but do the job thoroughly.

"Hogs may be healthy and blossom year after year and no fruit be formed. This condition can be remedied in two ways. One way is to graft about every third tree in every third row with a pollen bearing variety. The other and sometimes the more convenient is to replant certain rows with orcharders. When setting out new orchards I always plant every fourth row with pollen bearers.

"Fortunately it is only in isolated orchards of a single variety that such conditions prevail. In fruit growing districts where several varieties are raised and bees are kept a total failure is next to impossible. It is not always necessary to keep bees, but it will pay a fruit grower, especially in a new country, to be on the safe side."

A Homemade Barrel Header.

A simple and handy device for the farm is that shown in the accompanying article. It is of special value where the article contained in the barrel should be safely secured either in shipping or in storage. Its utility in other respects will be recognized at a glance. The barrel header is so simple in its construction that any directions as to how to make it would be superfluous.



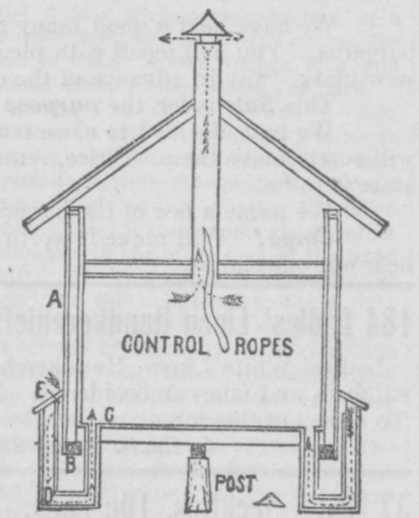
HANDY BARREL HEADER.

Rheumatism in Cows. Cows are subject to rheumatism, says a writer, and it affects them in the legs between the knee and the hip. The following treatment is recommended by the writer: First of all provide a comfortable, warm, dry, well ventilated stable and well lighted, but protected from strong drafts. There should be an abundance of clean, dry bedding. The food should be soft, easily digestible, slightly laxative, and the water clean, pure and cool. Give half an ounce of salt per three times a day. At the outset of the treatment give one pound of epsom salts in half a gallon of water and occasional smaller doses afterward to keep the bowels open. If you can locate the pain rub daily with camphorated spirits.

SANITATION OF BARN.

Rutherford System of Providing Pure Air For Live Stock.

A keen interest is being taken in the subject of ventilation of stock barns in Canada. It is realized that many barns are sadly lacking in provision for anything like a supply of pure air for the animals to breathe. The subject of stable hygiene was introduced at a convention held at Ottawa by Dr. Rutherford, live stock commissioner and veterinary director general for Canada, and a description given of what is known as the Rutherford system of ventilation, says a writer in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. This system consists of outlet pipes or chimneys running from the ceiling



RUTHERFORD SYSTEM OF VENTILATION. (Showing the ventilation system wide open and in operation. A represents the wall of the stable; B, the foundation; C, the floor level; D, the U shaped box which goes down from the outside and comes up on the inside.)

to a point a few feet above the roof and U shaped inlets entering the stable beneath the wall. The chimney is furnished with a damper, which may be adjusted by means of cords operated from the floor. The damper is regulated according to the weather and the number of occupants in the stable. When the animals of the stable are few in number the air requires to be changed less frequently than when more are housed, and the damper is closed accordingly. By this system the warmed air rises and escapes by the chimney or flue, causing a suction of fresh air through the U shaped intakes, which are fitted with iron gratings at the floor level.

When the damper is closed the inflow of cold air is checked so that the system operates automatically according to necessity and the will of the stable attendant. It is not affected in the slightest degree by change of wind, as owing to the arrangement and the simplicity of its construction its outlets are always outlets and its inlets always inlets. Any system under which these openings exchange or are liable to exchange occupations is uncertain and unreliable. This system is not only automatic in operation, but so simple and inexpensive in construction that its installation in either an old building or in one in course of construction is a very easy matter. The illustrations are simple readers in understanding the system and its operation.

Weight Needed in Drafters.

Slight blemishes do not detract from the selling price of heavy draft horses, and often youngsters are placed on sale green and unbroken. It is weight that brings a premium with drafters, and with due attention to this one quality it is possible to supply horses at a net profit. It is folly to mate a draft horse with a roaster just to get something that can go a little faster. It is not speed or high action that the farmer wants, but rather weight and quality. These qualities are found only in draft stallions of the low down, blocky type, possessed of all the units necessary to make up the ideal specimen.—Professor F. C. Minkler, New Jersey Experiment Station.

Soft Coal For Hog Ills.

A breeder says: "I have been very fortunate in raising hogs not to lose many by sickness. This season we have had sickness in my neighborhood, and many farmers met with losses. I do not know whether I have struck something that is a preventive or not, but so far it has worked well. I just buy the common soft coal, which I scatter over the ground where they can get at it, and they eat it all the time. I have fed them several tons of coal in this way, and my hogs seem to be perfectly healthy. I believe that if we would look after our hogs a little more carefully and feed them certain things we would meet with fewer losses."

Potatoes For Cattle.

Small potatoes and apples are worth much as food for stock. There is, however, great danger of choking in cattle if either are fed whole, and it is a big job to cut or mash them if a large quantity is to be fed. It is perfectly safe to feed either to hogs or sheep in any kind of feed dish, but not so with cattle. But if two pieces of timber are put up just far enough apart so the animal's neck can be held between them and a hole bored through at such a height that the animal will be prevented from raising the head up to a level with the body there will be no danger of choking.

Worth of the Dairy Bull.

No dairy bull should be extensively used until he has attained a very mature age and proved that he is capable of producing profitable progeny. The fact that a male animal is pure bred or registered does not positively prove his worth. The efficacy of his offspring tells the story.

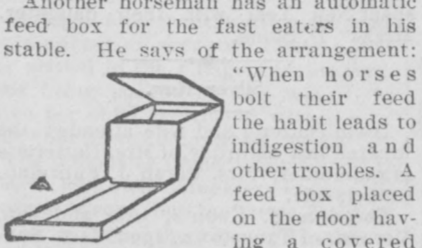
FOR THE BOLTERS.

Feed Horses to Prevent Horses From Eating Too Rapidly.

Many horses bolt their food, and the result is indigestion and other ills. One horseman who has animals that eat too fast has built an arrangement for the manger to overcome this, and he describes it as follows:

"To prevent a team from eating oats too fast use a box as shown in the illustration. A partition goes from top to bottom, so each horse can be fed different amounts. The box is covered with hinged lid and placed in the middle of the manger if used for two horses. If only one horse needs it make half a box and put at one end of the manger. Put feed in hopper, and it works slowly into feed box below."

Another horseman has an automatic feed box for the fast eaters in his stable. He says of the arrangement: "When horses bolt their feed the habit leads to indigestion and other troubles. A feed box placed on the floor having a covered compartment for feed in one end, with a slanting partition that lets it out as the horse eats it, is a splendid contrivance. Horses naturally feed from the ground. An elevated manger is a mistake. A loose box like this on the floor of a box stall is an ideal way of feeding grain to a horse."



AUTOMATIC HORSE FEEDER.

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MOLASSES FOR COWS.

Aids Digestion and Improves Quality of Milk, Says Hoard.

At the recent national dairy show W. D. Hoard, the well known authority on dairy subjects, advised farmers to feed molasses to their cows.

"Cows like sweets," he said. "I feed my herd a regular ration of molasses every day, and I find that it thrives on it. It makes their flesh fat and their skins glossy. It gives zest to their appetite and helps their digestion. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of their milk, for it puts the cow in a good humor, and a good humored cow is the best milker."

"Of course the molasses can be overdone. Too much molasses is bad for the cow, just the same as too many chocolates are bad for a dog. Susan or too much taffy disagrees with young Bill. But a steady diet of a small quantity of molasses is a great thing for a dairy herd. My cows have got into the habit of looking for it. They don't relish their fodder without it. I feed it to them all the year around, except in the breeding season. The carbons in it are dangerous then."

"I have had occasion," continued Mr. Hoard, "to go rather deeply into the subject of the relation between the nerves of taste and the nerves of digestion. As a general thing it is true of human beings that the things they like are the things that are good for them. The same thing is true of animals. The most profitable feed for the farmer in a general way is the feed his stock likes."

Treatment of Live Stock.

Horses and, in fact, all domestic animals are very much more impressionable than they are generally supposed to be. Cattle which have had a kind master, a man of gentle but firm nature, show the effect of their association as a breed or strain. Years of good treatment not only make an impression on the individuals, but are impressed with such force as to become a breed characteristic. In short, a keen judge can tell pretty nearly what sort of associations a horse has had by his temperament.

The importance of creating a good temperament in a trotting or pacing horse should not be underrated. The horse with a good temperament will do more work and do it better than one which has not got a well balanced temperament.

Care of Lambs.

An experienced breeder says that in the case of twins it is well to place them with the mother in a small, separate pen for a day or two in order that they may become acquainted and to avoid the danger of one of the lambs straying away, which may cause trouble. When lambs are born weakly more care is required, and unless the shepherd is with them to see that they are suckled soon after birth they are liable to become chilled and die. If the lamb is too weak to stand up and suck it should be held up and some milk milked into its mouth, when it will soon take the teat and help itself, or the ewe may be gently laid upon her side and the lamb brought to the teat on its knees or side and helped as above indicated.

Barley For Stock Food.

Barley as a food for live stock is much commoner in European countries than it is in the United States. In this country it is confined more largely to states of the Pacific slope. Byproducts left from the breweries are usually good as stock feed. Barley is a crop that can be raised in a great many different climates and is surer of maturing a crop than some other of the small grains.

Sheep and Fertility.

Next to guano or the droppings of fowls, sheep manure is the richest of fertilizers. It is ascertained that thirty-six pounds of sheep manure are equal as a fertilizer to a hundred pounds of ordinary farmyard manure.

THE GRANGE

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

A GRANGE STORY.

The Legend of the Blind Man and the Cripple Applied to Farming. (Special Correspondence.)

Can I tell the difference between knowing how to cultivate a crop of corn and why we cultivate it? "Yes, I think I can, for I have made mistakes a-plenty in my life because of not knowing the why. Yes, the how and the why of things is something I am qualified to speak of from experience. "A burned child dreads the fire," and I have been blistered times enough for not knowing the why, and that at times when I was very cocky in knowing the how. I now handle firebrands with great circumspection. It is from a fullness of such experience that I am able to answer your question.

Yes, I know Sol Davis. You are right—he is a good cultivator, I grant you, and he has a good crop of corn. I mean as a rule he has, but he sometimes slips a cog and his crop fails to come up to his average. Not knowing the why of his failure, he is liable to repeat his mistakes. He knows there are cogs, but he does not know what they are for, and he is apt to overestimate the value of some and underestimate the importance of others.

Now, there is Sol's wife, as good a housekeeper as ever toted a pan of baked beans to a grange feast. Yes, those raised biscuits that she brought the other day were fine—good enough to take first premium at the county fair—but she did not get her success the first time trying. The first batch she kept at home. It was good enough for the family and for the children's lunch to take to school, but happened to be just a little off for public inspection. She, too, failed to understand all the cogs in her baking. She did not give the proper emphasis on some and too much on others.

When a boy I got no further than seeing the street parade when the circus came to town. To me the most wonderful man in the procession was the driver of the band wagon, with six or eight horses. I was able to handle two lines on one horse and feel the bit, but to hold six or eight and not be too slack on some and too tight on others was a marvel.

The agricultural world is getting beyond the one horse stage and requiring men who are able to handle more problems and their remedies and not overdo in some things and underdo in others.

The conditions are different now from in pioneer days and more in demand of men now than then. There are several qualifications in the test, but the greatest is to know the why. Sol Davis, the man we have just been speaking of, ruined the hen manure of one winter's savings by mixing it with something else. He salted his corn ground one year, and it so happened he had a good crop, which was due to other causes rather than the salt. Next year he put on salt again. He reasoned if a little salt was a good thing a lot would be better, and he put on so much as to be to the detriment of his yield.

Yes, I think I understand your question, which is whether a farmer like Sol Davis, who knows the how, but not the why, is a better man than some of those mouthy platform talkers who know the why and are not able to raise a hill of beans. That is easy to answer. Why, Sol Davis, of course. Each man alone is like a single blade of shears—not much good when separate, but a full team when joined together.

You have heard the story of the partnership between the blind man and the cripple, haven't you? One could walk and could not see, and the other could see and could not walk. They were stranded by the roadside until the blind man took the cripple on his shoulders, by which means one could furnish eyes and the other legs. In farming the how and the why should be joined together like the blind man and the cripple.

There, I hear the gavel. Grange is being called to order. I'll keep the annual word at my tongue's end and not stammer with stage fright when I am called to give it. Come back just a minute. Let me tell you what I am going to do. When the lecturer has her program I'll ask the members of the grange to tell me why water puts out fires. Some will say because it's wet, but that is no reason. Whisky will wet a whistle, but it will not put out a fire. UNCLE JOHN.

New York Has 80,000 Members.

New York State Master Godfrey says that the grange membership in New York has made an increase the past year of about 5,000. The total membership on Oct. 1 was about 80,000. Jefferson county reports a membership of over 7,000, which is larger than that of some entire states and indeed of several of the smaller grange states together. Only seven counties in the state are now unorganized, and some of these will be organized the coming year. The four great factors working together harmoniously for the advancement of agriculture in the Empire State, says Mr. Godfrey, are the department of agriculture, the College of Agriculture, the state experiment station and the grange. The grange is a recognized factor in securing just and equitable legislation. Nature study in the public schools and other lines of educational work are among the interests which the grange has at heart in New York.

FOOD AND DIGESTION.

Chemical Nutrients Not Suited to the Human Stomach.

In these days of concentrated foods prepared from natural sources, such as condensed and dried milk, concentrated albumen, beef extracts, etc., there seems to be a tendency to sacrifice the pleasures of the table to convenience, portability and time saving, and the question might arise, Would it be possible for us to exist entirely on artificial food?

According to Francis Marre, it appears to be improbable that this consummation, whether devoutly to be wished or not, will come into effect. The human stomach is not merely a chemical laboratory, but also a creature of habit, that calls for work. It demands a certain bulk of material, out of which the intestines can take the nourishing constituents, while rejecting the innutritious. As soon as the intestines are relieved of the necessity of seeking out the necessary and rejecting the unnecessary portions of food the digestive function is suppressed. Further, certain bacteria must be introduced into the digestive tract, whose co-operation is absolutely necessary to proper assimilation of the food. Chemically pure artificial foods would be free from all bacteria.

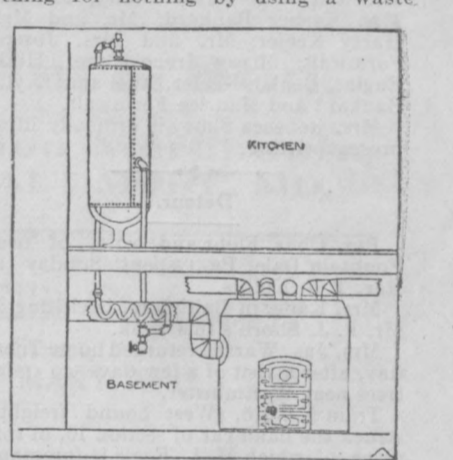
The human system is accustomed to be nourished by various kinds of allments, no one of which is alone sufficient to promote life. In order to imitate these constituents the chemical foods would have to be prepared in an extraordinary degree of variety and complexity. Eating is not merely a matter of introducing into the system a certain weight of materials, which will develop a certain number of heat units. The reception and digestion of food must be accompanied by a certain degree of pleasure in order to permit it to be properly assimilated. Experiments made with a dog show that the secretion of those stomachic juices which are necessary to the commencement of the digestive processes ceases immediately and remains absent during several hours as soon as a feeling of displeasure is excited in the animal.—Scientific American.

WASTE HEAT UTILIZED.

How the Efficiency of a House Furnace May Be Increased.

Last winter an auxiliary hot water heater in conjunction with a hot air furnace was put in operation in a residence which demonstrated that the efficiency of the old type of house heating furnace could be materially increased and the coal bill thereby reduced, says Popular Mechanics. As the latter seems to be the chief object of the maker, a description of the plan may not come amiss for many that own furnaces.

This heater not only gives something for nothing by using a waste



FLUE CONNECTED WITH RANGE BOILER.

product, but makes possible the warming up of exposed rooms, halls, etc.; also when gas stoves are used for cooking and have no water back connections can be made to the house service boiler, furnishing an ample supply of hot water at all times.

The sketch shows the device installed for use in connection with a range boiler. A three-quarter inch brass pipe, which is easily bent, is coiled and placed in the smoke flue of the furnace and connected to the water supply and the radiators or hot water boiler, or both. In this case it is used for hot water supply only, as a gas range is used for cooking.

The smoke pipe is short and only seven inches in diameter, and the coil takes up a large part of its cross sectional area. As the draft is strong, this loss of area does not prevent satisfactory operation. It must be remembered that the coil should be placed between the furnace and the check damper, as the cold air admitted by this damper will decrease the heat absorbing capacity of the coil.

Automatic Crossing Gates.

An automatic grade crossing gate has recently been installed on the Montreux-Bernese Oberland electric railroad in Switzerland. At a certain distance from the grade crossing a parallel line close to the main trolley wire is connected with the power by means of the trolley bow. This energizes the motor which lowers the gate across the highway. At the same time an electric bell is sounded and a couple of electric lights are lighted as a warning that a car is approaching. The gates are lowered in about twenty seconds. After the car has passed they are raised by a counterweight.

Heart Disease Detector.

By means of an ingenious combination of the stethoscope, microphone, phonograph and galvanometer a Dutch physiologist obtains a photographic record of the heart beats. It is claimed that the photograph not only shows the skilled operator when the heart is unsound, but tells him the disease.

Uniontown.

Harvey Selby and wife took a wedding trip to Littlestown, Pa. Miss Hermie Hann is spending some time in Baltimore. George Selby and wife are visiting their children in Baltimore. Harry Routsom, of Baltimore, spent New Year's vacation with his mother, Mrs. Missouri Routsom, and Mrs. J. H. Singer. Mrs. Mary Cover has returned from a visit to her children in Eastern, Md. Orville Bowersox, of Gist, visited his father, Mr. Frank Bowersox, on Sunday. Miss Nettie Myers is spending some time in Baltimore. Miss Belle Hill, Miss Mary Baughman, Hixon Bowersox, Gerris Hill, Harry Baughman, D. Myers Englar and Alfred Zolickoff have returned to their respective schools. Mrs. Amanda Slonaker was stricken with paralysis, on Tuesday morning, and is in a very serious condition. George Slonaker was in Baltimore a few days the past week. Mr. and Mrs. James Cover entertained a number of their friends at dinner, last Thursday. The members of Winter's church presented their pastor, Rev. Baughman, with a Christmas gift of money at their service last Sunday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eckenrode entertained a large number of their friends on New Year's evening. The Week of Prayer services have been well attended. The services on Saturday and Sunday evenings will be held in the M. P. church. The concluding sermon will be preached by Rev. L. F. Murray. Frank Mathias is visiting his brother, R. J. Mathias. Misses Minnie and Diene Sittig entertained a number of their friends on New Year's eve.

Clear Ridge.

Miss Emma Crabbs entertained a number of friends Saturday evening. Mrs. Mary Foreman paid a visit with friends in Westminster on Thursday. Charles Crabbs, of the Ridge, sold six acres of land situated near Mr. Slonaker known as the Nelson Crabbs property to Elmer Shorb. The Picnic Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Romsperg, on Monday evening, there were a number of guests present; the evening was spent in social games, refreshments were served and all returned to their homes. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fritz, gave a dinner to the following named persons on Sunday; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Slonaker, of Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lantz, of New Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Romsperg and family; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hawn and family. Frank Romsperg, is working at the Rizer warehouse in Westminster. Arthur Smith, of Baltimore; Misses Cora and Anna Beard, of Westminster, spent Sunday on the Ridge. David Beard has returned to the M. C. L., after spending the holidays at his home on the Ridge. Miss Ethel Palmer returned home after spending the holidays with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Willet, in Thurmont. Charles Clutz and sister, Miss Sarah, of Ashton, Ill., are the guests of Mrs. Jane Pfoutz and daughters. The Pipe Creek school opened on Monday with a full enrollment, of about fifty-five students. The Pipe Creek Missionary Sewing Circle, will meet at Mrs. Jane Pfoutz's, Jan. 16th. Come out and hear the report of the year's work.

Southern Carroll.

May the RECORD family increase and multiply until every section of our county is under the influence of its wholesome teachings. Welcome Sykesville! May your successive appearances be as brilliant as your debut. The following officers were elected by Washington Camp No. 30, P. O. S. of A. for ensuing term: P. P., S. P. Lewis; V. C. F. Beck; V. P., T. F. Gosnell; W. of F., Vernon Fleming; R. S., L. W. Grimm; F. S., C. A. Mullinix; Treas., T. G. Grimes; Con., Tyson Gosnell; Guard, W. L. Lewis; Ins., Daniel Shoemaker; Asst. Sec., R. J. Brandenburg; Chap., W. H. Reynolds; Sentinels, T. P. and O. C. Fleming. Mrs. H. B. Pickett and Miss Grace Pickett, spent Tuesday in Baltimore. Miss Jessie Fleming, of M. C. L., Union Bridge, spent several days with Miss Florence Brandenburg, last week. The C. E. Society of Brandenburg M. P. church, Berrett, elected the following officers on Dec. 20th.: Pres., Jesse Shipley; V. Pres., Henry Yake; Sec., R. J. Brandenburg; Treas., Miss Ella Frizzell. The society is just four years old and has an active membership of fifteen. It held forty-seven meetings during 1908 with an average attendance and participation of twelve active members. Woodbine Lodge I. O. G. T., gave a delightful social, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6. A short program consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and addresses, was rendered, after which interesting and appropriate games were played. There were about fifty-five members and friends of the lodge present, and all had a most enjoyable time. Mr. Charles C. Wright and Miss Della Fleming were married on Wednesday at 8 p. m., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otho C. Fleming, of Woodbine. A large number of relatives and friends were present. Rev. G. W. Geel performed the ceremony.

Siege of Crete.

Crete can claim to have been the scene of one of the longest sieges on record, longer than the siege of Troy, in the seventeenth century it took the Turks more than twenty years to capture its capital city. The island, in fact, is famous for protracted military operations, for, though the revolution of 1821 was speedily successful in the open country, the fortified towns were not taken until 1830.

Awkward For the Aeronaut.

An element of humor characterized the descent of Mr. Spencer's Indian experiment. One day, after making a parachute descent, his balloon, traveling down among some fisher folk, who promptly unpicked the net and used for fishing lines and cut up the balloon to make waterproof clothing!—London Captain.

Ohms, Amperes and Volts.

When an electric current is flowing in the trolley wire or electric lighting circuit there are three factors involved. One of these is the pressure expressed in volts which causes the current to flow; another is the resistance or opposition offered by the circuit to the flow which is expressed in ohms; the last is the current strength or volume, expressed in amperes, which is maintained in the circuit as a result of the pressure overcoming the resistance. The ohm is named in honor of George Simon Ohm, a distinguished German electrician. The volt is named after the Italian scientist, Volta. The ampere is named after the French scientist, Ampere. The unit of current is called the ampere. The unit of electrical pressure or electromotive force is called the volt. The unit of electric power is the volt-ampere, and this is called the watt. Seven hundred and forty-six watts per hour equal one horse-power. The unit of energy—the product of electric power and time—is called the joule, but this unit is too small for practical purposes and the kilowatt-hour is used instead. The kilowatt-hour is the work done by a thousand watts working for one hour. These electrical terms are as familiar to electrical engineers as feet and inches are to the average boy; the layman does not understand because he has never been taught, has never had to use the terms, has never read about them. It is easier to understand these terms if we consider electricity as a fluid and liken it to a current of water flowing through a pipe. The rate of flow of water in the pipe depends upon gravitation and the height of the reservoir or source above the outlet. The greater the height of the source the greater will be the pressure in gallons per minute. It is just the same with electricity. A current flows from a high potential to a low potential whenever the two are joined by a conducting wire. It is merely a difference of level. Watch a stream of water from the nozzle of a garden hose striking a bank of soft earth. Considering it as a stream of electricity, which unfortunately cannot be seen, the force of the stream or its pressure represents voltage; the size of the stream or flow the amperage; the wattage the amount of work done in washing away the dirt. Suppose the interior of the nozzle and hose is rough, which offers a resistance to the ready flow of the stream; this friction and resistance is represented by ohms in an electric circuit.

MISERY IN STOMACH

And Indigestion Vanishes in Five Minutes and You Feel Fine.

Why not start now—today, and forever rid yourself of Stomach Trouble and Indigestion? A dieted stomach gets the blues and grumbles. Give it a good eat, then take Pape's Diapepsin to start the digestive juices working. There will be no dyspepsia or belching of Gas or eructations of undigested food; no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach or heartburn, sick headache and Dizziness, and your food will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin costs only 50 cents for a large case at any drug store here, and will relieve the most obstinate case of Indigestion and Upset Stomach in five minutes.

There is nothing else better to take Gas from Stomach and cleanse the stomach and intestines, and besides, one triangle will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all your food the same as a sound, healthy stomach would do it.

When Diapepsin works your stomach rests—gets itself in order, cleans up—and then you feel like eating when you come to the table, and what you eat will do you good.

Absolute relief from all Stomach Misery is waiting for you as soon as you decide to begin taking Diapepsin. Tell your druggist that you want Pape's Diapepsin, because you want to be thoroughly cured of Indigestion.

Postal Savings Bank Bill.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The bill to establish postal savings banks was taken up by the Senate today and read for amendments, Senator Carter, in charge of the measure, announcing that he would not attempt to get a vote on the bill until next week.

That State banks should be used as Government depositories for postal funds was proposed in amendments offered by Senators Smith, of Michigan; Cummins, of Iowa, and Gore, of Oklahoma. Senators McCumber, Fulton and others approved such use of State banks on an exact equality with national banks as Government depositories. Mr. Smith's amendment proposed the acceptance by the Postmaster-General of State, county, municipal or United States bonds as security. Senator Piles offered an amendment providing that postal savings funds be deposited rotatably among banks of a city on a basis of their capital stock and surplus.

Amendments offered by Senator Carter for the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads reduced the amount that may be received from any one depositor from \$1,000 to \$500, the amount that may be received from a single depositor in any one month from \$200 to \$100 and increased the minimum of a single deposit from 10 cents to 50 cents.

The bill was laid aside without final action being taken on the proposed amendments, all of which will be voted on at a future day.

Cold and a Candle.

Dr. Moss of the English polar expedition of 1875 and 1876, among other odd things, tells of the effect of cold on a wax candle which he burned. The temperature was 35 degrees below zero, and the doctor must have been considerably discouraged when, upon looking at his candle, he discovered that the flame had all it could do to keep warm. It was so cold that the flame could not melt all the wax of the candle, but was forced to eat its way down the candle, leaving a sort of skeleton of the candle standing. There was heat enough, however, to melt oddly shaped holes in the thin walls of wax, and the result was a beautiful lacelike cylinder of white, with a tongue of yellow flame burning inside of it and sending out into the darkness many streaks of light.

Selections

THE SEA BAT.

Specimen of a Fish That Is Both Queer and Rare.

One of the rarest specimens of the fish kingdom known to waters contiguous to the North Carolina coast was captured in a seine at Masonboro sound by William Hewlett, a fisherman, says the Wilmington Dispatch. The fish, which was brought to the city, is what is called "the sea bat," and it is a perfect reproduction of a leather wing bat on a large scale. The fish is about fifteen inches long and about thirty inches across the back.

Strange to state, it had a thin, threadlike tail about fifteen inches in length, and on each side of the rear appendage were two perfectly formed gloyed feet, with a smaller dimension having the exact appearance of a thumb with the other part of the hand mitted. The mouth of the strange specimen was about five inches across, and on each side of the mouth or the underside of the body there were five "strainers," or holes, through which the fish is said to rid itself of refuse products resulting from the forage it picks up at the bottom of the sea. The top of the fish was a dark slate color, and the under part of the body was white.

One old negro fisherman more than seventy years old declared that this was only the second specimen of the sea bat he had ever seen in his long experience as a fisherman. The specimen, which had a truly uncanny appearance, will probably be sent to the state museum at Raleigh.

Frying Pan Stage.

"The late Mrs. William Astor," said a colonial dame, "took, after all, an optimistic view of American society. She criticised our faults, but she believed in our future. American society, she used to say, would eventually be the finest in the world. Once she declared at a dinner that it was the proper social sequence to get, like us, the money first and the refinement and culture afterward. She said that when she looked at the uncouth millionaire of today and thought of the splendid creature to come after him she felt as optimistic as the fisherman who, casting his line, brought up a frying pan and said: "Oh, that's a good beginning—a frying pan! I have only to catch a fish now and I shall be all right."—Washington Post.

Ancient Mariners.

That the Egyptians made sea voyages long before the time of Solomon, hitherto considered the first ocean traveler on a large scale, is declared by Professor James H. Breasted to be conclusively proved by a tablet found by him in Palermo, Sicily, during the three years' exploring trip from which he recently returned. Professor Breasted asserts that the inscriptions on the tablet show that the Egyptian king who built the first pyramids made a voyage with forty ships across the Mediterranean to Lebanon to obtain cedar for a temple. This journey, according to the professor, was made in the thirtieth century B. C., or 2,000 years before Solomon made his voyage for a similar purpose.

An Ocean Sanitarium.

Some particulars are given in the British Medical Journal of a proposal to provide an ocean sanitarium for tuberculosis. The suggestion is to fit up a sailing ship of about 2,000 tons for not less than fifty patients, each to be provided with a large and well ventilated cabin. The deck would be used for what is commonly called the veranda treatment. The intention of the promoters is that the ship shall cruise in the neighborhood of the Canaries, where it will have the advantage of the trade winds and of an equable climate, while a port will not be far distant in case of the onset of bad weather.

A Majestic Ice Wall.

In a letter from Professor Edgeworth Davis, a member of the British antarctic expedition now seeking a way toward the south pole, there occurs a vivid description of the great antarctic ice barrier, which was encountered by the little ship Nimrod. "It is a sight," says Professor Davis, "that beggars all description. Imagine a continuous ice wall 500 miles long and one to two hundred feet high, the exquisite blue of the crevasses contrasting finely with the dazzling white of the weathered ice on either side of them."

Good Word For Veils.

"It is those big veils that fasten down tight under the chin and ears that I want to put in a good word for," said the bacteriologist. "It may be that they ruin the eyes and shut out a lot of fresh air, as some folk claim, but they prevent women from putting dirty pieces of money into their mouths and so keep enough germs out of the system to make up for the other disadvantages."—New York Press.

Bull of the Irish Secretary.

A genuine bull is credited to Augustine Birrell, secretary for Ireland, by a Bristol correspondent of the London News.

"It is easier," Mr. Birrell affirmed in the course of a public speech at Bristol, "to face your foes in front of you than your friends behind your back."

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLER.

The Daring Scheme That Was Worked by a German Doctor.

Near a small village in one of the lake states lived a western millionaire in seclusion with his little daughter and a few servants. The child was afflicted with a rare cerebral spinal complaint, a most unpleasant manifestation of which was a frequent hicough, and eminent physicians, both in America and Europe, had pronounced the case organic and incurable.

Later there came to live in the village a widow with a little girl affected similar to the millionaire's daughter. This child was a delicate, flower faced creature, wistful from the isolation that must have been her sad lot, and the peculiar bark-like hicough which she made at once attracted the millionaire's attention, and, being a big hearted if rather ignorant man, he gave the mother employment about his home and showered the afflicted child with presents.

Perhaps four months after the widow's advent an eccentric German doctor settled in the village, and, his services being sought by the widow, he gave her child treatment, with the result that it was completely cured.

The millionaire immediately sought to place his own daughter under the German's care, but the latter flatly refused to take the case. He was a Socialist of a violent type and would have nothing to do with a man whose wealth exceeded the sum that he had fixed upon as the lawful limit of material possession.

Finally, however, after the father had patiently borne the grossest insults the German agreed to give the afflicted child treatment on condition that the other would first deed over a large tract of land in Texas for a Socialist colony and pay him for his fee a sum little short of \$50,000. This the millionaire did, but as soon as the doctor had cashed the check he disappeared with the widow and her child, and the wealthy man realized that, blinded by paternal love, he had been made the victim of an ingenious swindle.

The flower faced girl of the widow had been taught to simulate a disease, and the German was no doubt her father. He was subsequently located in Buenos Aires, but he injured man, not wishing his daughter's affliction published broadcast, dropped the prosecution.—Don Mark Lemon in Bohemian Magazine.

EXECUTING MAZEPPA.

Peter the Great's Odd Way of Punishing a Deserter.

Peter the Great, czar of Russia, punished a traitor on a notable occasion in a way that the numerous victims of the present czar's wrath might well wish were still in vogue.

Mazeppa, chieftain of the Cossacks, had deserted to the king of Sweden, with whom Peter was at war. Mazeppa was at once tried by court martial and found guilty of high treason. Sentence of death was passed upon him.

Mazeppa, however, was safely in the camp of the Swedish king, but this fact was not permitted to stand in the way of the carrying out of every part of the sentence. A wooden effigy of Mazeppa was made, and the punishments were inflicted upon the Cossack chieftain's substitute.

The effigy was first dressed in Mazeppa's uniform, and upon its breast were pinned all of the medals, ribbons and other decorations that the real culprit had worn.

While the commanding general and a squadron of cavalry stood near an officer advanced to the wooden man and read the sentence. Then another officer wrenched off the effigy's patent of knighthood and his other decorations, tore them up and trampled upon them. This done, he struck the wooden gentleman a powerful blow in the pit of the stomach, knocking him over. Next a hangman appeared. While the soldiers shouted he threw a noose over the imitation Mazeppa's head and dragged the effigy to a nearby gallows, where it was "hanged by the neck until it was dead."—Scrap Book.

Could Handle a Shovel.

The foreman of a Chicago iron mill once employed a tramp who had been a college baseball champion. Their acquaintance began in a way that showed the tramp still to be game and cheery. It was a cold autumn dawn, and the tramp had slept in front of a furnace on a warm stone. The foreman, being short of laborers, on his morning tour of inspection spied the fellow and thought he would give him a job.

"My man," he said, "can you do anything with a shovel?"

"Well, I could fry a piece of ham on it."—Minneapolis Journal.

The Pompous Man.

I do not wish to be pompous. I do not wish him for a friend. He's built on such a gorgeous plan that he can only condescend, and when he bows his neck is sprained. He walks as though he owned the earth—as though his vest and shirt contained all that there is of sterling worth. With sacred joy I see him tread upon a stray banana rind and slide a furlong on his head and leave a trail of smoke behind.—Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

From Limb to Limb.

Housewife—Why don't you get a job and keep it? Hobo—I'm like de little bird dat keeps flyin' from limb to limb. Housewife—G'wan, you're only a bum! How could you fly from limb to limb? Hobo—I mean de limbs o' de law, mum!—Kansas City Independent.

Criticism often takes from the tree caterpillars and blossoms together.—Richter.

D. M. MEHRING.

CHAS. H. BASEHOAR

Prosperity to the Consumer

JANUARY BARGAINS. We make you this first step by giving you a slaughter price on all Merchandise, for the month of January, 1909.

This is necessary, first of all, to prepare for stock-taking, to make room for Spring Goods, the orders for which have already been placed. This sale comprises all specials throughout the entire line.

Staples are equal to money in bank, at all times. Among this sale is a line of Men's and Boys' Heavy Underwear, at 25c a piece. We mean to cut a hole in our stock, and we must do it so as to make room, for the Goods that are now in work to our credit.

Our Rubber Line

has the confidence of the people and has come to stay. Pure Rubber is CHEAP at a high price. Interior Rubber is DEAR at a low price.

Overcoats and Clothing

at a bottomless price.

Hanover Gloves

exceed all others in quality and price.

Our Fur Price

is divided by two, and we positively will not carry any stock over. Now is your time to save money, and to prepare for future events. Don't miss the opportunity!

MEHRING & BASEHOAR.

PUBLIC SALE!

The undersigned, having leased his store room to Mr. R. B. Everhart, will sell at Public Sale, at his store room in Taneytown, Md., on

Saturday, Jan. 16th., 1909,

at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following property, to-wit:



Two Sleighs, 150 Horse Blankets, all sizes and weights; 25 Stable Blankets, 10 Plush Robes, 5 Sets of Single Harness, One Good Second-hand 1-Horse Wagon.

D. W. GARNER.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

1-2-3c

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, 1006 Hillen St., BALTIMORE, MD.

11-14-3m

J. J. ELLIS, President.

J. L. McMASTER, Sec'y-Treas.

The McMaster & Ellis Company,

17 W. Camden Street, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BEST LOCATION.

BEST RESULTS.

QUICK RETURNS.

BUTTER. POULTRY. PORK.

Capons a Specialty.

1-9-9

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

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

Carload of Horses!



I will receive a car load of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Saturday, Jan. 9, 1909. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR, HANOVER, PA.

Wanted At Once



500 Horses & Mules I will 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, LITTLESTOWN, PA

12-5-tf

Our Special Notice Column.

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

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.

Some Thoughts and Verses for the New Year.

(For the RECORD.)

Do you like poetry and sententious sayings? Of course you do, if you are a normally constituted human being.

"There's many a trouble Would break like a bubble, And into the waters of Lethe depart,

Look not mournfully into the Past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the Present; it is thine.

If one looks upon the bright side It is sure to be the right side. At least that's how I've found it.

The habit of looking on the bright side of things is worth more than a thousand a year.—Samuel Johnson.

New Year met me somewhat sad; Old Year left me tired, Strip of favorite things I had, Balked of much desired.

New Year, moving on apace, What have you to give me? Bring you scathe, or bring you grace, Face me with an honest face.

He it good or ill, be it what you will, It needs shall help me on my road, My rugged way to heaven, please God.

Yesterday I loved, To-day I suffer, To-morrow I die; But I shall gladly To-day and to-morrow Think on yesterday.

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars;

THE COMMON-SENSE PHILOSOPHER.

A Working Problem.

I have a son who is an indifferent worker—thinks it's "no use" to work.

Health and Hair Tints.

The girl who sighs for lustrous hair should not resort to dyes or peroxide;

Exercise in the open air does more than build up the system; it improves the hair.

A young woman who was noted for the exquisite color of her hair was scarcely recognized after three months,

Too much reliance is placed on tonics and treatment in dealing with the hair and not enough on keeping in good physical condition.

Don't Get a Divorce.

A western judge granted a divorce on account of ill-temper and bad breath.

"So He sends you the blinding darkness And the furnace of sevenfold heat; 'Tis the only way, believe me,

And nestle your hand in your Father's, And sing, if you can, as you go; Your song may cheer some one behind you,

As a further service to our readers we append the following bit of sensible advice:

Good suggestions cost little, but are worth much. It is always more or less difficult, however, to carry them out efficiently.

1. In this day of many books, good, bad and indifferent, read only the best.

2. While reading, keep a dictionary at hand for ready reference.

3. Cull the treasures of your periodical reading.

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21. Cull the treasures of your periodical reading.

22. While reading, keep a dictionary at hand for ready reference.

23. Cull the treasures of your periodical reading.

A Tramp's Confession.

There is a department in the American Magazine which grows more and more interesting every month.

We huddled in the Mission, For it was cold outside, An' listened to the Preacher

For shelter from the storm. They sang of God an' angels

When I was yet a boy; They spoke of good and evil

An' offered savin' grace— An' some showed love for mankind

But most was urg'ed on us What they believed was true.

But only feared, us men, The hour when service over,

For I was cold an' hungry— They gave me grub an' bed

After I kneeled there with them An' many prayers were said.

Yes! I was cold an' hungry, An' oh, thou Crucified,

When "America" Was First Sung.

"On one Fourth of July in Boston," writes Doctor Edward Everett Hale

Secretary Wilson says: "One of the objects of the law is to inform the consumer of the presence of certain harmful drugs in medicines."

The Pure Food Law.

Secretary Wilson says: "One of the objects of the law is to inform the consumer of the presence of certain harmful drugs in medicines."

The Baneful Cigarette.

Many persons who have made a study of crime charge there is no one thing which contributes more toward the development of criminal tendencies

President Helps Orphans.

Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of The Industrial and Orphan's Home at Macon, Ga.,

Fire-side Cushions.

Fire-side cushions are being introduced by advanced decorators and furnishers,

The Retort Courteous.

A lady passing through the negro quarter in Mobile, Ala., heard an old woman chanting a dirge-like tune.

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 Day Of The Woman.

It is held by most Americans that it is doubtful wisdom to give the ballot to woman, because she would not use it after she got it,

But it happens—it usually happens, when we are most sure—that in other parts of the world things are being done.

In the Australasian confederation important elections have been held within the past few years,

But it has long been the habit to judge a nation by the standing of its women.

Consequently, as progress makes its way in the East, the women profit.

The women of Japan may date a new era of their freedom from the recent war.

They did wonders in patriotic enterprises, and they are now making splendid sacrifices to pay the cost of the struggle

and to aid the millions who are victims of the awful famine that swept large parts of the Empire.

The awakening of China means much for its women. Indeed, all around the earth we see the evidences of larger mental and spiritual growth,

and in the more progressive continents we have multitudes of instances which show that woman is doing well her great work,

is measuring to the intellectual stature of man, and is fulfilling admirably her destiny.

Secretary Wilson says: "One of the objects of the law is to inform the consumer of the presence of certain harmful drugs in medicines."

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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.

Are Doctors Any Good?

Foolish question! Yet some people act as if a medicine could take the place of a doctor! The best medicine in the world cannot do this.

THE POPULAR GIRL.

She Never Challenges the Admiration of the Crowd.

There are two kinds of popular girls. One is admired by the crowd; the other is loved by the individual.

But every one who knows her says softly, with an air of having made a rare discovery: "Ah, I like that girl! I feel as if I had been looking for her always."

The popular girl of the first mentioned class is easy enough to appreciate and to understand.

It does not occur to many people to describe the other girl as "popular."

She never challenges the attention of the crowd. She is unassuming and unaffected, very much interested in other persons and wholly unconscious of herself.

Even the keenness of her remarkably fine mind has in it no obtrusive surface brilliance.

She has none of the airs and graces, the small coquetries, of the girl who is an acknowledged belle.

There is nothing obvious about her at all. Yet every one who talks with her ten minutes feels the personal compulsion of her quiet, unsought charm.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Bags made of cheesecloth eight inches square filled with oatmeal, some powdered borax, pulverized castile soap and a little powdered orris root and used in the bath are delightfully refreshing.

Cold water should not be taken during any meal. This sudden deluge on the food in the stomach chills it and prevents the digestive juices from acting freely,

Occasionally take the powder puff and clean it in gasoline, frequently changing the gasoline to get the puff perfectly clean.

The fashionable hairdressing of the season shows the hair parted in the front or a little at one side as considered becoming.

Under no circumstances rub soap into white hair. Put it into a warm or hot suds and use fresh water freely for rinsing and be liberal with soft, warm towels when drying.

The eyebrows should receive as much attention as any other part of the body.

The favorite Piano.

Perfect in tone, durability and finish.

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

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

We have a large assortment of all kinds of instruments to select from.

Call on, or write to us, before buying.

BIRELY'S Palace of Music.

Cor. Market and Church Sts., 9-19-01 FREDERICK, MD.

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Best Woman's Magazine Published. 5 CENTS. PARIS PATTERNS

Classified Advertisements.

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J. S. MYERS, D. D. S. J. E. MYERS, D. D. S. MYERS BROS., Surgeon Dentists, WESTMINSTER, MD.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Dental work. CROWN and BRIDGE work a specialty.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

J. E. MYERS will be in New Windsor, every day except the first Friday and Saturday of each month.

DR. J. W. HELM SURGEON DENTIST, Maryland. New Windsor.

Crowns and Bridge Work, Plate Work, Filling Teeth, and Teeth extracted without pain.

Banking.

TANEY TOWN SAVINGS BANK

Does a General Banking Business. Loans Money on Real or Personal Security.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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These blanks always on hand at the RECORD office, for the use of Magistrates and others:

Mortgages, single copy, .10

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Summons for debt, 15 copies, .15

Commitments (same as Sum. for Fi Fa, State Warrants, 25 copies, .10

Notice to Quit, .15

Probates, 100 in Pad., .25

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Type-writer paper, 8x10 1/2, in foot grades, in any quantity.

The above blanks will be mailed, free of charge, when orders amount to 25¢ or more, and are accompanied with cash.

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Perfect in tone, durability and finish.

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

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

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BIRELY'S Palace of Music. Cor. Market and Church Sts., 9-19-01 FREDERICK, MD.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson II.—First Quarter, For Jan. 10, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Act ii, 1-21—Memory Verses, 2-4—Golden Text, John xiv, 16, 17—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.] On that last night before His crucifixion He said, "It is expedient for you that I go away, for if I go not away the Comforter will not come unto you, but if I depart I will send Him unto you, and when He is come He will convince the world of sin and of righteousness and of judgment" (John xvi, 7, 8). As He left them on that ascension day He told them to tarry in Jerusalem until the Spirit came, as He said that He would; hence we find them in an upper room in Jerusalem, perhaps the same one where He had kept the Passover with them, continuing in one accord in prayer and supplication. The women are there, too, and Mary, His mother, and His own brethren (Acts i, 14), who had evidently come to the point of receiving their brother as the Messiah. Contrast John vii, 5. I think this is the last mention of Mary, His mother. How blessed to say farewell to her till we meet her in glory at a prayer meeting! "With one accord" is a very important phrase in this book. It is used just seven times in a good connection and four times in a bad one (i, 14; ii, 1, 46; iv, 24; v, 12; viii, 6; xv, 25; and vii, 57; xii, 20; xviii, 12; xix, 29).

This is suggestive also, for seven is the greatest number denoting perfection, while four is the worldwide number, and we know that the whole world lieth in the wicked one (I John v, 19, R. V.). Seven is also a three and a four, the Trinity and the resurrection, on behalf of the whole world. If any do not see significance in numbers, let them be teachable and patient with those who do. If believers could only be of one accord, what great things might be seen in answer to prayer and patient waiting upon God! Whether the election of Matthias was of God or only of Peter and the others, we may perhaps not be able to decide till we know as we are known. We shall surely know when we see the twelve thrones occupied by which Jesus spake. Ten days having passed since He left them, which, added to the forty days between resurrection and ascension, completed the fifty of Lev. xxiii, 12-16, they being with one accord in one place, the Holy Spirit came as promised, accompanied by a sound from heaven as of a rushing, mighty wind, which filled all the house where they were sitting. There appeared unto them cloven tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost and began to speak with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance (verses 2-4). Thus was His word before His ascension fulfilled, "Ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence" (i, 5). The women present must have been filled as well as the men. This filling was not sufficient for all future time, for we find some of the same people filled from time to time, again and again (iv, 8, 31). In chapter x, 44, 46, we read that the Spirit fell on those to whom Peter was speaking, even as he preached the word to them, and they also spake with tongues and magnified God.

When tongues were given there was always a reason why. In our lesson story there were gathered at Jerusalem devout men out of every nation under heaven (5), and in their own native tongue they heard these men speak the wonderful words of God (11). In the Babel story of rebellion against God, all people being of one language, they were caused by God to speak many, to their own confusion (Gen. xii, but here at Pentecost people of one language were enabled to speak many languages, to the glory of God. There seems to be somewhat of the gift of tongues granted by God again in these days (1908), but it is to be feared that there is much that is not of God, much delusion by the wicked one. There is great need to study closely I Cor. xiv, with special attention to verses 5, 9, 19. A greater test of the Spirit's presence and power and working than any other gift is that of the love described in I Cor. xiii. The love that exalteth the Lord alone, that unites believers in one great desire to magnify Him regardless of all sects or divisions of the church and to give the glorious gospel to all the world as quickly as possible—this is the filling of the Spirit to be greatly desired.

At Pentecost many mockingly said, "These men are full of new wine" (verse 13), but Peter became the mouthpiece of the Holy Spirit to call their attention to the prophecy of Joel (and other Scriptures) to be considered in our next lesson) and that this was a fulfillment of that prophecy concerning the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. It was said by a man of God that prophecy has many a germinant and springing accomplishment throughout the ages, while the complete fulfillment may be for some future period. That the complete fulfillment of Joel's prophecy will be in connection with the return of Christ in power and glory is evident from our Lord's own words in Matt. xxiv, 29, 30. Joel iii, 1, 2, shows that it will be in connection with the resurrection of Israel and the judgment of nations which precedes the millennium of Christ's personal reign to subdue all things unto Himself. The special word for every believer now is Eph. v, 18-21.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—First Quarter, For Jan. 17, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts ii, 22-47. Memory Verses 32, 33—Golden Text, Acts ii, 42—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.] I find continual comfort in the assurance that in matters concerning nations and individuals (Job xxxiv, 29) God is working all things after the counsel of His own will and according to the eternal purpose which He purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord (Eph. i, 11; iii, 11). Whatever wicked men may plan under the counsel of their leader, the devil, and be permitted by God to carry out, their counsel shall in due time come to naught, while the counsel of the Lord shall stand forever and the thoughts of His heart to all generations (Ps. xxxiii, 10, 11). In the opening chapters of this book we find it repeatedly stated that the cruel treatment received by our Lord Jesus at the hands of wicked men was all foreseen by God and foretold by Him through the prophets (ii, 23; iii, 18; iv, 28). God's foreknowledge does not, however, in the least degree excuse or palliate the guilt of the wicked. The decrees of God and the free will of man stand as two heaven high pillars, and puny mortals may not attempt to reconcile them.

The one thing that all may do who have heard the good news of the grace of God is that which 3,000 did under the preaching of Peter on the day of which our lesson tells, and that was to believe on or receive the Lord Jesus Christ as having suffered for sins the just for the unjust and risen from the dead and ascended to the right hand of God, there to wait till His body is gathered from all nations, that He may come again to restore all things of which the prophets have spoken (iii, 21).

All such redeemed ones are expected to become Spirit filled people and bear such testimony to the risen Christ throughout the world that He may gather to Himself the company whose song we hear in Rev. v, 9, 10, who shall reign with Him on the earth when the kingdom comes. That kingdom will have redeemed Israel for its earthly center with Jesus Christ, as Son of David, on David's throne at Jerusalem, according to verses 30, 31 and Luke i, 32, 33. Jerusalem shall then be the throne of the Lord and all nations gathered unto it to the name of the Lord of Jerusalem (Jer. iii, 17). While that kingdom is postponed because of Israel's rejection of her Messiah a new thing in the unfolding of the eternal purpose of God is taking place, which was specially revealed for the first time to the Apostle Paul, as may be seen by a careful perusal of Eph. iii, 1-11. We will not reach the record of the first gathering of the gentiles into this one body, the church, till we come to chapter x, but we have in this and the following lesson the Jewish beginning of the church, for the 3,000 of verse 41 and the 5,000 of chapter iv, 4, were all Jews.

Our Lord's word to the woman of Samaria in John iv, 22, "Salvation is of the Jews," does not seem to mean much to the majority of Christians today, but it is the heart of the eternal purpose of God. Spirit filled people will use the Spirit's own book, the Bible, which is forever settled in heaven (Ps. cxlix, 89), even though they may seem by so doing to be a drunken crowd in the eyes of many (verse 13), for the wisdom of God is foolishness in the eyes of the world. The prophets were the Lord's messengers with the Lord's message, going where He sent them and saying what He told them (Hag. i, 13; Jer. i, 7). Even our Lord Jesus Christ said only what the Father told Him to say, and His words and works were all those of the Father in and through Him (John xii, 49, 50; xiv, 10). Spirit filled Peter, on this occasion, just rehearses from the Scriptures that which the Spirit had written concerning the Lord Jesus, whom He is sent to glorify and take of His things and show them unto us (John xvi, 13, 14). In last week's study we saw him quoting from the prophecy of Joel; in this lesson we see him in verses 22, 23, summarizing Ps. xxii and Isa. liii concerning the sufferings of Christ, and he probably had in mind such words as Ps. xxxiii, 10, 11, concerning the counsel of God. In verses 24 to 28 he quotes from Ps. xvi concerning the resurrection of Jesus. In verse 30 he refers to God's promise to David to give him an immortal Son, risen from the dead, to sit on His throne forever (II Sam. vii, 12, 13; I Chron. xvii, 11-14). In verses 34, 35, he quotes from Ps. cx, the great Melchisedek psalm, and assures them that Jesus, whom they had crucified, whom God raised from the dead, is the one of whom all these Scriptures tell and who, being now glorified by the Father, had sent down the Holy Spirit to convince them of their sin that they might be forgiven and receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. He entreated them to save themselves from a crooked generation, assuring them that the Lord was calling them and ready to receive them notwithstanding all that they had done. They received the message as the word of God to them (verse 41, and see I Thess. ii, 13), and soon there were 3,000 redeemed people, who continued in praise and prayer and Bible study and fellowship, and the Lord added daily to their number.

Thus the Spirit honored His word, and the Lord wrought.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 10, 1909. By REV. S. H. DOYLE. Topic.—Living for the day or eternity.—Heb. vii, 15, 16; Matt. xvi, 21-25.

God has given us a choice between two worlds—the present and the future. To give each the supreme place in our hearts and lives is impossible. We may have whichever we desire, but no man can have both. We cannot live supremely for both the present and eternity. The question, therefore, as to which one we shall live for becomes a most serious one. Shall we live for today or for eternity? Each one must answer that question for himself. There is no escape from it. We cannot dodge the issue. We cannot ignore it or neglect it.

It would seem that as between two such issues there would be no doubt as to our choice. When we compare time with eternity we would suppose that all would naturally say, "We will live for eternity." But the fact is that the natural tendency of mankind is to live for today, for the present. The present is seen, it is so real to us, and eternity seems so far away. Many therefore conclude that the present is sure and they will live for it and run the risk of there being an endless life beyond the grave. Yet what an awful mistake! The invisible is not unreal. Indeed, the unseen things even in this life are often the most real and most powerful. What power on earth is greater than gravitation? It holds the universe together. Yet it is invisible, unseen. What is more real and more inspiring than a mother's love? Yet who ever saw a mother's love? If we can believe in the reality of the unseen in this life, much more should we believe in the reality of the future life, though unseen, upon the testimony of God's word and upon the cravings of our own hearts for immortality and since the immortality of the soul demands an eternity.

The temporality of this life should inspire us to live for eternity. "The things which are seen are temporal." All things that we see have been made. Once they did not exist, and hence they will at some time cease to exist. Therefore we should "look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen, for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." How temporal worldly things! Wealth, pleasure, fame, power, position, all may fade away in a day, and if they do not leave us we shall soon leave them and may be called to do so at any moment. What folly, then, to bound our lives by the cradle and the grave when their boundaries may be eternal! If we could gain all this present life it would not pay us if the price we paid were the eternal loss of our lives. Through Jesus Christ alone we may obtain eternal life. Let us accept it in Him and through Him give eternity the supreme place in our lives.

Eternity! Eternity! How long art thou eternity? As long as God is God, so long endure the pains of hell and wrong. So long the joys of heaven remain! Oh, lasting joy! Oh, lasting pain! Ponder, O man, eternity!

BIBLE READINGS. Deut. xxiii, 26, 27; Ps. xc, 1, 2; Matt. xix, 16-22; xxv, 31-46; Mark x, 28-30; John iv, 17-29; II Cor. iv, 7-18; I. Tim. vi, 6-12; Rev. ii, 10.

Christian Endeavor's Firm Friend.

Rev. Jesse Hill is the new pastor of Williston church, Portland, Me., the church of which Dr. Clark was pastor when he organized the first Christian Endeavor society. Mr. Hill is forty years old. His boyhood was spent in Pennsylvania and Illinois, where he made muscle as a coal breaker boy and a farmer's helper. The son of a minister, he decided for this greatest of all callings and graduated from Oberlin seminary in 1893. Until he went to Williston church a few



REV. JESSE HILL.

months ago his entire ministerial life had been passed in Ohio, where he was one of the most eloquent and able of ministers. He was made moderator of the State Congregational association, and other high church honors were bestowed upon him. Mr. Hill was a man of great influence in the community. A courageous and ardent advocate of temperance, he made insistent and effective war on the saloons, and he won the admiration of every one for his frank manliness. Mr. Hill's oratorical powers and buoyant good cheer will make him a favorite among Christian Endeavorers everywhere. He has always been a firm friend of Christian Endeavor.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 17, 1909. By REV. S. H. DOYLE. Topic.—"Pilgrim's Progress" series.—I. Leaving the City of Destruction.—Acts xvi, 23-34.

One of the interesting features of the Christian Endeavor topics this year will be the study of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Next to the Bible no book ever written has had such a wide circulation and has resulted in the salvation of so many souls. Preparatory to this study every Christian Endeavorer should read the life of John Bunyan and in connection with it study carefully and prayerfully the wonderful story which represents the journey of a Christian through this sinful world. Bunyan has been called the "prince of dreams," and his greatest dream is the "Pilgrim's Progress," which is far more than an imagined dream, though related as one. Bunyan was confined at different times for about twelve years in Bedford jail for preaching the gospel contrary to the legal statutes of his day. Here it was, among other things, that he penned his imperishable dream or allegory, which we are to study. Like Paul and Silas, he was imprisoned for Christ's sake. But he was not disheartened. Like Paul and Silas, he praised God, and, like them also, he used the opportunity to lead souls to Christ.

The principal character in "Pilgrim's Progress" is called Christian. In his dream Bunyan first saw him as "a man clothed with rags, standing in a certain place (the City of Destruction), with his face from his own house, a book in his hand and a great burden upon his back." The "rags" represent human sinfulness. His "face from his own house" signifies that the convicted sinner must give up the dearest things in life rather than risk the loss of his immortal soul. The "book" in his hands is the Scriptures, which tell us of sin and of destruction unless we escape from them through Christ. The "great burden upon his back" represents the sense of guilt and the fear of wrath which press those convicted of this sinfulness by the Spirit of God. The entire picture is one of a sinner convicted of his sinfulness, fearing the wrath of God and yet not knowing what to do. And this conviction of sin must be experienced by every human soul before it can be saved. Unless convicted of our sinfulness no one will cry out as Christian did, as Jesus on Pentecost did, as Saul of Tarsus did, as the Philippian jailer did, "What must I do to be saved?" If you have not felt this burden of sin, study the work of God, pray unto the Holy Spirit that you may feel it. Then you will have taken a great step toward the salvation of your soul.

The next step in Christian's experience was the telling of it to his family. They did not believe him, but "thought that some frenzy distemper had got into his head." By various ways they tried to cure him of it, but were most unsuccessful. His agony increased, and he wandered down in the fields, praying and reading. One day as he read he cried out, "What shall I do to be saved?" In his agony and crying a man named Evangelist came to him and said, "Wherefore dost thou cry?" In man's darkest hour of despair God sends him help. Christian explained the situation and his perplexity as to what to do. Evangelist gave him a roll on which was written, "Flee from the wrath to come." He pointed out a wicket gate and then a light, which Christian saw dimly. Evangelist told Christian to keep the light in view and run to the wicket gate, where he would receive instruction as to what to do. In spite of the cries and mockeries of his family and neighbors he ran toward the light. On the way he met two companions, Obstinate and Pliable. Obstinate represented self sufficiency and Pliable its opposite. The former tried to persuade Christian to return. Pliable was easily persuaded to accompany Christian, and thus he came to the Slough of Despond, our next topic. In this portion of the dream we see God's willingness to help the convicted sinner and the opposite influences that are brought to bear upon him in his start upon the Christian life. These are common human experiences, but should retard no one who has started from the City of Destruction toward the Celestial City.

BIBLE READINGS. Gen. iii, 14-24; iv, 3-5; Ps. ii, 1-10; Isa. i, 1-6; with 16 to 20; iv, 1-7; Matt. xi, 28-30; John xiv, 1-6; Acts ii, 36-41; Rom. x, 8-15; Luke iii, 7, 8; Heb. x, 26-31.

Message From Dr. Clark.

Characteristic of the thoughtfulness of the founder of Christian Endeavor, Dr. Clark on the eve of sailing for his campaign in Europe sent this message to the biennial convention of the New York state union:

I cannot be with you in Albany, as I would like to do, but I shall think of you and pray for you all, and I wish you would give my sincere remembrance to New York Endeavorers, and may I give as a special message to the convention the sixth verse of the tenth chapter of Ephesians, "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might." May the coming year show how great things the Lord can do for the Endeavorers of the Empire State when they are "strong in the power of His might." FRANCIS E. CLARK.

International Brotherhood Idea. The deputation of German Endeavorers who visited England on the invitation of their English brothers did a lot of interesting sightseeing. The international brotherhood idea found expression on their departure by the whole company joining hands and singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

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