

# THE CARROLL RECORD.

VOL. 15.

Chesapeake & Potomac  
United Telephones.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1909.

No. 30

## NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Nearly one million dollars is already the total of the sum raised in this country for the relief of the earthquake sufferers of Sicily.

A strong effort will be made to revise the rules of the House which now place so much arbitrary power in the hands of the Speaker. The so-called "insurgents" hope to secure sufficient following to give the House itself more power, and the Speaker less.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Monday affirmed the decree of the State courts of Texas imposing a fine of \$1,623,000 on the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of St. Louis and ousting it from the state on the charge of violating the Texas anti-trust law.

The RECORD office is printing a 5000 order of 16 page pamphlets for W. M. Mehling, of York Road, for promoting the sale of his Cow Milker. His business is constantly growing, requiring more literature and advertising, and the outlook is for still larger results in the future.

The Tennessee legislature passed the Prohibition bill over the Governor's veto. The bill prohibits the sale of liquors in the state within four miles of any school house and goes into effect July 1, 1909. In each house Democrats and Republicans combined to pass the bill over the veto.

The receivers of the Jamestown Exposition Company have filed a consolidated bill in the Federal Court, in which 1272 delinquent Jamestown Exposition stock subscribers are sued for balances due. The amounts sued for range from a few dollars to \$39,575 due on one total subscription in common stock of \$50,000.

In case of the Washington-Gettysburg Lincoln memorial road, a proposition is being advanced that the two states—Maryland and Pennsylvania—construct the road, Maryland using a portion of the road loan for the purpose, and Pennsylvania making a special appropriation. This proposition also includes the Baltimore-Washington boulevard.

Wednesday was Chinese New Year, consequently every Chinaman who did not want the curse of his ancestors put upon him, paid all his debts, for according to Chinese custom every man who owes his neighbor must pay his debts before the New Year, or else be ready for all phases of bad luck. This may be a "heavenly" custom, but it would be a good one for "Christians" to adopt, nevertheless.

Rev. Dr. George Conrad Henry, pastor of Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church, Shippensburg, Pa., died on Monday, of acute indigestion aged nearly 53 years. Dr. Henry was stricken on Saturday evening, but his illness was not regarded as serious. Shortly before his death his heart weakened and almost before his family realized the seriousness of his condition he had passed away.

Lonaconing, having determined to remove slaughter houses from the town, and finding that it had no definite power to do so, passed an ordinance requiring them to be located 500 ft. from dwellings, to secure a permit for their maintenance from the authorities, and to pay a license of \$50.00 a year. The ordinance will have the effect desired. One of the butchers most interested is a member of the town council, but was out voted.

There is always more or less rivalry among pork raisers in this county as to who has slaughtered the largest hog each butchering season. Charles Black, residing on the John T. Lawyer farm, near Pleasant Valley, has just slaughtered two hogs which weighed 1326 pounds, but one of the two was a monster which tipped the beam at 802 pounds. This was the largest hog ever slaughtered in this county. One of his hams weighed 38 pounds, and nearly 500 pounds of lard was rendered from the two animals.

President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation of the University of Berlin to give a lecture to the students and faculty of the University in May, 1910. The invitation was brought by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and was supported by the German Emperor. Mr. Roosevelt, it is understood, will accept no more invitations of this kind from Europe, but will limit his addresses to one before the Sorbonne, in Paris; one at the University of Oxford and the one he has now promised to deliver in Berlin.

The increase from \$500 to \$750 in the cost of a saloon license in Baltimore becomes effective May 1 next. Judging from the effect of the increase from \$250 to \$500 in the cost of a saloon license last year, there will be still further marked reduction in the number of saloons in the city this year. A decrease of 346 in the number was caused by the increase of \$250 in the cost of the license last year, and the same result is expected to follow the further increase this year. Of those who paid the \$500 fee last year 61 subsequently surrendered their licenses for cancellation to obtain the refund allowed by law of a proportionate part of the license fee. This made a total reduction of 407 in the number of saloons last year from the number in 1907.

## Will the "Plank Road" be made a State Road.

We are of the opinion that those most interested in the improvement of the "old plank road," from Westminster to Taneytown, as a link in the proposed new state road system, had better keep wide awake and close to "the powers," or they may wake up some morning and find that the surely expected improvement has been appropriated in another direction.

We have seen no public reference made to selected routes for Carroll county, but other counties have been considered by the Road Commission, and delegations have been appearing before it to present arguments for and against designated routes. No doubt when Carroll county is reached the same course will be pursued, when, in our judgment, it will be necessary to strongly represent the claims and advantages of this famous twelve miles of road through the centre of the northern half of the county, and it will be decidedly best to have the Commission favor the route, in advance, rather than try to have it change its decision from some other route.

We think this is a matter for the new Taneytown Business Men's Association to take up, at once. While the "plank road" is unquestionably one of the roads which ought to be improved under the new road law, it is equally unquestionable that everybody will not think so, and the final result may depend on the strong personal influence with the Road Commission. This opinion does not intimate that the Commission can be unduly influenced by politics, or that any underhand methods will be employed. It is rather a plain business question of properly looking after a very important public improvement, instead of quietly depending on anticipated results, without effort on the part of these most interested.

### A Wedding Reception.

(For the Record.)  
The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baumgardner, a wedding reception was given to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Baumgardner, on Jan. 14, 1909. The friends who assembled in the commodious hospitable home united in congratulations to the newly married couple and in sincere good wishes for their prosperous and happy journey through life.

Beautiful and appropriate presents were received and much admired. In the gayety of the occasion a short time was spent, when the dining room doors were opened where the tables charmingly decked with flowers were spread with an elegant turkey dinner, with chicken and boiled ham and all the accessories of delicious vegetables and tempting fruits in great variety and abundance.

After dinner, merry conversation, music and songs were enjoyed and before the evening shadows grew long, again the call came to the dining room, where all enjoyed the ice cream, cakes and dairy refreshments as the crowning event of a most delightful occasion.

Among those present were: Clarence Baumgardner and wife, Frank Baumgardner and wife, William Reaver and wife, Dr. Goff and wife, Vernon Brower and wife, Merl Baumgardner and wife, Mrs. Susan Smith, Martin Buffington and wife, Ernest Smith and wife, Misses Anna Reaver and Anna Baumgardner; Messrs. Russell and Roland Reaver; Messrs. Elwood Baumgardner.

### Old Times and the New.

How times have changed says an exchange. When we were young people had bad colds, soaked their feet in hot water and got well. Now they have grip, take quinine and feel sick all summer. Then they had sore throats, wrapped a piece of fat pork in an old sock, tied it around the neck at night and went to the next morning. Now they have tonsillitis, a surgical operation and two weeks in the house. Then they had stomach ache and took castor oil and recovered. Now they have appendicitis, a week in the hospital and six feet under east and west and six feet under.

They worked then, they labor now. In those days they wore underclothes, now they wear lingerie. Then they went to the restaurant, now they go to the cafe. Then they broke a leg, now they fracture a limb. People went crazy, they have a brain storm now. Politicians then paid good hard cash for support, now they send government garden seeds. Yes, times have changed, and we all change with the times. That's progression.

### CARDS OF THANKS.

The sometimes used, but generally considered out-of-date "Card of thanks," published by a family, thanking friends and neighbors for their "kind assistance during the sickness and death" of father, or mother, or as the case may be, will hereafter be charged for at our regular rate of five cents per line, the same as for resolutions and verses, no charge to be less than 25 cents. All other notices, of a similar character, will also be charged for at the same rate.

By request, we are already beginning to make note of April 1 changes of residence, on the part of our subscribers, and will change the address of papers, at the proper time, without further notice. Those who write, in giving new address, should always give the old.

### Church Notices.

There will be preaching in the Church of God in Uniontown, Sunday, at 10.15 a.m.; Sunday School at 9 a.m.; Song and Praise service at 7 p.m. Preaching at Frizzellville, at 7 p.m. L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

Regular preaching services will be held in the Taneytown U. B. Church, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock; and Evangelistic services in the Harney church in the evening and during the week. C. W. CHRISTMAN, Pastor.

## SELECTING THE ROADS.

### State Road Commission Locating Roads in the Various Counties of the State.

On Thursday, the State Road Commission held a meeting in the building of the Union Trust Co., Baltimore, for the purpose of deciding on the roads to be improved in Harford county. As there were so many differences of opinion expressed, the Commission will again meet, next Wednesday, before finally deciding. A great many interested parties appeared before the Commission, showing the rivalry which exists to secure the direct benefits of the new road law, and in each county the same measure is in practically every county in the state.

Among other counties whose routes are to be located are Baltimore, Howard, Montgomery, Carroll, Frederick and Washington. All the routes to be improved in Southern Maryland, on the Eastern Shore, and in Western Maryland have been decided upon.

It is essential for rapid work that the routes for improvement in other counties be decided upon at an early date in order that survey parties may be put in the field and the actual work of construction be begun. With this object in view frequent meetings will be held by the Roads Commission before the spring months arrive. This policy is deemed necessary in order that the whole scheme of road improvement throughout the state may be decided upon when the workable season of spring comes along.

### The Union Bridge Farmers' Club.

(For the Record.)  
The Union Bridge Farmers' Club met at the home of W. J. Ebbert and wife, on Jan. 16th., 1909. Members present, W. J. Ebbert and family; D. Wolfe, P. Wood and wife, R. Saylor and wife, M. T. Haines, wife, and daughter, Lela; Misses Sarah and Anna Wolfe, H. Fuss and family, Visitors, John Stoner and wife, J. W. Fuss, wife, and daughter, Pauline; Mrs. A. J. Ebbert, Miss Mary Ebbert.

Owing to the bad day which our brother usually has, our walk over the farm only extended as far as the barn, where everything was in a neat and tidy condition. A new water trough just beside the stable door showed quite an improvement over the muddy lane of a year ago. A fine herd of cattle that were as clean as we usually find them, headed by a thoroughbred Durham, and a beauty he was.

Returning to the house we were called to dinner, and an excellent one it was. After dinner President Wolfe called the meeting to order. Minutes read, and after some corrections, approved. There being no special business, Committee D was called on to report. W. J. Ebbert read from *Farm Journal*, "Give the Boy a Chance." Don't tie the boy down to hard work all the time and give him nothing for it, or he will get tired and soon begin to look for work where he can make a little money for himself. Give him a pig, calf, colt, or something to raise as his own, and he will be interested and stay home.

Mrs. Ebbert read "Father's Initiation." The father had been telling his boys of the advantage of a secret order and about the initiation, and the boys concluded to try it, so getting old "Billy" in the room, and after teasing him for a while and getting him cross, asked father to order him and be initiated. Father consented to do so and was brought in blindfolded, door closed, and goat turned loose. After a few rounds father decided he had taken the first degree.

Jennie Fuss read from the National Grange Organ, "Life on the Farm." There is no place where nature is more beautifully displayed than on the farm. H. Fuss read "Alfalfa for the feeder." J. Smith and D. Wolfe read a selection from Mark Twain, which was much appreciated. Then adjourned to meet at J. Smith's, Feb. 18th., 1909. Committee E. J. Smith and family, Wm. Flickinger and family, to report at next meeting.

### Sheriff Townsend's Trouble.

Recently, considerable talk has been going that Sheriff Townsend, of this county, was in trouble with the Commissioners, on account of his family having used certain supplies provided for the prisoners. The Sheriff is paid a salary, and is required to furnish his own provisions. The charge grew out of information furnished the Commissioners by Mr. John G. Shunk, who until about January 1, was deputy sheriff. Mr. Townsend did not deny the charge, but asked for an investigation and a finding of the amount due by him, which was fixed by the Commissioners at \$121.40, and was promptly paid. It is said that the wife of the Sheriff had been reliably informed—as she thought—that it was proper for her to use the flour and coffee purchased for the prisoners, and that "other Sheriffs had done so;" therefore, there appears to have been no intentional wrong done. The Commissioners are said to take this view of the matter, and the general sentiment is that Sheriff Townsend was an innocent "grayer."

Mrs. Townsend testified that Mr. Shunk was the first to suggest the use of the counties flour; that he told her positively that she was very foolish if she did not use it when all the rest of the sheriffs used it. She said they used their own cabbage raised in the garden, for the prisoners, as well as krait, potatoes and turnips, and said nothing about it, and that what she did do, she did not do intentionally to do wrong, and was led into it by the advice given; thinks Mr. Shunk so advised some time in the summer; that she never used any of the counties flour before that, and not regularly afterward.

Mr. Shunk declares he gave no such advice; that he has been away for eighteen or nineteen years and could not have known what the other sheriffs did.

## Hebrews Object to the Bible in Public Schools.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—The second day's session of the Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was attended by an increased number of delegates and visitors. The meeting was marked by a spirited debate on the question of means to prevent sectarian teachings and practices in the public schools, and the delegates finally passed a resolution appointing a committee to spread literature which shall take the position that, from a constitutional standpoint, this is not a Christian country.

The presentation of the committee's report provoked a lively argument over a section which stated that the question of "sectarian teachings in schools might properly go through the courts, but that high judicial authorities have pronounced *obiter dicta* on the subject. "Is this a Christian country?" Several delegates, led by Dr. Max Heller, of New Orleans, objected to the section on the ground that it might be construed as a reflection on the Supreme Court of the United States.

The section was finally amended so that all reference to the courts was eliminated, and the resolution was passed. The resolution reads:

"That the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in council assembled protests emphatically against all such religious teachings and practices in the public schools:

"That it urges its constituent members, and appeals to all who are in sympathy with the movement, to jealously guard in their separate communities the secular integrity of our school system, and that it submits that success here, as in all movements of this character, is effected only by presenting a united front.

"That it suggests to its members, for purposes of educational campaign on this subject, the pamphlet of the Central Conference of American Rabbis: 'Why the Bible should not be read in the public schools.'

"That inasmuch as men high in position have declared it to be a Christian country and being convinced that this subject is the root subject and should be first elucidated, it recommends that this council appoint a committee to act in conjunction on church and state of the Central Conference of American Rabbis toward the publication and wide distribution of literature which shall take the stand and effectively hold by cogent and convincing arguments the position that from a constitutional standpoint this is not a Christian country."

### Baltimore Contract Investigated.

The boasted good government of Baltimore—the city without graft—received a severe jolt, this week, when the special committee appointed by the city council to investigate the value of the Warren Mills property—which the Water Board had agreed to pay \$725,000 for—reported it to be worth, at the highest, not over \$350,000. The property is needed for a reservoir site, and the manner of placing the big valuation on it seems to have both been complicated and secret.

The Committee recommends that every means be taken to find out whether the site is absolutely essential to the city, and, if it is, to resist payment of the exorbitant price with every legitimate protest. It also fixes the responsibility for the deal on the Water Board "certainly influenced in its actions" and that "no consideration whatever can be taken to excuse" those who knew of the deal and failed to make it public.

It is very broadly intimated that Congressman Talbot, as a representative of the interests of the property owners, was an important factor in securing the big price. The case will likely go to the courts, unless a compromise can be reached between the city and the mill owners.

Mr. Baldwin, president of the Warren Mills Co., is taking things quietly and evidently intends to insist on the terms of the contract, which calls for the payment of \$725,000, less \$100,000 to be paid to the city for two years rental. It is difficult to see how the city can now get out of paying the contract price, even if it should be about \$300,000, too high, as claimed by the investigators.

### A Great Chestnut.

There is probably no man engaged in the newspaper business who is not acquainted with a man whose excuse for discontinuing his subscription is that he already "has more papers than he can read." It is only an excuse offered to ameliorate the presumed lacerated condition of the editor's feelings. It has no such effect, for in the first place an editor never worries over the loss of a subscriber except when he leaves the country without paying up arrears.

But why not be truthful and say to the honest newspaper man just what you feel in your heart. Go into his office, and ask him how much you owe, pay the delinquency and tell him frankly that you don't want his sheet any longer. Say to him in a sorrowful tone of voice that you deeply regret his inability to publish an intelligent newspaper and advise him to sell his plant to some man who knows how and seek some other occupation. Do this and then you can go away with the comforting assurance that the editor respects you for your candor, and will cherish no hard feelings because you choose to borrow his paper instead of buying it.—*Harve de Grace Republican*.

The best public sales in our territory, last year, were noticeably those which had been advertised in full in the RECORD, and perhaps one or more other county papers. These sales had the big crowds and the bidders. Auctioneers know the value of newspaper advertising, because they notice bidders from a distance, and know that they heard of the sale through some newspaper. The RECORD, each week, on the basis of four readers to each copy, is read by 7000 people. Think of the number of people that may read a sale advertisement in three issues! Isn't it likely to be worth a few dollars to a person having a big sale of valuable stock and implements, to give them the chance?

## MANY SENATORS ELECTED.

### Republicans Elect Democrat in Oregon, and Carry out the Popular Will.

Perhaps the most remarkable election of a United States Senator ever held was the one in Oregon, on Tuesday, when the Republican legislature elected Gov. Chamberlain, Democrat, to the U. S. Senate. The election was the result of the Senatorial primary law, by which the people vote directly for candidate for Senator, and owing to Republican division, Chamberlain secured the majority of votes. It was thought, for a time, that the legislature would refuse to be guided by the primary law, but wise counsels prevailed and the law was carried out.

Boves Penrose, was re-elected Senator by the Pennsylvania legislature. This is his third term.

Elihu Root (Rep.) was elected in New York, to succeed Thomas C. Platt. Mr. Root will be one of the most able men in the Senate.

William J. Stone (Dem.) was elected in Missouri. The contest was very close, requiring a joint vote of both houses to elect, as the Republicans control the House.

Coe J. Crawford (Rep.) was elected in South Dakota, securing almost a unanimous vote.

Lee S. Overman (Dem.) from North Carolina.

James P. Clark (Dem.) from Arkansas, Frank B. Brandegee (Rep.) from Conn., Thomas P. Gore (Dem.) from Oklahoma.

Charles J. Hughes (Dem.) from Colorado.

M. N. Johnson (Rep.) from North Dakota.

Albert B. Cummins (Rep.) from Iowa, J. H. Gallinger (Rep.) from New Hampshire.

Reed Smoot (Rep.) from Utah.

Wesley L. Jones (Rep.) from Washington.

Benj. F. Shively (Rep.) from Indiana.

### How Do We Catch Cold?

In consequence of our variety and multiplicity of climates, it is thought there are more than the usual number of colds and cases of grip afflicting the people.

But when we come down to fine points, we find there is a certain amount of mystery about contracting a cold. At one time, with the greatest amount of exposure, no cold results, and at another, with all care, the sneezes and grip duly arrive. It is the popular notion that if one be amply provided with warm clothing, wraps, a Mackintosh, rubbers and an umbrella little risk is run of taking cold, yet it is a matter of frequent experience that in spite of all reasonable precautions a catarrhal affection may be developed or pneumonia set in. The fact that weariness, depression of spirits, fright, anxiety or something which has affected the nervous system unfavorably has preceded the attack is frequently overlooked.

When free from every form of nervous debility a person may expose himself to draughts, dampness and other usual causes of colds and escape entirely, while at another time, when weary or depressed from any cause, he may become the victim of a fatal attack of pneumonia from a much slighter exposure.

The nervous origin of colds seems to be recognized by all physicians who have made a special study of acute diseases of the lungs and throat. It is explained that the temperature of the body is maintained by the nervous system and that the least failure or relaxation of nervous energy causes a change of the bodily heat and impairs the power of the body to resist the approach of disease.

It is a wonderful fact that under any change of outside temperature, even if one go from the Arctic regions to the equator, the heat of the body remains at about 98.1-5 degrees. But for its regulation by the nervous system the heat of the body would not remain constant, as every muscular exertion would raise the temperature.

Weariness, anxiety, depression and the like lower the amount of nervous energy and render the body susceptible to colds from the least exposure by disturbing the process of regulating the temperature. While warm clothing and all the common means of protecting the body are important, it is even more important to avoid needless exposure if the nervous system be not in its best condition.

If this be correct—the relation of the nervous system to the tendency to take colds—then we have an inducement to join the "Don't Worry" Club. The happy, contented man is seldom a sick man. A cold cannot successfully attack a sunny temper or an ever present, genuine smile—one growing out of actual feeling and not the outcome of habit.

The worrying, fretting, anxious, overworked, avaricious, grasping man never has a good nervous system. He is everlastingly having his sick spells. He takes cold easily and wonders why.—*Lancaster Examiner*.

### Demand More Navy Chaplains.

New York, Jan. 21.—On behalf of some hundred thousand parents and relatives of the Yankee boys in Uncle Sam's sea service a movement to procure an adequate staff of chaplains for the navy was started in this city today. To the new administration and congress this demand from thirty thousand homes all over the country will be presented at Washington by the American Seamen's Friend Society, which has been pressing action to place the American navy on an equal footing with that of every other nation in this respect for several years. Scores of other national religious, civic and philanthropic organizations can be counted upon to join them in vigorous efforts to this end, officers of the society declared today.

With Senator Knox, who introduced a bill for more navy chaplains last year, at the head of the Taft cabinet and a new secretary of the navy just installed, the leaders in this movement believe that

more than the usual attention will be paid in the new year to this matter of providing American tars with religious service in life as well as at death. No reorganization in the navy is today in more pressing need of attention, they declare; for the records show that not one single chaplain has been added to the naval service in the last sixty-seven years, while the number of enlisted men has grown by the hundred each year. Only twenty-four chaplains are at present allotted to the thirty-three thousand tars of our navy, ninety-four per cent. of whom are taken from American homes in every section of the land, it has been shown.

Backed by the home folks and neighbors of all the American tars, who must now often lack decent christian burial, as well as the ordinary chance for religious service, the American Seamen's Friend Society will appear at Washington in the near future to urge immediate remedy of these conditions. It will be pointed out to the authorities that, while Great Britain and almost all the foreign powers provide one chaplain to every ship at sea, only two such officers are allotted to the entire American fleet now cruising about the world. That the United States Navy is sadly inferior to the sea services of every other nation in this particular will be shown by many striking facts and figures. "The call from American homes throughout the country for the chance of religious service for their boys has never been heeded at Washington," said G. McPherson Hunter, secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society at its headquarters, 76 Wall Street, today. "Though President Roosevelt, who is one of our vice-presidents, interested himself in the matter, all measures to this end have been quietly neglected and killed for the last fifty years or more. This year, however, we feel that congress and the new administration authorities can no longer fail to heed such a widespread demand from the people of the nation. We have pushed this cause steadily since 1840 and we do not intend to stop till our navy is placed on a par in this respect with those of the other nations."

### Anti-saloon League Starts Campaign.

The Anti-Saloon League of Maryland will formally inaugurate its campaign for the election of a legislative favorable to local option on Sunday, January 31st, through what is called a "Concerted Discussion" when every pastor in the state will be requested to explain the bill and urge his members to insist upon the nomination by their respective parties of men who will vote for it elected. The League is furnishing every pastor with printed cards to be signed by voters declaring their intention to this effect. The League has already recently published a legislative platform outlining the conditions upon which the fight will be made, and has also issued a summary of what has been accomplished in the two years of preparation work.

In connection with the Concerted Discussion the League will hold another Lyric meeting, this time for men only, which will be addressed by Hon. Seaborn Wright, who aroused such enthusiasm at last year's meeting. Following the Sunday afternoon local option mass meeting at Baltimore, Mr. Wright will speak Monday night, Feb. 1, at Frederick; Tuesday night, Feb. 2, at Hagerstown; Wednesday night, February 3, at Cumberland; Thursday night Feb. 4, at Annapolis.

### The Quarantine on Cattle.

In common with some others, last week, the RECORD misunderstood the exact situation with reference to the cattle quarantine, consequently still others were misled by our published article which was made up from information contained in the Baltimore *American*, but which, without our notice, seems to have been contradicted later on. We tried to get some positive information before going to press, on Friday, but failed, further than that the N. C. R. agents had not been notified to accept shipments of cattle.

The continuation of the quarantine, in such a strict and sweeping form, is beginning to be more than an annoyance to the public, and many are expressing their opinions very forcibly that the situation is a burlesque on proper official interference, carried out too far. This opinion seems to apply with special point to the prohibition of shipments of hay and straw, from sections miles away from the locality where a very few cases of the cattle disease were found, and that since all cattle have been specially inspected and found free from disease, the territory covered by the quarantine should be more rapidly contracted.

### Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Jan. 18th., 1909.—James C. Myers and Herbert J. Myers, acting executors of Jeremiah Myers, deceased, received order to sell real estate and filed report of sale of real estate on which court granted an order nisi.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah J. Fuhrman, deceased, granted unto John T. Fuhrman, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

The Westminster Deposit & Trust Co., guardian of Emma P. Schaeffer, ward, settled their first and final account.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19th., 1909.—The sale of real-estate of Tobias H. Eckenrode, deceased, finally ratified by the court.

Letters of administration on the estate of John D. Feaser, deceased, granted unto Frank H. Willet, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of George W. Zepp, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Margaret Zepp, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Henry P. Keeny, executor of Henry Y. Keeny, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts, and received order to sell personal property.

Let us have the items for your Sale Bills.



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NON-PARTISAN.

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

P. B. ENGLAK, Editor and Manager.

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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, 4th and 5th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23rd., 1909.

PENNSYLVANIA isn't satisfied. It wants its legislature to adopt a simpler form of ballot, which illustrates the truth that people frequently don't know when they're well off. Wish we had their'n and they had our'n, then they'd have a right to kick!

SENATOR TILLMAN's case would look better did he not protest so much against others, and boast so much of his "honesty, truthfulness and integrity." His denunciation of the President, cabinet officers, and everybody connected with the evidence in his proposed land deals, practically leaves nobody honest but himself—a rather lonesome position.

THE OPINION is growing that our Governor is doing a little too much long distance talking. There are some rivers, the plans for crossing which are better made after intervening obstacles are overcome, and this is pointedly true of a proposed \$6,000,000 loan for roads, following the one for \$5,000,000. The people will want to see what becomes of the first, before agreeing to a second, big loan.

AS LONG AS elections are fair, and voting qualifications are fairly and equally applied, there can be no just complaint of "one-party" states. Majority rule, honestly expressed, may at times have its drawbacks; but, it is the American way, more frequently right than wrong, and always at the option of the people to vary according to their likes. There is little difference between our two great parties, in essential principles, and little difference in the sort of politics they play, except as conditions may direct.

IT IS POINTED out that not fewer than eighteen former bankers and bank employes who once held responsible positions are now confined in the Western Penitentiary under sentence for breaches of the trust imposed on them. The significance of this condition should not escape notice. It plainly indicates that the courts of this Commonwealth can be depended upon to deal out justice to a class of offenders whose misdeeds are peculiarly dangerous to the public welfare. It should also prove a warning to all bank officials who may be tempted to let the money of other people stick to their fingers.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

### The Amendment Dishonest.

Unless conditions materially change, the proposed disfranchising amendment will not command a much stronger following than its predecessor, from among the independent and not hopelessly partisan voters of the state. The great majority of our citizens are honest, both in business and politics, and will not stand for a scheme so distinctly partisan as this amendment. Party victory, fortunately, is not more highly esteemed by them than it should be, especially when victory comes without honor, or with a distinct taint of unfairness.

As has been conclusively shown, time and time again, Maryland is not even slightly in danger of negro domination, or of corrupt rule through the aid of that vote. The whole aim and object of the amendment; therefore, is to eliminate from the Republican party of the State, a sufficient number of voters to place that party entirely in the background as a political factor compelling consideration; in other words, to make a Democratic nomination equivalent to the election of a Democratic candidate, and this is a condition unfavorable to good and honest administration of public affairs, irrespective of which party may hold such an advantage.

Maryland is ready for an educational test, as defining the right to vote; it is ready for any change which will place the electorate of the state on a high level, free from the influence of the illiterate, incompetent, or irresponsible; it is ready to say that the privilege of voting in Maryland shall carry with it as much honor as in any other state of the Union. But, there must be no figuring on partisan results; there must be no discrimination between objectionable classes, on account of race or color; there must be no favoritism, but a "square deal" all along the line.

What the political result of such changes in our laws might be, has

nothing to do with an honest, high-toned, effort toward the elevation of the right of suffrage. Intelligence and general fitness must be fully recognized, no matter who possesses it. Hereditarily has nothing to do with it. No rights possessed by a "grand-father," or by an ancestry prior to a long past date, can rightfully confer an honor on our present citizens. No law, granting the voting privilege to one class of illiterates, or racial descent, and withholding it from another, is honest, and no law, nor appeal to partisan fealty, can make it so.

It is unquestionably true that a large percentage of the negro vote is illiterate, and non-tax-paying, but the same is true of a large percentage of our foreign vote, and of a small percent of our native white vote. Let all characteristics of the voter, held to be dangerous to the state, be clearly defined and universally applied, and the whole state will support such a movement—providing always that the door to graduation to full and honorable citizenship be left open to all.

Mere racial disfranchisement, on account of charged racial inferiority, is both unchristian and unfair, and the honest voters of the State will not stand for it. It is the individual, and not the race, that makes up our citizenship, and it is the individual that must be proven worthy or unworthy of the voting privilege. The disfranchising amendment strikes at one race, almost exclusively, and does not pretend to be an impartial sifting of individuals, therefore, it cannot receive the support of those who hold to principle above party.

### The "Big Hat" Nuisance.

Whoever fixes the fashion for ladies hats has many sins to answer for, and an extra heavy one for the mountainous proportions of the present creation, made of—the Lord knows what. Really, if fashion-designers do not soon exhibit more sense, the lawmakers of the states will be compelled, in self-protection, to pass and enforce new "prohibition" measures, directed exclusively toward suppressing the big hat nuisance.

Either this, or our churches and places of entertainment must be so designed that each spectator is in some way guaranteed an unobstructed view of what is going on in front—beyond the big head gear which completely shuts off his view. One need not take his eyes with him to church, nowadays, as he has no use for them except to tire them with views of waving plumes, flying birds, enormous buckles and flaring freaks of shape; a double set of ears would come in handy.

The plan of compelling the ladies to remove their top dressing, when entering a church, or place of amusement, is not wise when we consider the present high cost of building, and the danger of damage to, and replacement of, milliner's creations, the burden of which would fall on already too long-suffering man, who, among other things, longs for the "Dunker" bonnet, or some near relative to it.

There is just one consolation; the limit surely has been reached. If not the limit of foolish pride and adherence to "fashion", then the limit of physical ability to carry more sail, without increasing the area of the foot hold. Feminine feet, in little wabbling heeled shoes, can't stand any more strain without disaster to the whole walking department store—it's down to the philosophic question of keeping the centre of gravity within the base.

### Mr. Taft Speaks Frankly to a Southern Audience.

The address of Judge Taft to an Atlanta, Ga., audience, last Friday night, was a frank and manly statement of his views, political and otherwise, and they were received with vast satisfaction if not with full agreement. Judging by the present outlook, Judge Taft will be fully as popular in the southland as has been President Roosevelt, if not more so, a fact which will go a long way toward further crasing the line which yet divides North and South on many questions of public policy. He said in part:

"I am proud to have been the first Republican candidate for the Presidency who, in the course of his campaign, visited States south of Mason and Dixon's line, for, however little its effect upon the Electoral College, it is an indication of progress of political independence and political tolerance. Today the expression of any political view in the South is possible without involving social ostracism or any of the penalties with which it might have been visited in earlier years.

"A few years have made a great difference in the attitude which the controlling people of the South occupy toward the North and the Government. William McKinley made manifest to the people of the South his earnest desire to bring them off into the Union, and to make them more completely a part of the country. With the tact and the real sweetness and loveliness of his character he was able to instill in the Southern people a conviction of his desire to win them and their confidence, and so banish from their minds that hostile and suspicious attitude which previous events had seemed to make permanent in the Southern States. The succession of Mr. Roosevelt did not diminish, but only increased the force of the movement toward a spirit of friendliness between the North and the South.

"The course of Theodore Roosevelt in becoming the exponent of the moral awakening among the people and in formulating their demand that the abuses which crept in with our numerous material developments should be stamped out and the business of corporations, railway and industrial, should

be carried on within the law and on a higher moral plane found as hearty support in the South as it did in the North. The result of all this is to promote independence of thought and independence of political action in the South."

Referring to the charges of Senator Tillman and other Democratic members of Congress that he has sought to weave political spells in this section, Judge Taft said:

"I am a Republican, but I concede fully the great advantage to the country in having a Democratic party sufficiently powerful sometimes to win the Presidential elections and always to put the Republican party when in control in fear of possible or probable defeat. I have not come down here for political purposes and am not here to preach a political propaganda, nor if I were would I expect a political revolution in any of the States of the South. A political change, if it comes in my judgment, must come by a continuance of the present movement; to wit, the development of independence of political thought and action on the part of a comparatively small minority, which shall slowly attain the proportions of a respectable opposition in each State to the controlling party. The motive for that must be the earnest desire of all patriotic men to make parties non-sectarian and to unite and knit more closely those parts of the country which a bloody war once divided, but which now ought to be and certainly will be in the progress of events one in feeling, sympathy and aspirations.

"I observe that among some prominent members of Congress there is a disposition to charge me with an attempt to win the South over to Republicanism, and a somewhat contemptuous expression of opinion that this is utterly impossible. To them I would say that I am not hopeful of winning the South over as they say, but that the South has succeeded in winning me. I came here for rest and recreation. A walk of four miles around 18 holes of golf is all that I need to keep the Presidential body in good condition, whereas Mr. Roosevelt, in his anxious desire to nerve the army up to what its members should be able to do under stress, must ride 90 miles in 14 or 15 hours.

"If my visit indirectly makes not for a partisan advantage, but for a continuance of the movement in favor of independence of speech and action and political tolerance, its result is one that all citizens of whatever political party must rejoice to have brought about. The relation of the national Administration to a section like this, in the distant past, has been that almost of an alien government, or, at least, of a government like that of a home government to a colony."

He gave assurance to the Southern people that "no interest in the South, whether it share that interest with the North or whether it has a peculiar interest of its own, will be neglected in the conduct of the Government in so far as that conduct shall be under the control of its Chief Executive."

In concluding Mr. Taft said:

"I beg those of my hearers who differ with me politically not to suppose that their cordiality and courteous reception are misunderstood by me. I know that they spring from an earnest and patriotic desire to pay proper respect to the great officer to whom I have been elected and that they grow out of a sincere wish and proper assumption that, having been elected to the Chief Magistracy, I shall become the President, not of a party, but of a whole united people."

### Should Senators Speculate in Western Land?

Entirely aside from Senator Tillman's course in concealing the exact truth about his connection with the land deal which has come up to plague him, the participation of a member in Congress in the distribution of these lands is improper. The Government's whole purpose in disposing of these lands is to get them in the hands of settlers. It certainly does not wish them to be in the hands of Senators, and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts. Now, if a Senator can enter nine quarter sections, what is to prevent him from entering nine times nine if he can ring in relatives enough? If one Senator can do this, why cannot all of them? What a scramble of land grabbing there would be if everybody in Congress should decide to do as the Senator from South Carolina did and take a little flyer in real estate!

It is not necessary to think of the Senator as being dishonest or of using his official position to advance his private interests to appreciate that we cannot permit men in Congress to speculate in things the price of which may be affected by their votes. Questions affecting the value of Western lands are perpetually coming before Congress, and they will come up oftener in the future. Take the matter of irrigation alone. The Government is spending millions of dollars annually in reclaiming land in the West, in building dams and canals. It is conducting operations on the broadest scale. It is a difficult matter at best for a man in public life to rid himself of temptations. He certainly ought not deliberately to put stumbling-blocks in his path. If he feels that he cannot resist the temptation or that he wishes to make money in ways that his position forbids, he ought to get out of public life.—*Balt. News.*

### The Lincoln Centenary.

One hundred years ago the twelfth of this month a great man was born. There is no need to trace his history. You know it. Every child in the public schools has the wonderful story by heart, the story of a man whose circumstances could not bind, whom obstacles could not discourage, whom ridicule could not deter, whose height and breadth and depth of vision so far exceeded those about him that, impervious to all with-

out, guided only by that within, he followed the way we know not of.

Is a question whether we of lesser vision see clearly even now, fifty years after his death, what his life has meant to the nation. We have seen enough to raise him above criticism, above censure, to place him among the heroes to which mankind is pleased to do a tardy justice. And we have, perhaps, come to realize something of the bigness of mind and heart that makes him our greatest American. The lengthening perspective gained by the passage of each year has but added to his prestige, and none can foresee his final rank.

We recognize, by applause and laurels, many forms of so-called greatness. We respect the man who achieves, whether the production be a symphony, a painting, a miraculous cure of disease, or the invention of a new battleship. The teacher who evolves a new cult has always a devoted following; the scientific investigator—the philosopher—these have been accorded their meed of praise. Let all those who attempt be encouraged. This is wise and right, lest any good that can come to mankind be lost.

But, in the last analysis, there is but one true measure of greatness. It is the measure Christ gave us two thousand years ago—and which we in our vanity oft forget. That measure is service.

Tested by this standard the life of Abraham Lincoln stands out supreme above that of his fellows. Utterly forgetful of self, even to the disregard of his personal appearance, his mind, his heart, and his very existence were given freely without reserve to a nation which sorely needed him.—*The February delineator.*

### 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.

### Points of Constitutional Law.

Congress must meet at least once a year.

Congress may admit as many new States as desired.

One State cannot undo the act of another.

Every citizen is guaranteed a speedy trial by jury.

A power vested in Congress cannot be exercised by a State.

One State must respect the laws and decisions of another.

A person committing a felony in one State cannot find refuge in another.

Excessive bail or cruel punishment is forbidden.

Bills for revenue originate only in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may concur or amend.

Foreign treaties are made by the President and ratified by the Senate.

When a bankruptcy law is passed by Congress, it annuls all conflicting State laws.

The Territories each have a delegate to Congress, but no right to vote.

The Vice President has no vote in the Senate except in case of a tie ballot.

Congress cannot lay disabilities on children of a person convicted of a crime.

If the President holds a bill passed by Congress longer than ten days, such bill becomes a law without his signature.

An act of Congress can only become a law after the President's veto, by a two-thirds vote of both Houses.

The House of Representatives has the power to impeach the President and the Senate the sole power of trial for impeachment.

An officer of the United States government cannot accept any title or position, except with the consent of Congress.

Amendments to the Constitution require a two-thirds vote of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the States.

The President of the United States must be thirty-five years of age, and a resident of the United States for fourteen years, and American born.

A Senator must be thirty years of age and a Congressman twenty-five.

### 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 Diapiesin to start the digestive juices working. There will be no dyspepsia or belching of Gas or eruptions 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 Diapiesin 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 Diapiesin 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 Diapiesin. Tell your druggist that you want Pape's Diapiesin, because you want to be thoroughly cured of Indigestion.

## HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

### Our Annual January

### Clearance Sale

We are now through stock taking and have found hundreds of Remnants in every department that must be sold with lots of new goods. We are giving the greatest bargains in the history of our business.

Every dollar's worth of Winter Dry Goods, Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, Blankets, Comforts, Underwear, Outing Flannel, Ladies' and Misses' Coats and Furs, must be closed out in the next Twenty Days.

### Dry Goods.

1000 yds of Good Calico, at 4c.  
2000 yds 4-4 Good Muslin, 5c and up  
1000 yds Good Gingham, at 5c.  
500 yds 10c Flannelette, at 7c.  
500 yds Good Percale, at 7c.  
9-4 Good Sheet, at 20c.

### Dress Goods & Silks.

\$1.00 Dress Goods, at 50c.  
.75 .. .. at 37c.  
.50 .. .. at 25c.  
.25 .. .. at 15c.  
Silks at half price.  
The above goods at half price are remnants.

### Bed Blankets and Horse Blankets.

About 75 pairs of Bed Blankets and Horse Blankets that will be sold at a sacrifice.

25c and 50c Tam-o-shanters, at 15c and 19c.

25c and 50c Misses' Felt Hats, 15c.

### Remnants in Laces and Embroideries.

### Gum Boots.

11 Pairs of Men's \$2.90 Gum Boots, at \$1.75.  
A lot of Ladies' Gum Shoes, at 25c.

Bat Cotton, for Quilting, at 8c, 10c, and 12c.

Remnants in Ribbons, at 5c and 10c a Bunch.

### Mens' and Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

In this Department, at our reduced prices, we can save you big money.

### Ladies' and Misses' COATS.

They must be sold, and you can almost buy them at your own price.

Many Special Items in Every Department at Reduced Prices.

## 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.

### Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

JAMES W. WHITE,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 2nd day of July, 1909; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 2nd day of January, 1909.

JOHN F. WHITE,

EDWIN H. SHARRETT,

Administrators.

### Notice to Creditors.

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

JAMES A. SHILDT,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of July, 1909; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 9th day of January, 1909.

IDA I. SHILDT,

Executrix.

### Littlestown Carriage Works.



### S. D. MEHRING,

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Carriages, Buggies

PHAEONS, TRAPS,

CARTS, CUTTERS, &c.

FINE Dayton, McCall, Jagger

WAGONS.

Repairing Promptly Done!

Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed.

LITTLESTOWN, PA.,

Opposite Depot.

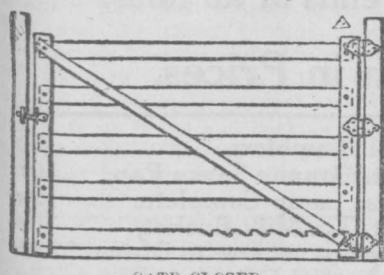


# Farm and Garden

## GATE FOR THE SNOWDRIFT.

Simple Plan For Open Way in and Out

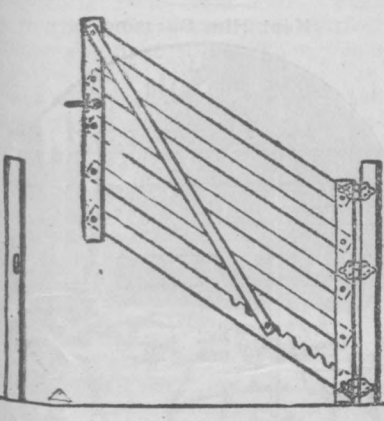
There is no snow cleaning in the country. The farmer breaks his way through the drifts with difficulty. There is more play for the winds in the country than there is in the city, and when the snow accompanies the wind the drifts impede travel and clog the ways about the farm. The gateway must be kept clear because that is the way in as well as the way out. Unless the gate is constructed in a manner that will readily yield to the



GATE CLOSED.

impediments it is about as good as no gate. In the plan suggested herewith is a partial solution of the difficulty which so often confronts the farmer at this season of the year. Two cuts are pictured. They show a gate which can be readily adjusted in case of snowdrifts.

It is easily made from ordinary lumber. A 1 by 6 upright is used for the two lower boards, 1 by 4 for the upper ones. The uprights at the hinge post are double 1 by 4, one piece outside and the other inside the bars. The upright at the latch side may be the same weight of stuff or slightly lighter and fastened in the same way. Instead of nailing the bars to these uprights, bolts are used, one for each bar at each end. The lowest board is notched, as shown, and the double



GATE OPEN.

brace used from the top of the latch post to the bottom of the hinge post. For the braces 1 by 3 stuff is strong enough. These may be held in place at the top by a single bolt. They are joined near the bottom with a bolt which engages with the notches when the gate is raised, as shown in the cut.

### Tuberculosis In Animals.

The international congress on tuberculosis which recently met in Washington, as a whole, dealt especially with human tuberculosis, but considerable attention was directed to tuberculosis in domestic animals and notably to questions dealing with the milk and meat supply and with the inspection of these products. One of the seven sections into which the congress was divided devoted itself especially to these topics, and the general addresses before the congress, as a whole, included a lecture by Professor or Bernard Bang of Copenhagen on "Studies in Tuberculosis in Domestic Animals and What We May Learn Regarding Human Tuberculosis." An extended discussion followed the reaffirmation by Professor Dr. Robert Koch of Berlin of his theory as to the non-identity and non-transmissibility of human and bovine tuberculosis, after which a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending "that preventive measures be continued against bovine tuberculosis and that the possibility of the propagation of this to man be recognized."

The very extensive exhibits from the various countries in America and Europe attracted much attention and presented a vast amount of illustrative material of rare educational value. Phases dealing especially with the prevention and treatment of the disease in its early stages predominated, there being a great variety of models of sanatoria and special appliances.

James J. Hill's Idea of a Farm. There will be much discussion of farming for the next few months from many angles, one among them being the most useful size of farms. We do not wish to be one-sided and shall always state fairly the large farm or combination arguments, but it seems to us that farming in this respect is the exception among businesses. Economy in the cost of supervision is the only reason for the expansion of the unit in any business, and land is more productive under the small farm system. Even if larger farm units are possible they are not desirable. We do not want the European regime of an overlord with tenant farmers. We want the greatest number of independent little farmers, who hardly need even one farm hand. James J. Hill has more sense than nearly all of the professors, and he delivered an opinion two years ago to the effect that the individual farmer must have fewer acres and more horses.

## COLIC IN HORSES.

Causes, Symptoms and the Common Method of Treatment.

It is more or less common on farms having a considerable number of horses to each year have one or more cases among them of flatulent colic. More especially is this true where horses are being fitted for the market, necessitating heavy grain feeding.

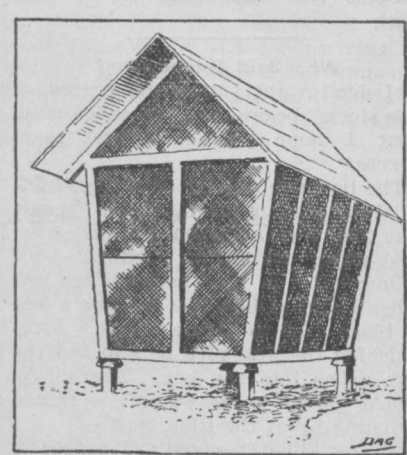
In a work issued by the United States department of agriculture, entitled "Diseases of the Horse," this subject is discussed in detail, in which are given the causes, symptoms and the common methods of treatment. It is pointed out that among the most frequent causes of this form of colic are to be mentioned sudden changes of food, too long fasting, food given while the animal is exhausted, new hay or grain, large quantities of green food, food that has lain in the manger for some time and become sour, indigestible food, irregular teeth, crib biting, and, in fact, anything that produces indigestion may cause flatulent colic.

The symptoms of wind colic are not so suddenly developed, not so severe as those of cramp colic. At first the horse is noticed to be dull, paws slightly and may or may not lie down. The pains from the start are continuous. The belly enlarges, and by striking it in front of the haunches a drum-like sound results. If not soon relieved the above symptoms are aggravated, and in addition there are noticed difficult breathing, bloodshot eyes and red mucous membranes, loud, tumultuous heart beat, profuse perspiration, trembling of the front legs, sighing respiration, staggering from side to side and finally plunging forward dead. The diagnostic symptoms of flatulent colic are the distension of the bowels with gas, detected by the bloated appearance and resonance on percussion.

The treatment for wind colic differs very materially from that of cramp colic. Absorbents are of some service, and charcoal may be given in any quantity. Relaxants are also beneficial in this form of colic. Chloral hydrate not only possesses this quality, but it is also a pain reliever. It is then particularly well adapted to the treatment of wind colic and should be given in one ounce doses in a pint of water. Diluted alcohol or whisky may be given or aromatic spirits of ammonia in one ounce doses at short intervals. A physic should always be given in flatulent colic as early as possible, the best being one ounce doses of Barbados aloes. Injections, per rectum, of turpentine, one to two ounces; linseed oil, eight ounces, may be given frequently to stimulate the peristaltic motion of the bowels and favor the escape of wind. Blankets wrung out of hot water do much to afford relief. They should be renewed every five or ten minutes and covered with a dry woolen blanket. This form of colic is much more fatal than cramp colic and requires prompt and persistent treatment. It is entirely unsafe to predict the result, some apparently mild attacks going on to speedy death, while others that appear at the onset to be very severe yielding rapidly to treatment. Do not cease your efforts until you know the animal is past help.

### Wire Fence Corncrib.

In the drawing is shown a handy, inexpensive corncrib which possesses several advantages not possessed by the ordinary rat corncrib. It is made on 4 by 4 posts with paws at their summits to prevent rats from climbing in. The sills are 4 by 4, scantlings 2 by 4 and two feet apart. The fencing is nailed to these on all sides, and the door frame is similarly covered. The roof is made wide, so as to shed



NOVEL CORNCRIB.

all possible water. The height, length and width may suit the farmer's convenience. A convenient width is about five feet at the floor, widening to seven feet at the eaves. Owing to the very open nature of this crib, corn dries more quickly than in a slat crib, and as there is less chance for water to lodge in the cracks the crib will be more durable than if built entirely of wood.

### Training Girls For Farm Work.

The Arseley House Colonial Training school at Hitchens, England, is devoting itself to the training of girls for life in the English colonies, more especially for farming life. Throughout the wheatfields of Canada there is a continual demand for women to help on the farms, but the ordinary servant is far from answering the requirements. The girls at Arseley House are taught plain cooking and breadmaking (which is not expected of an English cook, who gets her bread from the bakeshop), riding, driving, stable management and simple carpentering. These unusual elements of education are to make the girls resourceful and capable members of a community far from any center of civilization.

## BUTCHERING ON THE FARM

In killing hogs, as with everything else, the work may be made much easier by simply studying the best methods to pursue and by providing suitable tools with which to work.

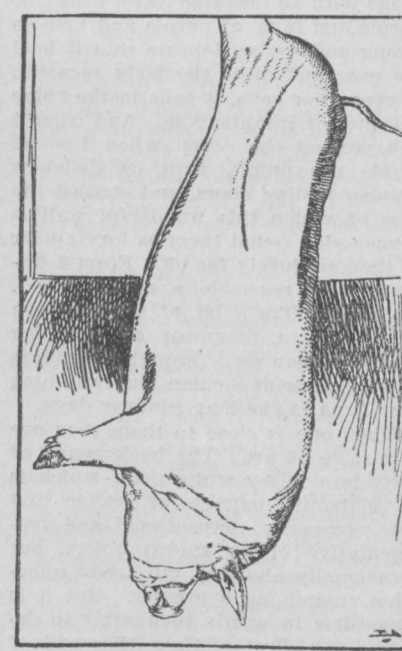
One convenience that is especially essential with the present day butchering and scarcity of fuel and which has taken the place of the inconvenient backlog and open fire which smoked the workmen's eyes almost out is the arch and scalding pans for large jobs of butchering or sheet iron fire pots for ordinary work. These latter arrangements are very popular, and not only do they come in good service at butchering time, but as well in case of boiling off a batch of apple butter or homemade soap they do not endanger the women folks by the sweeping flames of fire often occasioned by high winds.

When the size of the kettle to be used is determined, usually of quite large size for general purposes, a jacket made from heavy sheet iron or light boiler iron is formed about the base of the kettle at least eighteen inches from the ground and making a sufficient fireplace beneath it for building a good fire. With a door cut into the front of this jacket and a place in the rear near the top fixed for a stove-pipe joint one of the handiest conveniences about the farm is made.

This cooker can be set upon the ground in any sheltered location, or if the day becomes stormy before the task is completed it may be removed to an outdoor building or shed, where the lard may be rendered out without any smoke or danger from fire sparks, as a few joints of pipe can be added to the flue and run out through the roof or side of the shed and the work proceed as though no ill weather conditions existed.

Only healthy hogs which have been properly fattened should be selected for butchering, as it is impossible to secure good meat from poor, sickly stock. The inside of every hog killed should be carefully examined for tuberculosis, especially hogs which have been fed on skimmilk or whey from a creamery, and the carcass discarded if the disease is found in an advanced stage. The most profitable time for killing hogs is when they are from nine to twelve months old, and the best pork is made from hogs of this age, provided they are well bred. Pork of good quality cannot be made from scrub pigs.

The most important thing about butchering is to get a good scald, so that the hair can be easily and quickly removed by the scrapers. It is better to have the water too cold than too hot, for a "cold scald" can be remedied by an application of hotter water, but a scald with the water too hot "sets" the hair, so that the skin, being cooked, will scrape off with the hair, making it necessary to shave off the hair with a sharp knife, doing a



READY FOR CUTTING.

poor job and requiring much time. Some butchers think they can tell the proper temperature of the water by putting their hands in it, which is rather doubtful. The exact temperature can be secured every time by the use of a thermometer. For large, 300 pound hogs 170 degrees is about right. For small hogs and pigs the water should not be above 150 or 160 degrees, and then they should not be kept in the bath too long.

### Points For the Horseman.

Teach the horse more than common sense methods. Teach him to stop at the word and stay stopped until told to go on. He should be taught to back at the word. Too much dependence is placed on the lines. When a horse has once learned these things he does not forget them as a man does. A horse should also be taught to walk a good gait. The fast walker is the horse that gets along with the work. Where horses are taught more things necessary there will not be so much occasion to complain at them for not doing what is required of them. The horse is tractable and will do what is desired of him if he knows what is wanted. A horse is a poor guesser. Much of the language of the driver is unintelligible to him, and especially the profane talk.

### Blanket For Horse's Comfort.

The horse blanket should always be ready to use after a hard drive, for a horse will chill very quickly if left standing in a cold wind. Forgetting to take the blanket along has caused many a horse to develop lung trouble that no veterinarian has been able to cure.

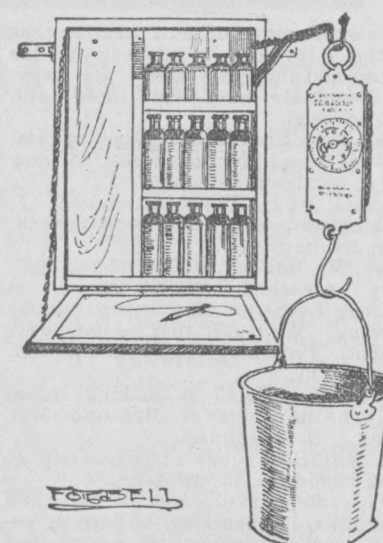
## TESTING THE COWS.

Apparatus Necessary For Telling Just What Each Animal Is Worth.

Many farmers say they would be glad to test their cows if they knew how to go about the work. Hoard's Dairyman tells how it is done as follows:

The things necessary for testing each cow in the herd are a Babcock test with complete outfit, a spring scale for weighing the milk, a small dipper or milk thief for taking the samples, corrosive sublimate tablets for preserving them and milk sheets. Each cow should be given a name or number, which is placed at the top of the milk sheet, so that the weights of milk can be put directly under her name or number.

A considerable amount of time can be saved by arranging scale, sample bottles and milk sheet in such a way that the weighing, recording the weight and sampling the milk can be done with as few steps and motions as possible. After the most desirable place in the barn has been chosen for weighing and sampling, the scales can



OUTFIT FOR TESTING COWS.

be suspended from the ceiling so as to hang near the milk sheet, which can be tacked to a board and hung on the wall or fixed on an inclined shelf projecting from the wall.

After the milk from each cow is weighed a sample should be taken and placed in the jar bearing the cow's name or number. The sample bottles can be arranged on either side of the milk sheet or, if convenient, above it. If there are two or more milkers the sample bottles can be arranged in the same order in which the cows are milked. This method saves time in finding the right sample bottle.

### Removing Horns With Caustic.

To remove a calf's horn buds to destroy the horns obtain a stick of caustic potash from the druggist. Wrap all but half an inch in paper so it will not burn the fingers. Dip the end in water and rub it on the head where the horn button is just showing, and do not allow it to spread beyond the button. If it does spread on the skin use some vinegar to neutralize the caustic. There will be no after effects from the use of the caustic.

### Cows About to Calve.

Cows should be removed from the stable in which the herd is kept at least fifteen days before due to calve and should not be returned until at least three days after calving. Care at this time may save losses.

### Rations For the Cow.

Rations should be supplied regularly, for the dairy cow is sensitive to such change, and her milk flow is affected.

## THE HORSEMAN.

A clean wooden box makes an ideal salt box, but don't salt the feed. Put the salt in the trough occasionally.

### Watering the Horse.

A successful horse raiser says he counts the number of swallows his horses take while drinking a pailful. When he is on the road and comes to a trough he gets out and counts while his horses drink, so that they will not take too much at once. He waters often and so keeps his horses free from bowel trouble caused by overdrinking.

### Wide Stalls Best.

A horse needs a wider and more exclusive stall than does a cow. It should be wide enough so that the horse can lie comfortably and stretch out its legs, but not so wide that he can roll in it.

### Exercise in the Winter.

The horse that is to be kept in the barn much of the time in winter should be guarded against becoming soft. Some farmers try to save money by feeding their idle horses on hay during the period of slack work. The result is that they begin work in the spring with soft muscles and little energy. Some grain should be given during all the winter, enough to keep the muscles in good form. Exercise is absolutely necessary to keep a horse in good trim.

### Discouraging Wind Sucking.

Wind sucking is associated with "cribbing" and is a habit learned by imitation or induced usually by irritation of the teeth. A tendency to the habit is supposed by some to be transmitted by the affected sire or dam. This is questionable. There is no cure so far as medicine is concerned, but the habit may be discouraged by keeping the animal in a box stall from which everything has been removed upon which the teeth or chin could be fixed or rested to perform the act. Ill tasting liquid or salve (aloes) may be smeared upon things used by the horse in wind sucking or cribbing.

## ABOUT THE HONEYBEE.

Curiosities of the Life and Work of the Busy Insects.

How doth the little busy bee swarm into a new colony? Swarming usually is due to the hive becoming too small for the population. A new queen is selected and goes forth to found a new hive with the surplus inhabitants. Before the exodus special searchers are sent out to hunt everywhere in the neighborhood for some old chimney, some crack between blinds or a hollow trunk where the new hive may be formed. In case no suitable spot is found the bees swarm on the branch of a tree and move from branch to branch, the number growing smaller and smaller to the vanishing point. Each emigrant is provided with a good store of honey from the larder of the old home.

If one swarming has not sufficiently relieved the hive a second one may take place. If another is to be formed the young queens that are still in their cells are not killed. The young newly born mother utters a peculiar chant, "Tih, tih, tih." The queens still shut up in their cells reply, "Konah, konah, konah." If these sounds are heard a fresh swarm is about to quit the crowded hive.

Bees are distinctly associative, according to Professor Gaston Bonnier. The isolated bee is without individuality. Only the colony as a whole possesses individuality. The hives themselves differ from one another.

In a bad season it may happen that all the bees of an apiary are, with one exception, inactive. At this one hive you will see the workers flying in and out. They have discovered, perhaps two or three miles away, a field of blooming colza which the searchers of the other hives have overlooked.

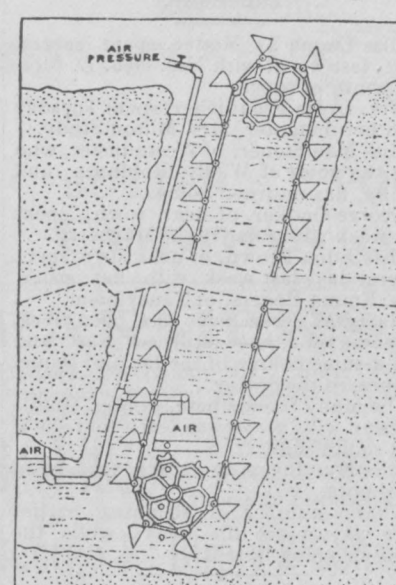
During the height of the season some bees are said to mistake another hive for their own, and all are well received by the hive into which they have strayed. The queen of a colony may be changed several times with apparently no difference in the creating, working and planning of the workers. —Chicago News.

## BUCKET PUMP SYSTEM.

New Method of Compressing Air For Mining Work.

This new method of compressing air, known as the bucket pump system, is creating much interest among mine operators. The principle of the system is found in the working of an ordinary bucket pump. These pumps consist of two cogwheels over which an endless chain is drawn holding buckets at intervals. If the bucket pump is sunk all completely under water each bucket carries a quantity of air, depending upon its size, down with it to the lower cogwheel and in turning ejects this air, which is caught and impounded as it rises toward the surface. At this lower point the air is under pressure, dependent simply upon the depth below the surface of the water to which it is carried.

The illustration gives a clear idea of the mechanism. The hood, which is placed just above the lower cogwheel



HOW THE COMPRESSOR WORKS.

to catch the air bubbles as they rise in the comparatively still water at that point, is simple in design and construction. The only necessity for the installation of this system in a mine is a shaft, either vertical or inclined at any angle, of sufficient depth and capable of being flooded. If the shaft possesses an upward bend or room at its bottom the latter can be used as a large air receiver and an unknown quantity of air stored until needed for use in case of breakdown or excessive requirements. At the top the water is, of course, carried to the highest point on the cogwheel, where it is discharged when the buckets are reversed and fill with air. The water must be raised to this height and represents one of the losses of the mechanism. The cost of such a system is small.—Popular Mechanics.

### Harder Metal Wanted.

Professor Henry Louis, addressing the Institution of Civil Engineers in London recently, said that one of the greatest needs at the present moment in the industry of mining is a metal that shall be strong, tough and very considerably harder than quartz. The production of such a material, he believed, would conduce more to the technical advancement of several branches of mining than almost any other discovery that could be named. The metal is needed as a substitute for diamonds in drills. The only kind of diamonds suitable for this purpose are dark, opaque stones showing no cleavage and known in the trade as "carbons." They are very scarce and proportionately dear. The chilled iron shot used of late years will not answer for the harder rocks.

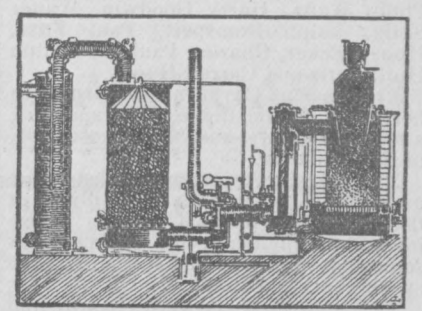
## THE GAS PRODUCER.

Another Rival of Steam in the Development of Power.

L. P. Tolman, writing in the American Exporter, says that producer gas power is a pronounced success in the United States, as shown by the large number of installations already in operation. Besides the economy of this system, it has, we are told, numerous other advantages, which the writer sums up as follows:

"Simplicity.—The producer, in which fuel gas is generated from coal, is almost as simple as an ordinary furnace for heating purposes. The gas engine is entirely automatic in operation and needs little more than the ordinary cleaning and care as to lubrication.

"Absolute Safety.—There is no danger from explosion or from fire. It is absolutely safe, even in the hands of men with little mechanical training, and the many plants which are in continuous operation, some of them twenty and even twenty-four hours a day, indicate that they are thoroughly reliable and will stand hard everyday usage. The complete gas engine and



SECTIONAL VIEW OF GAS PRODUCER.

suction producer plant is almost entirely automatic in operation, very little attention being required. Ordinarily the operator only needs to spend ten to fifteen minutes about every two hours to dump a few buckets of coal into the producer and give general attention to the plant. He can spend part of his time in other useful work, and an extra man as fireman is not required, even with plants from 400 to 500 horsepower."

In addition there are no smokestacks and no smokeless coal to be handled and stored and fewer ashes to dispose of. The producer will hold fire for several days, and gas can be generated after fifteen or twenty minutes' blowing to revive the fire. The engine may be started on compressed air, and after getting up to speed it is then operated on producer gas. The operation of a modern producer of the suction type, using anthracite coal, is described as follows: Coal admitted at the top of the producer, as shown at the right of the picture, is partly consumed therein, and in this process of incomplete combustion gas is generated, as it is in a newly made coal fire. The subsequent processes are thus described:

"The hot gas passes through a vaporizer in which a small amount of steam is formed, which, with a limited amount of air, passes under the grate of the producer.

"From the vaporizer the hot gas flows through the scrubber, which is merely a cylindrical shaped tank filled with coke, over which a spray of water is constantly sprinkled. The large contact surface of the coke effectually cleanses the gas of dust and impurities carried over from the producer and also serves to cool the gas, which is essential in order to prepare it for use in the engine.

"With certain fuels, especially when much tar is encountered, it is also necessary to add a sawdust purifier in order to abstract the last traces of tar from the gas.

"In the care of the producer the principal attention needed is to poke the fire every few hours, according to quality of the coal, in order to break up and remove clinkers, which would otherwise interfere with the making of sufficient gas. Poke holes are provided so that every part of the fire can be reached conveniently."

### Upper Air Temperature.

Balloonists and mountain climbers have long known that the temperature of the air falls as the altitude increases, says Scientific American. It has recently been discovered that this decrease in temperature has its limits. "Sounding" balloons, freighted with automatic recording instruments, have been sent to heights far exceeding those which any balloonist can hope to reach. The records obtained show that at a height of about eight miles the thermometer ceases to fall and may even rise. The distinguished French meteorologist Tisserand de Bort claims also to have discovered that at a certain level the air above the poles is warmer than that above the equator, an anomaly which must be more fully demonstrated than is now possible before it can be accepted.

### Sun's Rays Extract Minerals.

An inventor of Johannesburg, South Africa, has just come forward with a new process for extracting minerals from their ores. He has shown how to do this with the aid of the sun. The inventor uses a metal cylinder slung from a sort of gallows. The smaller end is a carbon crucible incased in graphite, and the larger end of the cylinder is turned to the sun, the rays of which are focused into the crucible, which very soon becomes white hot. Pieces of metal placed in the crucible are rapidly melted, the temperature being 2550 degrees.

### Paint For Wagon Covers.

Waterproof paint for wagon covers may be made by dissolving 50 parts of gelatin in 75 parts of glycerin and 150 parts of water and adding five-tenths part of salicylic acid dissolved in alcohol. The mass must be heated before use and fifteen parts of chromate of potassium added to it.



SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Latest Items of Local News Fur-  
nished by Our Regular  
Staff of Writers.

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

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

Clear Ridge.

Pipe Creek school, winter term, ended Friday, January 15, 1909, with an enrollment of 56 pupils; average daily attendance was 46, twenty of whom made perfect attendance, as follows: Rosella Fritz, Nora Ecker, Ethel, Viola and Isabelle Palmer, Blanche Crouse, Avis Ecker, Susan Fritz, Masters Roy and Philip Waltz, Harry Goodwin, Walter Stitt, Ralph Romsper, Paul Fritz, Robert Ecker, Charles, Paul and Ralph Hull, Earle and Carroll Hawn.

Mrs. Rachael Taylor has returned to her home on the Ridge, after spending a month with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Otto, in New Windsor.

Miss Martha Piontz, was called home on the 13th., on account of the illness of her sister, Miss Rachael, who is suffering with laryngitis; at this writing she is somewhat improved but still unable to speak above a whisper.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beard and daughter, Miss Mahe, visited D. J. Roop and daughter, Miss Annie, near Uniontown, on Wednesday.

Rev. Geo. Englar and wife, of Pittsburg, Pa., are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Julia Englar, on the Ridge. The C. & P. Telephone Co., is having the polls and line repaired, along the Ridge road.

The snow and hail which fell Saturday and Sunday has made fine sleighing and many are making good use of the same.

Your correspondent is indebted to Mr. John Hamburg, of near Uniontown, for the following short history of our little village which he clipped from an old paper called *Maryland Journal*, Towns- town, Md., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1879.

We give it as it was given in that paper, perhaps it may interest some who are readers of the RECORD. No doubt there has been many changes since this was printed, in this vicinity, yet it does not make this high point less attractive to tourists who wish to locate the many towns mentioned.

"Clear Ridge is situated on the road leading from Uniontown, to New Windsor and McKinsty's Mills. It is noted for its elevated situation and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding country. To the west looms up before your gaze the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains, in all their grandeur, stretching with one continued chain as far as the eye can see northward and southward.

From this ridge you can see the towns of Emmitsburg, Taneytown, Uniontown, Union Bridge, New Windsor, Middle- town, Copperville, Jewsbury, Elizabeth- town, Frizzellburg, Western Maryland College, the residence of John L. Reif- snider Esq., Calvert College, and last but not least, the Colleges of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's and Round Top Moun- tains, where the memorable battle of Gettysburg was fought.

Here too, the noble red man has had his day, for what now is the town of Clear Ridge was once the path of the red man when he made his trip from Virginia to Pennsylvania. As far as the writer's information goes, the first settler in this part of Maryland was a Mr. Stoner, who left Pennsylvania and fol- lowed this Indian path until he got to what is now called Sam's Creek, where he built his cabin near what is now Englar's Mill, where the Lynn murder was committed."

Mayberry.

Miss Abriella Whitmore, of Taneytown, returned to her home last week, after spending a few days with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Boring.

Miss Susie Marsh, of Westminster, spent from Saturday until Tuesday with her cousin, Miss Lucy Kempher.

Motter Clingan and family, entertained on Wednesday evening, quite a lot of sleighers from Taneytown.

Miss Ethel McGee, of near Union Bridge, is spending some time with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Slonaker.

Mrs. Wm. H. Babylon is still on the sick list.

The protracted meeting at this place is still in progress.

Mrs. Ellen Walkman, of near here, who has been in ill health for a period of 16 weeks, passed away on Saturday morning. Funeral services took place on Monday, interment in Brick church cemetery, beyond Wakefield. Rev. J. G. Hill officiated.

Uniontown.

William Segafosse, who was paralyzed on January 15th., is greatly improved at this writing.

Mrs. Amanda Slonaker, widow of the late Andrew Slonaker, who was reported paralyzed in last issue, is getting weaker.

Mrs. A. Felix and Miss Frances Lincoln, of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Charles Slonaker, of Baltimore, are visiting the family of Samuel Harbaugh.

Miss Emma Smith and Miss Margaret Repp, of Hagerstown, and Mrs. Bellison, Mrs. Repp and Mrs. Devilbiss, of Beaver Dam, visited Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Repp, on Tuesday.

Copperville.

The people are enjoying the sleighing to its utmost extent.

Hon. J. A. Goulden made a flying visit here from Washington, D. C. Your correspondent had the pleasure of spend- ing the evening with him, at L. J. Hem- ler's.

David Hemler and sister, Mamie, have been visiting their brother, Pins and family, of Washington, D. C.

The people of our neighborhood were quite enlivened by the cheering of Hob- son Grove school, on Tuesday afternoon, which visited the schools of the neigh- borhood. It made the aged reflect back to their school boy days.

Harney.

We have just heard of the death of Mr. Geo. Hoffman, of Mr. Joy Township. Mr. Hoffman is a man well up in years and possessed of considerable wealth, and several adjoining farms which lay about 3 1/2 miles from this place; these, with all his wealth, were informed has been willed to the Reformed church, of which he was an active member, provid- ing that an Orphans' Home be establish- ed thereon. This proposition, we are told, was made several years ago, but it was only accepted by the church a few weeks before his death, and it is now positively understood that the church will establish the home, according to the agreement in the will. He leaves a widow who is to be cared for by the home during her life.

On Wednesday evening, Mason & Dixon Lodge, I. O. O. F., held their annual oyster supper, at this place. Nearly the full membership was present, besides a number of visitors from different places. The supper was given for the benefits of members and their wives, and 25c was charged for all outsiders, of which there was a goodly number.

Revival services are being held at the U. B. church, of this place. The meet- ings have been well attended.

Most of our people have been filling their ice houses, this week. The ice was about seven inches and of a fairly good quality.

Miss Delta Shriver, who has been visit- ing friends in Baltimore for several weeks, is home again and expresses her- self as having had a good time.

Millard Hess has opened up a cabinet- maker shop in this place, and at present is filled up with repair work. A shop of this kind was badly needed in this place.

Mrs. Samuel Ott has been on the sick list for the last week. We are told that she is suffering from dropsy.

Daniel Good has gone to Gettysburg to spend the winter, with his daughter, Mrs. John Myers.

Sykesville.

Circumstances alter cases. The skating rink and the icy hillside seem to be con- testing for the greatest number of pleas- ure seekers, and the hillside wins.

Some persons who are very quiet and reserved in their manner, ordinarily, have been known to make some "striking gestures" within the past week.

Mrs. Jas. Hughes, who is undergoing treatment at a Baltimore hospital, is reported slightly improved.

Mrs. J. H. Welling, of Howard Co., near here, is suffering with a broken bone in the arm, as the result of a fall on the ice.

James Jones, of Sykesville, while en- gaged in moving some boards about his place, fell on the ice, breaking two ribs.

An Epworth League Chapter has been organized here, with Harry M. Phelps as President, and Mrs. E. M. McElor, Vice President. Devotional services will be held each Sunday, at 7.30 p. m.

Wm. Chipley was in Westminster, on Tuesday.

Rev. Geo. R. Sanner is conducting in- teresting and helpful Wednesday night services, at St. Paul's church.

Our boys are organizing a brass band. We hope that their purpose is to pro- duce the kind of music that has been a blessing to the world. May they be wise in their discernment of good and evil.

W. H. Grant, of Howard Co., has rented an office in the Arcade building and will engage in the practice of law.

My dear reader, if you should ask me "who is the most unhappy person in your town?" My answer would be, "the man with the most sense, who drinks the most booze."

Littlestown.

Miss Emma L. Motter spent several days last week, with Mrs. Geo. E. Mot- ter, south of town.

Mrs. Lydia Fronfelter, spent Tuesday with her daughter, Mrs. Milton Stuy.

Miss Mae Stoner, of Westminster, who was the guest of W. R. Robinson and family, has returned home.

George Gouker, of near town, spent last week with relatives at Mayberry.

Miss Edna Brown, of near town, spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. Emma Rogers, of Taneytown.

Harry A. Feeser, who has been West for some time, has returned East and will assume charge of the farm of Daniel Crouse, in the Spring.

The many friends here, of Mrs. Goldie Chesley will be sorry to learn that she is at a sanitarium.

Miss Mae Livers is visiting friends in Baltimore.

A large number of sleighing parties have taken place this week, while the good sleighing lasted.

Detour.

Herbert Angell, who has been con- fined to the house for about six weeks with typhoid fever, is again able to be out.

Miss Pauline Eppley, of Union Bridge, spent Wednesday evening with Miss Coral Diller.

Edward H. Koons, a former resident of our town, but now of Hagerstown, was taken to the Union Protestant In- firmity, Baltimore, where he underwent an operation, on Monday, for appendi- citis. At present writing he is doing nicely. We all wish Mr. Koons a speedy recovery.

Ice cutters are busy just now; about 23 hands were at work, on Wednesday.

W. H. Welty, Sr., spent a few days last week with relatives at New Midway.

Miss Coral Diller, and Messrs. P. D. Koons and Harry B. Fogle, spent Sun- day at Peter Baumgardner's, near Keys- ville.

Mrs. M. A. Koons, of Taneytown, visited her sister, Mrs. F. J. Shorb, one day this week.

Rev. Tobias Fikes and family, spent Wednesday at E. D. Diller's.

Mrs. P. D. Koons and son spent Tues- day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Birely, at Ladiesburg.

Colds are prevalent in our town at present.

Rocky Ridge.

Joshua Wood, of Hagerstown, Md., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wood, of this place.

Mrs. Laura Nussbaum and son, Russell, of Union Bridge, spent several days at her home here.

Mrs. C. McCarty, of this place, is visit- ing in Philadelphia.

Mrs. James Wantz and daughter, Minnie, were the guests of Mrs. Charles Wantz, of near Motter's, on Monday.

Miss Edna Wantz spent from Friday till Monday with her cousin, Miss Carrie Summers, of Frederick.

Frizzellburg.

As the result of some real winter weather recently, our people were busy filling their ice houses this week with 4 to 6 inch ice. The same houses were filled last year in February. Sleighing still continues but is getting thin at places.

The annual protracted meeting is in progress at the Church of God here. Announcement for its continuance will be made on Sunday night. No meeting on Saturday night.

Owing to the above meeting the church of the Brethren will have no services here Sunday night.

Arthur Stevenson who has been ill with symptoms of pneumonia is on the mend, but still confined to the house.

Enoch Frizzell and wife, of Emmits- burg, spent Wednesday at Leonard Zile's.

Robert Fleagle is on the sick list with an attack of lumbago.

A. K. Myers who was about recover- ing from a bilious attack has been taken with another, and is kept about the house.

Mrs. Washington Myers, of near here, accidentally fell on the ice recently and injured her back so that she is unable to get about.

Southern Carroll.

The exhilaration of zero weather has set the folks going in this section. Ice harvest and sleighing parties are keep- ing everybody busy—but those who have no sleigh.

Mrs. Mary Brandenburg-Buckingham, who has been ill for six weeks, is now able to be about the house.

Messrs. W. H. Reynolds and F. T. Buckingham, who have been quite ill, are much improved.

Rev. Mr. Sunday, of Gettysburg Sem- inary, preached an able sermon at Messiah Lutheran church, on Sunday morning. We regret that so few were present. Preaching again on Jan. 31st., at 7.30 p. m.

Little Miss Helen is making things lively in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Brandenburg.

H. B. Pickett made a business trip to Long Island, N. Y., last week.

John Shoemaker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Millard Shoemaker, of Berrett, en- tered the Westminster High School, as a student, on Monday last. We commend Johnny for his laudable ambition to get above the crowd. There are several more young people in this community who ought to go and do likewise.

There is much activity among the temperance people of this section. There will be something doing soon.

Union Bridge.

Levi Harris, died on Sunday, Jan. 17, at his late residence in Union Bridge, aged 70 years and 5 months. He was in usual health, on Saturday evening, but became unconscious during the night and died in the early morning. He was twice married; his first wife was a Miss Apple- by, by whom they had seven children, of which, two sons and one daughter are still living.

His second wife who was a daughter of the late Jacob Hess, who, with one son and one daughter, survives him. Funeral service was held at the Church of the Brethren, near Linwood, on Tues- day, Jan. 19, by Elder E. W. Stoner, of Union Bridge, assisted by Elder W. P. Englar, of Uniontown.

The ice men began to harvest 5 and 6 inch ice Wednesday morning.

John Yingling, of near town, still con- tinues very ill.

Prof. C. P. Snyder is spending some time at Delmar, teaching the band there to take part in the inaugural ceremony of the new Governor, of Delaware.

Joseph Wolfe, who has been very much indisposed the past week, is some- what improved at this writing.

Mr. P. B. Myers who has been suffer- ing from a fall which he received last week, is improving.

Postmaster M. C. Keefe is suffering with a dislocated shoulder.

Union Mills.

Ephraim J. Yingling has returned from Baltimore, where he had a cataract removed from his eye. Dr. Harlan per- formed the operation.

The protracted meeting, which had been in progress the past two weeks, closed last Sunday night.

Mrs. Bloom, of Baltimore, is visiting her son, C. O. Bloom.

Mrs. Polly Tagg, who has been con- fined to her bed for the last fifteen weeks, remains in the same critical con- dition.

The death of Wm. H. Warehime, who for the past few years has resided in Baltimore, cast a gloom over this vicinity. His boyhood was spent among us and his kind and pleasant manner had won for him many friends. He was the son of Eli Warehime who now resides in Pennsylvania. Besides his father, he is survived by one brother, George; two sisters, Miss Flora and Mrs. Norman Earhart, and a widow, who was Miss Essie Myers. He was 28 years of age. His remains were brought from Balti- more to this place, on Sunday, when the funeral services were held in the M. E. church; interment in the adjoining cemetery. Rev. Long officiating. The pall-bearers were Wm. Shank, Geo. W. Bankert, Weldon R. Nussbaum, Wm. Frook, Luther Mackey and Harry Groft. The floral designs were numerous and handsome.

M. C. I. Notes.

A class in the study of Botany will be- gin next week.

Mr. Edgar F. Long is now librarian in Mr. B. T. Fox's stead.

Miss Pearl Starr is improving very rapidly and will be able to be about next week.

Coasting on the good old "Monument- al" sled was the favorite pastime this week. A number also were out sleigh- ing.

Don't forget the lecture by Dr. John Merritt Driver, Saturday evening Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock.

In connection with the Bible Term, beginning Jan. 24, Eld. T. T. Myers will preach each evening during the week, assisted by Eld. C. D. Bonsack and others. Services begin at 7.30. Services also Sunday morning, Jan. 24, by T. T. Myers.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

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

Middleburg.

Mrs. Charles Devilbiss, who was so very ill the past week, is somewhat im- proved.

Harry Andrew has been very ill for more than a week, but at present writ- ing is slowly improving.

The infant child of Charles Sherman has been quite sick the past few days.

On last Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Moles- worth, of Ijamsville, visited their daugh- ter, Mrs. Harry Andrew.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Biddinger, of Bark Hill, visited the Misses Harbaugh, on Tuesday.

On Wednesday evening, Mabel and Bertram Mackley gave a social in honor of their cousin, Master George Fogle, of Frederick, who is spending the week with them. About sixteen young peo- ple were present and spent a very pleas- ant evening in music and various games.

We think a continued story in the RECORD would prove very interesting.

A Horrible Hold-up.

"About ten years ago my brother was 'held up' in his work, health and hap- piness by what was believed to be hope- less Consumption," writes W. R. Lips- comb, 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 re- lieve and the surest cure for weak or sore lungs, Hemorrhages, Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma and all Branchial affections. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

THE BLUE MOSQUE.

If Ever Color Calls, It Calls in the Mosque of Ibrahim Aga.

As every one who visits Rome goes to St. Peter's, so every one who visits Cairo goes to the mosque of Moham- med Ali in the citadel, a gorgeous build- ing in a magnificent situation, the in- terior of which always makes me think of court functions and of the pomp of life rather than of prayer and self de- nial. More attractive to me is the "blue mosque," to which I returned again and again, enticed almost as by the fascination of the living blue of a summer sky.

This mosque, which is the mosque of Ibrahim Aga, but which is familiarly known to its lovers as the "blue mosque," lies to the left of a ram- shackle street and from the outside does not look specially inviting. Even when I passed through its door and stood in the court beyond at first I felt not its charm. All looked old and rough, unkempt and in confusion. The red and white stripes of the walls and the arches of the arcade, the mean lit- tle place for ablution—a pipe and a row of brass taps—led the mind from a Neapolitan ice to a second rate school, and for a moment I thought of abrupt- ly retiring and seeking more splendid precincts. And then I looked across the court to the arcade that lay be- yond, and I saw the exquisite "love color" of the marvelous tiles that give this mosque its name.

The huge pillars of this arcade are striped and ugly, but between them shone with an ineffable luster a wall of purple and blue, of purple and blue so strong and yet so delicate that it held the eyes and drew the body forward. If ever color calls, it calls in the "blue mosque" of Ibrahim Aga. And when I had crossed the court, when I stood beside the pulpit, with its delicious wooden folding doors, and studied the tiles of which this wonderful wall is composed, I found them as lovely near as they are lovely far off. From a dis- tance they resemble a nature effect, are almost like a bit of southern sea or of sky, a fragment of gleaming Mediterranean seen through the pillars of a loggia or of Sicilian blue watching over Etna in the long summer days.

When one is close to them they are a miracle of art. The background of them is a milky white upon which is an elaborate pattern of purple and blue, generally conventional and rep- resentative of no known object, but occasionally showing tall trees some- what resembling cypresses. But it is impossible in words adequately to de- scribe the effect of these tiles and of the tiles that line to the very roof the tomb house on the right of the court. They are like a cry of ecstasy going up in this otherwise not very beauti- ful mosque. They make it unforgettable; they draw you back to it again and yet again. On the darkest day of winter they set something of summer there. In the saddest moment they proclaim the fact that there is joy in the world; that there was joy in the hearts of creative artists years upon years ago. If you are ever in Cairo and sink into depression, go to the "blue mosque" and see if it does not have upon you an uplifting moral ef- fect. And then, if you like, go on from it to the Gamia el Movayad, sometimes called El Ahmar (the red), where you will find greater glories, though no greater fascination, for the tiles hold their own among all the wonders of Cairo.—Robert Hichens in Century.

His Mother-in-law Won.

By one of those queer marriage settle- ments sometimes made in England a young man agreed to pay his wife's mother \$100 on the first day of each year. He settled in Canada, and when he came to make the remittance he deducted the amount of the postage and sent her only \$99.84. The mother-in-law insisted that she must have the other 16 cents, and after they had quarreled by mail about it for a month or two she had her attorneys bring suit against him in the Ontario courts. She made him pay, too, and stuck him for the cost of the action, though she was obliged to fee her own lawyers. The total expenses of this sixteen cent lawsuit were said to be exactly \$612, most of which fell upon the economical son-in-law.

YOUNT'S YOUNT'S

Stock Reduction Sale

Now Going On.

Take advantage of the Unusual Offerings.

This sale is for the purpose of reducing stock and disposing of odds and ends of all lines.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,	6c.	Shell Tumblers,	5c.
Ladies' 25c Back Combs,	17c.	3-qt. Granite Sauce Pan,	10c.
Ladies' 25c Underwear,	19c.	Glass Lamp Complete,	19c.
Men's Half Hose,	8c.	2-qt. Tin Milk Bucket,	10c.
Miller Toilet Soap,	7c cake.	31-piece set Dec'd Dishes,	\$2.69
Miller Powerine, per pack	4c.	2 wheeled Cart, for children	9c.

Ask for Colonial Double Value Coupon.

C. Edgar Yount & Co.,

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

An Outside Vegetarian.

"If you are not an outside vegeta- rian you are not really a vegetarian at all." The speaker was a member of Philadelphia's little vegetarian church upland. An odd figure in his gray health shirt, gray ventilated suit, gray knit gloves, gray aerated hat, gray cloth boots, he continued: "An inside vegetarian is one who puts in his in- terior nothing that has been procured by the slaughter of animals. An outside vegetarian puts on his exterior nothing that has been procured by the slaughter of animals.

"See my gloves—vegetable gloves of cotton, not made of the skins of mur- dered kids. See my boots—woven, owing nothing to some poor murdered calf. See my buttons—wooden, not made of grisly bones. Inside and out- side," so the quaint faddist concluded. "I am a vegetarian, and inside and outside I get along without the murder of any creature—fish, flesh or fowl. There are many like me."—New York Press.

"Slipper Allum Tea."

The sidewalk stand, a soap box, was littered with rolls of brown bark, to- bacco twists and withered switches tied with twine. The proprietor, a brown and shriveled old colored wo- man, sat on another box. A passing woman lingered to ask the old nunt the meaning of her wares.

"Dese 't'bacca twisses is for moofs, an' de red oak bark is good for cuts, an' de slipper allum chips is a cure for ole malds."

"You ought to make a fortune out of that, nunt. How does it work?"

"Huh, huh, chile, das as easy as a possum clim'in' a tree. You see, ole maid ladies is most in ginal lean an' lonesome lookin, an' slipper allum tea makes 'em fat. When dey gets fat dey gets chipperish, an' some gemun gwine come along an' take a 'miration to 'em unness dey takes to drinkin' de tea too late—huh, huh!"—New York Post.

Who Said Gunpowder?

"I don't want you to get scared at this story," began the baldheaded man, "but I hope you've all got good nerves."

The listeners eagerly drew together. "Well," began the narrator, "people lose their lives sometimes in the stran- gest ways. I know an Irishman—poor fellow—who a few months ago sat down on what he supposed was a keg of black sand to have a smoke. After finishing the first pipe he knocked the live ashes into the keg. There hap- pened to be a crowd of workmen standing by at the time, and—"

"Many killed?" exclaimed a breath- less listener.

"Many what?"

"Killed—blown up?"

"Why? Nothing explosive about black sand, is there?"—London Scraps.

His Conceit.

The Abbe Pradt, a rushlight of Na- poleon's time, was a most conceited man. The Duke of Wellington met him in Paris at a dinner given in honor of himself. The abbe made a long ora- tion, chiefly on the state of political affairs, and concluded with the words, "We owe the salvation of Europe to one man alone." "Before he gave me time to blush," said the duke, "he put his hand on his heart and continued, 'To me!'"

An Oath of Silence.

In certain districts of Western Aus- tralia there are women who take an oath to remain silent after the death of their husbands. In some cases they will remain mute for two years after the funeral, and very often the oath is kept also by the mother and moth- er-in-law of the deceased.—Paris Revue Medicate.

FOR COUGHS, Colds and Hoarseness, try Compound Syrup White Pine and Tar. Get at McKELLIP'S. 1-2-3mo

One Effect of the Green Hat.

"Bixby is engaged to the De Glitter girl, you know?"  
"Yes."  
"She won't let him wear his new green hat when he walks with her."  
"Why not?"  
"She says it makes her face too red."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Kept Him Guessing.



Mr. Mouse—Well, I wonder what sort of a newfangled rat trap that is. I've been all over the thing, and I can't find a bit of cheese.

His Youthful Ambition.

"When I



# Humor

## A LIVELY CHASE.

And the Poor Dear Girls Didn't Enjoy It a Bit.

"Aren't you afraid to go home alone, girls? If you'll wait just a few minutes John will be home, and he will be glad to go with you."

Thus spoke Mrs. Smith to three young ladies who lived 200 yards down the road and who were about to leave her house after an evening call. "Oh, no, we're not afraid! We'll just get out our hats, and then if any one comes for us we'll give battle." This was from the youngest of the three, and she flourished a long and dangerous looking pin, finally jabbing it into an imaginary foe. The two others took their hats in their hands, and the three, bidding good night to their hostess, made their way down the path to the gate, all on the alert and in readiness to repel attack. They were as brave and bold as ever warriors were. They turned from the front yard into the road and started toward home.

"Girls, what's that?" The three stopped and listened, but only for a moment. Away back on the road they could hear the footfalls of a man. They went on at a rapid walk. The footfalls of the man grew nearer, and they could hear that he was walking more quickly than he had been.

The girls walked faster. The man walked faster. The girls almost ran. The man was coming nearer, and he almost ran.

The girls broke from their walk and scurried rapidly on. They were but a little distance from their front gate now. Then, oh, horrible! The man began to run after them! They did not have the strength to scream out. It was all they could do to keep on running. The villain was almost on them now, but they were just a few feet away from their front gate. They got to the gate, opened it, and their pursuer was upon them. They would probably have fainted, but they caught a glimpse of the man who had chased them, and it was the brother of two of them.

"Well," said he, all out of breath, "you're nice ones to run away from me that way. I was going to stop in at Mrs. Smith's to bring you home, and then I saw you starting out." The girls did not speak just then, nor for many minutes did they say anything of the fact that two of them could never afterward find their hats. —Detroit Free Press.

**The Root of the Trouble.** Crabshaw was too crippled with the rheumatism to leave the house, so his wife went to the doctor's to get something for him.

"So your husband would rather have a medicine to take internally for his rheumatism," remarked the doctor. "Why does he object to the liniment?" "He doesn't," replied Mrs. Crabshaw, with a weary sigh. "You see, doctor, I object to it, because I have to do the rubbing." —Harper's Weekly.

**All the Same.** "What is the size of your large men's handkerchiefs?" asks the shopper. "They are just the same size as the small men's handkerchiefs, madam," explains the affable sales person. "The size of the man doesn't make any difference in his handkerchief." —Judge.

**The Gentle Art.** "I'm going to have one of these artificial figures made to have my new gowns fitted over," states the first lovely damsel. "Coming?" smiles the second. "I thought you had one made every time you got a new gown." —Chicago Post.



**The Practical Kind.** He (savagely)—So another judge has decided the same old thing—a wife's right to search her husband's pocket. She (suavely)—Don't say "same old thing." I am sure that is a matter in which there is seeking after a great deal of change. —Minneapolis Journal.

**Art Value.** Artist—I would like to paint that old Rosinante of yours. How much would you charge me for two hours a day on him? Farmer—One dollar, and in ten days you can keep the horse. —Fliegende Blätter.

**The Old Maid Sister.** Patience—When your sister was younger they say she liked to see an up to date man. Patrice—She's getting to that age now when she's content to see any kind of a man! —Yonkers Statesman.

## LIKE HAMMERED GOLD.

Proposed Monument For the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition monument, to be the crowning work of sculpture of the international exhibition of 1909, will be covered with solid gold leaf. Gold donations to the amount of \$7,000, necessary to completely cover the great shaft with the shining metal, will be solicited from Alaskans, Yukoners and the people of Seattle.

An appropriation to cover the cost of building the monument in staff has been authorized, the drawings made and the sculptor is engaged in building his clay model. The monument is to stand in the center of the plaza in front of the magnificent group of United States government buildings and directly at the head of the Cascades.

Looking south from the monument will be first the central features of the exposition, and then the eye will travel over a panorama of eighty miles of mountain, lake and woodland scenery to Rainier and the Cascade range.

The exposition monument is to be more than seventy feet in height. The monument proper will stand on a pedestal twenty feet high. This column will be of Corinthian design, on the top of which will be a globe giving the signs of the zodiac. On top of this globe will be a huge American eagle with outstretched wings, as in flight. Grouped about the base of the monument will be three seated female figures symbolic of the northland, the south seas and the orient. Every foot of this great monument will have the appearance of having been hammered out of pure gold if the donations are sufficient to complete the undertaking. —Seattle Times.

## Youthful Suicides.

There is a shocking proneness among youthful Bengalis to kill themselves on the least pretext. It seems to be an exaggerated form of sulka, and one would like to have a medical opinion on the matter. A student is reprimanded by his parent because his studies don't show the advancement expected. The boy swallows some opium and ends his studies. A girl wife in Howrah takes a dislike to the second choice of her husband. She secures an exit by the easy means of opium. A Bengal woman in Howrah wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Gays. Her mother said she could not advance the railway fare, and the girl went out to a tree and hanged herself. These are all recent cases. —Calcutta Empire.

## A Pleasant Prison.

The prison at Cetinje, Montenegro, has been described as surely the most extraordinary one in existence. It presents little to indicate that it is a place of confinement, there being apparently nothing between the prisoners and absolute liberty. There are no outer prison walls, and in the cells the men—about eight or ten to each—are as contentedly and comfortably housed as their own personal domestic belongings can make them. Moreover, they are generously fed, and cigarettes without stint, wine occasionally and no work at all combine to check any desire to escape more effectually than would strong walls, iron bars and an army of jailers. —London Globe.

## Tees In the Treetops.

Here is a story speaking better for the German emperor's goodness of heart than his knowledge of the ancient and royal game of golf. "So you want ground for your golf club, Sir Frank?" said the kaiser to the British ambassador at Berlin. "We haven't got nice grass meadows round Berlin, as you have in England, but I'll give you a bit of the Grunewald," a pine forest near Berlin and a great Sunday resort of the Berliners. "Ah, sire," Sir Frank Lascelles replied, "I am afraid there would be too many trees!" "Trees!" instantly replied the emperor, with bonhomie. "All the better to keep the sun off you when you are playing in the summer!"

## Cold Storage Poultry.

The state board of health of Massachusetts has issued a bulletin on cold storage poultry in which this advice is given to housekeepers: "In order to avoid obtaining waterlogged and refrozen fowls the consumer should demand the frozen bird and thaw it himself. If thawed quickly by immersion in a bucket of hot water it may be eaten with impunity and with relish the same day it is purchased, or if hung overnight at room temperature it may be ready for use the day following."

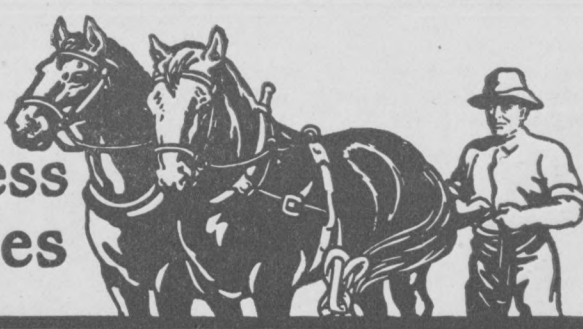
## The Funny English.

James S. Palmer, vice president elect of the United States, may possibly look forward to filling one day the position of president. It will be remembered that on the death of President McKinley, Mr. Roosevelt, who was then vice president, succeeded automatically to the presidency without opposition. Should anything happen to Mr. Taft (which we sincerely trust, for his sake, may not be the case) Mr. Palmer would probably, if precedent were followed, take his place. —Illustrated London News.

## The Moving In Party.

"Yes, they have a new sort of function in Chicago that is quite the rage." "What is it called?" "It's called a moving in party. When the hostess learns that the empty house next door is to be occupied she calls her guests by telephone, and they come and draw cuts for the front windows and then sit there and size up the new neighbor's stuff as the movers carry it in." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## For Lameness in Horses



Much of the chronic lameness in horses is due to neglect. Set that your horse is not allowed to go lame. Keep Sloan's Liniment on hand and apply at the first signs of stiffness. It's wonderfully penetrating—goes right to the spot—relieves the soreness—limbers up the joints and makes the muscles elastic and pliant.

## Sloan's Liniment

will kill a spavin, curb or splint, reduce wind puffs and swollen joints, and is a sure and speedy remedy for fistula, sweency, founder and thrush.

Price, 50c. and \$1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, - - Boston, Mass.

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.

## MUST BE SOLD

### ALL WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

No matter what others advertise you can get Bigger Genuine Reductions and better bargains here in splendid

### Suits for Men & Boys

If you really want to save money, don't think of buying until you see

SHARRER & GORSUCH, WESTMINSTER, MD.

NO. 442 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting as a Court of Equity.

Joshua T. Reimann, Plaintiff

vs. Anna L. Dayhoff and others, Defendants.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate situated in Carroll county in the State of Maryland, of which a certain Melinda Reimann late of Carroll county in the State of Maryland died seized and possessed and which has descended to the parties to the cause as next of kin as tenants in common.

The bill states that Melinda Reimann departed this life in Carroll county, Maryland, about four or five years ago, intestate, seized and possessed of certain real estate fully described in Exhibit "A" filed with the bill leaving surviving her as her only heirs at-law and next of kin, to whom said real estate descended as tenants in common, the following named children and grand-children, to-wit: Joshua T. Reimann, Anna E. Dayhoff, Rebecca C. McNulty, Birnie A. Reimann, and Elmer W. Reimann, children, and Carrie Dutterer, Samuel Reimann, Mary Reimann, John Reimann, Joshua Reimann and Margaret Reimann, children of Samuel J. Reimann, a deceased son of Melinda who predeceased his mother, and Melinda Nau, or Noel, John Reimann and Jesse Reimann, children of Abraham M. Reimann a deceased son of intestate who predeceased his said mother.

That all of the parties to said cause are non-residents of the State of Maryland save and except the said Joshua T. Reimann and Birnie A. Reimann.

That the aforesaid real estate consists of one and three-quarter acres of land with improvements and is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interests therein, and that, in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their respective interests.

The bill then prays for a decree for a sale of the real estate and the division of the net proceeds amongst the parties entitled thereto according to their several interests, and also for further and other relief.

It is thereupon, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1909, ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Carroll County, Maryland, once a week for four successive weeks before the 15th day of February, 1909, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of March, next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

DAVID P. SMELSER,

Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

True Copy, Test:

DAVID P. SMELSER,

Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

## Carload of Horses!



I will receive a car load of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1909. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR,

HANOVER, PA.

## Our Special Notice Col umn.

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.

## SALE REGISTER

All Sales for which this office does the printing and advertising will be inserted under this heading (3 lines) free of charge, until sale. All others will be charged 50c for four insertions and 10c for each additional insertion, or \$1.00 for the entire term. For longer notices charges will be made according to length and number of insertions.

### JANUARY.

Jan. 27-12 o'clock, Stock, Implements and crop of H. T. Wantz, near Tyrone. H. L. Rinehart, Trustee. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

### FEBRUARY.

Feb. 2-12 o'clock, Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Feb. 12-12 o'clock, near Bruceville. Personal property of Jas. W. White. J. F. White and E. H. Sharetts, Adms. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Feb. 25-12 o'clock, C. F. Bohn, near York Road. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Feb. 26-12 o'clock, Jas. H. Reaver, near Harney. Live Stock and Implements. G. R. Thompson, Auct.

Feb. 26-12 o'clock, Amos U. Zentz, in Taneytown. Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Feb. 26-12 o'clock, Harry Renner 2 miles east Shue's Sta. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

### MARCH.

Mar. 1-12 o'clock, Martin Bros., near Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 2-12 o'clock, John E. Buflington, Middleburg dist. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 3-10 o'clock, Arnold Bros., near Bridgeport. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 4-12 o'clock, Mary J. Petry, near Baust Church, Harney, Md. and Household Goods. Wm. E. Warner, Auct.

Mar. 4-10 o'clock, Chas. F. Hoffman, near Emmitsburg. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 4-10 o'clock, Mrs. O. A. Shank, near Otter Dale. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 5-10 o'clock, J. R. Ohler, bet. Harney and Emmitsburg. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 5-10 o'clock, Emanuel Koontz, near Marker's Mill. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 6-12 o'clock, Frank Baumgardner, near Bridgeport. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 6-10 o'clock, Jacob Houck, near Bruceville. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 8-10 o'clock, Wm. Arthur, near Tyrone. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 9-10 o'clock, C. O. Hummer, near Detour. Live Stock and Implements. T. J. Koib, Auct.

Mar. 9-10 o'clock, George Overholzer, near Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 10-10 o'clock, Mrs. Geo. W. Weant and E. P. Myers, Adms. near Harney. stock, Implements, Furniture. Wm. T. Smith, Auctioneer

Mar. 10-10 o'clock, Sam'l C. Reaver, Valentine farm, nr Bridgeport. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 10-10 o'clock, J. T. Myers, near Union Mills. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 11-10 o'clock, Stewart Brandenburg, near Union Mills. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 11-9 o'clock, Harry B. Ohler, on Baumgardner farm, nr Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 12-11 o'clock, Wm. T. Kiser, near Hobson Grove station. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 13-12 o'clock, John Newcomer, Jr., Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 15-12 o'clock, Wash. P. Koontz, Kump's Station. Live Stock and Implements. T. A. Martin, Auct.

Mar. 15-12 o'clock, Frank Keefe, near Union Bridge. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 16-12 o'clock, Albert M. Rowe, near Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 17-10 o'clock, Jas. H. Reaver, near Harney. Live Stock and Implements. G. R. Thompson, Auct.

Mar. 17-10 o'clock, Wm. Eckenrode, on Diehl farm nr Uniontown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 18-10 o'clock, Geo. W. Hape, near Hape's Mill. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 18-12 o'clock, Mrs. Amanda Shoemaker, near Harney, Implements, Household Goods. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 19-10 o'clock, John C. Humbert, near Middleburg. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 20-12 o'clock, Lewis J. Hemler, near Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 22-10 o'clock, Theodore B. Koontz, one mile east of Kumps. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 24-12 o'clock, Isiah Lambert, Taneytown. Household Furniture. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 25-10 o'clock, Wm. Erb, Copperville. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 26-12 o'clock, John Aulthouse, near Palmer's Mill. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 27-12 o'clock, A. J. Graham, near Kump. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Mar. 29-1 o'clock, Mrs. Annie Wivill, near Otter Dale. Household Goods, Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

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; second, 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' 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

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at a bottomless price.

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exceed all others in quality and price.

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is divided by two, and we positively will not carry any stock over.

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**How John Fritch Increased His Milk Production 25%**

John Fritch, of Clarno, Wis., increased his milk production 25 per cent—by feeding **Badger Dairy Feed** to his cows. He feeds **Badger Dairy Feed** because he has proven—as have many thousands of others—that it makes more milk—and better cows—at less cost than any other feed. And the reason why does this, is because it is the right combination of grains mixed with a certain amount of pure molasses to make it palatable and succulent, which are ideally adapted to the cow's needs. If you'll feed it 15 days, you'll never feed anything else because no other feed will bring you as good results. Ask for our new Feed Book—it's free. Contains information from old experienced dairymen telling how they feed, breed, etc.

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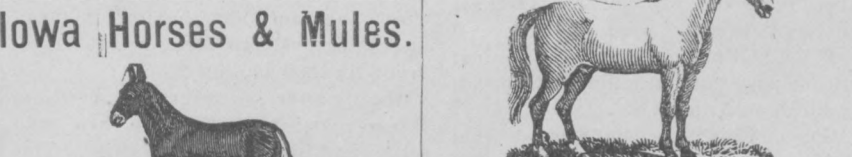
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Have a good lot of SOLE AND HARNESS LEATHER in stock. 11-14-3m

## Iowa Horses & Mules.



Will receive two loads of Iowa Horses and Mules, by Express, at my stables at Littlestown, Monday, Jan. 18th, consisting of chunks of mares and Horses, weighing from 1200 to 1400; also some trotters and pacers. Will pay the highest cash market price for fat Horses and Mules suitable for the southern market. I also have a fine young Jack for sale.

H. A. SPALDING, Littlestown, Pa.

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**WITH Dr. King's New Discovery**  
FOR COUGHS  
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.  
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

USE OUR Special Notice Column FOR SHORT ADS.

## 500 Horses & Mules

to ship to Southern Market.

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

HOWARD J. SPALDING, LITTLESTOWN, PA

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500 Wanted at Once, For Southern Market!

Highest Cash Prices paid. Also want Fat Stock of all kinds. Those who have any of the above for sale, please call or write, and I will promptly call and try to buy the same.

W. H. POOLE, Taneytown, Md.



## OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

### Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

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

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

### "BOBBIE BURNS, THE SCOTCH CHIEL."

(For the Record.)

The memory of no other poet, living or dead, is kept greener than that of Robert Burns. It is safe to say that no less than a thousand meetings will be held the 25th. of this month to celebrate his birth and to sound anew his praises. Not only in Scotland, but in Ireland, Wales, England, France, Germany, Australia, Canada, the United States, or wherever there are a number of Scotchmen, there will be anniversaries in his honor, and these are notable affairs.

Concerning no English or American poet can as much be said. It is time there are a few Whittier and Browning clubs in this country, and a Tennyson association or two in England. But they excite little interest and attract little attention. Even Goethe and Schiller, the great German poets, seem to be in favor only with German scholars.

Why this difference in the case of Burns? Why do his countrymen thus unite to honor him? Why do we who know his works love him so dearly and honor him so highly?

Just because his poetry is brimful of humanity. Burns was a philosopher, but not a dreamer; a sentimentalist, but not a drifter; a reactionary against the artificial in life, but not an extremist.

He wrote of the things with which he was familiar, and dressed them in a garb familiar to his readers. He likewise kept well down on the earth, rarely venturing to soar above the heads of those for whom he wrote. He was one of the people and shared their joys and sorrows, living as they lived, feeling as they felt, only a good deal more keenly. He was endowed with the ability to give clear and sympathetic expression to his feelings in verse—a rare and special gift. Yet, instead of aspiring to be a great poet, he was content to sing for the humblest among his countrymen, and thereby become the greater bard.

#### His Life Story

Volume after volume has been written on Burns, and many more are yet to come, because his popularity is not waning very fast. His poems are more saleable than those of other authors of his day, because his memory is steadily kept alive, and he is well known while his contemporaries are nearly all forgotten. As long as his popularity continues, therefore, there will be those who will feel inclined to write about him, assigning reasons for the favor with which his works are received so long after his death. And, by the way, this will be his 150th. anniversary, since his birth occurred Jan. 25, 1759.

Do you wonder why we do not know any of our dead poets as Burns is honored?

Simply because they did not write to the great heart of the people as did he. They rather sought the good will and approval of the literary set; he touched the soul of the multitude.

Burns belonged to the common people, and he never showed a desire to get away from them. Neither did he ever strive to curry favor with the literati. His first book of poems was issued, by the advice and with the assistance of some friends, in 1786. He was twenty-seven years old. One of his admirers tells us concerning him at this period that "he had made a failure of farming, but had succeeded in falling in love with Bonnie Jean Armour."

"Poems Chiefly In The Scottish Dialect" was the title of his first book. The edition was quickly sold; that, too, without the help of the critics. When the returns were in Burns found himself about \$100 ahead. This elated him greatly. Moreover, it caused his "bonnie Jean" to look upon him with even greater favor than before. But it did not affect her hard-hearted father who believed that "it would be rash to put a woman's happiness in the hands of the unsteady bard."

Meanwhile a copy of Burns' poems had come into the hands of Dr. Blacklock, of Edinburgh, a blind poet and accomplished man of letters. Dr. Blacklock greatly praised the contents of the little volume, and became so highly pleased with the comparatively unknown young author that he invited him to the city, and later introduced him into the best society. This was one of the turning-points in Burns' career, inasmuch as he had his trunk or box packed to go to Jamaica, as bookkeeper on a plantation operated by slave labor. This latter feature of his prospective field of employment was detestable to him; but he had felt that he must do something in his own interest, especially as his father, on his death-bed, had expressed

a fear that Robert would not do well.

From Mrs. Begg, the poet's sister, comes the following interesting account of what took place at the bedside of the good old man as he was passing to his rest: "She, with her brother Robert, was at the bedside that morning. After composing her in the prospect of his death the dying man said, after a pause, 'There is one of the family whose future conduct I fear.' He repeated the same expression, when the young poet came up and said, 'Oh, father, is it me you mean?' The old man said it was. Robert turned to the window, with tears streaming down his manly cheeks, and his bosom swelling as if it would burst from the very restraint he put upon himself."

Regarding this incident Prof. Blackie has said: "An angel from heaven, specially commissioned for the purpose, could not have launched the young poet forth on the brilliant career for which he was destined with a more prophetic text than these words of warning from the good old father." As we know, the father's fears were only too well founded. In the end the poet's was a blighted one.

#### Among The Gentry.

Although Burns was born a yeoman, he was not "the lout and lummix" some folks imagine. He came of good stock. His father is described as a Scottish peasant of that sturdy class which has made Scotland what it is. He was a stalwart man, "thoughtful, serious, intelligent, and withal full of kindness and the enjoyment of life;" a man devoutly religious, yet wearing his religion as a part of his nature, and not a state garment reserved for special occasions, to be put off and on at pleasure. His mother was a good woman, adorned with all those qualities and graces which fitted her to be the wife of a peasant farmer and the mother of a growing family—the worthy helpmate of her husband. Her songs in the home as she went about her work told of a spirit buoyant and joyous, and those songs found their way to the heart of at least one of her sons. As a picture true to life, we have every reason to believe that "The Cottar's Saturday Night" is the counterpart of the home of the poet's parents. Whence we see that their piety was of that genuine sort that could stand the wear and tear of life as well as enjoy very fully and keenly whatever of happiness might fall to their lot.

Considering his antecedents, we are not surprised, therefore, that Burns knew how to behave himself when he went with Edinburgh society. Sir Walter Scott, Burns' illustrious countryman, who was then a comely lad of fifteen, has given us in his reminiscences a most interesting account of this event. His closing words are these:

"This is all I can tell you about Burns. I have only to add that his dress corresponded to his manner. He was like a farmer dressed in his best to dine with the laird. I do not speak unadvisedly when I say I never saw a man in company with his superiors in station or information more perfectly free from either the reality or the affectation of embarrassment. I was told, but did not observe it, that his address to females was extremely deferential, and always with a turn either to the pathetic or the humorous which engages their attention particularly. I have heard the late duchess of Gordon remark this. I do not know anything I can add to these recollections of forty years since."

**Closing Days.**

In the beginning of 1788, after spending two winters in the Scottish capital, "one in the full heyday of popularity, the other in the cold shade," Burns left Edinburgh in disappointment, and returned to Ayrshire his old home. Then, as now, writing poetry was not, for the most part, very profitable from a financial point of view, although the \$2500 delivered from the second edition of his poems, issued during his short sojourn in Edinburgh, was considered a very snug fortune in those days. Of this amount he gave nearly \$1000 to his brother Gilbert "to enable him to go on with his farm, and apparently to form a sort of provision for their mother."

Shortly after his return to Ayrshire, Burns married his "bonnie Jean" and settled at Ellisland near Dumfries. This was "a beautiful situation, but, it is said, indifferent land." "You have chosen like a poet, not like a farmer," a certain friend remarked to him. Yet he must, one would suppose, have been able to judge of the quality of the soil, and he carefully records the opinion of an old farmer whom he took with him to inspect the place. It turned out badly, however, whether because the land was poor, or because the farmer's mind was not sufficiently given to it. And he left the balance of the little money his poems had brought him in the cold soil of Ellisland.

After his failure in farming Burns accepted a position as excise officer at Dumfries, and henceforward had nothing but his small salary of \$350 a year to live upon. For his songs he proudly refused to receive payment, and he appears to have been taken at his word by all concerned. No other edition of his collected works seems to have been demanded, notwithstanding the universal enthusiasm they called forth; so that the \$2500 which he brought from Edinburgh represents all that his genius availed him in this way. And of that he got but little good.

Many a hard word has been said about the inferior post in which Scotland permitted her greatest poet to earn his children's bread and die, and Burns himself felt that he deserved something better from the people. The neglect into which he had fallen was indeed hard to bear. But he was largely to blame for this himself, inasmuch as his life was not what it should have been. For this reason very many of his friends deserted him.

He died July 31, 1796, aged 37, a prematurely old man.

The Scotch folk in this and every other country do a creditable thing when they celebrate the birth and the death of Robert Burns. Even if we hesitate to accept Mr. Carlyle's conclusion that he was the greatest man of his generation, the one most fit to rule and command, we may nevertheless allow that he was by far the greatest poet, and at his poetry we may glance some other time.

THE COMMON-SENSE PHILOSOPHER.

Don't Get a Divorce.

A western judge granted a divorce on account of ill-temper and bad breath. Dr. King's New Life Pills would have prevented it. They cure Constipation, causing bad breath and Liver Trouble, the ill-temper, discolored, banish headaches, conquer chills. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

ROGER'S AND FRED'S EXPERIENCE.

A Story for little Boys, Written for the Carroll Record.

Roger and Fred lived on a large farm. Roger was ten years old and Fred was just eight. One afternoon their father and mother drove into town for awhile, leaving the boys alone in the yard. They promised their parents that they would not leave the yard during the afternoon, and they meant to keep the promise.

After they had knocked croquet balls for awhile, they played leap-frog until they were all out of breath. While they were sitting on the ground, resting, a large buzzard flew over their heads, quite close to the ground. Fred was so frightened at this that he screamed and crept close to Roger.

"Oh, Teddie, you're a baby," said Roger. "Just s'pose, s'pose you had wings like that, where would you fly?"

"Where would you fly?" said Fred.

"Oh, I'd fly away up,—up,—up to the clouds; and then I'd look down on the house, and you, and everybody."

"I know now where I'd fly," said Fred. "I'd fly up on top of the barn roof and then I'd peep in at the old hen sitting there in the hay mow."

"Couldn't see nothing."

"I'll bet I could, I'll bet she has little 'peeps' up there."

"Say, Teddie, wouldn't it be fun to climb up and see if she has any?"

At this the boys both ran off as fast as they could toward the barn. When they came to the gate at the end of the yard they thought of the promise they had made to their father and mother.

"Aw! I don't believe papa would care if you stay on the floor and let me climb up," said Roger.

"But I want to see too," said Fred.

"Yes, then you'll fall and get hurt and papa will know, and that will spoil it all. No, Teddie, you stay on the floor and I'll climb up and if she has any little 'peeps' I'll bring one out and show it to you. That's a good boy."

So they found a short ladder on the barn floor and Roger climbed up into the mow. He was out of sight so long that Fred couldn't wait any longer so he began to climb the ladder. When he was up at the top he felt the ladder slipping from under him and he screamed to Roger to help him. Roger came just in time to pull him into the mow, as the ladder, which had been standing on a loose bunch of hay, slid out from under him.

"Now you have done it! How are we going to get down?"

"Don't know,—I wanted to see the peeps."

"Well, they haven't hatched, any way, and here we are!" said Roger.

"Let's call some body."

"Who? everybody is away."

"Well, let's! sh—! listen! Oh, who is that?"

"It's—Oh, Teddie it's a tramp," said Roger in a whisper.

Sure enough, an old man in ragged clothes came walking into the barn. He had a big stick over his shoulder with a little bundle at the end of it. He muttered something that sounded very, very cross to the boys.

The boys held tight to each other and watched him. He put down his bundle and wiped his forehead, and then looked all around. Then he came straight toward the ladder. Fred almost screamed when he lifted the ladder, but Roger kept his hand over Fred's mouth, and pretty soon the ladder was on the other side of the barn floor and the old tramp was lying on the pile of hay that the ladder had been standing on when Fred found it so dangerous.

The boys sat quite still for a long time and then they crept out near the edge of the mow and peeped over at the tramp. He was fast asleep, they thought, so they began to whisper. Then the old tramp looked all around and reaching for his stick began muttering again.

The boys kept quiet, after that, until Fred began to cry. Roger wanted to cry, too, but he didn't dare let Fred know it, so he put his mouth up against Fred's ear

and whispered softly—"Don't Teddie. Don't cry. He won't hurt you. He's going to sleep again, and I believe I hear papa coming."

They listened a long time. The cows came into the barn yard and they knew it was milking time, but still their father did not come.

At last they heard him and the old tramp heard, too, so he took up his stick and his bundle and slowly shuffled out the road just in time for the anxious father and mother to see him.

"Roger, Roger where are you?" called his mother from the front porch.

"Here, here," screamed the boys in the barn, but they were too far away to be heard so soon, so it was quite dark when their father heard them and climbed up the ladder after them.

Mother held them tight in her arms all evening long. She said she was sorry her boys had disobeyed in leaving the yard, but she knew they did not need any more punishment.

AUNT REBECCA.

Answer to 1909 Problem.

The problem published in the RECORD, a few weeks ago. How to arrange the figures 1234567890 so as to add up 1909, and which caused so many to study long, only to "give it up," is answered in the Ladies' Home Companion for February, as follows:

"Add 1908 to three-sixths and twenty-seven fifths fourths, and we have 1909."

The Prohibition Flood.

The political protection of the saloon, says Harris Dickinson in the January Circle Magazine, gradually aroused public sentiment and arrayed against the saloon thousands of men who had no prejudice against the moderate use of liquor. Patriotic citizens regarded the whole system as the greatest stumbling block in the path of honest government. No matter what plan might be proposed for the reform and advancement of the city, the allied liquor and criminal elements stood beside the machine politicians, musket in hand, to defend the old system.

Liberal-minded men came to believe that the saloon, as a social and political institution, must be wiped from the face of the earth before anything whatsoever could be accomplished. After the saloon is destroyed it will be easy to uproot the weaker evils which have found shelter behind it. Thousands of gentlemen say they had rather see the liquor business in the hands of a few confessed outlaws, dodging from bush to bush and hiding in the alleys, than to see it controlled by political tyrants who boss the town.

They cannot understand why the liquor business should go hand in hand with every form of vice and crime. The hardware trade and the grocery stores do not find it necessary to enter into such partnerships. The dry-goods trade does not continually fight the law. If this antagonism to law and decency be necessary for the success of the liquor business, then there must be some inherent wrong in the trade itself, and that trade should be stopped.

Such reasons as these have drawn into prohibition ranks thousands of reluctant recruits; originally they did not want to be prohibitionists, but are none the less enlisted for the war and mean to fight it out to the last ditch.

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 law requires that the amount of chloroform, opium, morphine, and other habit-forming drugs be stated on the label of each bottle. The manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have always claimed that their remedy did not contain any of these drugs, and the truth of this claim is now fully proven, as no mention of them is made on the label. This remedy is not only of the safest, but one of the best in use for coughs and colds. Its value has been proven beyond question during the many years it has been in general use. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Mrs. Roosevelt.

In all probability, Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, has been less talked about, less photographed and less in the public eye than any lady of the White House for many a day. The elder generation can remember how much was made of the "first lady of the land" from the days of the handsome and stately Harriet Lane down to the present.

Mrs. Lincoln was very much in evidence. Mrs. Grant was much criticised for pushing her own family, the Dents, into official place. Mrs. Hayes was joked about for her ultra temperance views and banishment of wine from the White House, where, according to the witty Evarts, Secretary of State, at banquets "water flowed like champagne." Mrs. Garfield was too short a time in the White House to make a social figure, but a very tragic one for three months. Mrs. McKinley had the love of constant public solicitude on account of her illness and the beautiful love and devotion existing between her and her husband.

During the cold administration of the able Harrison the mistress of the White House became noted through "Baby McKee." Romance and chivalry surrounded the delightful personality and charming manners of Mrs. Cleveland, who came to the White House a young bride. She was deservedly admired and the newspaper scribes were never tired speaking or writing of her charm of manner.

## Some Alcohol Questions

Is alcohol a tonic? No! Does it make the blood pure? No! Does it strengthen the nerves? No! Is Ayer's Sarsaparilla a tonic? Yes! Does it make the blood pure? Yes! Does it strengthen the nerves? Yes! Is it the only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol? Yes! Ask your doctor about this non-alcoholic medicine. If he approves, your confidence will be complete. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Dull boys! Dull girls! Dull men! Dull women! Heavy-headed! Downhearted! All very often due to constipation! Yet the cure is so easy—Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor.

But Mrs. Roosevelt, charming, well educated, of aristocratic lineage and bringing up, and a delightful entertainer, has never figured in newspaperdom as have other ladies of the Executive Mansion. It is pleasant to hear a correspondent—"E. B. S."—thus write to the New York Times:

"Mr. Roosevelt has been our President for eight years, and in that time, whether for praise or blame, he and his doings have been handled almost daily in the newspapers. But the present day craving for notoriety may lead us to overlook the creditable fact that we have not been entertained morning after morning by the accounts of the doings of Mrs. Roosevelt. I wonder if the women of this country realize how honored they have been in the representation she has given them, or recognize the graceful dignity which has marked her position in the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt is, in the old phrase, 'to the manner born,' and she establishes that fact by the poise with which she has carried herself through her husband's term of office and the restraint she has shown in ignoring the schemes of the badge wearers who infest Washington. In a word, we have not passed through, as has so often happened, the evolution and education of a President's wife, but we have seen a lady whose dignity and balance we would do well not only to admire but to imitate."

That is a just tribute to the true dignity of womanhood. Mrs. Roosevelt has courted no publicity—rather has depreciated it, and so has had a wholesome influence upon that fashionable social life which ever longs to have "its name in the papers."

Modest dignity is the greatest charm of the female sex, and this Mrs. Roosevelt has had in abundance and shown its worth, till now it is imitated as it should be.—*Lawrence Examiner*.

**President Helps Orphans.**

Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of The Industrial and Orphan's Home at Macon, Ga., who writes: "We have used electric Bitters in this institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates the vital organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up thin, pale, weak children or run-down people it has no equal. Best for female complaints. Only 50c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

**A WORKER IN GLASS.**

Miss Mary Tillinghast, the Most Famous Artist in Her Line.

At a well known art gallery on Fifth avenue, New York city, there is an exhibition of a stained glass window the subject of which is the "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes." This exquisite picture in glass is the work of Miss Mary Tillinghast and is to be presented at an early date to the New York Historical society by Mrs. Russell Sage.

Miss Tillinghast is the most famous woman worker in stained glass in the world. She was a pupil of John La Farge and of Carolus Duran and has lived and studied abroad the greater part of her life. With all her genius and reputation in the art world, this little woman is modest and retiring and almost shy when induced to talk about her work. In an interview at the gallery recently Miss Tillinghast said that the window, which is unusually large and contains a number of figures, took a year to execute and that the subject had been treated after the celebrated picture at Fontainebleau depicting the revocation of the edict of Nantes, before which canvas she had spent many inspiring weeks.

When asked about the mechanical end of her work she smiled and answered: "Why, that is the simplest part of it all. Of course you know," the artist continued, "the subject is usually suggested to me by the person giving the commission, and that these glass effects are made for a specific purpose and place makes the work easier. The subject matter settled, the next step is to get my inspiration. If the theme is allegorical I read, dream and make sketches of my fancies until they materialize into something workable. Should the theme be historical I haunt, as in the present instance, the country that gave rise to the scene."

"Then I make a rough draft and afterward work out the picture with living models. Another sketch is made from this and the lead lines, a most important part of the scheme, put in. Under my direction the dyes are made and the glass cut and put together by skilled workmen."

In reply to the statement that a worker in stained glass had to be not only an artist, but a specialist, architect and mathematician, Miss Tillinghast pointed to a small "e" in the word "edict" and said, "Well, there are four sections in that fifth letter of the alphabet." Which clinched the matter of the exact science conclusively.

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Daily and Sunday

¶ A live, independent newspaper, published every afternoon in the year.

¶ Covers thoroughly the news events of the city, State and country.

¶ A newspaper for the home—for the family circle.

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**The Baltimore News**

BALTIMORE, MD.

**MORTGAGES, DEEDS, NOTES, MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS.**

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

Mortgages, single copy,	.10
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## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Geo. Clingan, of York, Pa., visited relatives and friends in town this week.

Mr. Claude Fink, of Tipton, Iowa, is on a visit to his parents and many friends in the East.

Communion services will be held in the Lutheran church, on Sunday morning, January 31.

Miss Margaret Englar left, on Wednesday evening, on a visit to relatives in Charlotte, N. C., via Baltimore and Washington.

Hon. Jos. A. Goulden spent several days, this week, on a visit to his folks in this district, perhaps as a relief from the present Congressional atmosphere.

The sleighing, the first of the week, made business lively in town, and was greatly enjoyed by pleasure parties, schools, etc. The ice supply was also considerably added to.

Miss Merrick, who taught in our public school a short time, and was then transferred to Union Mills, has accepted a school in Queen Annes county, her home, and will leave Carroll.

Dr. W. C. Herrold, who is inspecting cattle for the U. S. Government, stated to a friend that he inspected 2500 head in Taneytown district, the largest number in any district yet visited by him.

It is reported that some towns are prohibiting the laying of perfectly smooth concrete pavements, on account of their slippery condition after a snow or sleet. Several persons were badly injured in Hanover, this week, due to falling on concrete walks.

"I always like to read the RECORD, as I hear from my good old Maryland friends. Oklahoma has been cold and we had 1 1/2 inches of snow, which is unusual. Some say it hasn't been so cold for 16 years."—Mrs. A. S. McNair, Crescent, Okla.

There will be a special offering in aid to the Italian earthquake sufferers in Taneytown Presbyterian church at the regular services, on Sunday evening Jan. 24. All who can contribute to this worthy cause are urged to do so in this way and in this time of great need.

On Wednesday, 43 calves were shipped from this place to Baltimore. Under the quarantine regulations they could not be shipped alive, nor dead with the hide on; but skinned they went, the hides being shipped along with them in the same car. The majesty of the law was satisfied, but the calves got to Baltimore just the same. Evidently, there are curves used in officialdom which the common person can't begin to understand. In the country, a dead calf with its hide on is not considered more dangerous than one with it off.

(For the Record.)  
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hawk entertained, on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Laura Fair, Mrs. J. A. Thomson, Mrs. William Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Strawsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Foreman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Miller and daughter; Messrs. Harrison and Robert Thomson, Edgar Fair, Alvie and Virgie Miller, all spent a happy evening.

### A Surprise Party.

(For the Record.)  
A pleasant surprise was given Mr. Bernard Hobbs, on last Monday evening, Jan. 18th, by fifty or more of his good neighbors and friends, it being his 43rd birthday. Mr. Hobbs enjoyed the surprise very much and appreciated the kindness and good will shown him by all present. Refreshments were served in abundance, and the evening was spent pleasantly in games and music. All bid Mr. Hobbs good night and wished him many more happy birthdays.

### Don't Take the Risk.

When you have a bad cough or cold do not let it drag along until it becomes chronic bronchitis, or develops into an attack of pneumonia, but give it the attention it deserves and get rid of it. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you are sure of prompt relief. From a small beginning the sale and use of this preparation has extended to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. Its many remarkable cures of coughs and colds have won for it this wide reputation and extensive use. Sold by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

### A Surprise Party.

(For the Record.)  
There was a very enjoyable surprise party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eckard, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20th. Mr. Eckard not knowing anything of the event, was greatly surprised.

Those present were, Samuel Eckard, wife and daughters, Beulah and Joanna; Clayton Shanesbrook and wife; Franklin Sturdy, wife and daughter, Pauline; Misses. Alma Null, Bertie Koonitz, Ruth Dodder, Hattie Sentz, Emma Lemmon, Ruth Sentz and Golda Myers; Messrs. Luther Sentz, Edward Currens, Herbert Lemmon, Lloyd and Paul Myers, Bennie Lippy, Samuel Hawk, Jr., Emory Null, Steward King, Worthy Grebe, Clarence Mayers and Grover Lemmon.

SIMPLE, harmless, effective! Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Indigestion, etc.—Get them at MCKELLIP'S.

## A QUEER WOOING.

### Whistler's Offhand Wedding and the Bride's Scant Trousseau.

Labouchere's claim that he brought about the marriage of Whistler is thus recorded in the "Life of Whistler."

I believe I am responsible for Whistler's marriage to the widow of Mr. Godwin, the architect. She was a remarkably pretty woman and very agreeable, and both she and he were thorough bohemians. I was dining with them and some others one evening at Earl's Court. They were obviously greatly attracted to each other, and in a vague sort of way they thought of marrying. So I took the matter in hand to bring things to a practical point.

"Jimmy," I said, "will you marry Mrs. Godwin?"

"Certainly," he replied.

"Mrs. Godwin," I said, "will you marry Jimmy?"

"Certainly," she replied.

"When?" I asked.

"Oh, some day," said Whistler.

"That won't do," I said. "We must have a date."

So they both agreed that I should choose the day, what church to come to for the ceremony, provide the clergyman and give the bride away. I fixed an early date and got the then chaplain of the house of commons, the Rev. Mr. Byng, to perform the ceremony.

It took place a few days later. After the ceremony was over we adjourned to Whistler's studio, where we had prepared a banquet. The banquet was on the table, but there were no chairs. So we sat on packing cases. The happy pair when I left had not quite decided whether they would go that evening to Paris or remain in the studio.

How impractical they were was shown when I happened to meet the bride the day before the marriage in the street.

"Don't forget tomorrow," I said.

"No," she replied; "I am just going to get my trousseau."

"A little late for that, is it not?" I asked.

"No," she answered, "for I am only going to buy a new toothbrush and a new sponge, as one ought to have new ones when one marries."

### DON'T FIGHT THE WEATHER.

#### Try the Plan of Being on Friendly Terms With It.

What a great misfortune this is, the habit of considering the weather—of thinking that we must consider the weather! It is largely due, is it not, to clothes? No mention is made of rain in the garden of Eden, but we must not therefore contend that rain was disagreeable and omitted. We must recognize that Adam and Eve did not need to consider rain. Furthermore, in blessed ignorance they did not know that it was anything to be considered.

To mind the rain no more than the May sunshine, but to plunge into it and let the drops pelt as they will, to accept snow without a thought of discomfort, but, rather, to enjoy the thronging presence of it; to pursue one's daily stint regardless of whether the sky be dun or blue—this is a state which we, especially of the cities, long have lost.

We regain it, some of us, in the wilderness camp, where we hunt or fish if the day be dark or if the day be bright, and where we find that the dash of the soft rain on one's face is not death, after all; that wetness and dryness are merely relative terms.

All the centuries of fussing and fuming with the weather have not affected the weather one particle. It still rains and snows and sleets and blows, just as dictated by circumstances. Therefore, what's the use? Are your puny diatribes or mine of any greater potency than those of others gone before? Evidently not. Accordingly try the plan of being friendly with the weather, of agreeing with it instead of fighting it, and, 'pon my word, presently it will be agreeing with you.—E. L. Sabin in Lippincott's.

### Kinnikinic.

"We ran out of tobacco while fishing in the Canadian wilds," said a clubman. "Our guides put us on to kinnikinic, and we smoked that for ten days. It wasn't bad."

"Kinnikinic is the inner bark of the red willow. You dry it, then you cut it up. It really tastes like tobacco. The Indians always use it when they can't get the real thing, and I understand that there are certain brands of Canadian tobacco that are flavored with kinnikinic."—Washington Times.

### Snakes Changed Into Rods.

The Egyptian cobra is not unlike its Asiatic relative except in respect of the absence of the curious spectacle-like mark which distinguishes the latter. Although it is the most poisonous reptile known to inhabit northern Africa, it is the favorite among the snake charmers. These conjurers know how to render this serpent rigidly unconscious by pressing the nape of its neck with a finger. This act appears to throw the reptile into catalepsy, in which it is as stiff as an iron rod.

### The Horological Revenge.

They were looking over their wedding presents. He pointed to a small bronze clock. "Seems to me," he said, "that I have seen that before."

"You have," she returned serenely. "You gave it to my first husband and me for a wedding present. When we divided the things after the divorce he kept the clock, and now he is sending it back to us."—New York Press.

### Sharp and Blunt.

Cora—She has such keen perceptions, Dora—And such a blunt way of conveying them.—Puck.

## Relating to Notes.

Demand notes are payable on presentation, without grace, and bear legal interest. An indorser on a demand note is held only for a limited time, variable in different States.

A negotiable note must be made payable either to bearer, or be properly indorsed by the person to whose order it is made, and if the indorser wishes to avoid responsibility, he must indorse with the words "Without Recourse."

A joint note is one signed by two or more persons, each of whom becomes liable for the whole amount.

Notes dated or drawn on Sunday are void.

Alteration of a note by the holder renders it void.

Notes given by minors are void.

The maker of a note that is lost or stolen, is not released from payment if the amount and consideration can be proven.

Notes obtained by fraud, or given by an intoxicated person, cannot be collected.

An indorser has a right of action against all the indorsers whose names appear on a note indorsed by him.

Deposit of money in a bank to the credit of depositors can be withdrawn by check for full amount due.

### The Gentle Sex Again.

The patient conductor had been waiting for their fares for fully a minute. Each insisted upon paying.

"It is my turn," said the one in blue, "and I am going to pay just as soon as I can find that time."

"No," I insist," spoke up the one in brown. "Here it is, conductor."

"I shall never forgive you. I was just about to—"

"Oh, I made a mistake! That was a penny. Give it back, and—"

"Gracious! I am so glad. Here are the two fares, conductor."

The one in blue paid. When she reached home she said to her husband:

"The stingy thing! She just picked up that penny as a bluff! I'll never go shopping with her again!"

And the one in brown said to her better half:

"Close! I never saw such a close woman in my life. Why, she actually forced me to pay both fares! Isn't it queer how some people can be?"—Chicago News.

### Siam's Weights and Measures.

In Siam the liquid measure used is derived from a cocoanut shell which is capable of holding \$30 tamarind seeds, and twenty of these units equal the capacity of a wooden bucket. In dry measure \$30 tamarind seeds make one "kanahn," and twenty-five "kanahn" make one "sat," or bamboo basket; eighty "sat" make one "kwien," or cart. This is an example of the primitive origin of most units of weight and measures.

### The First Slow One.

He uttered a joyous cry.

"And I am really and truly the first man you ever kissed?"

"Yes, Clarence," the beautiful girl rejoined, her red lip curling slightly.

"The others all took the initiative!"—New York Press.

### Unkind.

"My dear," exclaimed a young bride, "my husband writes so beautifully! You really ought to see some of his love letters!"

"Yes, dear, I know," was the unkind retort. "I have a drawer full of them at home!"—Manchester Guardian.

### Genius.

"Is genius really the capacity for taking pains?"

"No," answered the poet. "Genius is the capacity for going without eating."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There's nothing but that's bearable as long as a man can work.—Ellot.

### Brave Fire Laddies

often receive severe burns, putting off fires, then use Bucklen's Arnica Salve and forget them. It soon drives out pain. For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Cuts and Bruises it's earth's greatest healer. Quickly cures Skin Eruptions, Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Felons; best Pile cure made. Relief is instant. 25c at Robt. S. McKinney's, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

### Trustees' Sale

OF A VALUABLE FARM in Middleburg District, Carroll County, Maryland.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity, passed in a cause therein wherein Philip B. Stuller is complainant and Charlotte Stuller and others are defendants, and known as No. 422 Equity, the undersigned Trustee appointed by said decree will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1909, at 1 o'clock, p. m., all that tract of land known as the Stuller farm, containing

180 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, situated in and near the village of Keyville, on the public road leading from Detour to Taneytown, in Middleburg district, Carroll County, Md., adjoining the lands of Edward Shorb and others. This is a most desirable farm, being improved with a large Stone Dwelling, Stone Bank Barn, Grain Shed, Wagon Shed, Hog Pen, Corn Crib, and other necessary outbuildings, ample supply of water at residence and barn, and also has thereon about 20 acres of the best timber in the State.

This property is very productive and can be made into two desirable farms; is convenient to churches and schools, in an elegant neighborhood, about 1 1/2 miles from W. M. R. R. Sta., and is the same property which David M. Stuller died, seizer, and possessed, and which was occupied by John H. Stuller at the time of his decease.

This farm will, before day of sale, be laid off into two farms and the same be offered in two parcels, and as a whole, and sold as may appear best. The plat will be exhibited on day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third Cash on day of sale, or on ratification of same by the Court, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years from day of sale, or all cash at option of purchaser. The credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser with approved security bearing interest from day of sale.


JOHN MILTON REIFSNIDER, EDWARD O. WEAUT, Trustees.

J. N. O. Smith, Auctioneer. E. O. Weant, Solicitor.

## Now

Is the Time to Have Your Chickens in Good Condition.

Nothing better for this purpose than—



**Dr. Hess' Pan-a-ce-a.**

Makes healthy Fowls and increases Egg Production.

25c, 60c, and \$1.25 Packages.

FOR SALE BY—  
**Robert S. McKinney,**  
DRUGGIST,  
Taneytown, - - - Md.

## Painting and Paper-hanging

I wish to inform the public that I am in the Painting and Paper-hanging Business for myself.

**House Painting and Coach Painting at Moderate Prices.**

**Paper-hanging A Specialty!**

Any person intending to have Papering done this season will save money by buying Wall Paper from me.

All orders attended to promptly. Thanking you in advance for all orders.

**Luther O. Eckard,**  
TYRONE, MD.

Address. Westminster R. F. D. No. 11.  
1-23-3m

## GRAND EXHIBITION OF

## LIFE MOTION PICTURES

by the Emmitsburg Motion Picture Company in the

**OPERA HOUSE, Taneytown, Md.**

Every Saturday night, rain or shine. Over 5,000 feet of Moving Pictures.

Admission, Adults 15c; Children under 10 years, 10c.

Program for Saturday, January 23rd., will include the Two Orphans, Financial Scare, Little Hero, Twin Brothers' Joke, Toothache Party, Western Justice, Jealous Woman, and others.

## Special Notices.

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

**EGGS** wanted; good Squabs, 18c to 20c a pair; large young and old Chickens, 10c; small chickens, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs., 12c. Highest cash prices paid for calves, Ducks, Geese, Guinea and Turkeys wanted, not received later than Thursday morning. Headquarters for all kinds of furs. A few duck and goose feathers for sale.—SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

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

**HOUSE AND LOT** in Greenville, for Sale or Rent. Apply to MICHAEL FRINGER, Taneytown. 1-23-2t

**WHEN YOU WANT** good Coal Oil, try the White "C". Sold by J. W. FREEMAN, Harney. 1-23-3t-eow.

**THE MAN** who borrowed my vise from Shop at Emanuel Barr's, please return same, as I need it.—TOBIAS REED. 1-23-2t

**FOUND.**—A Watch. Owner call for same and pay charges.—M. H. REINDOLLAR. 1-23-2t

**SHOOTING MATCH**, with Clay Targets, at my place, near Keyville, on February 4, at 12 o'clock.—GEO. W. ROOF. 1-23-2t

**SOW AND 5 NICE SHOTES**, for sale by BERNIE SHRINER, near Kump. 1-23-2t

**SHUR-ON EYEGLASS**

**DR. T. A. SIMPSON**, Optical Specialist, will be at Brown's Hotel, Harney, January 27, 1909. Eyes examined and glasses fitted. Work must be satisfactory. Office Hours: 9 a. m., to 3 p. m.

**PUBLIC SALE.**—I will have public sale, in Taneytown, on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1909, at 1 o'clock, of my Household Goods.—Mrs. WM. CLASSON. 1-23-5t

**PUBLIC SALE** this Saturday, at 1 o'clock, at D. W. Garner's store room, of Horse Blankets, Robes, Stable Blankets, Harness, 2 Sleighs, 1 old Sleigh and one 1-horse wagon.

**NOTICE.**—I will open a shoe and harness repairing shop, Feb. 1. Will take shoes from town each Monday and Wednesday morning. Will not make new work, nor do repairing while you wait.—H. E. RECK.

**HOUSE AND 4 ACRES** of land, for rent, near Kump. Apply to H. T. SPANGLER. 1-16-2t

**NOTICE.**—Anyone wishing to drive to my place, will please use the Hagers-town lane, instead of tearing down fences, which will not be allowed any more.—GEO. W. ROOF, V. S. 1-16-4t

**FOR RENT.** My house and ground, with all other privileges. Apply to Mrs. MOSES SEABROOK, Middleburg. 1-15-3t

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store"

**Loons Bros.**

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

GRANULATED SUGAR, 5c lb.

## Take Advantage OF THESE Great Bargains

These bargains should be taken advantage of by every person who can plan to get here, for such bargains have not been known heretofore in Taneytown's retail history. See the values and you'll not wonder why this is the busiest Store.

<b>Men's Long Overcoats.</b> \$6.50 Coats, now \$5.19 \$9.25 Coats, now \$7.49 \$6.50 Coats, now \$5.19 \$5.00 Coats, now \$3.19	<b>Ladies' Long Coats.</b> \$4.98 Coats, now \$3.19. \$10.00 Coats, now \$6.50. \$10.25 Coats, now \$6.89. \$6.50 Coats, now \$4.19. \$8.90 Coats, now \$5.89. \$7.90 Coats, now \$5.19.
<b>Boys' Overcoats.</b> 9 year old \$3.75 Coats, now \$2.89. 10 year old \$4.25 Coats, now \$3.48. 7 year old \$3.95 Coats, now \$2.89. 8 year old \$3.75 Coats, now \$2.25.	<b>Misses' and Children's Coats</b> 3 year old \$1.95 Coats, now \$1.48. 6 year old \$3.95 Coats, now \$2.78. 6 year old \$2.50 Coats, now \$1.37. 8 year old \$5.75 Coats, now \$3.78. 10 year old \$3.50 Coats, now \$1.89. 12 year old \$6.00 Coats, now \$3.89. 14 year old \$3.50 Coats, now \$1.89. 16 year old \$8.00 Coats, now \$5.19. 18 year old \$7.50 Coats, now \$4.29.
<b>Bed Blankets and Comforts.</b> .50 Blankets, .39 .75 Blankets, .60 \$2.40 Wool Blankets, \$2.19. \$1.35 Comforts, \$1.20. \$2.00 Comforts, \$1.75. \$1.25 Comforts, .98.	<b>Men's 50c Underwear, 43c</b> Heavy Fleec Lined. <b>Shaker Flannel, 8c.</b> 8c and 9c White Shaker Flannel, at this sale 8c yd. <b>Outing Flannel, 8c.</b> 10c Outing Flannel in light checks and stripes, very pretty designs; sells everywhere for 10c. Our price at this sale, 8c. <b>Women's Neckwear.</b> TURN-OVER COLLARS—embroidered in pretty pattern, 12c. RUCHING—in all the dainty effects, Crepe, Lisle and Net, narrow and wide—12c to 25c yd. <b>Ladies' Wrappers, Mendels Make, 98c</b> Good quality Percale, turnover collar on separate band, trimmed with narrow braid front and back of garment, 10-in. flounce at bottom; separate fitted lining, assorted figure and stripe patterns on blue, red, and black ground; regular \$1.25 goods. This sale, 98c. <b>Night Gowns, 49c.</b> Regular 89c Night Gowns of Cambric; surplice neck; yoke of embroidery; insertion and tucks. Regular \$1.00 Empire Night Gowns of Nainsook; square neck; finished with embroidery and ribbon, 75c.
<b>Petticoats, 98c.</b> \$1.25 Petticoats of Moreen and Sateen. The Moreen Petticoats have accordion pleated and sectional flounces. <b>Men's Wool Mitts, 21c.</b> Heavy domestic dark mixtures, close fitting knit roll wrist, tufted wool lining. <b>Tam-o-shanters, 19c.</b> Black, Blue, Red, White and Dark Mixed. Regular 25c and 50c value. What we have left you get at 19c. <b>Men's Golf Caps, 19c.</b> Men's and Boys' Golf Caps, in plain and mixed colors, plaids and stripes; regular 39c and 25c value. While they last at 19c. <b>Ladies' Black Mittens, 13c.</b> Ladies' and Children's Black Mittens, that sold regular at 15c and 18c, at this sale for 13c. <b>Standard Sewing Machine, \$12.95.</b> High grade, drop-head, 5-drawer; regular \$25.00 machine; fully guaranteed. Ask about them. \$12.95.	

## Ship Your HOGS to Us!

For Best Prices. A large Jobbing Trade makes it possible for us to get from 1-4c to 1-2c per lb. above market price.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF HOGS, EGGS, POULTRY, and all kinds of Country Produce. Write for Tags and Quotations.

**J. W. BUFFINGTON & CO.** 1000 Hillen St., Balto., Md.

## PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of George A. Mehning, late of Carroll county, Md., deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises of the deceased, situate in Taneytown district, about 3 mile south of Kump's P. O., on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1909 at 12 o'clock, m., sharp, the following personal property, to-wit:

SIX HEAD OF HORSES, consisting of 1 bay horse, work anywhere hitched; 1 bay family mare, related to Hambletonia No. 10; 1 bay mare with foal, Kentucky stock; 2 bay colts, the Wilkes stock, sired by Ticonia 1882; 1 good mule, work anywhere; six head of cattle, consisting of four milch cows, 1 will be fresh by day of sale; and 3 the 1st of March; 2 bulls, 2 bro