

# THE CARROLL RECORD.

VOL. 15.

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United Telephones.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1909.

NO. 38

## NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Kemper & Feaser, in business at Silver Run, will dissolve partnership April 1st. A. W. Feaser will continue the business.

The tariff bill to be passed at the present session of Congress, will be known as the "Payne Bill," from Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee.

Although it costs no more to manufacture ice one season than another, artificial ice manufacturers have advanced prices in accordance with the advance in cost of natural ice.

An organization composed of foreign born citizens, has been formed in Baltimore for the purpose of fighting the proposed amendment for disfranchisement. Its membership now about 500, and the number is likely to be greatly increased.

The Maryland Steel Company has announced a cut of ten per cent, including all classes of labor and salaries. The Pennsylvania Steel Company had already taken similar action, both said to be due to dull business. It is thought that after the tariff question is settled, the old scale may be restored.

William Feigley, of Hagerstown, Md., who grates and sells horseradish for market, has built up an extensive trade in this rather unique business. This winter he has grated thirty-five bushels of roots, which boys gathered for him. He has a machine with which he grates the horseradish.

Governor Stuart's project of a state highway from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, is meeting with a strong opposition in the legislature, and may be defeated. It is said that it can be passed only by the strongest kind of pressure. Its opponents say that \$5,000,000 will not near build the road, and that it will be a scheme for all sorts of jobbery.

A bill providing for a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor in the state has been introduced in the Nebraska legislature. The introduction of the bill followed the presentation to the legislature of petitions containing 50,000 signatures calling upon the legislature to act.

The new dwelling of John Daly, just outside of Westminster, was destroyed by fire, at an early hour on Thursday morning, the occupants of the house having barely time to save their lives. Mr. Daly is a plumber in the employ of Gilbert & Gehr. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp used to heat an incubator.

J. R. Lippy, of Hanover, Pa., has received a letter from his brother-in-law, Jonas Legore, residing with his son, Charles, in Chando, North Dakota, who says that the weather has been very cold there this winter, the thermometer as low as 43 degrees below zero, and that they had continuous sleighing for three months. He says he likes it all right in summer, but it is most too cold for him in winter.

Dr. C. C. Owens, health officer at Covington, Ky., has prepared a rule requiring every dairyman in the county to clean the teeth of his cows three times daily. The rule is another step in the pure milk crusade now being waged in that section. Dr. Owens says that French regulations compel all dairymen to clean the teeth of their cows. He reported to the Board of Health that the innovation had produced results abroad, and the measure will be passed at the next board meeting. A patent device is used.

Not content with passing the bill extending the provisions of the Adams four-mile law to all sections of the state, which will exclude every saloon from the borders of Tennessee, the legislature has made assurance doubly sure by passing another law absolutely prohibiting not only the sale but the manufacture of liquors in that state. As had been expected, the governor vetoed both measures, but the legislature passed the bills again over his veto, and they are now laws.

Rural letter carriers will come in for a little extra compensation during the Sixty-first Congress if the two bills recently introduced by Representatives Bates, of Pennsylvania, and Humphreys, of Mississippi, are enacted into law. The bill introduced by Representative Bates provides an additional allowance of \$150 per annum for subsistence and that introduced by Mr. Humphreys provides that \$250 per annum additional be allowed each rural carrier for the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagon and equipment.

### Free Distribution of Nut Trees.

The Experiment Station has for free distribution, this Spring to people especially interested in nut culture, a number of Pecan trees, and probably will have Persian walnut trees also. In order to create an interest in nut growing among the school children, these trees will be sent free to schools for Arbor Day planting. All schools and interested parties who will agree to plant, care for, and report on the condition of the trees may receive them by applying at once to C. P. Close, Horticulturist, College Park, Md. The trees will be distributed the last of March or early in April. Requests will be filled as long as the supply lasts.

### The Westminster-Taneytown Road.

The public meeting held in Taneytown, last Saturday, in the interest of the selection of the Westminster-Taneytown road as part of the state road system, was well attended, notwithstanding the short notice given. Champions of this road were present from Frizzellburg to Harney, Middleburg district, and from Taneytown to Bridgeport. It was emphatically in evidence that citizens and tax-payers, as well as the general public of both political parties, will not submit to a refusal to build this road, without vigorous protest, now and hereafter.

It was stated that the disposition of the State Road Commission to disregard the conclusions of the county meeting, held in Westminster, which was definitely in favor of the Taneytown road, came as a complete surprise, not only to those in the immediate vicinity of the road, but to those in other parts of the county, who recognized the superior advantages of the road as one of the main thoroughfares of the county, and who felt that it was sure to be selected, without any question. It was also the sense of the meeting that the tentative route named by Uniontown and Middleburg—did not carry out the intent of the law, nor benefit anything like the same number of people, as would the Taneytown road.

The sentiments expressed were based on the superior advantages and location of the Taneytown road, with relation to its connections and wide use through 12 miles of the county, rather than against the Middleburg proposition, and it was decided to try to convince the Road Commission of the fact, and if possible have the two routes personally inspected before final action is taken.

A committee of five composed of E. E. Reindollar, D. J. Hession, Leonard Zile, Harry Rinehart and L. D. Maus, was appointed to investigate several features connected with route and to report at another public meeting to be held in Taneytown, this Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. It was stated that the existence of the Meadow Branch pike, as part of the road, likely stood in the way of its selection, as the Road Commission has decided not to buy any pikes.

### Death of Mr. Francis A. Gardner.

Mr. Francis A. Gardner, of Baltimore, son of Mrs. M. J. Gardner, of Taneytown, died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Tuesday afternoon, following an operation for appendicitis, on Sunday. Mr. Gardner was taken ill very suddenly and violently, and there was little hope of his recovery from the beginning. He was an undertaker, in the employ of Robert Turner, Broadway and Oliver streets, Baltimore, and was regarded as a highly efficient and intelligent young man.

Frank was a general favorite, especially among the young folks of Taneytown, and while he had been away several years becoming proficient in his chosen profession, his visits home were frequent, keeping him in close touch with home and friends. His mother, brothers and sisters, have the deepest sympathy of all. He was but 23 years of age. Funeral services will be held this Saturday morning, at St. Joseph's Catholic church, at 10.15 o'clock.

By mistake, last week's package of RECORDS for Route No. 2, Union Bridge, was labeled Westminster, and a Westminster package labeled Union Bridge, a mix-up which caused much annoyance to many subscribers. We trust that such an error may not occur again.

### MARRIED.

JOHNSON-GARNER.—On March 17, 1909, in Uniontown, by Elder W. Philip Englar, Mr. Pearl S. Johnson, of Westminster, and Miss Mary E. Garner, of Union Bridge.

### DIED.

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

HAINES.—On Mar. 12, 1909, near Linwood, Mr. Thomas J. Haines, aged 71 years.

WILL.—On March 18, 1909, near Taneytown, Mr. Jacob A. Will, in his 42nd year.

GARDNER.—On March 16, 1909, in Baltimore, Mr. Francis A. Gardner, aged 23 years.

COOK.—On March 14, 1909, near Taneytown, Mrs. Susan Cook, aged 77 years, 13 days.

HEITBRIDLE.—On March 9th., 1909, near Silver Run, Norman Myers, oldest son of George and Annie R. Heitbridle, aged 6 years and one month.

Little we thought so sad a call,  
Was about to come to our home;  
Little we thought that our dear Norman,  
Was soon to be placed in the tomb.

From the home his presence lighted,  
From his loving parents' care,  
From kind sister who delighted in his joys to share,  
Gentle Norman has departed; sorrow fills the home,  
And survivors broken hearted, weep around the tomb.

Mama, Papa, weep no more for Norman,  
His bright spirit's fled on high,  
And he waves his little hand,  
Calling, Mama, Papa, meet me by and by.  
By his Parents.

### Church Notices.

There will be preaching in the Church of God, in Uniontown, Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School at 9 a. m.  
L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

On next Thursday evening, a special Laymen's service will be held at Emmanuel—Baptist—Reformed church. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Bright, of Norristown, Pa., ex-President of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed church, will deliver an address. The public is cordially invited to attend this service. Special music,  
MARTIN SCHWETZER, Pastor.

Preaching services in the Parsony U. B. church, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, and in the Taneytown church, in the evening, at 7.30 o'clock.  
C. W. CHRISTMAN, Pastor.

## CANNON AND THE NEW RULES.

### Two lots of Insurgents mix things up. President's Short Message.

The special session of Congress, for the purpose of revising the tariff, convened on Monday, and was attended by unusual interest on account of the long talked of fight over the adoption of rules for the government of the House, and for the curtailment of the power of the Speaker. Mr. Cannon, of course, was re-elected, but the majority rules were partly defeated, the situation being complicated by two bodies of "insurgents" one composed of Republicans, the other of Democrats.

The Republican "insurgents" defeated the adoption of the rules of the last House, while Democratic "insurgents" defeated the plans of Mr. Clark, the Democratic leader. The latter body was led by Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem.) of N. Y., and was composed of twenty-four Democrats who voted with the Cannon Republicans and adopted amended rules which give the Speaker much less power. Twenty-eight "insurgent" Republicans voted with the Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Clark for still more radical changes, but were defeated.

The situation was decidedly complicated, and hardly understandable by the uninitiated. The result seems to be that while the Democrats hoped to win a victory by the help of bolting Republicans, the Republicans really won by the help of bolting Democrats, a result which is charged to the superior political skill of Speaker Cannon. The result, however, is really attributable to the insurgent Republicans, for without their original bolting there could not have been any changes in the rules.

The Speaker professes to be highly pleased with the result, and says it will relieve him from a vast amount of work and responsibility, which is a rather philosophic way of taking defeat. The new rules will give individual members greater privileges, as they will not have to go to the Speaker first for recognition, and in other ways the House is less under the dictatorial control of the Speaker.

Much to the disgust of the Democratic side, the Speaker, on Tuesday, rewarded the leading Democratic insurgents with Committee appointments, and it is probable that Mr. Fitzgerald will figure as a rival minority leader throughout the session, and that the insurgents on both sides will complicate voting on the tariff schedules, as it is intimated that the break in both party lines is in reality due to "deals" over certain items connected with tariff rates.

President Taft's Message to Congress is the shortest official communication from the White House that has been received at the Capitol for many years. Evidently, the President believes in getting at questions in as few words as possible, and he strongly intimates that Congress should follow the same plan. The entire message follows:

"I have convened the Congress in this extra session in order to enable it to give immediate consideration to the revision of the Dingley Tariff act. Conditions affecting production, manufacture and business generally have so changed in the last 12 years as to require a readjustment and revision of the import duties imposed by that act. More than this, the present tariff act, with the other sources of Government revenue, does not furnish income enough to pay the authorized expenditures. By July 1 next the expenses over receipts for the current fiscal year will equal \$100,000,000.

"The successful party in the late election is pledged to a revision of the tariff.

The country, and the business community especially, expect it. The prospect of a change in the rates of import duties always causes a suspension or halt in business, because of the uncertainty as to the changes to be made and their effect. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the new bill should be agreed upon and passed with as much speed as possible consistent with its due and thorough consideration. For these reasons I have deemed the present to be an extraordinary occasion, justifying and requiring the calling of an extra session.

In my inaugural address I stated in a summary way the principles upon which in my judgment, the revision of the tariff should proceed, and indicated at least one new source of revenue that might be properly resorted to in order to avoid a future deficit. It is not necessary for me to repeat what I then said.

"I venture to suggest that the vital business interests of the country require that the attention of the Congress in this session be chiefly devoted to the new tariff bill, and the less time given to other subjects of legislation in this session, the better for the country."

The new tariff bill, as presented, contains many additions to the free list and many reductions in rates. There is a big cut in steel, wood pulp and hides are put on the free list, the rate on lumber is cut in half, while coal and iron ore are also free. Duties have been increased mostly on luxuries; a tax of 8¢ a pound has been placed on tea, 50 per cent added to cigarettes, and an inheritance tax feature provided. While duties have been lowered on raw materials and necessities, the new tariff bill is nevertheless expected to increase the revenues about \$50,000,000 a year.

The bill, as presented, will be objected to in some of its features, by the Republicans, while the Democrats will be divided over others. In general, it is conceded that the committee has presented a bill reducing the tariff extensively along lines which have been favored by free traders, and that it will be a difficult matter for the two parties to line up, as they have heretofore, on the question of protection as against free trade.

Mr. Rufus Pryor, of near Wolfville, Frederick county, has secured a patent on a rubber he recently invented, by which the holding back of the horses locks the wagon. He has been offered \$1,600 for his patent, but so far has declined to sell out.

### The Country Merchant.

(For the RECORD.)

Your editorial on "The Country Merchant" is one of the most concise I ever read on the subject, and is as true as Gospel. Why so many men enter this calling, which offers so little in the way of compensation, I cannot conceive. Men have been deceived who have left their farms to enter it, and find out the truth when too late. Many have lost the value of their farms and become bankrupt, or have lost inheritances, because of entering a business which they did not understand.

You are correct when you say many merchants would gladly quit, if they could do so without loss. As compared with farming, the country merchant has decidedly the worst of it, both in hours of work and in financial results. The farmer's investment is usually growing into money, while the merchant's investment is as surely growing into depreciation, not counting losses through credit. Most merchants do not have, at the end of a year, a profit of 6 per cent. on their investment, and he cannot sell his stock to a purchaser except at a big discount from first cost.

At the end of a lifetime in business, a merchant is lucky if he is as well off as when he commenced, while the farmer is just as apt to have several farms and money besides, as a reward for his work. This is no fancy picture. I have been, from boyhood, engaged in business. My mind goes back 55 years, and during all this time I have known but few farmers fail, while wrecks in business have been innumerable.

I call to mind a town of less than 1500 inhabitants where there was, at most, six stores, all doing a fair business; then trade extended for miles around, the farmers all bought their goods there, and merchants and farmers were friends. It is not so now. Today, this same town has at least 20 places of business, yet all together do not sell half as much as the six once sold. There have been many failures in that town, some of them had ones. An attorney told me that for the past 25 years, the actual loss would amount to \$1000 a year.

Some of these failures were due to natural causes, and not to the business, it is true, but in a large measure they have been due to lack of legitimate profit and to the credit system. As the latter has been almost abolished, many merchants are now enabled to keep on top and make a bare living.

In the old days, profits were much better, farmers' sons remained on the farm, a farm was bought for the older son, and all worked for the general fund, but now, where are the farmers' boys? Then, nearly everybody bought their goods at the nearest town, but now the sample house gets much of the cash.

As a business man, I say that profits in business do not justify the investment and time spent in operating it. The competition is too great, and the shrinkage and loss on account of change in styles too heavy to contend with. The staple class of goods, now sold almost exclusively, is handled at too close a margin. The goods selling at a profit are bought away from home, leaving the country merchant to try to exist on the retail trade, which is no good business.

There is now no incentive to enter the retail trade in the country, none whatever. Buy a farm and be a producer—be independent—and not a consumer who has to wait for little dribs of profit. For our future prospects, let us all go to farming.  
ALPHA.

Emmitsburg, Md.

### Interesting to Dairymen.

The Veterinarian of the Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station will give a practical demonstration of the Tuberculin test as applied to cattle for the detection of Tuberculosis on April 8th. and 9th., 1909.

The general plan of the work will consist in examination of cattle under normal conditions, including temperature taking; beginning at 9.00 a. m., April 8th., and lasting until 7.00 p. m. of the same day. At this hour, the Tuberculin injections will be made, and temperatures taken during the ensuing 24 hours or as much thereof as may be necessary.

It will be noticed that the test occupies 34 continuous hours, and lodgings will not have to be arranged for until the completion of the demonstration. Those who do not desire to return home immediately after the demonstration should secure accommodations in Washington, as we are not prepared to furnish lodgings at the College.

Meals, however, will be served at 25¢ each during the continuance of the demonstration.

The demonstration, use of instruments, materials, etc., is free of all charge and is intended to familiarize the cattle owners of Maryland with the details of the test and enable them to perform practically, the work which a proper Tuberculin test involves.

In order that we may provide sufficient material and make proper arrangements, it is necessary that all those intending to avail themselves of the demonstration should notify at once the,

Veterinary Department,  
Md. Expt. Station,  
College Park, Md.

### Have Your Trees Sprayed.

The following notice, referring to the spraying of fruit trees, explains itself:

"It is very necessary that all fruit trees be sprayed this Spring before the buds open, for the control of the San Jose scale which is doing serious injury to trees. Therefore, every owner of fruit trees in Taneytown District should make arrangements to have their trees sprayed, either by himself or engage the public sprayer which is being operated by Mr. J. E. Davidson through the State Horticultural Department. Apply at once, as Mr. Davidson has secured the use of the public sprayer, which is being operated absolutely upon a self-supporting basis, and you are charged only a sufficient sum to cover cost of operation."

T. B. SYMONS,  
State Entomologist.

## ROAD COMMISSION BUSY.

### Going Over the Various Routes. Several Changes Now Likely to be Made.

The Road Commission is personally inspecting many of the proposed state road routes, but has not yet invaded Carroll county. On Tuesday evening Gov. Crothers, President Tucker and Mr. Hutton returned to Baltimore from an inspection of the roads in Howard, Frederick and Washington counties.

While away more than 100 miles of pikes and other roads were inspected. These highways included the Frederick turnpike as far as Conococheague Bridge, in Washington county; the Monrovia road from New Market, the Jefferson turnpike from Frederick to Jefferson, the Buckeystown pike in its entirety, the Urbana pike, the Liberty pike and the Emmitsburg pike.

Valuable information was secured concerning the physical conditions along these roadways, and concerning the kind of territory they reach. This will be submitted to the commission as a whole at the next meeting, when the definite routes are to be fixed.

On Thursday, Dr. Ira Remsen, Dr. William B. Clark, Samuel M. Shoemaker and Chief Engineer Crosby, made a trip through Harford, and it is thought that the Carroll county roads will receive like attention next week.

The officials had a rough experience with auto travel, having broken down one machine in Frederick county and two in Harford, compelling return to the city by train before their investigations were completed. They are beginning to realize the intense interest of the people in the selection of roads, and it is now highly probable that numerous changes will be made in the routes first selected.

### Dynamite Explodes near Mt. Joy.

On last Friday morning, 36 sticks of dynamite exploded at the home of Harvey S. Cromer, near Mt. Joy church, at Barlow, Pa., blowing to atoms a smoke house, completely wrecking a wood shed and badly shaking up the dwelling. The explosion caused a terrific report which was heard for miles. Mr. Cromer and family were at breakfast when the explosion occurred, and no one was hurt. The dynamite was being "dried," and in some unknown way was set off.

Mr. Cromer and his family started to flee from terror from their home thinking that an earthquake was about to take place. They soon thought of the dynamite, however, and when they went out to where the smoke house had stood a few minutes before, they found nothing but a heap of ruins. It is said that not a whole brick was left. The entire building looked as though it had been crushed with a mighty sledge hammer and the ruins scattered broadcast. The meat of three hogs which it contained was no where to be found not even a grease spot being left.

The wood shed which adjoined the smoke house was also demolished while the dwelling looked as though it had suffered bombardment in a battle. Scarcely a whole window pane remained on the side of the house where the explosion took place. All were shattered while the wall of the house gave evidence of being struck by numerous pieces of flying debris.

### Missionary Lecture.

Rev. L. B. Wolf, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Lutheran Church, will give an illustrated lecture on "Mission Work in India," in the Lutheran church at Uniontown, on Tuesday evening, March 23rd., at 7.30 o'clock, and at Baust church on Wednesday evening, March 24th., at 7 o'clock. A silver offering will be taken at the door for the benefit of the Nurse's Home in India.

Dr. Wolf has been a Missionary in India for the past 25 years, and is well prepared to give an interesting and instructive lecture on this subject; he is also an eloquent speaker and the public will be well repaid for attending. G. W. Yeiser, of Union Mills, will be present at both churches with his lantern to exhibit the slides.

### The Inheritance Tax.

President Taft strongly recommended the incorporation of an inheritance tax feature in the new tariff measure. In this he was taking the position that Mr. Roosevelt sustained, who frequently expressed his views favorably to such a measure. It will be remembered that Mr. Carnegie, in one of his striking utterances, gave his strong indorsement to this tax. He declared that the great fortunes of America have been built up through signal opportunities, that they are derived from the vast native wealth of the land, and that there is peculiar fitness in having them make recompense to American society for the special privileges through which they were amassed.

Whatever reasons exist in foreign countries for such a tax—and it has been adopted by many—these reasons are strengthened in the United States. It is not here, however, so much a case of the exigencies as the equities of taxation. Not the least feature of the subject is that advanced by students of American society who point to the tendencies to the crystallization of massive fortunes that become pooled in the enterprise of the money kings.

Still the demand for an inheritance tax is not a class demand. It is a demand that is primal in the facts of American life. There can be no reasonable objection to it as a federal measure. The claim that the several states should derive the advantage is puerile. Enterprise in this country is national, certainly the kinds of enterprise that develop the mammoth fortunes. It is to be hoped that in the tinkering with the tariff measure, the income tax feature will not be impaired.—American.

### Lottery Laws and Newspapers.

Some of our exchanges, who seem not to be posted on Uncle Sam's definition of what constitutes a lottery, should cut this out and paste it up conspicuously in their sanctum, for this is the law:

"Newspapers or other publications of any kind, circulars and pamphlets, containing advertisements of lotteries, gift concerts or similar enterprises for the distribution of prizes by lot or chance, or lists of the prizes awarded in pursuance of such schemes, and all other matters relating to them, are declared to be unlawful. The terms 'lottery,' so-called gift concert or similar enterprises offering prizes, dependent on lot or chance,' as used in section 499 of the postal laws, include 'guessing' or 'estimating' contests for prizes, as well as drawings and raffles of every kind, whether general or local, whether for private gain, or in aid of charitable, educational or religious objects, and whether the consideration for chances be money or otherwise. Enterprises in which prizes are distributed among purchasers of merchandise in stated amounts, or among subscribers for publications, or for shares of corporate stock, through the medium of drawings or guessing contests, are lotteries within the meaning of that section. Publications, circulars, cards or pamphlets containing advertisements of such enterprises, or notices or other information of any kind relating to them, should be withdrawn from the mails and treated in accordance with section 499 of the postal laws."

### Salaries Raised in Baltimore County.

Due to the efforts of the Assistant Teachers' Association, in Baltimore county, the County Commissioners have notified the School Board that they had decided to levy the full 33 cents allowed by law for school purposes, with the understanding that a part of it be devoted to increasing the salaries of the teachers. The School Board thereupon decided to increase the salaries of all teachers now receiving less than \$500 a year, making the minimum salary \$400 for teachers having a daily attendance of 15 or more pupils. This includes principals of one-teacher schools. The salaries of 314 teachers will be increased, but the School Board can not determine upon a schedule until the taxable basis, which will determine their prospective revenue, has been announced.

The School Commissioners stated that as soon as the necessary money is available they will increase the salaries according to the schedule adopted by the Assistant Teachers' Association, including all principals.

It is said the teachers are not satisfied with the increase granted, but at their next meeting, on April 3, will appoint a committee to urge the School Board to take enough from the school fund to give the full increase asked.

### Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, March 15th., 1909.—George E. Warehime, administrator of Samuel Warehime, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts, and received order to sell personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Robert E. Frizzell, deceased, granted unto Carrie M. Bohn and Meade Ohler, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

TUESDAY, March 16th., 1909.—The last will and testament of Martin Bitzel, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Philip P. Bitzel and Frederick W. Bitzel, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Davis Myers, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto William Philip Englar, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Emily J. Allgire, executrix of William A. Allgire, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts and money.

James M. Stoner, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of George W. Stoner, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Upton Harner, Adolphus Harner and Emanuel Harner, administrators of Emanuel Harner, deceased, returned inventories of money and debts.

The last will and testament of Caroline Bennett, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Laura E. Baseman, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

### Doctor's Discuss Alcohol.

Washington, March 17.—Alcohol practically has no therapeutic uses, judging from the discussions at the semi-annual meeting here to-day of the American Society for the study of alcohol and other drug narcotics. Some of the medical scientists contended that alcohol has no therapeutic uses, others that on the whole it has a few such uses, while another declared that alcohol gradually is being eliminated as a drug.

Papers were read by Drs. Henry O. Marcy, of Boston, Mass., honorary president of the society, entitled, "A Medical Study of the Temperance Movement in the South;" Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, on "The Alcoholic Problem in Everyday Life;" T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., "The Future of the Alcoholic Problem;" and W. B. Parks, of Atlanta, Ga., "The Effects of Alcohol on Temperament as it Relates to Race and Nationality."

Dr. Kelly declared that the alcoholic problem in everyday life is becoming more and more apparent in the diseases, degenerations and injuries which are traceable directly to the use of alcohol. "Every thoughtful physician must recognize that alcohol as a beverage and even as a medicine has an unknown danger that may come into prominence in a great variety of diseases and conditions."

"Every day's experience brings out this fact, and while we are not always able to trace the connection, there is great certainty that it exists, and that alcohol is a dangerous and uncertain drug, and as a beverage it should have no place in healthy normal living."



## THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)  
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and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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for all cases.

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th  
pages must be in our office by Tuesday morn-  
ing, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot  
be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second  
Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20th., 1909.

SOMETIMES it is pleasant to be imitated  
—sometimes not. When imitation is ac-  
companied by recognition, or when  
something is given in return, it is a com-  
paratively fair deal; but when there is  
constant appropriation without compen-  
sation—merely a policy of copying and  
stealing—the practice is worthy only of  
contempt. We are all copyists, in some  
degree, along the line that "there is  
nothing new under the Sun," but the  
copyist ought to contribute a little, oc-  
casionally, to the general fund of new  
things.

THURMONT and Union Bridge are both  
considering the light question, with lean-  
ings toward the electric system, and both  
will likely come to a conclusion satis-  
factory to their citizens, as has Taney-  
town. Progress, and proper regard for  
the benefits derived from modern con-  
veniences, demands a more active and  
up-to-date public spirit than our old  
Eastern towns have heretofore exhibited.  
The most charitable characterization that  
can be applied to our otherwise good  
towns, is, that they have in the past been  
"too slow," and decidedly unbusiness-  
like, as well.

### Weekly Publishers Should Organize.

If there is any one branch of business,  
yet unorganized for protection, which  
stands in need of the benefits of organi-  
zation, it is the business of publishing  
weekly county newspapers. Strangely  
enough, we advocate proper organization  
as being fair and legitimate, and see the  
plan being worked in every direction,  
yet have so far failed to act on the truth  
that "self preservation is the first law  
of nature," and continue to let our own  
business suffer, without any effort to  
prevent.

There are a large number of questions  
—amounting to evils—in connection with  
the publishing business, which ought to  
be remedied; questions which have noth-  
ing to do with fixing prices, nor interfer-  
ing with general or political policies. In  
a large measure, they are strictly pro-  
tective against fraudulent schemes and  
bad business management, as well as  
against poor judgment, due to no under-  
standing between business men, which  
often causes unnecessary loss without  
real saving to anybody.

Maryland—or perhaps only Western  
Maryland—needs a Weekly Publishers'  
Association, not bounded by partisan  
considerations, nor for the purpose of  
"trusting" the printing and publishing  
business. There is ample common  
ground on which even strong rival pub-  
lishers could meet, to their mutual ad-  
vantage, especially with reference to—

- Foreign Advertising
- Rules for Collections
- Uniform business methods
- Subscription Regulations
- Expense of management
- Fraternal obligations
- Discussion of Trade Questions.

Such an organization, we think, would  
gradually bring about many reforms in  
the business and place it on a more high-  
toned and generally desirable basis for  
all concerned. At present, advertising  
pirates without regard for truth, or  
"beats" with no resources except hand-  
some office stationery, can victimize  
"easy" publishers, while general lack of  
working together, and unnecessary an-  
tagonisms, conspire to wipe out profits  
which ought to accrue to the business.

An organization, with uniform regu-  
lations and specific agreements between  
members, holding say semi-annual meet-  
ings, would cost but little and likely be  
of great benefit. The Western states are  
full of them—Why not Maryland?

### Foolish Jealousies.

It is very foolish to argue that a town,  
or city, is entirely dependent on the  
surrounding country for business and  
existence, and just as foolish to argue  
that the surrounding country could not  
get along without the cities and towns.  
It is foolish, because both propositions  
are largely true—the one needs, and  
must have, the other—neither could  
comfortably exist without the other.  
The country, without cities to consume  
its produce, would be profitless, while  
cities without the country to feed them,  
would dry up. There is no real cause

for jealousy between the two, and none  
for either to say mean things about the  
other.

But, that is just what they do. The  
one is afraid the other will "get the best  
of it," in some way or another, and  
there is always some sort of argument  
that the one is imposing on the other—  
robbing it, in some way. That is, a few  
narrow-minded people keep up such a  
debate. Those who know the truth,  
know much better.

No great section, nor class of people,  
can be independent of another, in the  
long run. Big divisions must be neigh-  
borly, just like individuals, if they would  
prosper. If a man lived to himself, or a  
section, or business, lived to itself, it  
would soon live a life not worth living,  
for there is no real life without reciproc-  
al relations. It would be as easy to  
have wagons without wheels, or engines  
with power.

The great thing is for all to "get to-  
gether," the one not begrudging the  
other a just profit. It is always well to  
remember the dog crossing the stream  
with a piece of meat in his mouth, who  
saw the shadow of the meat in the water  
and in opening his mouth to get it, lost  
the piece he had. That is about the way  
it is. The most of our troubles come  
from shadows, and in being too greedy.  
Be fair to "the other fellow," for he is  
likely as honest as you are.

### Speaker Cannon.

Speaker Cannon is very variously  
cussed and discussed, by political friends  
and enemies. The fact is, it is not so  
much Cannon that is objected to, as the  
rules of the House which give him arbi-  
trary power. Mr. Cannon, while often  
rough and even profane, in speech, is  
generally regarded as being an eminent-  
ly able Speaker, and very fair in his  
rulings. Even the Democrats admit this.  
The probability is that any other Speak-  
er, under the same rules, would, in time,  
become as much criticised as Mr. Can-  
non.

Even the rules, harsh and unreason-  
able as they seem, have many arguments  
in their favor. The House is a very large  
and unwieldy body; there are so many  
parliamentary expedients, and so many  
opportunities for mere "wind-jamming,"  
that without the power of the Speaker to  
absolutely direct and control, it would  
be almost impossible to shut off debate  
and bring questions to a vote. In other  
words, under ordinary parliamentary  
rules, the House could act the part of an  
uncontrolled mob, at any time it saw fit.

A close reader of the *Congressional  
Record* must be impressed with the fact  
that even under present rules, there is a  
vast amount of time absolutely wasted  
in tiresome and worthless argument. It  
is full of men who pose and rant, not  
for the purpose of transacting public  
business, but in order to make them-  
selves "solid" with their constituents, or  
certain private interests; it is also ap-  
parent that without considerable guid-  
ance and control by the Speaker, even  
the majority would find it difficult, at  
times, to agree, and facilitate the trans-  
action of business.

But, admitting all this, it is fully evi-  
dent that between Cannon and the rules  
there is too much "one man power"  
exercised. So much that it is repugnant  
to American ideas of freedom and justice  
that every man, and every question,  
must first bow the knee to Mr. Speaker  
and beg for a hearing. No set of rules  
should give to one man absolute dicta-  
torship. The responsibility for legisla-  
tion should rest with the House, not with  
the Speaker. True, the House elects  
the Speaker, and in this single sense the  
Speaker represents the majority; but it  
is, after all, a far stretched exhibition of  
the American plan of government.

The majority should be fully responsi-  
ble for legislation, and it goes without  
saying that it should have full power to  
cut off debate and force votes, notwith-  
standing minority filibustering; but the  
power should not be held by one man to  
refuse floor recognition, or to censor all  
questions to come up—practically to con-  
trol both majority and minority, and the  
will of the people besides. We are frank  
to say that we stand with the so-called  
"insurgents," because it is a stand for  
manhood, personal rights and indepen-  
dence; because a member so unfortunate  
as to win the personal illwill of the  
Speaker, might as well resign; and be-  
cause a member is not a school boy who  
must take his lessons from a master, but  
a man entrusted with honor and power  
by his constituents, to whom he is  
answerable. Members of the House  
should be virile men, not automatons.

### Mr. Fair on Local Option.

Representative Fair, of Pennsylvania,  
who fought a losing battle in the legisla-  
ture of his state for a Local Option law,  
in his argument in favor of the bill,  
put the question squarely that it was an  
effort to secure to the whole people their  
rights, as citizens, to be self-governing  
in the matter, which, as we have re-  
peatedly stated, is entirely different from  
deciding whether or not local option  
shall prevail. He said:

"In voting against this bill you are  
placing yourself on record, mark you,  
not as favoring the licensing of the liquor  
traffic, but as saying that each commu-  
nity may not be allowed to decide the  
question for itself. You virtually de-  
clare that in your opinion the voters of  
any district—of your own district—are  
incapable of settling the question of  
license or no license for themselves—  
that you and I, and not our constituents,  
are the proper guardians of the peace

and welfare of our respective communi-  
ties. Gentlemen, are you willing to go  
back to your constituents and say to  
them, 'You are not able to decide this  
question? You must leave it to us?'  
For that is exactly what you do say  
when you vote against this bill. It will  
be time enough for argument when we  
come to face a vote on the question of  
license or no license."

He scored the opposition for becloud-  
ing the question, and especially criti-  
cised the course of one of the speakers  
for casting aspersions on the Church of  
Christ because it assumed to be the  
arbiter of morals in the community. He  
said:

"What, I ask you, is the mission of  
the church if this is not a part of its  
mission? And, in God's name, what  
would become of the morals of a com-  
munity if it were left to the saloons to  
set the standard? And yet this speaker,  
only a few years ago, was a preacher of  
righteousness, an ordained minister of  
the church, and now a hired servant of  
the allied brewing interests, breathing  
out hatred upon the Church and scorn  
and abuse upon the best and noblest  
womanhood of our land."

"The movement for the protection of  
our homes against these dangers is based  
not on any personal feeling, but on a  
desire for better things in our State.  
We who desire a change are not actuated  
by any desire to confiscate any man's  
property, or to destroy any man's means  
of a livelihood, but solely by a desire  
for the safety of the youth of our land,  
for the purity and comfort of the home,  
and for the better social and economic  
condition of the Commonwealth."

It would be difficult to say more to the  
point, in the same space, than is con-  
tained in the three paragraphs quoted,  
and it goes without saying that before  
another legislature is elected, the people  
of the state will hear more of this sort  
of argument and be given the opportu-  
nity to say what kind of men—with  
reference to this one subject—shall rep-  
resent them in the next body. Pennsylv-  
ania and Maryland are approaching the  
same question, and along the same  
lines, with a battle royal in prospect.

### Near Death in Big Pond.

It was a thrilling experience to Mrs.  
Ida Soper to face death. "For years a  
severe lung trouble gave me intense  
suffering," she writes, "and several  
times nearly caused my death. All  
remedies failed and doctors said I was  
incurable. Then Dr. King's New Dis-  
covery brought quick relief and a cure  
so permanent that I have not been  
troubled in twelve years." Mrs. Soper  
lives in Big Pond, Pa. It works won-  
ders in Coughs and Colds, Sore Lungs,  
Hemorrhages, LaGrippe, Asthma,  
Croup, Whooping Cough and all Bron-  
chial affections. 50c and \$1.00. Trial  
bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. Mc-  
Kinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

### Says South Must Quit Cowardice or Split

Declaring that "the South must quit  
her cowardice or split at once," Julian  
Harris, editor of *Uncle Remus's—The  
Home Magazine*, in an editorial entitled  
"Shall the Solid South Be Shattered?"  
printed in the March number of the  
*Magazine*, makes some startling decla-  
rations concerning the political situation  
in the South. In part, he says:

"As long as the South remains solidly  
Democratic under present conditions she  
will be hopeless and helpless. She gave  
to the recent Democratic presidential  
nominee all but a thumbful of electoral  
votes, yet she had no voice in making  
the nomination; and if the election of  
the nominee had followed she would  
have been not one whit better off, save  
for an isolated office or two."

"Why? Because the Democrats out-  
side the South believe that the negro  
scarecrow will keep the South solidly  
Democratic. They have heard for years  
that the Democrats of the South would  
'vote for a yellow dog' if the party  
nominated one. Therefore the North-  
ern and Western Democrats write the  
platform, name the nominees and in  
their hearts—for they do not understand  
how the negro question has solidified  
the South—despise the South's timidity  
and complacency. It is because the  
South has always been solid and Demo-  
cratic that it has no power with the  
Democratic party, and it is for this  
same reason that the Republican party  
has heretofore slipped in no planks  
that might palliate the Southerners. The  
'Solid South' is no longer a power, it is  
a phrase that is the signal for laughter."

"Democracy! What do the organized  
Democrats of Tammany care for Demo-  
cracy in its broadest sense? For national  
politics Tammany wouldn't lift a finger,  
if New York City might be carried in  
local politics by knifing the national  
nominee."

"But the South is seeing and under-  
standing. There are two ways open for  
her, now that the negro vote is for a few  
years put out of danger."

"One is to demand control of the na-  
tional Democratic party and the conven-  
tion, and then if the demand is refused,  
take control and nominate its own man  
out of the South and begin a fight from  
the start, and to the finish."

"The other course is to, break the  
'Solid South.'"

"If by any chance this should occur  
next election, and Georgia should be the  
state that breaks away, it would be sure  
to mean a cabinet officer from this state,  
doubtless one or more Republican—  
Southern Republican—Congressmen."

"In the South no man but a staunch  
Southerner could be elected even as a  
Republican—nor would the Republicans  
appoint any other kind. Then the  
South will have representation in the  
party councils of the Republican party,

and what her representatives say will be  
heeded, not only because doubtful states  
are not easily to be disregarded, but  
equally because the Republican party  
will be hearing the South's story from a  
Southern Republican. And the negro  
who waits for a federal appointment  
will turn gray with age."

Prof. H. A. Howell, of Havana, Cuba,  
Recommends Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy.

"As long ago as I can remember my  
mother was a faithful user and friend of  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, but never  
in my life have I realized its true value  
until now," writes Prof. H. A. Howell,  
of Howell's American School, Havana,  
Cuba. "On the night of February 3rd,  
our baby was taken sick with a very  
severe cold; the next day was worse and  
the following night his condition was  
desperate. He could not lie down and  
it was necessary to have him in the arms  
every moment. Even then his breathing  
was difficult. I did not think he would  
live until morning. At last I thought of  
my mother's remedy, Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy, which we gave, and it  
afforded prompt relief, and now three  
days later, he has fully recovered. Under  
the circumstances I would not hesitate  
a moment in saying that Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy, and that only, saved  
the life of our dear little boy." For sale  
by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taney-  
town, Md.

### Seven Years of Roosevelt.

"In seven years we shall know better  
whether Theodore Roosevelt has done  
things for us or has done things to us,"  
writes Lindsay Denison in the March  
*Circle* magazine. "(It is possible he has  
done both.) But at any rate the final  
ledger balances will be in positive form."

"We shall have, for instance, the Pana-  
ma Canal."

"It may read that we ought to have a  
sea-level canal instead of a lock canal; it  
may read that the canal has cost half a  
billion dollars when it ought to have cost  
only a third as much."

"The point is that there will be a canal."

"In the relations of the Government  
and great corporations we shall have  
something which may read; President  
Roosevelt perverted the spirit of the  
Constitution to meet his own prejudices;  
it may read that he fed the clamor of  
the people for a blood or money sacrifice  
by forcing the operation of a law which  
he himself has admitted to be sometimes  
inequitable—the Sherman law; it may  
read that many industrious and honest  
men in banks, stores, factories, and  
ditches, suffered want and saw their  
wives and children hunger and die when  
possibly (but not probably) the ideals  
of national life for which he was striving  
might have been brought about auto-  
matically and gently with the passing of  
the years of himself and his successors  
—just as President McKinley intended to  
eliminate the spoilsmen in the Govern-  
ment departments quietly and without  
disturbing the nation by self doubts."

"The point is that it has been proven  
that there is not a corporation in the  
United States which has any certainty  
that it can violate the law of the United  
States with impunity; that there is al-  
ways hanging over such a corporation  
the threat that a president may be elected  
who will so execute the real will of the  
nation that nothing can stand between  
them and a calling to account."

"In the history of Mr. Roosevelt's  
personal attitude toward his office (after  
all the joke-smiths have finished talking  
about his homilies on everything from  
the married relation to the life of the  
farmer and from high finance to birds'  
eggs) it may be written that he has  
overborne his wisest advisers and has  
learned too much on the reflex commenda-  
tion of his every thought which must  
come to a strong man from a clique of  
self-selected personal admirers."

"The point is that we have had a  
working and a human president and not  
a mechanic who has watched and oiled  
a machine for the mere honor of holding  
the office."

### STOMACH DISTRESS.

And all Misery from Indigestion  
Vanishes Five Minutes Later.

"Every family here ought to keep some  
Diapiesin in the house, as any one of  
you may have an attack of Indigestion  
or Stomach trouble at any time, day or  
night."

This harmless preparation will digest  
anything you eat and overcome a sour  
stomach five minutes afterwards.  
If your meals don't tempt you, or  
what little you do eat seems to fill you,  
or lays like a lump of lead in your  
stomach, or if you have heartburn, that  
is a sign of Indigestion.

Ask your Pharmacist for a 50-cent  
case of Pape's Diapiesin and take one  
triangle after supper tonight. There  
will be no sour risings, no belching of  
undigested food mixed with acid, no  
stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or  
heavy feeling in the stomach, Nausea,  
Debilitating Headaches, Dizziness or In-  
testinal griping. This will all go, and,  
besides, there will be no sour food left  
over in the stomach to poison your  
breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapiesin is a certain cure for  
all stomach misery, because it will take  
hold of your food and digest it just the  
same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Actual, prompt relief for all your  
stomach misery is at your Pharmacist,  
waiting for you.

These large 50-cent cases contain more  
than sufficient to cure a case of Dyspepsia  
or Indigestion.

## HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

The Going-to-Housekeeping  
Days Are Drawing Near  
And we have made extra preparations in  
Every Department to meet  
Your Wants.

### CARPETS, MATTINGS, LINOLEUMS AND OILCLOTH.

In this Department we are now showing the largest assort-  
ment of all kinds of Carpets in the history of our business, such as  
Axminster, Velvet and Tapestry Brussels; All-wool and Cotton In-  
grains; Wool, Cotton and Linen Striped; Granites, Hemp and  
Jute.

Prices from 14c to \$1.10 Per Yard.

### Large Assortment of Japanese and Chinese Matting, at all prices.

Felt Window Blinds.	10c	Nice Light Brown Sugar.	4 1/2c
Oil Window Blinds.	25c	Granulated Sugar.	5c
5-4 Table Oilcloth.	12 1/2c	Japan Rice.	7c
Enamel Pie Plates.	5c	Carolina Rice.	8c
Bed Blankets, at Reduced Prices.		Nectarines, 9c;	3 for 25c
Corduroy Pants, at Reduced Prices.		Large Jar Prepared Mustard.	10c
Men's and Boys' Suits, at Reduced Prices.		Large Bottle Horse Radish.	10c
Ladies' and Misses' Coats, at a Sacrifice.		Pink Salmon.	10c
		4-4 Muslin.	5c
		Good Gingham.	5c

### See Our New Line of Shoes.

Better goods for same money or same goods for less money  
than a year ago.

## HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

## The Birnie Trust Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

This Bank has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent.  
payable on and after March 10, 1909.

Total Assets, \$569,573.43.

Note the Progress of this Bank in the last 8 Years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS.		TOTAL LOANS.	
Feb. 9, 1901	\$242,330.46	Feb. 9, 1901	\$225,906.58
Feb. 9, 1903	321,304.03	Feb. 9, 1903	323,439.56
Feb. 9, 1905	356,266.52	Feb. 9, 1905	363,190.84
Feb. 9, 1907	473,300.04	Feb. 9, 1907	479,167.13
February 9, 1909	505,164.09	February 9, 1909	512,463.54

### TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

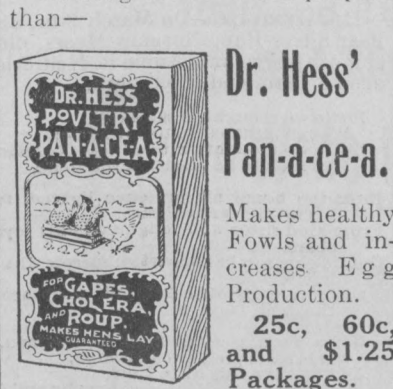
Receives Deposits Subject to Check. Pays Interest on Time Deposits.  
Discounts Business Notes. Makes Loans on Approved Security.  
Gives Special Rates to Weekly and Monthly Depositors.  
Legal Depository for Trust Funds. Authorized to Accept Trusts of  
Every Description—as Receiver, Trustee, Administrator, Executor,  
Assignee or Guardian. Collections promptly attended to.  
We have Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, inside a Fire and Burglar Proof  
Vault, at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per year, according to size.  
You have Valuable Papers, such as Insurance Policies, Deeds, Mortgages,  
Bonds, Stocks, Certificates, etc., which should be kept in a safe  
place—you cannot afford to be without a box at this price.

### DIRECTORS:

EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, President. J. J. WEAVER, JR., Vice-President.  
GEORGE H. BIRNIE, Cashier. EDWIN H. SHARETT.  
G. WALTER WILT, Ass't Cashier. MARTIN D. HESS.  
MILTON A. KOONS.

Now  
Is the Time to Have  
Your Chickens in  
Good Condition.

Nothing better for this purpose  
than—



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

### Our Special Notice Column.

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

### Littlestown Carriage Works.



S. D. MEHRING.

Manufacturer of—

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,  
PHAETONS, TRAPS,  
GARTS, CUTTERS, ETC.

DAYTON, MCCALL AND  
JAGGER WAGONS.

Repairing Promptly Done.

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

FOR LIQUOR AND DRUG ADDICTIONS.  
ESTABLISHED 1880  
THE Keeley Cure  
ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.  
ADDRESS THE KEELEY INSTITUTE  
211 N. CAPITOL ST. WASHINGTON, D.C.



# Farm and Garden

## STORING THE ICE CROP.

Cutting the Cakes and Putting Them Away.

The ice season is not over. In many sections of the country the crop is now at its best. The usefulness of ice on the farm cannot be exaggerated. One who has made a business for fifteen years of storing ice says that five years ago he remodeled his old icehouse. A description of the remodeled structure follows:

It is 12 by 14 feet and 12 feet high on a two foot stone foundation. The studding is oak, 2 feet 8 inches, sheathed on both sides and filled between



ICEHOUSE REMODELED.

with sawdust. From the studding a two inch furring projects out with the siding on this, making an air space sufficiently large that the sides of the building are kept from becoming warm by the cool current which passed from the ground up and into the ice chamber. A 12 by 18 inch blind at each gable permits a free circulation of air and is in my estimation better than a cupola, as there is more of a draft over the ice. There are double doors four feet wide extending from the foundation to the eaves. A 4 by 4 inch scantling put in the peak for attaching a double pulley facilitates the handling of the ice. The man in the wagon sets the tongs in a cake, and another man in the doorway seizes it with his tongs as it is drawn up. In this way only three men are necessary at the building, one to unload and two to pack.

Beneath the building a number of eight inch tiles are set on end, with a little piece of board over each. On the dirt floor are six inches of sawdust. The cakes of ice are set on edge, each tier being finished and covered with a layer of sawdust before another is begun. It is better not to have the cakes too close together, so that the sawdust will sift down between. Sawdust is better than cracked ice to fill in with.



HAULING THE CROP.

as it does not leave air spaces and also prevents the cakes from freezing together so solidly. When filling loose boards are placed in front of the doors, and about ten or twelve inches back of them is filled in with sawdust. The icehouse is filled from a pond about a mile away. Ice saws are used and the cakes cut from twenty-five to thirty-five inches square. A common wagon box will hold two tiers, thirty cakes of eight inch ice. The capacity of this icehouse is forty tons, but of course any size could be built on the same plan, and a larger one would keep the ice in a much better condition.

## Prevention of Hog Cholera.

Dr. J. W. Comoway of the Missouri experiment station at Columbia has discovered a serum for the prevention of hog cholera. The serum is in the form of a vaccine, and if it is injected into the blood of a hog before it has become infected with cholera the hog becomes immune to the disease. The serum was discovered through the fact that when a hog has once recovered from an attack of cholera it is proof against another attack, even if it is exposed to diseased hogs, for it has developed something in its blood which makes it proof against the disease. The serum has been used on 1,500 hogs in different parts of the state, and very few have developed cholera after being properly vaccinated, although exposed to the disease. The serum is kept in supply by the agricultural department of the University of Missouri and will be dispensed free to the farmers of the state.

## Bordeaux Mixture.

The bordeaux mixture is the proper remedy to use for all fungous troubles—viz, mildew and rust of beans, potato and tomato rot and leaf blight, melon and cucumber diseases, asparagus rust, celery leaf blight and rust, etc. The half strength mixture (two pounds copper sulphate, two pounds quicklime, fifty gallons water) is strong enough to use in the vegetable garden except for potatoes.

## FARMER A BUSINESS MAN.

Prosperity of the Country Depends Upon System.

To be up to date the farmer must plan ahead. If he is wise he will open accounts in his ledger for every crop he raises, including horses, cows, sheep, swine and poultry. He will have a system of bookkeeping that will show him at the end of the year which crop paid a profit and which created a loss.

It will be a great satisfaction to know how the potato, the onion, the general garden, the hay and the straw crops paid. His ledger will show how many days his teams worked, crediting them with such amounts as he would have had to pay had he hired teams to do the work. Against this will be the price of feed. There need be no item for labor in attending to the horses, as the manure and the use of the animals for pleasure drives will offset that.

The income from the cows and the sheep, the swine and the poultry would have their place, against which would have to be the cost of feed.

The writer knows of a progressive farmer who follows that system year after year. His daughter keeps the books. He reports each night the sales, the purchases, the hours the teams were at work, etc., and thus is he able to keep a record of his doings and knows exactly what each crop means to him.

Beginning the new year, the farmer should lay out his plans for the spring operations, the size of the vegetable garden, the varieties to grow, the increase of the small fruit plots and the additional trees to the orchard, the changes and the repairs that should be made to the barn and other buildings, not forgetting improvements on the old homestead.

There are a hundred and one matters that can be planned for 1909's operations, and no better use could be made of one's evenings than to map out all these matters.

The latest catalogues of reliable seeds, nursery and implement houses can be secured, and profitable time may be spent in carefully looking them over. Lists of seeds, tools, etc., should be got out and ordered before the general rush in spring. This will avoid delays, errors and vexations generally.

The farmer is a business man, and each year the farm is becoming more important to the welfare of the country. The farmer is no longer the subject of ridiculous cartoons, but the emblem of prosperity in all the high class publications. The whole world looks to the sturdy tiller of the soil for the means of maintaining prosperity in the land.

## Bisulphide of Carbon Effective.

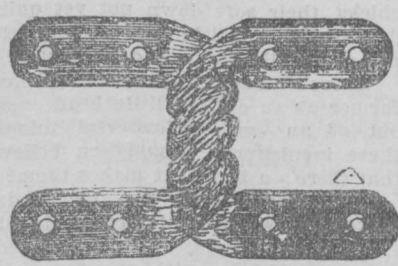
The barn, the corncrib, the wheat bin and even the farmhouse itself can be divested of all noxious and destructive insects and vermin by the use of bisulphide of carbon, says the United States department of agriculture. It is a liquid which forms a powerful and volatile gas very penetrating. If liberated in any tight place it will search every crack and kill every bug and for that matter everything else. The usual proportion given is one pound to 800 to 1,000 cubic feet. Some authorities recommend a pound of bisulphide of carbon for each hundred bushels. No injury is done the grain by its use, nor is there any danger from feeding the grain afterward, as the bisulphide of carbon entirely disperses. Since the stuff is very explosive, its use in connection with lighted pipes or cigars should be preavoided.

## A New Sulphur Wash.

During the past season the department of agriculture has made an important discovery that the self boiled lime sulphur wash is not injurious to peach foliage when properly made and will not produce russeting and other injurious effects on apples. Furthermore, it has been found to be about as effective as a fungicide as the standard bordeaux mixture. Extensive experiments have been carried on during the year by the department on nearly all of the common fruit diseases which are preventable by spraying, and it has been demonstrated that the above mixture is a very useful one.

## A Self Closing Hinge.

A hinge such as is shown in the illustration may be made by the amateur blacksmith, and it is not only inexpensive, but is self closing and will not get out of order or readily break. It is made by twisting two small rods of the required size twice around, as shown in the cut. For small gates one-quarter inch or three-quarter inch or three-eighths inch rods are about right, but for large gates or doors larger rods should be used. The rods are



HINGE FROM TWISTED RODS.

heated red hot, placed in an iron vise and given two twists, as shown. The four ends are hammered out flat and the holes drilled and countersunk for the screws, bolts or nails. As will be seen, the hinge acts like a screw and will always close the door or gate by the weight of same. If you have no forge, fine rods in the scrap pile and most any smith will make a pair of hinges for less than the price of a pair of strap hinges, and they will last much longer and, as above stated, are self closing.

# D. M. MEHRING

SUCCESSOR TO

## MEHRING & BASEHOAR

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DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HAVING Purchased the entire interests in the business of Mehring & Basehoar, I stand as one for honest, fair and square dealing to all.

The appreciation of our patronage in the last four years was highly accepted. And I feel with this last purchase to be in a position to give more for the money than ever before, and every effort will be made to serve the people in all departments at the lowest possible price that a No. 1 article can be sold.

## The New Goods

are arriving, and you will find them neat, new and clean, in every respect. We hope to receive a reasonable share of the patronage, as heretofore, and our most sincere efforts, be for your welfare. A cordial welcome to all.

Respectfully,

D. M. Mehring.

# Mutual Fire Ins. Company

OF CARROLL COUNTY.

Home Office, Westminster, Md.

Property Insured	-	-	\$4,358,785.00
Premium Notes	-	-	399,692.00
SURPLUS	-	-	47,000.00

Was chartered in 1869—one of the strongest Mutual Companies in Maryland.

Special attention is called to our low rates on Farm Property. We collect annually instead of the 3 year term, thereby leaving 3% of the premium as collected by Stock Companies in the hands of the insured.

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1-30-9-11

## ARMORED FIRE DOORS.

Metal Covered Wood Displacing Iron and Steel.

Consul Church Howe sends from Manchester the following description of the armored door which is taking the place of the iron door in British warehouses and factories:

Within the last few years a great change has been taking place in the materials employed for the construction of fire resisting doors. Formerly it was supposed that these doors must be made of iron or steel, and, although doors made of these materials were often found useless owing to their liability to buckle and consequently to tear themselves from their fastenings when exposed to extreme heat, it is only comparatively lately that a really effective substitute has been discovered. Although the iron door is still made use of occasionally in all classes of buildings and, I understand, with comparative frequency in Manchester warehouses, one finds that in buildings designed for manufacturing purposes and especially in textile factories the armored door is rapidly taking its place and giving satisfaction.

The armored type of fire door is constructed of several thicknesses of well seasoned pine boards, planed, tongued and grooved and nailed together with wrought iron nails driven flush and clinched on the other side.

The wood is then completely covered with tinned steel sheets of not less than No. 26 standard wire gauge, each sheet being of a limited size, lock jointed and fitting close to the wood, so that, while free to expand, they exclude the air and cannot become detached.

By this means combustion is prevented, and it is found that an exposure of several hours to the fiercest heat results only in the surface of the outer boards becoming slightly carbonized to the depth of a fraction of an inch.

## SACK CARRIER AND LOADER.

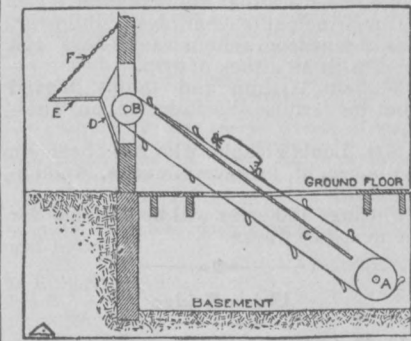
Simple Device For Elevating and Loading Mill Refuse.

A cheap and easily constructed sack carrier and loader for carrying screenings and other stuff out of the basement of a mill to the ground floor and

for loading sacks on the delivery wagon can be made from an old belt and a few pulleys.

The drive pulley A is on the shaft of a jack and is thrown in gear by pulling a rope hung in the most convenient place on the ground floor. This rope is attached to a lever in the basement that straddles the shaft on which pulley A is attached and bears against a collar on the shaft. A spring placed between the bearing and a collar on the end of the shaft is used for the release. When the rope is slackened the spring pulls the shaft out of gear. In this manner the sack loader is thrown in or out of gear instantly.

The driven pulley, or the return for the belt, is shown at B. If a wide belt



SACK ELEVATOR.

is used and there is no wide pulley of small diameter at hand use two small pulleys together.

The lugs are made by attaching to the belt pieces eight or ten inches long cut from an old six inch belt and doubled, allowing them to roll up. They are fastened by means of elevator bolts, with the nuts on the top side. The roll will fall back over the nuts and prevent them from tearing or touching the sacks. A hardwood board, C, is placed in such a manner that the upper end is nearly flush with the face of the pulley B, and the lower end points to the center of pulley A. This will allow the weight of the bags to act as a tightener on the belt by sagging it down. This takes up any slack in the belt and prevents slipping.

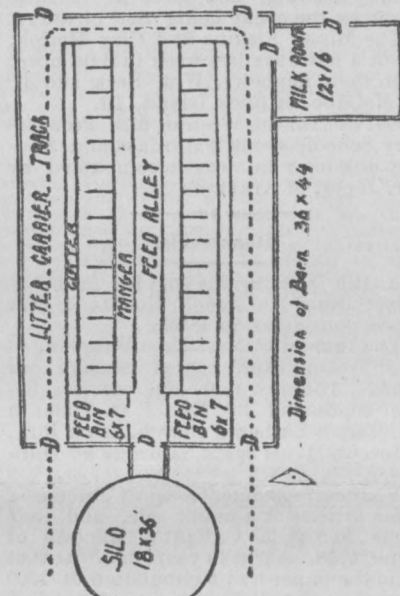
A hopper, D, is built on the outside of the building. The lid of the hopper E is thrown down and held by chains F. The lid of the hopper E forms the top when closed.—American Miller.

# BUILDING THE DAIRY BARN.

My plan is intended to represent a barn for cows only, writes a well known dairyman in the Homestead. It is intended for a dairy farm where a specialty is made of dairying. The horses, dry cows and calves are supposed to be kept in other buildings separate from the cow barn. One does not have to be in the business long till he sees the wisdom of such a course. By so doing he is able to keep the cow barn more sanitary. The calves bawling in their pens do not irritate the cows, nor are the dry cows constantly mixing up with the milkers in and out of the barn, which often renders it difficult to feed according to their needs. The old adage has it that "no house is large enough for two families," and, while we have sympathy and can find excuse for the man who cannot afford two barns, he can at least separate the cow from the horse and other animals with a tight, dust proof partition.

The plan suggested here shows the silo 18 by 36, which will hold approximately 180 tons of corn silage, which would feed twenty-eight head of cows 321 days at forty pounds per cow each day. It will be seen that the feed is all in close proximity to the cows, the bins containing chop feed and concentrates and the silage all being connected with the feeding alley and where the cows cannot get into the bins when turning in or out. Personally I think it much better to have the feeding alley in the center and let the cows face it than to have the alleys along the wall with a drive through the center.

Where one person is stabling the cows it is much handier to station them where they face, as they file in one at a time and take their places, when the herdsman can immediately close the stanchion, and when they are all in they are fastened. The other way the cows are darting from one



PLAN FOR DAIRY BARN.

side to the other, which mixes up the cattle and annoys the herdsman. In cleaning the barn where a litter carrier is used there is no advantage in having the gutters near each other, as only one can be cleaned at a time, anyway. In case one wishes to use a spreader or wagon and haul the manure to the field at once, which on the most of farms is very inconvenient and impracticable for various reasons, I can see no necessity of having a driveway through the barn, as in this case the silo would have to be placed at one corner, which makes feeding still more complicated.

Again, with the system of ventilation shown here, the pure air comes in at the ends of the feeding alley, where the cows breathe it before it is contaminated by flowing over the gutters, and then, passing between the cows, finds an exit at the wall between the studding and rafters and finally at the ventilator. This is the King system of ventilation, in which the air is sucked in near the floor and carried through a shaft to within one foot of the ceiling, where the cold air spreads out over the room and gradually warms and becomes laden with impurities as it falls and is gradually drawn to the exit shafts. The shafts can be made by boxing up the space between the 2 by 6 studding and rafters. To make an air tight job along the sheathing on the roof use building paper.

The frame is made balloon style, 2 by 6's being used for studding eighteen feet long, two foot centers. Joists and upper ties should be 2 by 8's; joists two foot centers, ties and purlin posts six feet apart. These should be double and lashed on either side of the ties. The outside dimensions of the barn are shown on plan. The lower floor should be made of cement, the upper floor of matched common or a good grade of shiplap, so the dust cannot get through. Modern swing stanchions should be used.

The milk room should have a cement tank through which cold water from the well should flow and then pass out into the stock tank. It should be fitted up with gasoline engine and line shaft, so that all machinery necessary in handling the milk and churning can be driven and so that a milking machine can be operated if desired. A good plan is to inclose the engine in one corner to prevent the odor of gasoline and lubricating oil from entering the milk.

## Objection to Oat Straw Bedding.

One of the objections to oat straw for bedding for swine is that it becomes sour and damp quickly and unless changed very frequently is liable to cause the skin of the pigs to become irritated and sore.

## ARMOR CLAD ANIMALS.

Natural Protective Devices Common In Lower Forms of Life.

Armor is not an invention of man, but merely a rough and ready copy of protective devices in use among the animals from time immemorial. In nature are examples of almost every kind of armor, ranging from the tough integument comparable to the shields of hide borne by the savage warrior to veritable suits of mail, reminding us of those worn by knights of the fifteenth century. Some animals even resemble the modern battleship fully equipped or the locomotive fort described by the imagination of H. G. Wells.

Starfishes, especially of the tropical seas, giants measuring from fifteen to twenty inches across, show us a type of armor not unlike the tough embossed shields characteristic of early warfare. Their integument is hardened by the presence of much calcareous matter and studded with bosses of the same hard material. Among sea urchins we find the strong box again predominating.

Lobsters and crabs are excellent examples of armor bearing animals. The lobsters have wonderful coats of mail suggestive of those devised by human warriors in the age of chivalry. They combine perfect security with ease of movement owing to their jointed structure. Crabs have pinned their faith to the strong box type of protection, such as is fashionable among the tortoises. The manner in which crabs when at rest tuck their legs beneath them so as to bring them under the shelter of the hard carapace is interesting. The crab is doubly protected, for it resembles a water worn pebble and thus looks like the indelible objects by which it is surrounded. Large fishes like the cod are in the habit of swallowing crabs, shell and all. In this case their armor is of no avail, but they are protected by their resemblance to the stone.

The pangolins of South America are almost lizard-like in outline, clad from head to tail in a suit of horny plates like huge thick finger nails overlapping each other as do tiles on the roof of a house. The head terminates in a long, narrow snout. Within this is the sticky, wormlike tongue used with rapidity and effect when an ant hill is raided.—Chicago Tribune.

## STERILIZED WATER.

Micro Organisms Destroyed by Introduction of Ozone.

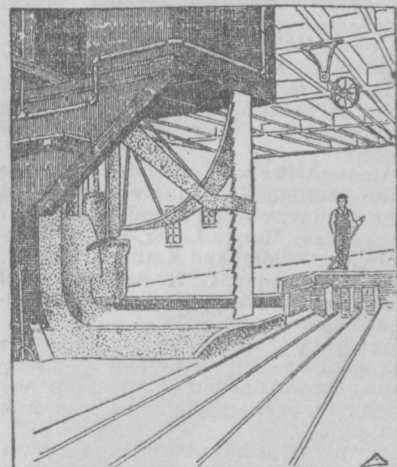
Ozone is one of the most powerful oxidizers, and advantage has recently been taken of this fact in France in an entirely novel manner. Drinking water, as already stated, though passed through a lengthy cycle of filtering and purifying operations, is yet extensively infested with micro organisms. The latest development is the introduction of a certain amount of the gas into the water at the top, so that when drawn the liquid is to all intents and purposes perfectly sterile. The apparatus now in use in France is very simple in construction and inexpensive to install. Mounted on a small panel some fifteen inches square is a small ozonizer, comprising sheets of glass covered with tin foil on one side and freely perforated. A current of air is drawn through these plates, which is ozonized under the influence of the electric current. The ozonized air then passes into an inverted glass bulb, into which the water is thrown by the main pressure in the form of a spray, and accordingly it combines with the gas, which immediately seizes on all bacteria present, destroying them at once.

The water drawn from the top is quite germ proof, while the addition of the ozone imparts a delightful sparkle and an invigorating taste to the liquid. The apparatus is very economical in operation, the ozonizer merely being connected to the holder of an electric lamp, while the simple task of turning the tap sets the ozonizer in action, switching off the current when the supply is arrested. The electric consumption is very small, one unit sufficing for the sterilizing of a thousand gallons of water.

## The Largest Band Saw.

The largest band saw ever used is twenty inches wide and sixty-five feet long and has an eleven gauge with teeth spaced three inches apart. It is doing regular service in a lumber mill at Hoquiam, Wash.

The great element of success in the use of such a huge saw is the vigi-



LONGEST SAW EVER MADE.

lance of the flier in examining it after every run for development of "fast" places. Only by this means can the saw be kept in perfect condition, for if it is left until poor work is shown it may get beyond control and the entire saw be ruined.—Wood Worker.

## Carbon In Human Body.

The human body contains about enough carbon to make 3,000 lead pencils or to make enough coal to burn nearly two hours.



SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as 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.

Berrett.

There is quite a lot of sickness in this section. Mr. Geo. Dorsey's two youngest children are very ill at this time, with pneumonia.

Mrs. Geo. Cook went to St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, last Saturday, and the same day underwent an operation for appendicitis; we understand that the operation was successful and from last reports she was doing nicely.

Mrs. Elsie Pickett, wife of Howard Pickett, near Daniel, died, Monday morning, at 4 o'clock, leaving a small child of two days. Mrs. Pickett was the daughter of the late Fletcher A. Baile, who was killed 18 months ago while repairing a school-house porch when the props fell and crushed him in such manner that he only lived a few hours after the accident. Mrs. Pickett's funeral took place on Wednesday, at Ebenezer M. E. church, Winfield, at 11 a. m. Interment in the church cemetery.

John W. Shipley is still confined to his room.

Perry J. Hyatt, of Oella, Md., visited relatives here, Sunday and Monday.

Daniel Hewitt spent Saturday and Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Robert Hewitt.

Mrs. John H. Conaway, who has been quite ill, is able to be out again.

Henry L. Cook has been very ill for the past two weeks; he is reported as improving at this time.

The members of Brandenburg M. P. church here, will organize Sunday school next Sunday; a full attendance is desired.

We hear a great deal these days about the State Roads Commission in regard to the selection of certain routes in this county. The route selected some time ago by the State Roads Commission from Sykesville to Eldersburg, Louisville, Gamber, Bird Hill and Smallwood, is very unpopular for the reason that it runs too near the Baltimore County line. We believe when the Commission passes over this proposed route they will see they have not selected the route that will serve the greatest number of people in this part of the county. The best route would be from Sykesville to Berrett, Porters, Gist and Shipley, and another route which is favored is Sykesville to Eldersburg, Freedom, Gist and Shipley. Either of these routes would be satisfactory to 90 % of the people of Freedom District.

Walter Conden is engaged in sawing out a barn frame for Byard Dorsey.

Wm. Garhart is hauling logs for a house frame.

Pleasant Valley.

Mrs. Leah Stuller, who died at the home of her son, Edward, near Uniontown, was brought to this place on last Sunday for interment. Mrs. Stuller was the widow of the late John Stuller; her funeral was largely attended as she was born and raised near here, on the farm which is now owned by Mr. G. Albert Stanner.

There will be few changes here this Spring in the moving line. Mr. Chas. Geiman will move to the late John H. Bittle farm, on the Union Mills road; Mr. Henry T. Wantz, to our village, to the property he purchased of Miss Sallie Lawyer; Mr. J. Roy Myers, to the John T. Wantz farm; Mr. Clayton Geiman, to the John Utz property, and Mr. Charles Myers, to Union Mills.

The good roads notice which appeared in last week's Advocate suits very well to the road from Stonersville to Pleasant Valley, particularly the last sentence which reads as follows: "Do your road work as early in the season as possible." Well we will have to reverse it and say that road generally gets a dose after all the other roads are made, and we are led to believe that is why it is so muddy. We know one thing, the autos won't bother us at this time in the year.

Mr. Jos. P. Yingling is repairing his telephone line from here to Westminster, by replacing new poles where needed and stretching new wire.

Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Divine service at 10, by Rev. John O. Yoder; Prayer-meeting in the evening.

M. C. I. NOTES.

The next lecture, and last of the season will be given Saturday evening, March 27, by George Bartlett Cutter, the singing humorist of Boston, and Jesse Mack, cartoonist. Don't fail to come.

The last lecture, given by Sylvester A. Long, on the subject of "Lightning and Toothpicks," was pronounced a grand success.

Among those who attended the late lecture were the following who remained over Sunday, visiting friends in and near this college: Margie Lantz, Bruce Whitmore, Jessie Roser and Kathryn Fahrney.

Sunday evening, C. H. Ausherman, of Middletown Valley, preached in the college chapel.

The work of wiring the buildings is still going on, and all are fondly anticipating the satisfaction of having, by another year, our halls illumined by electric lights.

Already steps have been taken toward laying concrete walks around the college buildings and campus.

The sports of the season have begun. Four tennis clubs have been organized and a maypole has been erected.

York Road.

Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler and wife, of Taneytown, were the guests of R. W. Galt and wife, on Monday.

Chas. Ilgenfritz and wife, of York, are visiting their daughters, near this place.

Miss Luella Birely returned home last Friday, after spending two weeks in Washington.

Sykesville.

Mrs. Curtis Brown, who has been suffering for several years with consumption, died at her home on Tuesday. Her remains were taken to Westminster for interment.

Irving Harris started, on Monday, for Dakota, where he expects to locate. He will join his brother, Stanley, who went west several years ago.

M. J. McDonald was kicked by a horse, a few days ago, and is suffering from a broken shoulder, as well as severe bruises caused by the blow. It is hoped that nothing serious will develop.

Chas. Kroll and family have moved from Springfield Ave., and are now occupying a part of "Kalorama," with Wm. Fairbank and family.

Mrs. Geo. Cook was taken to Baltimore, on last Saturday, where she was operated on for appendicitis. She is reported to be improving rapidly.

The Ladies' Aid Society will serve a meat supper on the evenings of March 25th and 26th., at the Lyceum.

Dr. D. B. Sprecher took Chas. Cook to the hospital, on Monday, for treatment of injuries sustained from a fall.

At a meeting of the members of St. Paul's M. E. church, held last Sunday, it was decided to become a "Station." If the action is approved by the conference, the plan will be operative, beginning with the next conference year.

Oliver Martin, who is engaged at the Springfield Hospital, was thrown from a scaffold, on Wednesday, and severely, if not critically, injured.

Uniontown.

Clayton Hann, of Baltimore, was visiting his family, this week.

Miss Nellie Davis, of Virginia, is spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. Jas. Cover.

Miss Lizzie Birely, spent several days last week, at the Lutheran parsonage.

Mrs. Alice Brough, was in Westminster the past week.

Mrs. Charity Smith, of Baltimore, visited Mrs. J. H. Singer and other relatives, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Rodkey, have returned from an extended trip to Baltimore.

Samuel Hiltabridge and daughter, were in Baltimore, to see Mrs. Hiltabridge; the latter is doing very well.

A number of the friends, of Miss Minnie Sittig, gathered at her home, on Friday evening, and gave her a little surprise; the event being her birthday.

The Misses Alexina and Clay Mering, spent a few days last week in Baltimore, with their nephews, Wm. Reck and L. S. McCabe, of Rock Island, Ill.

Gervis Hill, of Western Md. Preparatory School, spent Saturday and Sunday at home; he was accompanied by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas.

Stonersville.

Anstin Dutcher has sold his farm, at Silver Run, to Jacob Koonz of that place; consideration \$8150.

The funeral of Mrs. Kate Burgoon, of near Westminster, passed through our village, Tuesday morning, services being conducted by Rev. J. O. Yoder in St. Mary's Lutheran church, Silver Run. Joseph Myers spent Saturday at Hanover.

Your correspondent recently purchased some articles at a public sale, and thus came across a CARROLL RECORD of June, 1899, nearly 10 years ago. At that time the paper had a circulation of 1300 a week, and had four pages of reading matter; today we have a non-partisan, newsy and clean paper of 8 pages. May there be added new readers each week. Long live our dear old CARROLL RECORD!

The main topic of our section is, which route will get the state road? Our citizens are in hopes that the road will go from Westminster by the way of Uniontown pike, as in the future our pike may be a state road.

Tyrone.

On Thursday evening, March 25, a special meeting will be held at Baust's, to give a report of the Laymen's Convention held in Harrisburg, this week. Prominent speakers from a distance will be present and discuss the laymen's movement.

Sunday morning, March 21, at 9 o'clock, the Union Sunday School at Baust will be reorganized; if the weather is unfavorable, on March 28.

Wm. Arthur moved to Westminster, on Tuesday. Mr. Arthur made the start of the many movements in this locality.

Wednesday, March 24, Rev. Wolf, a returned missionary from India, will deliver a lecture in Baust church. A silver offering received at the door.

Emmitsburg.

Governor Crothers and party, C. E. Clinton, J. M. Tucker, Francis C. Hergert, E. F. Raggles and Peter N. Hamaker, stopped and dined at Mt. St. Mary's College, on Tuesday. This party included Very Rev. D. J. Flynn, D. D., President of Mt. St. Mary's College, and the road commissioners for the State of Maryland.

On Tuesday night, the Q. R. S. was entertained at the home of Mrs. A. E. A. Horner. The subject, "Celebrities—Men and Women of 1809." Miss Eichelberger and Miss Sue Guthrie committee on entertainment, each member giving a short history of each one, the music, also, bearing on the subject. Miss Shulenberg gave selections from Chopin and Mendelssohn; a vocal solo was well rendered by Mr. Annan A. Horner; chorus, Mountain Miners Song, by the members, was well received. Subject for meeting, "Customs and costumes of all nations." Place of meeting, Mrs. Emma E. Zimmerman's. Committee, Mrs. James A. Helman and Mrs. H. G. Beam.

Rev. A. M. Gluck, Mr. Richard Rhodes and Mr. Clarence Hoke attended the Laymen's Convention at Harrisburg.

New Windsor.

Mrs. Charles Sellman, who was reported ill in last weeks issue, is improved. Gustavus Barnes moved to his home in town, this week.

Rev. Thomas Springer, of Baltimore, is assisting Dr. Fraser in the special church services the latter is conducting.

The graduating class of New Windsor College, will give an entertainment on April 2, in the College Hall, consisting of a drama, entitled "My Uncle's Will," music and recitations.

Frank Moore, of Brunswick, is in town, trying to organize a Camp of American Woodmen.

Harney.

On last Friday morning, Mr. Harvey Cromer placed 36 sticks of dynamite around a fire in the chimney of his summer house to thaw and while the family were eating breakfast in an adjoining house they were shocked by a terrible explosion, and upon running out to see what had happened they soon discovered that the summer house had been blown to atoms with its contents, which consisted of about 12 pieces of meat, wash kettles and all such things as are generally kept in a place of that kind. The dwelling is a brick structure and the only damage done to that was about 75 window panes broken out. Mr. Cromer says that if it would have occurred about five minutes later they would have been in the building to get the explosive to go to his new ground to blow out stumps, and would have been killed.

He says that while he is not any more afraid to handle dynamite now than he was before he will never again try to thaw it by the fire. The concussion was heard for miles around, even in this place which is about 24 miles away, it jarred the houses and made the windows rattle.

This should be a warning to others who have been using the dangerous stuff. We have been informed since that Mr. Cromer had about 80 more sticks in his wagon shed and about 100 in his barn, many people are surprised that it was not all set off by the terrible concussion.

Mr. Elmer Reineman bought a pair of hay ladders at Mr. Walter Snider's sale, and when he went for them they were gone. He and Mr. Snyder hunted for a long time but could not find them, but after a more diligent search was made they were found up on the over-den in the barn covered up with straw. Pretty hard work boys for a little fun, was it not?

Mr. Jas. H. Reaver's 6 mules brought \$116.00 at his sale, on Wednesday, and everything brought good prices in proportion.

Mrs. Thomas Champion, who has been seriously ill for some time, is slightly improved at this writing.

Mr. A. Walker, Truman Bowers and Earnest Ohler, left on Wednesday, for Iowa, where they expect to make their fortunes. We wish them success, health and the full enjoyment of life.

On Thursday evening a large delegation of the A. O. K. of the M. C., went to Littlestown with a large class to take the degrees of the order, which was conferred by the professional degree team, of Constantine Castle, of Hanover, Pa.

Clear Ridge.

Mrs. Mary Stone was called to Hagerstown, on Sunday, on account of the death of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Wilhelm, wife of Chas. Wilhelm, who was formerly a resident of the Ridge for a number of years. Her remains were laid to rest in Hagerstown, on Tuesday afternoon; her brother, J. W. Stone and wife, attended the funeral. She leaves a husband, two daughters, and three sons, to mourn their loss.

Misses Ella and Clay Mering visited friends in Baltimore, from Friday till Monday.

Mrs. Julia Englar has been suffering with erysipelas, on her face and head.

Miss Rachel Piontz, who has been suffering with catarrhal laryngitis and for eight weeks, can now speak audibly.

Mrs. Annie Yingling, of Baltimore, paid a short visit to Edw. Beard and family; also her mother, Mrs. Rachel Caylor.

The Pipe Creek Missionary Sewing Circle, will meet at Mrs. Jane Piontz's, Saturday, the 20th., at 1 o'clock.

Frizzellburg.

Services in the Chapel here, this Sunday night by the church of the Brethren. The last few appointments were abandoned. It is hoped the weather will be favorable to-morrow night, so that a good audience will get out.

That awful grip is here again and is invading almost every home.

Mrs. Jacob Fritze, of Fountain Valley, and her son's two little girls, who have their home there, are all dangerously ill with pneumonia.

A very delightful time was had, Wednesday night, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schaffer, where a carpet rag social was enjoyed by many of their neighbors and friends, about twenty-five of the fairer sex were there beside some of their husbands and juveniles. The little tots were very jolly and were kept busy threading needles and playing tricks. Quite a lot of rags were sewed and the host and hostess expressed their gratefulness for the hospitality tendered. An elegant lunch was served before leaving for home, and none refused to indulge. The event will be remembered.

Frank Hingley is building an addition to his two-story house, which will be occupied by his father and daughter.

Our principal teacher, Jesse Bilymyer, was absent from school a few days last week with an attack of grip.

William Arthur and family moved from his farm to Westminster, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Louis Feagle, who has been in the house, ill, for several weeks, is mending slowly.

Flittings and sales will be the go for the next two weeks.

Union Bridge.

C. E. Engle & Co., are making extensive improvements to their store building.

Evan T. Smith took possession of his store, in Bark Hill, last week. He intends to remove there in the near future.

Messrs Grayson Sponseller and Norman O. Otto, of this place, have purchased the dwelling and store of H. S. Hill, in Taneytown, and will take possession of it about April 1, under the firm name of Sponseller & Otto. We wish them success.

Mr. Frank Keefe's sale, on Monday, was well attended and good prices realized.

The Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold its usual Easter supper, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 12 and 13.

The people of this place hope to see the Operetta, "Pauline" rendered in this place, in the near future. No doubt the company would be welcomed by a full house.

The people of this place hope to have the electric light plant in operation by July 4.

Rev. Martin Schweitzer, attended the First Convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Reformed church, at Harrisburg, Pa., during the week.

Linwood.

The funeral of Mr. Thomas Haines was held at his residence on Monday, services by Rev. Rowe, of Baltimore, interment in Union Bridge cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. John E. Senseney, William Koonz, Evan McKinstry, Joseph Englar, Willis Zumbun and John Koonz.

Roy Fisher, of Waynesboro, visited his sister, Mrs. Joseph Bowers, on Saturday.

Mrs. Feaga and daughter, Mrs. Graves, and E. Mac. Rouzer, of Baltimore, were guests of Mrs. Lee Myers, this week.

Miss Ada Englar, of Taneytown, is visiting relatives at Linwood Shade.

Mrs. Jesse Smith returned on Sunday, from a visit to friends in the Monumental City.

Miss Mattie Senseney is visiting relatives in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Ed Buckley returned to Sam's Creek, on Tuesday, having spent some time with her daughters, Mrs. Cromer and Mrs. Dorsey.

Mrs. Louis Messler entertained, her neighbors on Thursday, with a quilting.

The Aid Society of the Linwood Brethren, met at Miss Lotta Englar's, on the 17th.

On account of inclement weather, Mr. Crouse postponed his sale until Monday, 22nd.

Mrs. Howser and Mr. Crawford, of Baltimore, attended the funeral of Mr. Haines, on Monday.

The C. E. Society of the Progressive Brethren, will have a special temperance program, on Sunday night, the 21st.

SIMPLE, harmless, effective! Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Indigestion, etc.—Get them at MCKELLIP'S. 1-2-3mo

Southern Carroll.

All nature is beginning to show signs of life, and the robin and the blue bird are making glad the heart of man, with their merry lays.

Messrs F. J. Brandenburg and Byard Dorsey, of Berrett, and W. M. Brandenburg, of Howard Co., captured the four highest priced horses at S. J. Brandenburg's sale, at Union Bridge, last week. The aggregate price being \$857.50.

Mrs. Geo. W. Cook, of Berrett, was taken to St. Agnes Hospital, last Saturday, and was operated on for appendicitis. She is doing well at this writing.

Mrs. Captain John T. MacLeod and Mrs. Osborne and Wendell, of Lansdowne, were guests of Miss Janie MacLeod and Mrs. N. G. Pickett, from Friday until Monday last.

Cleveland Reaver, of Berrett, has secured a position at Springfield Hospital. We wish him success.

E. Roy Buckingham, of Mt. Olive, is spending some time in Wilmington, Delaware.

E. B. Harrison, of Woodbine, lost a valuable horse last week. This is the fifth horse to die for Mr. Harrison in seven years, and all were under eight years old.

It is quite noticeable that heavy draft horses are bringing the highest prices at sales. For instance, two splendid young mares were recently sold, weighing 1500 and 1350 pounds and bringing \$250 and \$190 respectively. The lighter animal was, in many respects the finer one; and yet Peter Tumbledown, says: "There ain't nothin' in big horses."

Well, Sykesville, of course the American issue knows a good thing when it sees it, and therefore couldn't help speaking a good word for the CARROLL RECORD. We all do.

Kills Would-Be Slayer.

A merciless murderer is Appendicitis with many victims. But Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by prevention. They greatly stimulate stomach, liver and bowels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Chills, Malaria, Headache and Indigestion. 25c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store.

Proposed New Game Laws.

Governor Crothers has made himself famous for appointing many commissions, the object being to recommend improved legislation, after thorough investigation. His Commission on Game Laws has reached certain preliminary conclusions, which will likely be finally indorsed. They are—

1—That no person shall "hunt, pursue or kill" any game unless he first procures from the Clerk of the Court a license, at a cost of \$5 annually. These licenses are non-transferable, and every precaution is provided against their use by unauthorized persons. They permit only those holding them to "hunt, pursue and kill" during the period when it is lawful to do so. The bill makes it necessary for every hunter to carry his license while hunting. Owners of farm lands may shoot on their own land without a license, but this is the only exception. The money received to be returned to the State Treasury and placed to the credit of a fund known as the "State game protection fund." Violations of the provisions of the law are punishable by a fine of from \$5 to \$25, or imprisonment for not more than 10 days.

2—That it shall be unlawful to hunt partridges, rabbits or pheasants while there is snow on the ground, and to shoot game on Sundays or election days. If any person is found in the woods with a gun when there is a tracking snow on the ground or on Sundays or election days, it shall be prima facie evidence of violation of the law. A penalty of \$5 for every bird or animal caught or killed in violation of the law is imposed, and the bill also gives County Commissioners the power to shorten the season.

3—That it shall be unlawful for one person to kill more than 15 partridges in one day, or more than 6 pheasants, or more than 12 woodcock, or more than 8 rabbits. A penalty of \$5 for each bird or animal killed above the limit is prescribed.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

Efficient and exceedingly agreeable. Prevents decay and sweetens the breath. Price 10 cents a bottle. Manufactured only by John McKellip, Taneytown, Md. 7-4-tf

A Cruel Dig.

Dolly—No, dear, I can't go any place with Molly. I hate her, the cat! Polly—But, darling, you used to be chummy with her. What did she do? Dolly—She told me a lot of the nasty things you said about me, dear.—Cleveland Leader.

YOUNT'S YOUNT'S  
MARCH SPECIALS.

During the month of March we offer the following ware bargains. Every article is just as represented, and is sold with the privilege of returning it if it is not entirely satisfactory.

Johnson's White Ware.

Guaranteed not to Craze.

8½-in. Dinner Plate,	9c.	Gravy Boat,	19c.
9-in. Round Vegetable Dish,	22c.	Cups and Saucers, per set	50c.
9-in. Soup Plate,	9c.	8-in. square Vegetable Dish,	22c.
2-qt. Pitcher,	29c.	Wash Bowl and Pitcher,	98c.

White Wash Brushes.

3 Row Fence Brush,	9c.	3 Row Bristle Brush,	20c.
Home made Brooms,	30c.	House Paint, per can	8c.

Bissel's Carpet Sweeper,	\$2.25.	Large Glass Tumblers,	4c each.
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9-in. Tin Pie Plates,	two for 5c.	Japanned Umbrella Stands,	39c.
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Tin Preserve Kettles,	10c.	Salt and Pepper Shakers,	4c.
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42-piece Decorated Dinner Sets,  
\$3.50 Per Set.

Ask to See Our Three Styles Tabourettes,  
60 and 75c.

Colonial Products.

A Full Line Now in our Store.

C. Edgar Yount & Co.,

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

### WHY

Simply because it makes more milk and better cows at less cost. And it does this because it contains all the necessary Protein, Fat and Carbohydrates in exactly the correct proportions for milk-making and condition building. That's why it's best.

You may think you are getting all the milk possible out of your cows. So did Mr. Low, who wrote us the letter on the right. But he found out he was mistaken and so will you, if you will just start feeding Badger Dairy Feed for a short time as a test.

We've just published a valuable book for all dairymen and we'd like to send it to you free. If you will send us your name and address on a postal you will receive a copy by return mail. This book is really "Different" from the books you have been receiving and we are sure you will appreciate it. Badger Dairy Feed for sale by Taneytown Grain and Supply Company

### Badger DAIRY FEED

Chas. A. Krumpke, Milking Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Gentlemen—As a breeder and feeder of a Registered Holstein dairy, I have for some time tried to secure an ideal dairy feed. I was advised by my dealer to try Badger Dairy Feed and I purchased 3 tons. My dairy at that time was averaging 30 quarts per cow. I was producing 40 lbs. of milk per day—also a 3-year old that is eating 18 lbs. and is producing 70 lbs. of milk a day. That's the real proof of how good your dairy feed is. Yours truly, H. L. Low.

### MAKES MORE MILK

1-30-20

Do You Get Your  
Suits made to Order?

If you do, before you place your order, let us show you over 300 patterns, of the very latest and hand-somest suitings, and at \$3 to \$5 less than you can get same qualities elsewhere.

Remember

we give you genuine made-to-order Suits. You select the goods not from samples; our graduate cutter, drafts your pattern, and we cut and make just as you want it. Our

Ready-made Suits

for Men and Boys' contains every new and attractive style for Spring and Summer, and at prices that means a big saving to every clothing buyer.

SHARRER & GORSUCH.

WESTMINSTER, MD.

One Way of Putting It. "Although he goes to the club every night, he's always happy when it's time to go home."

"In other words, he doesn't go home till he's happy. Is that it?"—Exchange.

A Queer Census. "When I was last in India," said the globe trotter, "they were taking the census. The returns were most remarkable. In the Allahabad census thirty-five citizens described themselves as 'men who rob with threats of violence.' There were 226 'flatterers for gain.' There were twenty-five 'hereditary thieves.' There were twenty-nine 'bowlers at funerals.' There were 145 'ear cleaners.' There were seventy-six 'makers of crowns for idols.' There were fourteen 'hereditary painters of horses with spots.' There were nine 'professional false witnesses.'"

"It seems remarkable, doesn't it? Maybe, though, if we, too, told the strict truth to the census taker our own census would seem quite as quaint as that of India."

Birds That Make Incubators. In the incubator the pale yellow chicks, their soft down not yet quite dry in places, fell in their attempts to rise and walk, like men dead drunk.

"There's another," said the chicken farmer as an excited little head







## OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

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

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

All articles for this department must be in our office not later than 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.

## A HIGH CLIMB.

Written for the CARROLL RECORD.

"Stop it, Shep! Stop, I say! You lazy dog, you pant and pant and make believe it's hot, 'cause you don't want to play with me. I ain't hot. My foot is cold, see!" And Tommie placed his little bare foot on the woolly back of the old shepherd dog.

Tommie's father had gone up on top of the high tower to oil the wind wheel. Tommie stood inside the tower and watched him climb up as far as the window. He then ran out and watched him climb out the window and up the ladder to the wheel. He soon tired, however, of looking up so high so he tried to get his dog, Shep, to run and play with him, but Shep lay quiet on the grass, with his mouth open and his tongue out, saying as plainly as he could that he thought it too warm to run.

"Bet I could climb the tower, Shep! Bet I could," said Tommie. "I'd go right up the corner this way." Tommie was just talking then, but he ran over to the tower and slipped his fingers under the boards that ran up and down the corner, and placing his foot on a curve in the grooved weather-boarding, started to climb.

"See, doggie, I can climb it! Watch me!" Then the little fingers and bare feet worked faster and faster, and Tommie climbed higher and higher. He was quite high when his mother happened to see him from the house.

"Oh dear, my boy will fall! He'll fall! Oh, he'll fall!" she cried as she rushed out to the tower. She tried to reach him but he was too far up. She knew if she made him look down he might be frightened and let go, so she laid her hand on her heart and called bravely: "Climb on, Tommie, on up the corner! That's a good boy! Papa will get you at the window. Look up and climb! That's it! See he's coming now!"

Sure enough, his father stood at the window and anxiously watched the little fingers and bare feet as they came up, board after board, nearer and nearer to him.

"Come on, Tommie! Steadown now! Steady! That's the way!" he encouraged.

"I'm tired," said Tommie.

"No, no! Not yet. Two more boards—just two. That's a good boy," he said.

Tommie climbed two more boards and then he said, "Reach me, papa, I'm tired."

"Just one more board, my boy! Just one! There you are," and his father grasped his arm and drawing him in the window, soon had him down the ladder and safe in his mother's arms.

When it was all over Tommie patted Shep on the head, and said: "It is all your fault, doggie. All your fault, 'cause you wouldn't play with me. Mother didn't like it, an' I got awful tired up there. Guess you're rested now, old fellow, so come on, let's go see the pigs."

So off they went for some safer fun.

AUNT REBEKAH.

## Early Inaugurations.

Inaugurating a President of the United States is a somewhat simple matter compared with the long drawn out and stately ceremonies that accompany the coronation of European kings and queens, and even the installation of the President of the French Republic. Americans, at least until very recent years, have always affected to despise the pomp and display made by foreign nations over the public appearance of their rulers, particularly over a new ruler who is formally beginning his reign.

This antipathy to kings, to the ways of kings, and to all the theatricalities with which royalty surrounds itself, does not mean as much nowadays to the average American as it did to the Americans of a century or more ago, when, to the people of the soil, the word King was about the most hateful word in the English language. Nowadays, Americans are disposed to admit that the King, poor fellow, has probably one or two rights which almost anybody, in common decency, is bound to respect. The King, in short, has managed to secure for himself a standing in court, and royal etiquette is not now so abhorrent to the sons of freedom as it used to be once upon a time not so very long ago.

Mr. Taft and his friends, therefore, could have arranged almost any kind of a procession, or any kind of reception, their esthetic propensities craved for without danger of a popular tornado, but it was a very different matter with

Washington and the other early Presidents, who, owing to the fact that Americans could still feel the smart of the royal whip on their shoulders, had to be a little careful, in getting themselves inaugurated, that the business be got through with in the most unostentatious manner possible. The king question was a live question in those lively, good old days.

It was this hatred for kings and for the whole royal paraphernalia that gave such strong and popular vitality to Jefferson's ideas of equality, and that made him, and not Washington, the real founder of the country. Jefferson and his ideas were in perfect accord with the "Rights of Man," subsequently worked out by the French revolutionists who had, a few years previously to the election of Jefferson to the presidency, cut off the head of their king and hurled at Europe the defiance of Danton: "The coalesced kings of Europe threaten us. We find at their feet as a gage of battle the head of a king!"

Danton's sentiments were cheerfully echoed in the hearts and by the lips of the Americans of that day, many of whom were minus certain arms and legs they had paid to King George, just before they threw his majesty, accoutred in all his royal harness, into the Bay of Boston. In such a state of popular mind, what President but would be cautious that his inauguration ceremonies were reduced down to the requisite democratic pitch? That they were in reality thus cautious is touchingly manifest to him who looks over the history of the first inauguration.—M. A. Lane, in *Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine* for March.

## The Power of Water.

Those who look into the future with prophetic eyes predict that an age of water-power is dawning. They point wisely to the great water-power developments already completed or in course of construction all over the world, from the rivers of Maine to the canyons of California, from Alaska to Argentina and from the Kashmir Valley in India to the outlet of Victoria Nyanza in Africa. And they back up their arguments with the statement that coal will be exhausted early in the next century and that mineral oil and natural gas will vanish with the coal.

Amid all this prognosticating and arguing arises a host of questions about this water-power which is to keep us from freezing in the next century, to turn the wheels of our industries, to prepare the food and to run our vehicles.

Every stream of running water, from the trout brook sporting through the farm meadows to the largest rivers, is capable of producing more or less power. A hundred years ago, when steam-power was still in its infancy, water-power was quite extensively developed in this country but the steam engine, with cheap wood and coal fuel, quickly reached the practical stage and the old "over-shot" and "under-shot" water-wheels were abandoned. Up to a few years ago it was not practical to develop most water-power because this power had to be utilized on the spot and very naturally the very best water falls were located in the wilderness, scores of miles away from the seaports, the railroads and the cities which needed it. But the invention of the electric transformer changed all this and made it possible to transmit this energy for hundreds of miles without serious loss.

The power of water is greater than any one without experience can imagine. For many of us have, when in swimming, struck the water a sharp blow with the flat of the hand, or, when learning to dive, struck the water flat instead of head first only to learn that the liquid offered considerable resistance.

A stream from a fireman's hose will knock a man down. The jet from a nozzle in placer mining in the west eats away a large piece of land in a day and toys with great boulders as if they were pebbles.

There is a story of an eastern blacksmith who went west and made a bet that he could knock a hole through the jet of one of these nozzles with a sledge hammer. He lifted his arms, swung the sledge and came down on the ten inch stream with a force that never had dented an anvil. But the jet, never penetrated, whisked the massive hammer out of the blacksmith's hands and tossed it several hundred feet away into the debris of gold bearing gravel beneath a crumbling cliff.

There is a power plant near Durango, Colo., where a United States cavalryman one day thought he had an easy job in cutting a two-inch stream with his sword. He made a valiant attack. The result was that his sword was shattered in two and his wrist broken.

A little thinner jet of water descending 1,600 feet to a manufactory at Grenoble, Spain, and traveling at the moderate speed of 100 yards a second fractures the best blades of Toledo.

If it were possible to surround a battleship with an inch sheet of water of sufficient velocity it would ward off the largest bombshells better than the best steel plate.

## It Saved His Leg.

"All though I'd lose my leg," writes J. A. Swenson, Watertown, Wis. "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it sound and well." Infalible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store.

## Man With the Slender Waist.

The other day on a fashionable thoroughfare I stood behind a man whose portrait I would give much to draw, not because he was so beautiful, but because he was so queer. His shoulders were padded out about two inches beyond their actual breadth, and his waist was squeezed in about twelve inches smaller than nature intended. He wore corsets and was laced. Think of that! A man in corsets!

He wore a most gorgeously fitted brown check, and his poor, puny little arms about half filled the sleeves. His legs were like pipe stems.

His eyes were dull, and in one he wore a monocle.

He was the least manly looking man I have seen in many a long day. That he spends hours in front of his looking glass I have not the slightest doubt.

Five years ago I saw that man for the first time, and he was then rather a bored looking boy who a short time before had married a very rich woman fifteen years his senior.

In those days he had a slender but athletic looking figure, and he at least looked like a man, not a manikin, as he does now.

The repulsion that I felt for him is, I suppose, similar to that felt by a man when he sees a woman who is laced, padded and generally made up.

Thank goodness, the average man is sensible and admires the girl with the large, natural waist, rather than the one who squeezes her waist out of all normal and healthful lines.

When a man laces, it merely shows that he is an empty-headed goose. But when a girl laces, it is a menace to health as well as looks.

I can quite understand the healthy contempt felt by men when they see a man wearing corsets, and I am sure all women will feel the same way.

Every woman likes to see a man well dressed and particular about his personal appearance, but all women despise a fop.

The man who pleases women must first of all be manly. He must talk like a man, act like a man and look like a man.

A woman loves to feel that she is protected and cared for by some one who is stronger than herself. But she could not place much reliance on a protector who wore number twenty-one straight-fronts.

A man can be as dressy and gay as he pleases with his neckties, and may even be a little flamboyant as regards socks.

But after that he must curb his inclination for gaudy raiment.

He may be in golf stockings, knickerbockers and flannel shirt, or he may be in evening dress, but he must look like a man, not an hour-glass.

I would much rather see a good strong right arm clad in flannel than a thin little bunch of bones in broadcloth.

The man who keeps his body in good condition through clean, sober, sensible living is likely to have a clear, keen mind.

No man with a spark of manliness in him would dream of wearing corsets. He would be indignant at the very suggestion.

If you are a man, be thankful that fashion and custom have never decreed that your waist should be small.

Some day many years from now, perhaps, woman will be sensible and learn to despise the wasp waist. In the meantime, set her a good example. Let your waistline be as large as nature meant it to be.

If you care for woman's opinion, remember that the more manly you look the greater will be her admiration for you.

## You and Your Boy.

I have never been one to feel that the best love was one from a child by extreme indulgence. In fact, I hold that the contrary is the rule. Observing the families of my contemporaries and predecessors it is borne in upon me that the most indulged children have not been the most devoted to their fathers and mothers. On the contrary, having had the happiness to be associated with several households where strict obedience has always been demanded and received, I feel justified in declaring that the families where discipline is observed are those whose children are most affectionate.

Be it noted that strictness does not mean harshness or severity. It does stand for reasonable rules, positively enforced, for commands which must be obeyed, and, above all, it should stand for justice.

Were I asked to put in a word the most desirable quality in dealing with boys, or with girls, either, for that matter, I would put justice first. It would not be a synonym for hardness, although this is a meaning often applied to it. It would mean obedience to orders and penalties when orders were disobeyed, but it would mean also an appreciation of the child's standpoint, an almost agonizing care that he should not be punished without adequate cause, a rigid adherence to promise of reward as well as of rebuke, an understanding of what led to this or that course of action which from an adult's viewpoint may seem inexplicable.

There may be well brought up children who resent a just punishment. I have never known them. But I have found injustice of reproof or of penalty resented with a bitterness which left its mark for years afterward.—Christine Terhune Herrick in *The Circle* magazine for March.

## More Than Half A Million Tramps.

It is conservatively estimated that there is an army of at least 500,000 tramps in the United States. This figure is calculated by taking as a basis the number of tramps killed on the railroads every year and multiplying it by the proportion of train men killed in the year compared to the total number of train men employed. But it is entirely probable that the number at present reaches nearer 1,000,000 than 500,000. The recent industrial depression added large accessions. Reports from railway agents throughout the country show that never in the history of the railroads was so large a number of tramps met with.

A large proportion are youths ranging from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. Beginning with a yearning for adventure, about one-half quit the nomadic life and return home, or settle down, while the remaining half become inveterate tramps and gradually tend from vagrancy into a career of crime or semi-crime. A very large percentage of tramps, however, are adults, and comprise every species from men who will not work or who have become chronically unfitted for work, to those who are innocent victims of downright adversity.

Both the charitable societies and the railroad corporations have long desired some practicable method of dealing effectively with all aspects of the tramp problem. If it could be done the charitable societies would be relieved of a burdensome drain upon their time and resources, and railroads would benefit by the stoppage of the great losses and annoyances to which they have been subjected, while from a humanitarian standpoint the tramp would be given an opportunity to regain his standing in society. Hitherto all experiments have failed. The committing of the tramp as a vagrant to the workhouse or jail is, of course, an old method. More recent expedients are the municipal lodging-houses and work-yards run by charitable societies. These, while of some effect, have been utterly impotent, considering the problem as a whole.

The charitable societies and the railroads believe that they have at last come upon a plan which is quite certain to prove efficacious. This plan is a transplanting, with certain modifications suitable to American conditions, of the tramp colony idea already in force in Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. Since the instituting of these colonies vagrancy has been unknown in those countries, and although they have certain features which cannot well be adopted in this country, the general plan of these European experiments will be followed.—From "Colonizing the Tramp," by Gustavus Myers, in the *American Review of Reviews* for March.

## The Lurid Glow of Doom

was seen in the red face, hands and body of the little son of H. M. Adams, of Henrietta, Pa. His awful plight from eczema had, for five years, defied all remedies and baffled the best doctors, who said the poisoned blood had affected his lungs and nothing could save him. "But," writes his mother, "seven bottles of Electric Bitters completely cured him." For Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Sores and all Blood Disorders and Rheumatism, Electric Bitters is supreme. Only 50c. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

## Cynical Feminine Opinions.

What is, is never vulgar, only what pretends to be.

An existence uncheered by the envy of one's fellows is indeed desolate.

## THE BLOOD PRESSURE.

Instrument For Measuring Devised by Scientists.

An instrument long needed by the medical profession for measuring blood pressure has been invented by Dr. D. R. Hooker of Johns Hopkins university and hospital and by J. A. Eyster of the University of Virginia. There have been various theories advanced for the measurements of venous pressure, but all were more or less defective.

The new instrument consists of a small glass box containing a rubber bag. This is attached to the wrists of the patient directly over the vein. The box is connected by a tube to a water manometer, to which is attached a rubber bulb. By squeezing this bulb pressure is exerted on the vein. When the vein is seen to collapse the pressure which is transmitted to the manometer may be read in centimeters of water.

It takes most of us a long time to learn that when A repeats B's nasty speeches to us we do not hate B anything like so much as we hate A.

Men love a woman because she happens to possess the qualities they admire; women admire certain qualities because the man they love happens to possess them.

It is only when we trust people a little that they are able to deceive us; a man must be very bad before he deceives any one who implicitly believes in him. And a woman, however bad, is incapable of doing it at all.

There is much healing power in faith, and not least in the faith which human beings have in one another; but there is a greater healing power in the charity which goes on loving even after hope has been destroyed and faith has been shattered.

## Unequaled as a Cure for Croup.

"Besides being an excellent remedy for colds and throat troubles, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is unequaled as a cure for croup," says Harry Wilson, of Weynetown, Ind. When given as soon as the croupy cough appears, this remedy will prevent the attack. It is used successfully in many thousands of homes. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

## Why Take Alcohol?

Are you thin, pale, easily tired, lack your usual vigor and strength? Then your digestion must be poor, your blood thin, your nerves weak. You need a tonic and alterative. You need Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol. We believe your doctor would endorse these statements, or we would not make them. Ask him and find out. Follow his advice. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

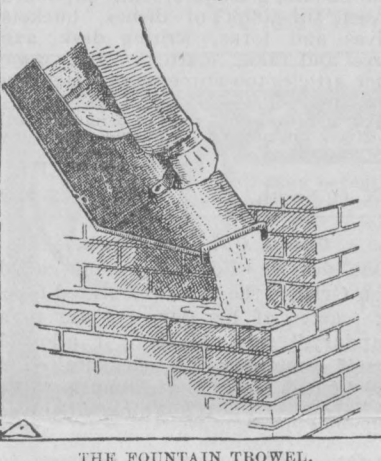
The endorsement of your doctor will certainly greatly increase your confidence in Ayer's Pills as a family laxative. Liver pills. All vegetable. Ask your doctor about them.

## NEW BRICKLAYING TOOLS.

Fountain Trowel and Packet System Tend to Expedite Work.

Two improvements recently made in the bricklaying art are noted with interest, says Brick. One is called the fountain trowel, and the other is a packet system of handling the bricks. The trowel is a metal can, shaped something like a Dutch wooden shoe. The heel is used to scoop up mortar from the mortar box, and the toe has a long opening the entire width of the can, through which mortar is poured upon the brick. This trowel or can makes it possible to spread a far greater quantity of mortar within a given time than the ordinary trowel and permits the bricklayer to use mortar sufficiently soft to fill the joints better, not only because it runs down into the unfilled joints of the course below, but also because it permits the shoving of the joints full of mortar in the course that is being laid.

The packet is a little wooden tray thirty inches long and the width of a brick. The bricks are placed on the



THE FOUNTAIN TROWEL.

packet, face up, in two rows of ten each, a weight of about ninety pounds. The whole is placed on specially constructed wheelbarrows and wheeled to the place where the men are working. The packet is then lifted from the wheelbarrow, placed on the stock platform of the scaffold and pushed over to the bricklayer. The bricklayer lifts the packet and deposits it on the wall. The last step, that of placing the bricks in the wall, requires but the moving of the arms and hands.

Every one who has watched a bricklayer at work has noticed that he tosses a brick about in his hand before laying it. This is not mere play, but the necessity of grasping it in such fashion that he can lay its best face for the face of the wall. With the packet system the best face is always upward, and the bricklayer is spared this waste of energy and time.

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## A New Smokeless Fuel.

The smokeless fuel of a London inventor is produced by mixing two parts by weight of bituminous coal with one of peat and heating in a retort to 850 degrees F. The fuel yielded has high calorific value, ignites readily and is economical. The vapors driven off, containing the smoke forming hydrocarbons, are condensed and yield superior pitch and other valuable products.

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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XIII.—First Quarter, For  
March 28, 1909.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Prov. xxiii, 29-35.  
Memory Verses, 29, 30—Golden Text,  
Prov. xxiii, 32—Commentary Pre-  
pared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright 1909, by American Press Association.]  
It would seem from the frequent use of this portion and Isa. v and xxviii that there are but few passages which touch the sin of drunkenness. I would respectfully suggest to the teachers that they might with profit use or bring into these favorite selections of the committee such portions as Gen. ix, 20-27; Lev. x, 1-11; Num. vi, 1-8; Judg. xiii, Jer. xxxv, Hab. ii, I Cor. vi, 9-20; Eph. v, 14-27, and others with their contexts. Even these eight portions would cover two years' lessons if the committee should ever have their attention called to them and feel led to adopt them. But I am finding no fault with repetition of the same passage, for I was taught at normal school, over forty years ago, the necessity of "iteration and reiteration" to impress truth upon the mind. Isa. xxviii, 13, teaches us that it must ever be "precept upon precept, line upon line." We have three times in the Scriptures the story of King Hezekiah and of the conversion of Saul and of Tarsus and how tremendous the importance of our Lord's sevenfold "He that hath an ear let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches."

In connection with the "woe" of our lesson, what about the six woes of Isa. v, the eight woes of Matt. xxiii and the three woes of Rev. viii, 13; ix, 12? All the woes of earth are as nothing compared with the woes of eternal torment, and as I read the woes of Rev. ix and note verses 20, 21, I learn therefrom that God is so unwilling that men should perish that He will in those two woes give men a taste of hell on earth, that they may perceive repent and escape the torment of the lost in hell. See Job xxxiii, 29, 30. The more often I read the description of the drunkard in verses 29, 30, of our lesson the more clearly I see there as the sinner's substitute Him in whom alone is salvation, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, with whom the rulers contended and against whom they babbled, whose wounds were all without cause on His part and whose eyes must have been red with weeping after the strong crying and tears of Gethsemane. He was made sin for us; in our stead He suffered, bearing our sins in His own body, and apart from His atonement there is no deliverance from the wrath to come nor from the power of sin in this life for any sinner, whether he be drunkard, profane, gambler, moral church member or any other kind of sinner.

The "look not" of verse 31 sends us to the "Look unto Me and be ye saved" of Isa. xiv, 22, and the "Behold the Lamb of God" of John i, 29. If we are to be saved from looking in a wrong direction it must be by looking steadfastly in a right direction, and that is the "looking into" the "looking unto" of Heb. xii, 2. It is such a steadfast beholding of one person that all else is lost sight of. As the eye effecteth the heart and the heart is prone to follow the eyes (Lam. iii, 51; Job xxxi, 7), it is easy to see how necessary it is to look in a right direction. Ps. xxvii, 4, is such a helpful word in this connection. "One thing have I desired of the Lord; that will I seek after, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to inquire in His temple." See also II Cor. iii, 18, "Beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, we are changed into the same image from glory to glory as by the Spirit of the Lord." Tell the poor sinner of the love of God, the love that came from heaven to Bethlehem, Nazareth, Gethsemane and Golgotha for us all that we might not perish, and if such love does not break the hardest heart nothing else will. Such love known and believed leads one to say from the heart, "Thy love is better than wine." "We will remember thy love more than wine" (Song i, 2, 4). Anything but the love of God presented to the sinner will only illustrate the truths of the last two verses of our lesson and show the utter indifference of the dead soul to whatever may come and the incorrigible nature of the carnal mind, which is enmity against God. The case may look as hopeless as the dead and corrupting body of Lazarus or the dry bones in the valley of vision or the hard heart of a blaspheming Saul of Tarsus, but see in each of these how easily God wrought.

As workers with God we must cease from our own wisdom (Prov. xxiii, 4) and let Him who is the wisdom of God do it all. We know nothing and can do nothing except as the Spirit of God shall teach us and work in us. Farther back in our lesson chapter (verses 20, 21) we read of the sure poverty of the drunkard and glutton and are warned against winebibbers and riotous eaters of flesh, and here again by contrast we think of the durable riches and righteousness of Him who said, "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood ye have no life in you" (Prov. viii, 18; John vi, 53, 54). When the last hour or moment in these mortal bodies comes to those who know and are in the love of God the next step is with Christ in paradise, but to the unsaved sinner it will be as our Lord taught in Luke xvi, 22, 23.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week  
Beginning March 28, 1909.  
By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Great missionary books, home and foreign.—Isa. lxii, 6-12.

The importance of reading the best books upon any subject in which we are interested need not be emphasized. The student of history takes great delight in poring over the standard works of history, and so it is with the student of literature, philosophy or any other subject on which information is to be found in books. What is true of other subjects should also be true of missions, both home and foreign. If we are deeply interested in missions we should read the greatest missionary books and biographies upon the subject. And if we are Christians and not interested in missions there is all the more reason for our reading such books, that missionary interest and zeal may be aroused in us. Every disciple of Christ should be interested in missions, and nothing will so readily tend to develop this interest as the reading of the best missionary literature.

The missionary literature of today is especially worth reading. There was a time when missionary periodicals and books were most uninteresting. They were about as dry as the bones in the vision of Ezekiel. But the dry bones have been revived, and there is no more interesting reading in the world today than the stories of missions and missionaries. Their pages contain wonderful events, stranger, indeed, than the best fiction. Nowhere can more interesting reading be found than in the accounts of Christ's disciples in their work of evangelizing the world in accordance with His command. The life of John G. Paton among the cannibals of the New Hebrides cannot be excelled in its thrilling incidents and for the miraculous account of the way in which God kept him and gave him power among these barbarous peoples. What is true of Paton's life story is true of many others, and no one need feel in danger of ennui in reading such missionary biographies.

The benefits to be derived from reading missionary literature are also of importance. (1) Information. Ignorance is the cause of much missionary indifference. The reading of first class missionary literature will dispel this ignorance and with it the indifference. No one can read the life of William Carey or of Judson or Henry Martyn, etc., without having the keenest interest in missions aroused in him. If he can, there is something he lacks as a disciple of Christ. (2) Inspiration. Missionary literature is conducive to great inspiration. It inspires us to increased effort for the advancement of Christ's kingdom and awakens in many hearts a strong desire to devote themselves to the life of the missionary. The reading of the life of David Brainerd by Jonathan Edwards was the immediate influence that led one of England's greatest missionaries to go to the foreign field.

Missionary literature is popular today. Many books have been written upon it. We cannot read them all and hence should select the very best. First among all stands the Acts of the Apostles. Among the best of the others are the biographies of Livingstone, Moffat, Paton, Martyn, Carey, Judson, John Eliot, David Brainerd, Marcus Whitman, "Beach's Geography of Missions," "Barnes' Missions Before Carey," "Thompson's Moravian Missions," "Pierson's Miracle of Missions," "Presbyterian Foreign Missions," "Presbyterian Home Missions."

Let each Endeavorer strive to read at least one missionary book who has not done so. If this is done and something interesting of each book is told at this meeting, it will be instructive and inspiring.

### BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. lxi, 7; Nah. i, 15; Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; Acts i, 1-8; xiii, 1-3; xvi, 25-34; xvii, 10, 11; xix, 17-20; xxvi, 27; Rom. x, 12-15.

### The First Hypnotic Stage.

A widow was lamenting to a friend the fact that her three sons had all gone to sea. She lived far from the coast, and her boys had never seen the ocean until they left home to become sailors. On the wall of her cottage hung a picture of a ship in a storm, with the sailors clinging to the rigging. Pointing to this picture, the visitor said, "That was what made your boys sailors." Children, as Tolstoy says, are in what physicians call "the first hypnotic stage"—that is, they are easily impressed. The picture on the wall had been a constant suggestion to the boys to become sailors. The influence of our example in the home or in business is infinitely more potent in forming the character of our young people than all our moral axioms, our "don'ts" and our "do's." In spite of apparent difference a careful analysis of our children's character will often reveal the fact that they are more or less faithful reflections of our own acts and thoughts and the environment in which the young people have grown up. It is the same with a Christian Endeavor society. Endeavorers copy the church and the pastor. They do it unconsciously. Hence one might almost formulate a law—thus, a going church, a going Young People's society—that is, if there is one, and there should be in every "going" church. A poor society ought to lead us to ask, "Do the young people reflect the spiritual condition of the church?" I have yet to see a vigorous church that cannot get good work out of a Young People's society. The church makes the society by an inevitable law. The relation of the two is worth pondering.—Ripple in Christian Endeavor World.

## The Boy and the Celebrity

By Fanny Medbury Pendleton.

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Every sojourner in the apartment house knew him as the boy. He had come to the city to wrest success from the hands of fate. His capital consisted, first, of dreams, of which he had an unlimited supply, and, second, of a small income, just sufficient to pay the rent of his two rooms and to keep him from a rough contact with the realities of life.

Although these stern realities were afar about him, he regarded them from afar because he had never been forced to grapple with them.

Day after day he bent over the keys of his typewriter, transferring to paper a cloud of visions that were then hidden in long envelopes and took wing to the literary market, whence too often they fluttered back.

Still he wrote on, and his dreams rose as a bulwark against the buffets of the world, and his cheerful face smiled at life.

Among the many other dwellers in the house was the little music teacher across the hall, who squeezed barely enough income from the world to keep together her slender body and her gentle soul.

Her face was young and sweet, but the struggle with life had set its work upon it, and she sometimes envied the boy his cheerful face, though she took herself to task most sternly for harboring such unworthy thoughts.

The boy thought little of his neighbor, although he always liked to listen in the evening when her sweet voice and the notes of her old piano floated across the hall.

This afternoon the boy's mind was busy with quite another person than the music teacher.

"I wonder," he said to himself, "if she'll wear them. Of course she'll never know from whom they came."

A wistful line deepened between his eyes.

"Of course she'll never know," he



SHE RAISED A STARTLED FACE AT HIS

repeated, with a little sigh. "She must have many admirers."

He straightened his square shoulders as though to shake off an invisible burden.

"She is so beautiful and so successful. I wouldn't want her to know."

He wrapped his package carefully and sought the janitor, whom he requested to act in the capacity of messenger.

The man looked at the boy with amiable tolerance. Every one was amiable with the boy.

"Hello!" he called after him. "You haven't told me which lady on your hall."

The boy turned with flushed cheeks and shy eyes.

"Why," he said, "she"—He could not bring himself to speak her stage name. It jarred upon him, and he shrank from confessing that he did not know her real one. The amused eye of the janitor was upon him, and he threw up his head with sudden, unwonted dignity.

"Please take it to the beautiful singer," he said proudly.

That evening the boy pictured the celebrity pressing her fair face in the fragrant violets. Would she wear them? He opened his door and walked down the long hall to the window at the end. His eyes were on the door of the celebrity's sitting room. Presently she would come out on her way to the theater.

She was most lovely in the big black velvet hat and lace veil, and without the veil, thought he, she must be lovelier far. His eyes were bright when her door opened and a woman looked out into the hall.

She wore a soiled kimono, her cheeks were lined and hollow, her hair was only half arranged, and in her hands she held a string of auburn beads. The boy gazed at her with startled eyes. With a horrible shivering of the heart, he recognized the celebrity.

Gone were the rosy visions; gone was his golden haired ideal whom he had worshiped from afar as the per-

sonification of youth and beauty. The real woman was worn, and there was something in her face that checked the boy more than even her slatternly attire. The door closed, and he fled.

As he groped his way through the darkness of his sitting room he trod on the pages of his latest manuscript that had fallen to the floor, but he did not heed. Throwing himself into an armchair, he leaned against the table and buried his face in his arms.

For a long time he sat in the darkness. He thought of his violets now only with a feeling of self disgust.

Suddenly the soft strains of "Annie Laurie" fell on his ears, played and sung by the girl across the hall. He raised his face and listened. A sudden contrast rose before him—the hard features he had seen and the sweet, modest face of his little neighbor. He obeyed a sudden impulse that brought him to his feet and sent him across the hall. The door was ajar.

The strains of the old song had ceased, but the girl was still sitting before the piano, her face buried in the fragrance of a bowl of violets.

She raised a startled face at his knock, but at sight of the boy her face brightened. He looked at her in wonder—at the smooth coils of her soft brown hair—and marveled that the garish gold had ever seemed so fair.

"Oh," she said, "I have had such a lovely present!" And, lifting the violets, she took a long, luxurious sniff. "I don't know who sent them. Just think, the janitor said they were for the sweet singer." And she laughed happily.

There was something in the boy's face that startled her.

"Oh," she cried, "did you—I believe you sent them?"

The boy laughed in a light hearted way that quite surprised him.

"I am glad you like them," he said. "They are like you somehow—the violets."

The girl's eyes filled with a sudden moisture, and she held out an impulsive little hand.

"Oh, you don't know!" she said. "I was tired and lonely, and I love flowers. I feel so very helpless sometimes." She finished with a tremulous laugh.

The boy stepped to where she sat and laid a gentle hand on her shoulder.

"Little girl," he said softly, "you sing all the old songs. Let us try together the one that says 'the first sweet violets of early spring.'"

And on the ear of the celebrity as she came forth from her room, the latest "song hit" under her arm, fell the sweet strains of "Oh, Promise Me!"

### Tasting the Climate.

The summer climate of Alaska is often described as possessing a charm and fascination which cannot be described in words. Nevertheless in "Alaska, the Great Country," Ella Higginson tells of an old Klondiker who declared that one could "just taste Alaska climate."

"It tastes different every hundred miles," he declared, with that beam of the eye which means love of Alaska in the heart. "You begin to taste it in Grenville channel. It tasted different at Skagway, and there's a big change when you get to White Horse."

"I golly! At White Horse you'll think you never tasted anything like it, but it don't hold a candle there to the way it tastes going down the Yukon."

"If you happen to get into the arctic circle, say, about 2 in the morning, you address yourself and kike out on deck, and you can taste more'n climate. Say, can you guess what it tastes like?"

I could not guess what the arctic circle tasted like and frankly confessed it.

"Well, say, it tastes like icicles made out of them little blue flowers you call voylets. I picked some out from under the snow once and et 'em. There was moisture froze all over 'em, so I know how they taste, and that's the way the arctic circle tastes."

"Just you remember when you get to the circle an' say, straight goods, if Cyanide Bill ain't right."

### Remarkable Reasons For Duels.

Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog, Colonel Ramsey in one about a servant, Mr. Featherstone in one about a recruit, Sterne's father in one about a goose, and another gentleman in one about a bottle of anchovies. One officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to pass him a goblet. Another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff. General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith for declining wine at a dinner on a steamboat, although the general pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made him sick, and Lieutenant Cowther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon shooters.

In 1777 a duel occurred in New York between Lieutenant Featherstonehaugh of the Seventy-fifth and Captain McPherson of the Forty-second British regiment in regard to the manner of eating an ear of corn, one contending that the eating was from the cob and the other contending that the grain should be cut off from the cob before eating. Lieutenant Featherstonehaugh lost his right arm, the ball from his antagonist's pistol shattering the limb fearfully, so much so that it had to be amputated. Major Noah lost his life in 1827 at the dueling ground at Hoboken in a simple dispute about what was trumps in a game of cards.—London Chronicle.

### Getting Ready For Dry Territory.

"I am drinking four quarts of water

day."

"For your health?"

"No."

"Because you like it?"

"Not exactly. Just in training for my trip south."

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Chas. A. Krause Milling Co.,  
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Gentlemen—As a breeder and feeder of a Registered Holstein dairy, I have for some time used to secure a daily feed. I was advised by my dealer to try Badger Dairy Feed and I purchased 3 tons. My dairy at that time was averaging 20 quarts per cow, which I thought was a good average. Before the 3 tons were consumed, the dairy was averaging 32 qts. per cow. I have one cow that is eating 20 lbs. of Badger Feed, and is producing 80 lbs. of milk per day—a 5-year old that is eating 18 lbs. and is producing 70 lbs. of milk a day. That's the real proof of how good your Badger Dairy Feed really is. Yours truly,  
H. A. LOW.

## VOUGH PIANO

The favorite Piano.

Perfect in tone, durability and finish.

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

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

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

**BIRELY'S Palace of Music,**

Cor. Market and Church Sts.,  
9-19-11 FREDERICK, MD.

A Policy in

## The Home INSURANCE CO. of New York.

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

## Fire and Storm

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

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

### Doubly Overdrawn.

Shortleigh—My account at the bank is overdrawn.

De Long—Why don't you marry Miss Gotrox?

Shortleigh—She's too homely.

De Long—Can't you close your eyes and imagine that she is handsome?

Shortleigh—Hardly. My imagination fund account is also overdrawn.—Town and Country.

## Look Here!

When you want a good

**Pump,**

**Windwheel,**

**or Any Piping**

See KOONS before buying

Now is the time to have your house Piped for Gas, as I have bought a big lot of Pipe at the Right Price.

We sell the Penn Esther and Red Cross Stoves.

**H. S. KOONS,**

TANEYTOWN, MD.

## The 1900 Water Motor Washing Machine Is the Latest Washer out.



Just try one of the 1900 BALL BEARING GRAVITY WASHERS. We don't ask you to buy before you have given the Washer a good fair trial. Don't hesitate to try all other makes at the same time you have the "1900" on trial.

We will be pleased to furnish all kinds of cheap Washers and Wringers on application. But remember it always pays to buy the best, so try a 1900 Gravity—put out on trial, free of all charges. Send for circulars.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

**L. K. BIRELY, General Agent,**  
C. & P. Telephone. Middleburg, Md.  
9-15-11



## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Miss Lulu Bushman, of Emmitsburg, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hollenberry.

Miss Ada R. Englar is visiting her cousin, Miss Lottie G. Englar, at Linwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlandis Seiss, of Graceham, spent Sunday and Monday in Taneytown.

If anybody calls and asks for the loan of the RECORD, tell the truth, and say—"It's Lent."

Mrs. Alice L. Sherman, visited relatives and friends, in York, Pa., during the past week.

Mrs. M. D. Reid and son, of New Windsor, spent Monday in this place, on a visit to relatives.

Rev. Wm. B. Duttera, D. D., wife and two children, of Salisbury, N. C., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Amos Duttera.

Miss Mary Reindollar returned home, on Monday, from a visit of several weeks among friends in various Pennsylvania towns.

Mr. Geo. W. Baumgardner returned home, last week, from an extended trip of several months through the West and South.

Mr. James B. Galt took charge of the Bark Hill school, on Monday, because of the illness of the teacher, Mr. Harry O. Harner.

Mr. John J. Snider, of this district, went to the hospital, at Frederick, on Thursday, for treatment and perhaps an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Washington P. Koontz have moved to their new home on Fairview Ave. Mr. Koontz was sick for several weeks, but is now about well.

Mr. Ephraim Murray, of York, Pa., who is 82 years of age and a former resident of this district, paid his friends here a visit, this week.

Mrs. L. D. Frock and son, Reuben, left on Sunday, for Baltimore, to attend the funeral of her brother-in-law, I. T. McKinney, who was killed by an electric car.

We are indebted to Mr. P. L. Hemler, an employee in the House of Representatives, for a copy of the Payne tariff bill. It is a formidable document of 234 pages, printed so as to permit interlining, and weighs about a pound and a quarter.

Fire destroyed a brooder house and about 400 little chicks, for David B. Shaum, at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, causing a loss of \$300, on which there was no insurance. The fire was evidently caused by a defective lamp. The adjoining buildings were endangered, but were saved by energetic work.

Some of the streets of Taneytown are covered with a thick coat of mud and filth, which, if not removed, will require thousands of gallons of water for sprinkling in order to keep down the dust. Some towns scrape their streets, once a year, which is an excellent plan, for too many reasons to mention.

The annual banquet of Taney Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., will be held this Friday evening, in the lodge room. The guests of honor on the occasion will be Grand Master, John W. Young, of Cumberland, Grand Secretary, Wm. A. Jones, of Baltimore, and the members of Mason & Dixon Lodge, No. 69, of Harney, Md.

Taneytown should have its corporate limits extended, by legislative enactment, at the next session. Such measures are not frequently passed; therefore, such action, this year, would likely stand for twenty years to come. Let us spread out, now, and secure the full benefit of our population standing in the census enumeration to be made in 1910.

Mrs. Susan Cook, an aged colored woman of this district, died last Sunday, and was buried, on Tuesday, in the Catholic cemetery. Mrs. Cook was in her 78th year. She leaves three children, George, of York, Pa., Mrs. Samuel Hill, with whom she lived, and Mrs. James F. Hill, Jr., of Taneytown. Her husband, Wesley Cook, died several years ago.

Mr. Jacob A. Will died on Thursday evening at his home near Taneytown, the property formerly owned by William Stouffer, after a very brief illness from pneumonia, aged 61 years. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. John Smith, and one sister, Mrs. John D. Kane, of Taneytown. Funeral services will be held in St. Joseph's Catholic church, on Monday morning.

### ROAD MEETING.

Another public meeting will be held in the Opera House, Taneytown, this Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the interest of trying to have the Westminster-Taneytown road selected as a State Road. This will be the last meeting, and all interested should be present.

### A Pleasant Party.

(For the Record.)

A very pleasant party was given to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Overholzer and son, on Thursday evening, March 11. The guests began to arrive at an early hour and were given a hearty welcome by the host and hostess. Games, vocal and instrumental music and general conversation about the West, were indulged in, until a late hour, when all were called to the table which was laden with all the delicacies of the season. The evening was one of great interest, as Mr. and Mrs. Overholzer have just returned from the West, and had many souvenirs of the different states which they visited.

Those present were: J. D. Overholzer and wife, Samuel Overholzer and wife, Nathaniel Feeser and wife, Henry Hiltner and wife, Grayson Eyer and wife, Levi Sell and wife, Geary Angel and wife, Harry Beck and wife, John Sauble and wife, Chas. Stonesier and wife, Oliver Fogle and wife, Norman Fox and wife, Mrs. Clarence Shank, Mrs. Jacob Forney, Misses Carrie Forney, Pauline Martin, Blanche, Naomi and Lucy Sell, Grace and Addie Fogle, Laura Miller and Rose Crabbs; Messrs. Charles and Wm. Sell, Cleve Weishaar, Harry Feeser, Harrison Overholzer, Zeber Stultz, Harry Forney, and Masters Charles Fogle and George Fox.

### NOVEL INTRODUCTION.

The Dr. Howard Company has entered into an arrangement with R. S. McKinney, by which a special introductory offer will be made of 25 cents on the 50 cent size of their celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia.

So remarkably successful has Dr. Howard's specific been in curing constipation, dyspepsia and all forms of liver trouble, that R. S. McKinney will return the price paid in every case where it does not give relief.

Headaches, coated tongue, dizziness, gas on the stomach, specks before the eyes, constipation and all forms of malaria and liver trouble are soon cured by this scientific medicine.

R. S. McKinney has been able to secure only a limited supply, so everyone who wishes to be cured of dyspepsia or constipation should call upon him at once or send him 25 cents by mail, and get 60 doses of the best medicine ever made, on this special half price introductory offer, with his personal guarantee to refund the money if the specific does not cure.

### The Cost of Congress.

That the cost of the government of the United States should increase with the growth in population and the development of the country is universally recognized as inevitable, whether one agrees fully as to certain items in the appropriation bills or not. But it is not quite so clear why the cost of Congress itself should increase so rapidly as it does. As a sort of average amount of production, the country gets from Congress about 350 public bills made into laws in the course of two years, and in doing this amount of work the last Congress cost the country about \$15,000,000. It is a good bit of money to pay for legislation of which a considerable portion could probably have been omitted without any serious drawback. The Senate and House are both larger than they used to be, as a matter of course. In addition to this, salaries are higher, much finer office quarters are maintained, and the general tendency is toward a greater outlay in all directions. So the Sixtieth Congress is already spoken of as a \$15,000,000 luxury, and no one appears to expect that the Sixty-first will cost any less. Experience indicates that there is more likely to be an increase rather than a decrease, and yet it will continue to be a question with some people whether Congress could not do its business more economically if it tried.

### Good Liniment.

You will hunt a good while before you find a preparation that is equal to Chamberlain's Liniment as a cure for muscular and rheumatic pains, for the cure of sprains and soreness of the muscles. It is equally valuable for lame back and all deep seated muscular pains. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

### Providential Bowlegs.

"Providence," said the deacon, "sho' do look after de cullud race." "How come?" demanded Brother Dickey. "Well, hit's disaway: De nigger baby, ez dey say, walk too soon." "Sho' do!" asserted Brother Dickey. "Dat makes him bowlegged." "Now you talkin'!" "An' bowlegs is de mos' convenient legs in de worl' fer climbin a tree w'en a possum's on de top limb!"

### An Inexpensive Trial.

Just a big handsome magazine 10x15 inches with from forty to sixty pages each month. You'll want to read every line, too, in each issue because they are full of human interest. You have sentiment in your choice of this Magazine also because it was founded by Joel Chandler Harris, and will be kept clean, sweet and wholesome always.

Julian Harris, eldest son of Joel Chandler Harris, is editor, and you will like the snap and ginger of the Magazine, and its features unlike any other. A widely appealing Magazine from every viewpoint, abounding in the best of everything—stories, articles, illustrations, home department, fashions, poems, wit and humor, comprehensive science and powerful editorials.

Think of this most liberal of offers we are authorized to make. Write to Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine, Atlanta, Ga., saying you saw the offer in this paper, to send their Magazine three months on trial.

If at the end of three months you do not want it longer you pay nothing, and the publication is stopped; but if satisfied you send them \$1.00 paying for the Magazine received and for nine months more. When you are ready to pay they have some splendid premiums with dollar subscriptions.

Address now Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine, 3-20-24 Atlanta, Ga.

### Sales Advertised in this Issue.

The following public sales of Personal property are advertised in full, in this issue. We advise all who want to buy live stock, or implements, this Spring, to read these announcements.

March 22—Theo. B. Koontz.  
24—Isaiah Lambert.  
25—William A. Erb.  
26—John W. Aulhouse.  
29—Mrs. Annie Wivell and Mary G. Wivell.  
30—Battlefield Nurseries.  
30—Levi D. Reid.  
April 3—D. W. Garner.  
15—Daniel W. Garner and Scott Y. Garner.

### Church to Run Lodging House.

Through the generosity of a wealthy gentleman of Baltimore, whose name is being kept a secret, the Eutaw Street Methodist Episcopal Church will be enabled to establish a sort of lodging house or rather hotel, where it will be possible for reclaimed drunkards to obtain a home at reasonable rates.

The building, which will be used for the purpose, is the old home of Mr. Johns Hopkins, now the Imperial Hotel, on North Paca street, between Mulberry and Franklin, immediately in the rear of the church, and it is expected that the church will take possession of the structure, which is admirably adapted for the purpose intended, about the middle of April. The securing of a home of this kind will enable the pastor, Rev. E. L. Hubbard, to carry out, on a larger and more practical scale the work of reclaiming souls from among the submerged classes of men, those unfortunate creatures, who, through drink or other forms of dissipation have lost positions, homes, friends and everything else.

Rev. Mr. Hubbard said that the acquisition of a building for housing poor men who had been picked out of the gutter had solved a problem on which he had been working for some time.

During the past five weeks, ending last Sunday," he said, "we reclaimed 75 men who had lost everything through drink. Some of these men had no shoes, no underclothes and were pitiable objects. We made them presentable, but what to do with them until we could find work for them was the problem. Members of the church offered to take them into their homes and did so. One woman looked after four. In the past three weeks we have found work for 33 of them. For one we secured a place as electrician at \$18 a week, and another started to work to-day with a large manufacturing concern at a good salary. We organized a special Sunday School class for these men, with a well known lawyer as teacher, and we organized fraternal societies among them.

### The Turnpike Question.

Several of the counties, notably Montgomery, are alert over the provision in the law authorizing the \$5,000,000 loan for road construction which requires the State to maintain such roads as it may take over for improvement. This provision in the law is considered a wise one, but it follows from it that the county that can induce the State to take over the most roads will have a decided advantage.

The question has been brought to the front in connection with the turnpikes and the manner in which they are to be improved. Some of these turnpikes are 100 years old. In building them there was evidently one idea in view—a solid road over which the heaviest teams could pass without cutting through. They were built by laying a foundation of large stone over which were placed smaller ones, and some dirt was thrown over the mass. These turnpikes have served their purpose. They furnish a hard road over which heavy loads can be drawn. As the surface wore away they became rough, and now it is not unusual to see heavy foundation stones jutting out in the bed of the road.

The Good Roads Commission is face to face with the problem of whether to take over roads of this kind as they are offered, and after taking them over whether to spend upon them just enough money to give them a smooth surface and no more.

In counties like Montgomery and Howard are mile after mile of these rough turnpike roads. The people have made a protest against the State Road Commission spending any great amount of money on them. The reason is obvious. Money is apportioned among the counties in the State for road-building purposes in proportion to mileage. If only a little money is spent in surfacing turnpike roads, the mileage that passes over to the State in each instance is great, and the task of keeping this mileage in repair will afterwards devolve upon the State. In this the counties have the opportunity of shifting upon the State the burden of keeping a greater or less portion of their roads in repair, and the usual road fund can be diverted to other roads.—Baltimore News.

### "Belling the Cat."

"Who will bell the cat?" is a curious old proverb, famous in parable and in history. The mice, says the parable, held a consultation how to secure themselves from the cat, and they resolved to hang a bell about the cat's neck to give warning when she approached, but after they had resolved on doing it they were as far off as ever, for who would do it?

Both parable and proverb have immortalized themselves in history. When the Scottish nobles met at Stirling in a body they proposed to take Spence, the obnoxious favorite of James II., and hang him and so get rid of him.

"Ah," said Lord Grey, "that's very well said, but who'll bell the cat?" "That will I," said the black Earl Angus. He undertook the task, accomplished it and was called "Archibald Bell the Cat" until his dying day.—Glasgow Times.

### To Sweet Corn Growers.

I will be in Taneytown from Tuesday until Saturday evening, each week, at the Factory, where I can be seen with reference to seed corn for planting. I will pay \$10.00 for corn this season.

A. MARTIN.  
Taneytown, Md. 3-20-61

### 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; no advance, except by special agreement.

CHICKEN AND DUCK EGGS wanted; good Squabs, 20 to 22c pair; large young and old Chickens, 11c; small chickens, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs, 12c to 15c. Good Calves 6c. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning. Tame Rabbits wanted. Headquarters for all kinds furs. Duck and Goose Feathers for sale.

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

FOR RENT.—2 nice Houses and Lots. If you want stone or sand, call on—S. WEANT, Bruceville, Md.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, for hatching, 45¢ per setting.—C. GARBER, near Uniontown. 3-20-2

FOR SALE.—Second-hand wind-wheel, tower and tanks.—J. WALTER GETTY, New Windsor. 3-20-24

WANTED.—Reliable, energetic man to sell lubricating oils, greases and paints in Carroll and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission.—THE SWIFT PAINT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

DO YOU WANT to make a good and safe investment? See SAUERHAMMER—Life Insurance Agent. 3-20-24

FOR SALE.—Pair good mules, coming 6 years old, both good leaders and sound. GEO. R. SAUBLE. 3-20-24

FOR SALE.—Mare with foal; Buggy, Spring Wagon, Blacksmith Shop, 18x40 ft.—J. T. WANTS, Taneytown. 3-20-24

PUBLIC SALE, March 25, 12 o'clock. Live Stock and Farming Implements. DAVID A. VAUGHN, on Keysville and Emmitsburg road, 2 miles from Emmitsburg.

HOME FOR RENT, near Marker's Mill. Apply to THOMAS KEEFER. 3-13-34

HOUSE AND LOT for Rent, 3 Acres of Land, near Bethel Church.—ALBERT S. WOLF.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A clay target match will be held at my place, March 23rd., at 12 o'clock. If weather is very bad, will be on 24th. This match will be the last for the season, and will be arranged for inexperienced shooters as well as experienced shooters.—GEO. W. ROOP, Keysville. 3-13-24

DR. J. S. MYERS will not visit Taneytown until April 2 and 3. All in need of Dental work, please take notice. 3-13-34

S. C. RHODE ISLAND Red eggs for hatching, 50¢ per setting.—GEO. E. REAVER, Taneytown. 3-13-24

PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday, March 27th., at 1 o'clock, of Dayton, Stick Wagon, 2 Stoves and some household articles.—WM. B. CRAPSTER, Taneytown. 3-13-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from R. I. Reds and Indian Game; 15 eggs 50¢; extra strain of winter layers.—J. FRANK SELL, Taneytown. 2-27-61

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red Eggs for hatching, 50¢ per setting.—CHARLES L. KUHN, Taneytown. 2-27-61

HERBERT COHEN, Eye Specialist, of Baltimore, will visit Taneytown, at the Central Hotel, every Tuesday. A trial from you would be greatly appreciated. All work guaranteed. 2-13-3m

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Thoroughbred S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns 75¢ per setting; \$1.00 if packed.—HEMLER BROS., Taneytown. 1-30-61

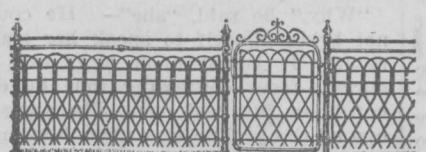
FOR RENT.—The dwelling part of my hotel, furnished or not furnished, to small family who can board the guests at the hotel, if they desire it.—CHAS. A. ELLIOT. 2-13-61

### NOTICE!

The recent change in the firm of Mehring & Basehoar, has placed all unpaid bills in my hands for collection. Please remit at once to avoid any further action.

13-34 CHARLES H. BASEHOAR.

### Ornamental and Iron Fences!



All parties desiring to erect Lawn, Cemetery or Farm Fences, give me a call. I have some of the best fences on the market, and guarantee to give you satisfaction, both in price and workmanship.

### LAWN FURNITURE

and everything in the ornamental gate line.

Wm. E. Burke, Agent.  
3-13-3m TANEYTOWN, MD.

### Notice to Creditors.

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

EMANUEL HARNER, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby notified to present them, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 20th. day of August, 1909, they may otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 20th. day of February, 1909.  
UPTON HARNER,  
ADOLPHUS HARNER,  
EMANUEL HARNER,  
Administrators.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store"

Table Oilcloth,  
12 1/2c Yard.

# Koons Bros.

## DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

## CAUSING EXCITEMENT

We are stirring the people in the way of giving Bargains and getting their friendship. We are pushing things in the way of Goods, and are anxious that you should be one of those who get the advantage.



### Have you bought your new carpet?

You're fortunate if you haven't, because you can buy now to better advantage than ever before—if you come here—because there are enough of them to enable you to select one that will please your eye, look well on the floor, and wear perfectly from now until the limit of expectation. They are woven to

hold, are of reliable texture, and dyed perfectly. We want you to take these Carpets and compare them with those you think are just the same. We know the value of these and are sure of their wearing qualities.

### CARPETS.

Velvets, Brussels, Axminsters, Ingrains, Rag, Etc. Worsteds and Wool Ingrains, 29c yard wide, as low as, per yard. Extra Superfine All-wool Ingrain, one yard wide, formerly sold at 59c 72c; now sells for, per yard. Stair Carpet, as low as, per yard. Heavy, strong woven, Rag Carpet, that sold for 25c, you can now buy at, per yard 19c.

### A GREAT PLEASURE



The Sewing Machine is the best thing for the home. It enables the woman to do her own very particular sewing and to care for her other work also.

We'll sell a Machine that makes work easy. And we'll sell it so cheap that everybody can buy one. Standard, five-drawer, drop-head, sold by all machine agents for \$25 and \$30. Buy from us at \$12.95

### MEN'S SHIRTS.

Soft white bosom with blue, green, yellow, and black stripes and figures. New Spring styles and made to fit in the collar, the arm holes, sleeves and the length, because we carry such a variety of sizes that we can meet the measures of every man. You would pay 75c at some stores for these 48c. Shirts that we offer at

### LADIES' WHITE GOODS.

You can save a considerable sum by buying Underwear already made, because this stock is sold for very little more than the goods would cost. We can fit you with Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers, Gowns, or whatever you may need. Quality of material and workmanship warranted.

### MATTINGS.

Japanese, Chinese, and the Celebrated Deltos.

Good China Matting that formerly sold at 18c and 20c yard, now 11c for

Remnants. A lot of short lengths of Japanese and Chinese Mattings at about Half Regular Price, contain from about 3 to 18 yards.

### NEW DRESS GOODS.

Piled up on our counters and shelves in boundless profusion. The patterns we are showing are the best you will find anywhere. They have the colors that will stand wear and both sunshine and rain. We are headquarters for the best of the product of good makers. Newest shades of Tan, Navy Blue, Green, Elephants Breath, etc., of Mohair, Suitings, Brilliantine, Herring Bone, and the new stripe effects. Width from 36 in. to 42 in. Prices

29c to \$1.00

### MEN'S CLOTHING.

A man's clothes should be selected with all the care possible. From our stock you can pick out the suit to fit you perfectly, and it will have all the quality and style of the best Custom Tailoring—but for much less money.

\$7.00 Suits at \$4.98  
10.00 " " 8.98  
8.50 " " 6.95

### MEN'S HATS.

The Hat you want is here. We want you to try it.

See if it is becoming to you, if the shape is right, the shade and the price. If not, we'll show you one that is. A Nobby Green Soft Hat, very latest style, at \$1.25 (You ought to see them.)

### Floor Oilcloth and Linoleum,

1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 yards wide.

Prices Way Down.

BUTTER  
EGGS

SHIP

POULTRY  
GAME

All Country Produce

—TO—

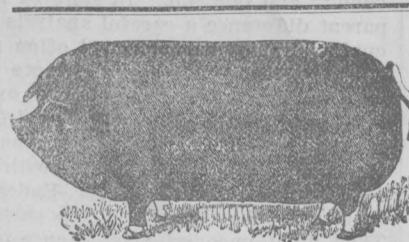
# J. W. BUFFINGTON & CO.,

1000 and 1002 Hillen Street,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

HOGS  
CALVES

Write for Tags.

POTATOES  
ONIONS



### Duroc Jersey Reds.

Do you want good hogs? Then buy good breeders from a registered herd. Do not use scrub stock when you can get thoroughbreds reasonable. Write for description and price, or call and select your choice, as I have a nice bunch to select from.

SAMUEL A. ENSOR,  
NEW WINDSOR, MD.

### Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected weekly, on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.  
Wheat, dry milling new..... 1.20@1.24  
Corn, new and dry..... 73@75  
Rye..... 70@73  
Oats..... 50@55  
Timothy Hay, prime old..... 8.00@8.50  
Mixed Hay..... 6.00@7.00  
Bundle Rye Straw, new..... 15.00@15.00

### Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly.  
Wheat..... 1.23@1.24  
Corn..... 70@72  
Oats..... 55@58  
Rye..... 80@85  
Hay, Timothy..... 14.50@15.00  
Hay, Mixed..... 12.00@13.00  
Hay, Clover..... 11.00@12.00  
Straw, Rye bales..... 19.00@20.00  
Potatoes..... 75@80