

# THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

No. 39

## NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

There will be no strike in the anthracite coal fields, this year. The miners have decided to accept the operators offer of a renewal of the old agreement.

Jason E. Crout, Baltimore, son of the late John E. Crout, has been awarded the privileges at Pen-Mar park heretofore awarded his father, by the Western Maryland Railroad Company.

Fire destroyed a storage warehouse, owned by Geo. W. Albaugh, and occupied by the Albaugh-Babylon Grocery Co., of Westminster, on Monday evening. The warehouse contained crockery, glassware, salt etc., and was insured for \$3,500. Two large dray horses were burned.

Col. Duncan B. Cooper and son, Robin, charged with killing from Senator Carmack, of Tenn., were found guilty of murder in the second degree, at Nashville, and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. It is predicted by many that the Governor will pardon them, as he is under many obligations to Col. Cooper.

The dwelling on the farm of Mr. Chas. Eyer, formerly the Albert Koons farm, near Mt. Union, was destroyed by fire, on Monday morning. The fire seems to have originated from a defective chimney, and burned so rapidly that practically none of the contents were saved. The insurance is said to have been \$10,000, on the building and \$300, on contents.

All the W. M. R. engines, it is thought, from 621 on up, will be able to go through the Fulton tunnel at Baltimore. It has been noticed in the latest, 630, more than any, how the stack is cut down to a lump and the sandbox is a wart. There is also a big drop in the cab. All the new engines were built so high that they had to drop their trains at the tunnel. The new ones will be very squatty.

Littlestown is to have a new theatre, Mr. Hal J. Gintling, proprietor of the Palace of Amusement, having broken ground Wednesday for such a building. The new theatre will be located immediately in the rear of the present building which will form the entrance to the playhouse now in course of construction. The theatre will have inclined floor, opera chairs and be equipped for moving pictures and vaudeville. The capacity will be about two hundred.

Superintendent Anderson, of the Md. Anti-saloon League, has challenged Edward Hirsch, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, to debate the question: "Resolved, That the proposed Local Option bill of the Anti-saloon League is fair and reasonable, and in harmony with the American principle of self-government." Mr. Hirsch is editor of the Labor Leader, and is opposed to the submission of the local option question.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to distribute tea or coffee, or both, free to Pullman passengers on all trains to which there is attached a dining car. The Pullman people have been notified that hereafter the porters of the Pullman cars will be required to go to the dining car, at the request of any passenger at any time, and bring therefrom coffee or tea, which he will deliver to the passenger absolutely free, the railroad company furnishing the tea or coffee.

The Maryland Anti-saloon League announced the appointment as Assistant State Superintendent of Rev. Andrew B. Wood, pastor of Highlandtown Methodist Episcopal Church, to take effect after the session of the Baltimore Conference of that denomination. Mr. Wood fills the place formerly occupied by Rev. Marna S. Poulson, who was appointed by the National League as superintendent of its work in the District of Columbia. Rev. J. W. Cool, of New York, whose appointment to this position was recently announced, has retired from league work.

Van Arendt, of Table Rock, Pa., had a narrow escape from death on Monday while thawing out dynamite on the farm of John Kime in Straban township where he was blowing out stumps. Mr. Arendt found the dynamite frozen and placed eleven pounds of it in a bag with some hot bricks. Mr. Arendt left it for a few minutes. When he returned and picked up the bag, which was in a box, it burst into flames. In order to save the dynamite he shook the bag and the explosive dropped on a large quantity of dynamite caps lying on the ground. These exploded with a loud report throwing the dynamite sticks a great distance, some going a hundred feet. Mr. Arendt escaped without a scratch.

The Emmitsburg Savings Bank has been incorporated by Daniel E. Stone, Jr., Thomas C. Hays, Ernest R. Shriver, J. Rowe Oliver, Peter F. Burke, J. Lewis Rhodes and John C. Motter, who is engaged in business in Frederick, the incorporators are all residents of Emmitsburg or its vicinity. The incorporators, who are named as the directors for the first year, will meet shortly and organize, and it is expected to open the bank in temporary quarters in May. For permanent quarters it is proposed to buy a site and erect a modern one-story bank building. The bank's capital will be made up of weekly deposits, limited to \$25,000. It will be the second bank in Emmitsburg, the one already in existence being a private institution conducted by the firm of Annan, Horner & Co.

### The Taneytown Road Meeting.

The Road meeting, at Taneytown, last Saturday, was again well attended, showing the great interest citizens along the Plank Road have in the selection of that route. The committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that they had secured an option on the Meadow Branch pike, and that practically enough money had been subscribed for its purchase. The sentiment of the meeting was that the pike should be offered to the Road Commission free of charge to the state, providing the Commission will agree to adopt the route from Westminster direct to Taneytown.

Hon. Jos. A. Goulden, of N. Y., was present and addressed the meeting. He expressed great confidence in the Road Commission, and stated that in his judgment, after the pike is tendered them, and they go over the route, they will surely adopt it as being unquestionably the one for selection in the northern half of the county, on account of its connections and natural advantages.

The same committee was continued, for the purpose of taking whatever action may be necessary in order to further the selection of the road.

### "Settle up" on April First.

Business men, generally, will expect those indebted to them to make settlement of their accounts—especially bills which have been standing for some time—on April 1. There is nothing in connection with business so much abused as credit. In the good old days, people were perhaps not more honest than they are now, but they were decidedly more careful not to "stretch" their credit, and not to impose on storekeepers and mechanics by compelling them to carry accounts a long time, and especially not longer than April 1.

Everybody appreciates the prompt payer. Perhaps there is no class of people who would protest more strongly against waiting a long time for pay for their produce, or labor, than those who make business men wait long on them. It is a fact that some loan out their money on interest, instead of paying their debts with it, and when business men find this out—as they often do—they are not happy over it, to say the least.

Be fair with the men who give you credit. Call around next week and "square up," either by cash or note. Many business men are put to their wits end to keep their credit good with their city houses, simply because they must buy on short time, and sell on long time. They don't want it this way, but so it works. They are looking for you to come around, on April 1. What will you do about it?

### A Fire in Woodsboro.

Frederick, Md., March 25.—The old Slagle Hotel building at Woodsboro, owned by James W. LeGore and occupied by Dr. C. A. Stultz, was burned at midnight last night with all its contents. When the flames were discovered such headway had been made that Dr. Stultz did not have time to remove his furniture or instruments, all of which, including an X-ray machine, were lost. The building was constructed of stone, brick and frame, and was a landmark of the town. It was built more than 120 years ago by Joseph Wood. The brick used were brought from England, and on the occasion of President Washington's last visit to Frederick he was entertained there on his way to York, Pa.

The origin of the fire is unknown. When discovered the roof and stone end were ablaze and beyond saving. This is the second residence burned in Woodsboro in the last three weeks, the first being the new home of Register of Wills William B. Cutshall. The loss is about \$2,000, with an insurance of \$1,400.

### Save Advertising Paid.

Many who advertised their sales in the RECORD have reported to us that they are well pleased with their investment, and that in almost every case many buyers were present because of the advertising. Those who will have public sale, next year, should remember this and do likewise. A number had no bills printed, but depended wholly on advertising in the RECORD. There is no publicity equal in value to that given by a popular newspaper.

### Always Mark the Papers.

Persons who send us copies of newspapers containing items which they wish to have noticed in the RECORD, should plainly mark them; otherwise we are likely to overlook the items. A mark on the wrapper indicating the page, and also a mark on the page itself, will guarantee the purpose intended. Every week we receive papers from somewhere, but frequently the purpose of sending them is not discovered.

When writing us to change the address of your paper, please give the old, as well as new address. Do not neglect attending to this, but do it now. Be sure to give correct route number, and Postoffice from which the Route begins. We will do the rest.

### CARD OF THANKS.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to many friends for their kindness and sympathy, following the death of my dear son, Francis. Mrs. M. J. GARDNER.

### Church Notices.

There will be preaching in the Church of God in Uniontown, Sunday, at 10.15 a. m., and at 7 p. m.; Sunday School at 9 a. m. Preaching at Frizzellburg, at 2 p. m. L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

There will be communion services in the Taneytown C. B. church, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. Preaching at Harney in the evening. C. W. CHRISTMAN, Pastor.

Services at Emanuel (Baptist) Reformed church, Sunday at 10.30 a. m.; Catechism at 10 a. m.; Y. P. S. and second illustrated lecture on Pilgrimage Progress, at 7.30 p. m. Leader, Mr. W. H. FICKINGER.

MARTIN SCHWETZER, Pastor.

## ROOSEVELT SAILS AWAY.

### An Enthusiastic Demonstration. Thousands at the Pier to Say Good-by.

New York, March 23.—Waving a parting farewell with his black slouch hat, his smiling face beaming in the morning sun as he stood on the captain's bridge of the steamship Hamburg, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, now America's most distinguished private citizen, sailed away today for his long-planned African "safari." He left his native shores amid the cheers of thousands of persons that swarmed the Hamburg American Line pier, the whistles of countless river craft and the thunderous reverberations of the ex-president's salute of 13 guns from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

Beside the happy figure of the former chief magistrate as the big steamship slipped out of her dock, stood a young lad seemingly dejected as he wistfully gazed at the cheering multitude on the pier below. It was Kermit Roosevelt, son of Mr. Roosevelt, who accompanied his father as official photographer on the expedition. Father and son, both clad in brilliant, buff-hued army coats, which shone in the sun, remained on the bridge on the trip down the bay and acknowledged with sweeps of their hats the salutes of the vessels.

The ovation was unofficial in character, but many high in the affairs of the nation were present. The crowd in its enthusiasm bowed over the lines of policemen on the pier, surrounded the former president while he was being presented a bronze tablet by the Italian-American Chamber of Commerce and, before he was again safely back on the sheltering gang-plank, knocked his hat from his head and caused him to drop a vacuum bottle which had been presented by some admiring Pittsburgh friends. Fortunately Mr. Roosevelt was not hurt in the rush and he seemed to enjoy his experience with the crowd.

True to his promise, Mr. Roosevelt made no statements regarding his coming hunt in the jungles of British East Africa, other than to say that he probably would be gone about a year and a quarter. Mr. Roosevelt eschewed politics to his friends and contented himself with expressions of pleasure and appreciation of the kindly farewells of those who came to see him off.

One incident of the departure which touched Mr. Roosevelt probably more than any other was the presentation of a message and gift from President Taft by Capt. Archibald Butt, who was chief military aide to Mr. Roosevelt, and who at present occupies that position under President Taft. It was imperative that he should do so, as he carried a message which required a reply. Finally, after Mr. Roosevelt had boarded the ship a second time, Captain Butt reached him in his stateroom.

Grasping his former aide by the hand, with a "By George, it is good to see you again, Archie," Mr. Roosevelt drew the President's messenger aside to talk with him. Captain Butt then delivered President Taft's message and a small package containing a ruler of gold with pencil attached. It is a collapsible ruler 12 inches long when drawn out of the end of the pencil. On it is inscribed: "To Theodore Roosevelt from William Howard Taft. Good-by and good luck. Best wishes for a safe return."

Mr. Roosevelt opened the package and discovered the gift from his successor. He held it up and exclaimed: "Well, now, isn't that too fine! It certainly was thoughtful and kind of President Taft to send this to me, and I appreciate it greatly." Turning to Captain Butt, he whispered a message for him to carry to the White House and said he would reply by wireless telegraph to the letter Mr. Taft had sent him. Captain Butt then inquired of Mrs. Roosevelt, and learning she had remained at Sagamore Hill, promised Mr. Roosevelt he would go out during the afternoon to pay his respects. One of the last acts of Mr. Roosevelt before sailing was to send a message to President Taft reading: "Parting thanks, love and sincerity."

The departure of the Hamburg was delayed until 11:06 o'clock by order of Captain Burmeister, so that Major General Wood, of the Department of the East, and his staff might board the steamship from the government tug Wyckoff and bid good-by to their former commander-in-chief. Ex-Judge E. H. Gary, Senator Elihu Root, former Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield, Robert Bacon, former assistant secretary of State; Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts; Silas McKee, editor of the Churchman; General Bingham, commissioner of New York police, and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, and wife, were noted among the more prominent visitors.

The steamship Hamburg presented a pretty marine picture as she steamed down the river in the limpid sunlight which touched the colors of her code flags that fluttered from halyards on fore and main masts. Racing alongside of the Hamburg was a bevy of small tugs tooting incessantly. The tugs carried scores of Mr. Roosevelt's friends, including Collector of the Port William Loeb, Jr., former private secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, and others in the federal service. Mr. Roosevelt waved his hat in answer to the cheers of those on the tugs, for the high wind prevented any sound of human voice from carrying across the water. The Hamburg dipped her colors in answer to the salute of the forts, and her siren answered the frequent whistles of the craft met and passed. When the Hamburg was last seen moving eastward in the haze that hung over the Atlantic those on the tugs saw a figure high up on the bridge waving a last farewell.

Hanover has thirteen churches—Catholic 2, Reformed 3, Lutheran 3, Methodist 1, United Brethren 1, United Evangelical 1, Mennonite 1, German Baptist 1—and may well be called the little city of beautiful churches. These handsome structures grace the town, and their splendor reflects the deep-seated religious sentiment that pervades the hearts of a large portion of its citizenship.

### Carroll County Roads Inspected.

Chairman Tucker and Mr. F. C. Hutton, of the State Road Commission, visited Carroll County, on Wednesday, and went over the road from Westminster to Taneytown, and on to Emmitsburg, and on their return went over the road from Middleburg via Uniontown, to Westminster. They were accompanied over the whole trip by Hon. Jos. A. Goulden and Mr. E. E. Reindollar, and expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the country traversed and were especially impressed with Taneytown and its surroundings.

The gentlemen, of course, did not express themselves as to their preference between the two routes. They did, however, seem to admit the wisdom of the preference of the people of this end of the country for good pikes, rather than for macadamized roads, which would permit the building of about 50 miles of the former, instead less than half as many miles of the latter.

Evidently, the road question is a tough one to solve, in a good many respects, and one which will give the party in power a great deal of concern before the \$5,000,000 loan is spent. Over a year has elapsed since the passage of the bill, and it looks now as though but little real progress will be made at the end of two years, a fact which will soon begin to enlist the attention and objection of taxpayers.

### For Local Option Discussion.

The proposed Local Option law, and the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League, constitute a question of vast interest to the people of this county and State. It is a question, too, which is of interest to politicians, and especially with reference to nominations to the House of Delegates. Without doubt, it will be the issue, this Fall. It will be argued, and talked about, from many points of view, the chief question now being—Have the people a right to have submitted to them, for their decision, whether or not Carroll county shall be "wet" or "dry"?

The RECORD believes in the thorough ventilation of such questions. It admits that all have a right to be heard, no matter what the opinions may be. In a few months, the nominations will be made, so now is the time for public sentiment to manifest itself. We offer the columns of the RECORD, or rather, the sixth page (Home Department) for open discussion. All views will be treated fairly, and without favoritism. The only restriction we make is, that articles be not too lengthy, and that they avoid personalities.

It will be necessary to have articles for this page in our hands by Monday morning, in order to guarantee insertion the same week. We do not promise to use such articles on any other page, as we do not want to interfere with any other department of the paper. We give all shades of opinion this invitation.

### White-Sites.

(For the RECORD.)

Mr. James R. White and Miss Margaret L. Sites, were married on Friday evening, March 12, in Emmitsburg, by Rev. K. M. Craig. The groom is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. White, a prominent stock dealer, and the bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sherman Sites, of near Fairfield, Pa.

The young couple are both well known and have the best wishes of a host of friends for a long and prosperous life.

### Abductors of Boy Caught.

The abduction of Willie Whittle, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Whittle, of Sharon, Pa., which occurred on the 18th., and the payment of \$10,000 for the release of the boy by his father, has been a topic of widespread interest all this week. Mr. Whittle did not act with the police authorities, but dealt with the abductors, his boy being returned safely on payment of the amount demanded.

The Cleveland, O., police, however, acted on their own account and arrested a man and woman, on suspicion, both of whom have been identified by the boy, while the money paid was found on them and was identified by the numbers of the notes. The man is John Boyle, a plumber, of Sharon, while the woman is claimed to be his wife, but seems not to be recognized by citizens of Sharon. There is a mystery about the case which has not yet been revealed, which seems to involve a family scandal. Mr. Whittle refuses to discuss the woman, and a sensation is confidently expected before the case ends.

### Punishing Congressional Truants.

It is reported that Speaker Cannon has intimated that the pay of members of the House who willfully absent themselves without obtaining leave during the present extra session may be deducted for the time which they lose in this manner. If he should enforce this policy he would follow the example of both Crisp and Reed when this Southern Democrat and Northern Republican held the Speakership; and such a course would undoubtedly meet with public approval.

It ought not to be necessary to threaten to "dock" the pay of national legislators, but experience has proved that a certain percentage of Representatives are apt at times to consider their own private business or personal convenience as more important than the duties they are elected to perform. Under existing circumstances, with the trade and industry of the country waiting for the signal to go ahead which will be given when the revised tariff is enacted, those lawmakers who are absentees without good and sufficient reasons, will have no right to complain if they are forced to lose a day's salary for every day when they fail to attend at the Capitol.

By its own action Congress has increased its compensation from \$5,000 to \$7,500. This is an ample scale of pay and the men who receive it are bound to be in their seats unless conditions which they are unable to control prevent their presence.—Phila. Bulletin.

## SPLIT ON THE TARIFF.

### Hardly a Party Issue. Both parties somewhat Divided over Duties.

Washington, March 24.—The tariff has been taken out of politics. The more the discussion of the tariff bill goes on in Congress the more it becomes clear that the tariff to all intents and purposes has ceased to be a political issue between the Republican and Democratic parties.

Already the Democrats in the House are utterly split over the tariff question and are unable to agree as to what schedules should be raised and what lowered or what the general policy should be toward the revision of the tariff.

In the Senate there are many indications that the Democratic Senators will be even worse divided among themselves. So far they have not even approximated a policy as to the tariff measure. It is doubtful if they will be able to agree on a policy, and they may not seriously attempt it.

It is clear that the debate in the Senate will be far removed from a free-trade and a high-tariff controversy. It will be merely a struggle over schedules, with all sorts of pulling and hauling. "How can the Democrats adopt any policy respecting the tariff bill?" asked a prominent Democratic Senator.

"There is not a Democratic State that is not asking for protection on some of its products. Texas wants protection for hides, Louisiana for rice, sugar and lumber, Florida for fruit, the Carolinas for a large number of products, Georgia for lumber, and so it goes. It isn't like it was in the days of Roger Q. Mills.

"It isn't possible for the Democrats to make a fight for a tariff for revenue only. How can a man be in the position of wanting higher duties on products of his own State and lower duties on everything else? The whole situation as to tariff discussion is changed from what it used to be, and it is changed, if you will stop to think of it, because of the industrial development of the South."

The minority report in the House against the Payne bill is not accounted a strong document, even in some Democratic quarters. The reason why it is not, according to the Democratic Senators who discussed the situation, is that the Democrats are not in a position to attack the bill as a whole, many of them wanting protection as badly as the Republicans. Whatever attacks they make have to be to certain schedules, to the minimum and maximum features, the drawback provision and the like. They are not in position to get up and argue effectively for any lower schedules than are the Republicans.

It looks as if the country had heard about the last of a campaign in which the tariff was the issue. It will be recalled that in the months preceding the Presidential campaigns last year advice was abundant to the effect the Democrats ought to make tariff revision their chief issue.

The futility of any longer making the tariff an issue as between the parties could not well be better shown than by what is going on in Congress. It will doubtless be more clearly shown than it is now before the tariff bill is passed. Many Republicans in both houses are more radical for tariff revision than some of their Democratic colleagues. It is likely the progress of the tariff discussion will bring out some interesting things in this regard.

### Want to Repair Liberty Bell.

Representatives of an old World firm of bell makers have laid before Mayor Keyburn, of Philadelphia, a proposition to repair the old Liberty bell so that once again the people may hear peals from the bell which announced to a new nation its independence. They have a secret process, but are willing to enter bonds in any amount and to do the work without taking the relic from Independence Hall.

Mayor Keyburn is anxious that the people shall express their opinion, but his personal view is that there may be a general sentiment against repairs. Said he:—

"There is an historic sentiment connected with the crack itself. The bell cracked at the funeral services of Chief Justice Marshall and every schoolboy who has seen a picture of the bell knows of that crack. Still it might be of interest to the people to hear the Liberty Bell peal exactly as it did in 1776 and the bell makers assure me that the repairs they will make will not make the slightest difference in the tone of the bell."

### Taft's Chair Breaks Down.

Washington, March 24.—The presidential chair broke down to-day. Under the weight of President Taft's 240 pounds, more or less, plus cares of state which have been pressing upon him more heavily than usual since March 4, the big oaken swivel chair behind his mahogany topped desk in the executive office gave way, and the President extracted himself from the wreckage just in time to save himself from a bad tumble. He was not hurt nor gravely shocked, for if the truth be told Mr. Taft is not unaccustomed to such accidents. Chairs in general are not built in contemplation of carrying so much weight, and he has at sundry times had sad experiences with them.

As a rule Mr. Taft makes a quick but expert survey of a strange chair before seating himself, and then he relaxes himself slowly, trusting himself to it by degrees, in order that he may be warned by any premonitory symptoms of collapse. But the big executive office chair until now has been the repository of his complete confidence, and long ago he had ceased to worry about its capacity to carry its burdens. The woodwork of the chair did not disappoint the confidence reposed in it, but the big iron spring gave way, causing a sudden collapse.

### Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

The second annual report of the Board of Managers of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, near Sabillasville, has just been issued in pamphlet form. It is largely an illustrated and descriptive sketch of the plant, and location. The scope of the institution, as well as the rules for admission, are given for the information of our readers.

"The Sanatorium as planned by the Board shall be open to all white citizens of Maryland, who have been residents of the State for at least one year preceding the date of application."

At the outset, the Board was confronted with the question of whether the institution should be a sanatorium for the cure of recovering and hopeful cases or a home for those hopelessly affected. It must be perfectly apparent that no single institution can serve for both purposes. Where hopelessly affected individuals are admitted for the comfort that may be given them in their last days, or the protection that such quarantines afford their family and friends, hopeful cases could not find a cheerful and healthy inspiration, as is necessary to insure recovery.

After careful deliberation the Board decided that the institution entrusted to their care should be devoted entirely to those persons suffering from Tuberculosis in a curable form, who present a reasonable hope of recovery, and that hopeless cases should not be admitted.

Patients will be admitted only on the recommendation of one of the examining physicians. With this idea in view, the Board has appointed physicians in the various sections of the State, whose professional requirements fit them for such work. These physicians give their services gratuitously, and the Board wishes to take this opportunity of thanking them for their assistance.

Each applicant must present himself to the nearest examining physician, and if he proves a satisfactory case the application is at once forwarded to the Sanatorium Superintendent, who files it in the order of its receipt and notifies the patient when his turn comes for admission.

The following physicians have consented to act as admitting physicians for the following localities: Dr. H. Warren Butler and Dr. Gordon Wilson, Baltimore; Dr. Chas. H. Conley, Adams-town; Dr. Geo. Steele, Cambridge; Dr. Chas. M. Ellis, Elkton; Dr. Wm. P. Miller, Hagerstown; Dr. Arthur Hawkins, Cumberland; Dr. Paul Jones, Snow Hill; Dr. Henry Fitzhugh, Westminster.

Persons living at a distance too great to warrant a trip to the examiner may request an application blank from him and then have it filled out by their regular family physician and forwarded to the examiner for his recommendation. Within the next year, the Board hopes to increase the number of examining physicians in other sections of the State.

Each patient is expected to pay the minimum charge of \$3.50 per week. Persons who can afford to pay more are expected to do so.

It often happens, however, that tuberculosis selects for its victim the chief wage-earner of an entire family, who, being deprived of their chief source of income, can, naturally, do nothing towards the support of the patient. The Board, therefore, has deemed it wise to establish twenty free beds for residents of the entire State. Applicants for such beds must be strictly incipient cases, and must prove their right to such treatment by a statement from their attending physician, and at least one responsible friend, not a relative. Holders of such beds will be nominated only by vote of the Board of Managers, and all such applications must be filed with the Secretary of the Board.

Patients whose condition upon admission is such as to necessitate their remaining in bed will be required to pay fifty cents a day extra for the time they remain in bed, on account of the extra nursing and services such condition requires."

### Indians are Dying Off.

Washington, March 21.—As the buffalo vanished from the Western plains, so is the red man gradually disappearing through the ravages of tuberculosis. To save the Indian race from extinction by this disease, and yet lead it into the ways of the white man, is the task which officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have undertaken. Backed with adequate funds and with a corps of fighting medical experts, officials are confident that the Indian race can be saved.

Almost beyond belief are the widespread ravages from tuberculosis among the Indians. Just about a quarter of a century ago, when the white man undertook to civilize the Indian, tuberculosis was an almost unknown disease among that race. Today the Indians are dying off at the rate of approximately a thousand a year. Of all the tribes, none seems to be so susceptible to consumption as the Sioux Indians, in South Dakota. Last year nearly a thousand members of this tribe were afflicted with the disease.

The change from primeval surroundings, when the Indian roamed at will through the wilds of the forest, to his present mode of living, makes him an easy victim. The Indians live in unsanitary surroundings, and huddle themselves together in one room and without ventilation. They taboo the espindler and prefer to excrete on the floor.

Officials are determined to teach the Indian the value of sanitation, personal cleanliness and other preventive measures, with the view of gradually cutting down the yearly enormous death roll.

### Maryland in Prose and Poetry.

A neat little volume, containing the above title, was received by the RECORD this week, with the compliments of the compilers. It is full of recitations and readings pertaining to the state, and its 250 pages contain many articles not only interesting but valuable. The compilers are Edward M. Noble and Edward T. Tubbs, members of the Maryland Historical Society. The introduction is by M. Bates Stephens, State Superintendent of Schools.



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formation as to space, position, and length of  
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All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th  
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ing, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot  
be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second  
Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27th., 1909.

THE SECTIONS THAT don't get state  
roads will at least have the satisfaction  
of not being worried with automobiles,  
and will not suffer because of all the labo-  
rers going to work on the roads. Be-  
sides, they will have the pleasure of  
cussin' the politicians for cheating them  
out of what they should have had. Every-  
thing considered, the disappointed sec-  
tions will have pleasurable compensa-  
tion.

GENERAL BUSINESS, in the large  
centres, which has been dull and in-  
active for the past year, largely due to  
the certainty of tariff changes, is now re-  
ported to be more inactive than ever,  
and will remain so until the question is  
disposed of by Congress. The publica-  
tion of the draft of the bill has some-  
what steadied the iron and leather trade,  
as these industries have known for some  
time what to expect, but many other  
branches of business are very uncertain  
as to how they will be affected.

PRESIDENT TAFT has made a big mis-  
take in calling an extra session of Con-  
gress, right in the busy season, to pass a  
new tariff law. The people in the coun-  
try, especially, have not the time to  
read-up on the question, and argue it.  
As soon as the ground is fit to work, and  
until after harvest, we are going to be  
too busy to take much account of what  
Congress will try to do. He should have  
waited until next winter, when the  
"honored constituents" would have had  
the time to help Congress straighten  
things out as they ought to be. We fear  
Mr. Taft has made a bad start.

## What Ship Subsidy Means.

What is known as the "Ship Subsidy"  
bill, which has been repeatedly defeated  
in Congress, sometimes by very narrow  
margins, is sure to bob up again, and  
it is thought that the next time it may  
pass. It is a measure which appeals  
strongly to American sentiment, and it  
is thought that all that is needed to com-  
pel its passage is a campaign of educa-  
tion throughout the country, especially  
among the farmers. Briefly stated, it  
means the building up of an American  
merchant marine, through governmental  
aid, which will extend American com-  
merce, especially with South America.

At present, very little of the carrying  
trade of this country is done under the  
American flag, and for two reasons;  
European countries have already to  
some extent subsidized their steam-  
ship lines, while cheap labor for ship-  
building and cheap wages for crews,  
have given foreign vessels practically a  
monopoly of the carrying trade, with  
consequent loss to American interests.

There are practically no American  
vessels running to South America, a  
country of vast resources and trade. In  
effect, this country has left England,  
Germany, France and Japan have a  
clear field to trade which naturally be-  
longs to us. Even our mail-carrying  
goes to foreign ships. Apparently we  
have been so busy with other affairs  
that we have left hundreds of millions  
of trade escape us, which a little more  
national energy and liberality might  
have retained. The same spirit which  
has been crying for "free trade" has  
kept us from entering this great market,  
for before we can do so we must first do  
something to equalize the difference be-  
tween the cost of American and foreign  
labor, and this is what "ship subsidy"  
means—it means paying a premium, or  
bonus, to American ships, in order that  
they can compete with foreign ships in  
the carrying trade.

Some facts with reference to South  
American countries will be of interest.  
We condense the following, from an ad-  
dress by Hon. Chas. B. Landis, of  
Indiana, in the House of Representa-  
tives, on March 2, and commend them  
to our readers.

"Mexico and Central America are  
building thousands of miles of railroads  
and developing tens of thousands of  
acres of country, with rich mines and  
forests and splendid agricultural pros-  
pects.

Brazil is larger than the United States  
and Germany combined. Its capital is  
a city of nearly a million of people. It  
sells us nearly one hundred millions of  
dollars worth of produce a year, but

buys back only one-fourth as much.  
The United States has no mail, or ex-  
press, steamship going to Brazil.

Argentina, which we hear of in a dim  
sort of way—as being a country raising  
considerable wheat in competition with  
ours, is larger than all of the United  
States east of the Mississippi. Buenos  
Ayres, the capital, is a city of 1,250,000  
people. It has the best equipped news-  
paper office on earth, and an opera  
house costing \$10,000,000. Immigrants  
are going there at the rate of 350,000 a  
year. The foreign trade of Argentina,  
last year, was six hundred millions.

There are 12,000,000 people on the  
west coast of South America, with a  
trade of three hundred millions a year.  
We get one-sixth of it. They are getting  
ready to spend \$60,000,000 on their  
harbors with the next ten years. Japan  
and China have subsidized steamship  
lines running there, and are getting the  
business.

Chili is a country as wide as California  
and has a coast line as long as from  
Southern California to Alaska. It is  
constructing a railroad 800 miles long, at  
a cost of 37 millions. It is a country  
full of wonderful possibilities, and wants  
our manufactures, but we have not a  
single ship running there.

Bolivia is a country twice as large as  
Texas. Ecuador would contain all of  
our Atlantic Coast states. These coun-  
tries, with Peru, are building railroads  
and getting ready for great develop-  
ments. They want to trade with us, but  
are not given the opportunity. Foreign  
nations have control of the sea with  
their merchant vessels, and the flag of  
the United States is a stranger. What  
foreign trade we have, is carried in  
foreign vessels, and we are paying them  
approximately \$500,000 a day for it.

The six leading maritime nations have  
been paying, for several years, about  
\$28,000,000 to their mail ships and  
merchants in the way of subsidies,  
while we have paid practically nothing.  
In case of war, we would not have  
enough ships to act as transports; even  
when our war fleet made its trip around  
the world, it was accompanied by 27  
coal transports, all carrying foreign  
flags. Japan has 500 vessels she could  
convert into transports at short notice;  
we have practically none."

## Our Inventive Governor.

The Governor wants his party to pledge  
itself, at the coming state convention, to  
repeal the Wilson law wherever it exists,  
and to give to the voters of the entire  
state a plain, simple, uniform ballot,  
providing the disfranchisement law is  
passed. This would practically be a  
threat that in case this law is not passed,  
the ballot and ballot laws would remain  
as they are. If we remember rightly, the  
Democrats of Frederick county demand-  
ed the repeal of the Wilson law for that  
county, and there are other counties in  
which the Democrats like the law just as  
little as did Frederick county Democrats.

It also appears to be in evidence that  
the Governor's party is not getting much  
satisfaction out of the ballot as it now is;  
therefore, the pledge of a simpler ballot,  
or the threat to retain the one we have,  
is not likely to have much influence with  
Republicans to vote for Negro disfran-  
chisement. The truth is, scheming and  
experimenting with ballots and election  
laws has not been very profitable to the  
Governor's party, as the only decided  
influence that has grown out of it is an  
enormous increase in the cost of con-  
ducting our elections, which the Govern-  
or would like very much to be rid of,  
in order to help make his road building  
plans work out better.

The saving of several thousands of dol-  
lars a year in each county, in election ex-  
penses, would come in very handy, just  
now, and no doubt the Governor would  
be very glad indeed for an excuse to save  
it which would not involve an acknowl-  
edgment that his party made a mistake  
in inventing the present election laws,  
which have turned out wrong for that  
party.

With the strong probability that the  
disfranchising amendment, if passed,  
will be declared unconstitutional by the  
Supreme Court, and with the fact plain-  
ly in evidence that if it does not pass the  
Democratic party in the state is in close  
quarters, and considering further the un-  
certainties connected with the Local  
Option question and the State Road law,  
it is not difficult to imagine that the  
Governor and his lieutenants have un-  
pleasant dreams.

## Space For Sporting News.

As the season for athletics and all sorts  
of out-door sports will soon open, it be-  
comes a timely question to consider  
whether or not the newspapers of the  
country, daily or weekly, are, or are not,  
giving too much space to such news. We  
are of the affirmative opinion, notwith-  
standing the great hold that baseball has  
on the people of all neighborhoods, and  
notwithstanding the growth of what may  
be termed the "sporting element," which  
includes those interested in ball playing,  
horse racing, auto speeding, boating,  
boxing and prize fighting.

Baseball, especially, seems to be ab-  
normally featured, both locally and  
otherwise. Certainly there is no justi-  
fication for an editor who is a "baseball  
crank," and an expert in the use of the  
lingo of the game, to obtrude his personal  
likes and technical knowledge on those  
who may like the game, or at least have  
no serious objections to it, yet who do  
not fancy a column or more write-up of

it, each week; while those who care  
nothing whatever for the game—and  
there are many such—positively resent  
such encroachments.

Newspapers, not catering specially to  
a sporting patronage, can easily give  
such news in a condensed form, suffi-  
cient, we think, to meet the proper tastes  
of all elements. We think that while  
baseball is a great National game, it is  
nevertheless only a game, and should not  
crowd out, even in a slight measure, the  
news, industrial and social happenings.

The truth likely is that baseball and  
other sports is getting to be such a big  
class of events, as to be entitled to a  
special class of daily paper, there already  
being numerous weeklies in the field.  
One thing is sure; our average daily is  
now lopsided with baseball news, in sea-  
son, and it will be only a matter of time  
when the general public will register a  
strong protest. Of this one point, we are  
sure; the average country weekly dare  
not make a special feature of baseball,  
if it wants to keep on good terms with its  
readers. A baseball game treated as a  
news item, is well enough and proper,  
but a long story of a game, with details  
written by a "rooster," for "roosters," is  
evidence that the editor has parted with  
his business sense.

## The Incubator Peril.

Two fires in Carroll county, last week,  
due to the explosion of lamps used in  
incubators, calls attention to the very  
dangerous character of such appliances,  
and justifies the stand many insurance  
companies have taken in prohibiting  
their use. Many of the incubators and  
brooders in use have been made to sell  
at a low price, and the lamp arrange-  
ment is cheap. Even with the very best  
lamps, and very careful attention, they  
are extremely dangerous, for when left  
burn all night they become overheated  
and generate gas which easily explodes.

When cheap oil is used, and the burn-  
ers become dirty and clogged, or burn  
empty, they are doubly dangerous. The air  
of a cellar, or basement, is usually  
heavy and adds to the danger, while in  
more open buildings there is apt to be a  
draft which causes smoking and an un-  
steady flame, also dangerous. The land-  
able desire, therefore, to produce a large  
supply of early spring chickens for  
market, has its drawbacks.

There are dozens of these chicken pro-  
ducers hid away in every community,  
both town and country, the most of  
which are operated without the knowl-  
edge or permission of insurance com-  
panies, and it is likely true that many  
mysterious fires have been directly due  
to their presence. The "setting hen" is  
a proverbially slow institution, but she is  
infinitely safer than her Rockefeller rival  
which is just as apt to produce quick  
blazes as chicks.

## 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-  
coverer 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.

## New Senate Office Building.

Washington, March 21.—A Senator of  
the United States is an expensive luxury.  
If anyone doesn't believe this, let him  
cast an eye over a statement which has  
just been issued by Superintendent Eli-  
ott Woods of the Capitol Buildings and  
Grounds with reference to the new Sen-  
ate office building. This statement is  
replete with interesting, entertaining and  
edifying facts and figures.

The statement shows that the total  
cost of the new office building was \$50,-  
752 per Senator, or a total of \$4,669,372.  
This includes site, construction, furnish-  
ings and approaches. The total is con-  
siderably larger than the cost of the  
House office building. Many more offi-  
ces are in the latter, but the Senate es-  
tablishment is much the more elegant  
and elaborate.

On mahogany alone for the use of the  
Senators, Uncle Sam has paid out a nice  
large sum. The total cost of the furni-  
shings was \$300,500. The principal  
single contract charged against the ap-  
propriation for furnishings was the con-  
tract for office furniture, the amount of  
the contract being about \$62,000. This  
order called for 2105 pieces of mahogany  
furniture, at an average of about \$30  
per piece. Of the 2105 pieces 401 are  
desks and 1466 are chairs, the balance  
being miscellaneous pieces.

In a Senator's office the highest price  
piece of furniture is the davenport, cost-  
ing \$102, and the lowest price piece the  
small chair, costing \$11.25. In a secre-  
tary's office the highest price piece of  
furniture is the secretary's roll-top desk,  
costing \$85, and the lowest price piece  
the small chair, costing \$12.

Other pieces in the Senator's office  
cost as follows: The flat-top desk, \$80;  
the easy chair, \$56.20; the swivel desk  
chair, \$27.25. Other pieces in the secre-  
tary's office cost as follows: The type-  
writer roll-top desk, \$71.60; the table,  
\$19.25, and the arm chair, \$20.25.

It is denied that there is truth in the  
charges that the Government paid ex-  
travagant prices for the mahogany in the

Senate office building. It is pointed  
out that the highest bid on the furniture  
was \$162,673, or over \$100,000 in excess  
of the lowest bid, and the one on which  
the contract was awarded.

In the building are 17,441,914 bricks,  
30,000 cubic feet of granite in the ex-  
terior walls and 160,000 cubic feet of  
marble in the exterior walls. The ex-  
terior walls have 70,000 cubic feet of  
limestone, and there are 2,721,219 pounds  
of steel in floors and roof. Over a quar-  
ter million bags of cement were fur-  
nished by the Government and there are  
118,589 pounds of copper on the roof.  
The cubic contents of the building  
amount to 7,400,000 cubic feet.

The conference room is the chief room  
of the building. It is on the floor above  
the street level and is intended for cau-  
causes, conferences, public hearings and  
similar purposes. It is 52 by 74 feet,  
and will seat comfortably 300 persons.  
The walls and floor of the conference  
room are of marble. This room has an  
especially monumental character, due,  
in part, to the material used, and partly  
to the fact that it contains 12 Corinthian  
columns spaced around its walls, each  
column 27 feet 6 inches high.

The statement says: "The House and  
Senate office buildings were designed  
with special reference to their relation  
to the Capitol Building, architecturally  
considered. They are both intentionally  
simple in design, without pediments,  
domes or other strongly accented archi-  
tectural features."—Balt. News.

## 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.

## Brains in Editorials.

Time was when it was common prac-  
tice to allow the office boy or other per-  
son not needed for more important work  
to write the editorials. "For," said the  
editor, "nobody reads them." Times  
have changed. Now most newspapers  
put the best men at their disposal on  
their editorial page.

If nobody used to read editorials it was  
because the editorials were not worth  
reading. Mankind strenuously objects to  
being stung twice in the same place, and  
a single personal of the office boy's or  
other detached individual's efforts was  
enough.

Papers that had strong editorial pages  
never suffered for readers. This fact,  
together with the strong page of com-  
ment, which for the last few years have  
been appearing in the weekly publica-  
tions, and the great furor raised by Ar-  
thur Brisbane, which was, perhaps, the  
most potent of all, have made the news-  
paper editors broad awake on the sub-  
ject, and now brains are going into edi-  
torials, and they are being read.

Whether or not men's opinions are  
much influenced by editorials is a ques-  
tion open to argument. We believe they  
are. But better than the argumentative  
is the informative editorial. It is more  
difficult to write, but is much more eagerly  
read.—Newspaperdom.

## STOMACH DISTRESS.

And all Misery from Indigestion  
Vanishes Five Minutes Later.

Every family here ought to keep some  
Diaepepsin 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 Diaepepsin 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 Diaepepsin 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		Large Jar Prepared Mustard,	10c
Prices		Large Bottle Horse Radish,	10c
Men's and Boys' Suits, at Re-		Pink Salmon,	10c
duced Prices,		4-4 Muslin,	5c
Ladies' and Misses' Coats, at a		Good Gingham,	5c
Sacrifice.			

## 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.....\$225,006.58
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. SHARETTS.  
G. WALTER WILT, Ass't Cashier. MARTIN D. HESS.  
MILTON A. KOONS.



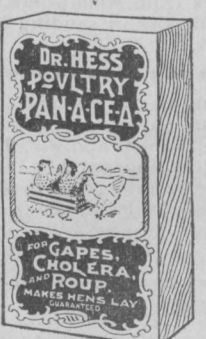
Littlestown Carriage Works.

**S. D. MEHRING,**  
Manufacturer of—  
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,  
PHAETONS, TRAPS,  
CARTS, CUTTERS, ETC.  
**DAYTON, McCALL AND  
JAGGER WAGONS.**  
Repairing Promptly Done.  
Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed.  
LITTLESTOWN, PA.,  
Opposite Depot.

**Now**

Is the Time to Have  
Your Chickens in  
Good Condition.

Nothing better for this purpose  
than—



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

Makes healthy  
Fowls and in-  
creases Egg  
Production.  
25c, 60c,  
and \$1.25  
Packages.

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.

FOR LIQUOR AND DRUG ADDICTIONS.

**THE Keeley  
Cure**

ESTABLISHED  
1880

ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.  
ADDRESS THE KEELEY INSTITUTE  
211 N. CAPITOL ST. WASHINGTON, D.C.

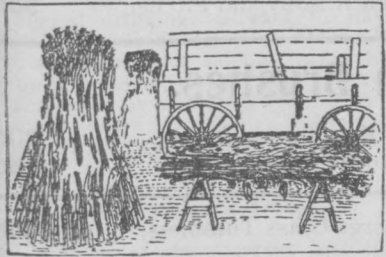


# Farm and Garden

## HUSKING FROM THE SHOCK.

Suggestions For Saving Labor and Quick Work.

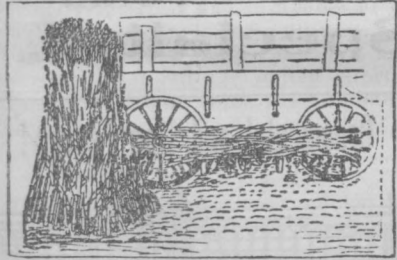
For those who husk out fodder the accompanying idea for saving much stooping and hastening the work of husking will be a good one to put into operation. The plan is to use two sawhorses of a height suitable to the work in hand or just high enough so that one does not have to stoop over in husking out the ears as they hang from the stalks as they lie crossways



STALKS ON SAWHORSES.

on the two sawhorses. The horses can be made of 2 by 4 and 1 by 6 material and should not be too heavy, as it makes hard carrying. Most persons will be surprised how much easier it is to husk shocked fodder this way. An armful of stalks can be laid across the sawhorse, and the ears will hang down, and one can husk nearly as fast as if he were husking standing corn. It is of course expected that the wagon be driven along so as to be right at hand for tossing in the corn as fast as it is husked. As soon as one armful is husked out it can be thrown back and another placed on the horses, and by working this way more corn can be husked out and with less effort than any other way known.

In connection with this plan here is another suggestion. Secure two 2 by 4's about eight feet long, good stock. Attach these to the bottom of the wagon box, allowing the ends to extend out on the side of the wagon from which the corn is thrown in. The 2 by 4 nearest the rear of the wagon may be placed so as to just clear the front of the hind wheel, but in attaching the one forward it must be placed sufficiently back of the front wheel to allow turning. The 2 by 4's can generally be attached to the steps of the wagon by chains or clamps such as are used in clamping a collar to the beam of a walking plow. The protruding 2 by 4's, it will be seen, form a support very similar to that made



UNDER WAGON BED.

by the sawhorses, and on this support an armful of fodder can be thrown and husked out with the same ease and rapidity that it could be on the sawhorse. The wagon of course should always be stopped so that it will be convenient to the shock. This plan has the advantage of not having to carry anything from one shock to another.

## TOPICS ON THE SIDE.

The largest melon ever grown, so far as can be ascertained, was raised last summer by Sikes Young on his irrigated farm near North Yakima, Wash. It was four feet long, three feet through and weighed 196 pounds.

Statistics show that tuberculosis in animals is on the increase. A recent estimate, based on the meat inspection and the records of the tuberculin test, shows: Beef cattle affected, 1 per cent; hogs, 2 per cent; dairy cattle, 10 per cent. The financial loss to stockmen and dairymen because of this disease is estimated to be fully \$14,000,000 per annum.

About the most dangerous thing used about the barn is a cheap lantern, and the user is not always considered a brave man either.

The new elevators for unloading ear corn from the wagon are no doubt many leaps ahead of the scoop shovel, but where the latter method is used all the boxes should be supplied with shoveling boards instead of ordinary end gates.

The exports of agricultural products in the fiscal year 1908 were valued at \$1,017,000,000, an amount greater than for any year except 1907, the reduction of \$37,000,000 under that year being chiefly due to the falling off in value of cotton exports. The exported cotton was valued at \$438,000,000, the grain and grain products at \$215,000,000 and the packing house products at \$196,000,000.

Garden and orchard work can go right on in the winter as well as in the summer. There are many little things, which can be done in the cold months. Repairing fences and pruning are never out of season.

Buckwheat contains about as much digestible constituents as corn, but not so much fat or carbohydrates.

A Texas stock raiser says cottonseed meal is not only not unsafe and detrimental to pigs, as a great many farmers believe, but is the most appetizing nutritious and healthful of all feeds common to this country.

## SUBSTITUTES FOR SILAGE.

Sugar Beets and Mangels Excellent For Cows in Winter.

When the dairyman is unable to provide silage for his cows the balanced ration should include something besides hay, bran, mill feed and occasionally oil cake. This is imperative for the dairyman and desirable for growing and fattening stock.

For this purpose pumpkins are largely grown for late fall feed, but they cannot be kept far into the winter. Following these there is no vegetable that equals the sugar beet, especially in the delightful flavor and richness that it imparts to milk, and an allowance of even three or four a day to each cow, chopped into convenient bits and fed in connection with hay, is eaten with avidity and conduces to health as well as enjoyment for the animals.

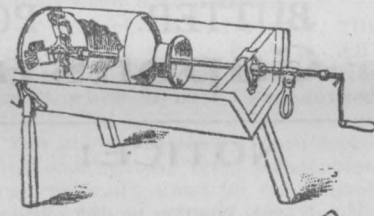
Next to the sugar beets and even easier to grow are the mangels, raised exclusively for stock, and in European countries forming a large part of the food, a practice that might be most profitably imitated in America, where the grain feeds have lately greatly advanced in price.

## Scours in Pigs.

For two or three years we had some trouble with our young Berkshire pigs at weaning time, says a breeder. Frequently the best of each litter would have white scours. For several years we have had no trouble along this line, as we began feeding a side dish of wheat middlings, fed dry in a creep while the young pigs were still on the dam. Since we began this dry feed we have had no trouble. I think that the difficulty comes in most cases by giving a wet feed, but where dry feed is used no trouble occurs. We always feed warm, soaked corn at the same time. After they are weaned they are fed twice a day just what they will clean up nicely.

## Cleaning Dairy Utensils.

The proper way of washing milk utensils is something that is often neglected. All milk should be rinsed from the surface of the tin before it comes in contact with the boiling water, as the heat will cook the milk on to the surface, forming a coating very difficult to remove. If this coating is not removed it furnishes food and a place for bacterial growth. This is especially true in localities that are damp. After rinsing the vessels free from milk they may be washed in hot water. There should be added to the water some good cleansing compound. Some of the so called washing powders are not good, for a grease of some kind is used in their makeup. If a good powder cannot be obtained, ordinary commercial sal soda and a little borax can be used. It is always important to wash milk utensils as soon as possible after their contents are emptied. If left to stand two or three hours some of the milk dries, and then the more hot water is put on it the closer it sticks. Always wash milk pails and cans first with cold water.



A MILK CAN WASHER.

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## THE DAIRYMAN.

Provide good milk pails. There are a great number of patent milk pails on the market that prevent filth from falling into the milk. Strainer top pails are quite extensively used and are very effective in keeping out foreign matter.

**Regularity in Work of Dairy.**  
Too much importance cannot be attached to the regularity in all dairy work. The cow is a creature of habits. The more regular the attention given her the better work she will do in the dairy. Teach the boys to be kind and gentle to the cows, to feed them properly and with regularity. Try to make the cows contented as possible. Gentle treatment, good feeding and regularity are the three requirements in handling dairy cows.

**Remedy For Cowpox.**  
Oxide of zinc ointment rubbed on the cow's bag morning and night is a very good remedy for cowpox. The disease is carried from cow to cow on the hands of the milker. So when the disease is in the herd the milkers should wash their hands carefully after milking each cow. Do not use the milk from affected cows until they are cured.

## For Kicking Cows.

To cure cows of kicking when being milked a dairyman says a remedy which has proved effectual without a single exception is simply clean lard. About fifteen or twenty minutes before the cow is milked the first time the lard should be applied to the teats, and when through milking wipe the teats perfectly dry with a soft, dry cloth and apply the lard again. This was usually found necessary for about five or six milkings. Many milkers have a bad habit of wetting their fingers when milking, and when the teats of young cows are left in this condition, especially in winter time, they get sore. On the other hand, lard heals or takes away the soreness that is so natural, caused by the action of rough, hard hands upon the teats that are not accustomed to the milking process.

# 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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Dr. M. M. Norris, Union Bridge, Carroll Co.  
1-30-9-11

## A Fulsome Compliment.

During Mr. Cleveland's tour of the south shortly after his marriage Mrs. Cleveland and he were driving one day through the streets of one of the larger towns escorted by two of its citizens. Some one threw a bunch of violets to Mrs. Cleveland, and Mr. Cleveland bent forward to catch it, remarking as he presented it, "I wonder why no one gives me flowers."

One of the gentlemen present gallantly replied, "We think you have won the fairest flower in all the land."

"Ah, yes," returned the president; "but, you see, I can't keep her in water!"

"It is not necessary since you keep her in such excellent spirits," was the reply.

Here Mrs. Cleveland interposed, saying, "I am afraid you are guilty of flattery," whereupon came the reply:

"No, madam. Flattery is fulsome compliment, and in this instance no compliment could be either too frank or too fulsome."

The charm of this response lies in the last and fourth from the last words, Mrs. Cleveland's maiden name being Frances Folsom.

## A Queer Chinese Notion.

One of the beliefs which the Chinese are slowly unlearning is that foreigners use the eyes and hearts of Chinamen in compounding rare and costly drugs which are valuable aids in magic. Medicine and magic have for ages gone hand in hand in China, just as they once did in Europe. Ignorant Chinamen therefore readily believe such tales. The use of eyes of Chinese by foreigners in metallurgy is described in a work called "A Deathblow to Corrupt Practices," published in 1870. According to this, when white Christians had charge of a funeral they drove all the relatives and friends from the house. Both eyeballs were then removed from the corpse, the orifices being filled with plaster. This was called "sealing the eyes for the western journey." By compounding these eyes with a hundred pounds of Chinese lead, this veracious chronicle continues, eight pounds of silver could be extracted from it. The sight organs of any other people were useless for this purpose.

## His Business Ability.

In the Adirondacks lives a man too lazy to work, but evidently of great business ability. One winter when he was sitting around smoking his family came so near starvation that some of his neighbors, who could ill afford to help him, took up a collection and bought for the suffering family a barrel of flour, a barrel of pork and a load of wood. They were not considerate enough to cut the wood, but the business man knew how to manage. He hired some of the neighbors who had not contributed to his donation to cut the wood and paid them with half the pork and half the flour.—Lippincott's.

## Admirably Equipped.

Cardinal Mezzofanti, the famous Italian linguist, who died at the age of seventy-five, knew and could speak more than fifty languages. He could entertain his English friends with specimens of the Yorkshire dialect and his French or German visitors with the patois of their respective countries. "Dear me!" exclaimed Lord Byron, to whom this was told. "He ought to have been the custodian of the tower of Babel!"

## Breakfast Months.

A traveler stopped at a hotel in Greenland, where the nights are six months long, and as he registered asked a question of the clerk.

"What time do you have breakfast?" "From half past March to a quarter to May."—Harper's Weekly.

## A Bone.

"What sort of an after dinner speaker is Bliggins?" "One of the kind who start in by saying they didn't expect to be called on and then proceed to demonstrate that they can't be called off."—Exchange.

## The Quarrel.

"Last night we parted forever." "Then I suppose Ferdie will not call tonight."

"No, but he'll spend the evening behind a tree across the street."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

General John C. Fremont, "the Pathfinder," is buried in Rockland cemetery, Nyack, on the Hudson.

## FEEDING THE DAIRY COW.

The loss occasioned each year through the improper feeding of dairy cows is enormous. If the dairy herd is properly housed, fed and handled, milk production is a profitable business in spite of the present high prices of feeding stuffs. Proper housing, fortunately, does not necessitate expensive buildings. Any inclosure offering sufficient light, ventilation and warmth, if provided with comfortable fastenings or walls to protect each cow from injury by her neighbors, will suffice. If then the cows are kept clean, dry and well bedded, the requirements of good housing are met. Good management of a herd presupposes the elimination of all low producers, for, in spite of proper care and feeding, some cows are unable to yield profits. The dairyman should first concern himself with the removal of those cows that, given a reasonable opportunity, have proved profitless. He then faces the question of rational feeding, a matter of great importance to many.

Writing on this subject, a prosperous Iowa dairyman says: It is little wonder that so many farmers do not secure as satisfactory results during the winter season in the dairy as they should—they do not feed as they should. Every one who knows anything about the tastes of the cow knows that she prefers good, succulent grass such as grows in the summer. But in the winter this cannot be provided. An excellent substitute can be made in nearly every section of the country. Many of the roots, if given in connection with hay or corn fodder, add a great deal of succulence.

Mangels, carrots and the like make a very good substitute. Pumpkins and potatoes even will do when other roots cannot be obtained. Turnips are very good, but if too many are fed the milk will have a very objectionable taste.

The following ration is an excellent one for the dairy animal in winter: Eight to ten pounds of good clover hay, thirty pounds of corn silage, fifteen to twenty pounds of mangels, eight to ten pounds of corn and oats chop. This is the maximum amount. Some animals may not require so much feed as this.

The next requisite is plenty of pure water. Not long since I tested to see how much water a cow drank on a very cold day and was surprised to



A WELL FED HOLSTEIN.  
(Milk, one day, 66.7 pounds; seven days, 413.7 pounds.)

find that she drank nearly 200 pounds. What it is when the weather is warmer I do not know, but I am sure the amount would be much larger.

Then the cow should have plenty of salt and be treated kindly. It is usually the case that when a man attends properly to salting the cow he will treat her kindly in other respects.

The stable in which the cows are kept must be warm, kept clean and be well ventilated. A cow that has to shelter on the south side of a fence-post and that has to appropriate the greater part of the feed consumed to maintain the heat of the body cannot yield a profit on the feed given her, no matter how scientifically she is fed or how good a producer of milk she is in the summer time.

It takes feed to produce milk, but if much of this feed is needed to produce heat the milk production is curtailed, since it is true that there is a limit to the consumption of food. The cow stable must be kept clean and well ventilated at all times, especially when the weather is very cold. It is then that the temptation comes to keep the openings and ventilating tubes closed so that the animals may be warm, and as a result the cows suffer from a lack of pure air.

The barns should be cleaned out once every day and every particle of filth kept from the sides, flanks and udders of the cows.

## Founder in Horses.

Almost any case of founder can be cured if taken within thirty hours of the attack. The first thing to do is to place the horse's feet in tubs of warm water, then blanket heavily and get the animal thoroughly warm all over. The lameness is caused by a stagnation of the blood in the feet, the result of being cooled too rapidly after exhausting labor. The warm water thins the blood vessels and favors increased circulation. In very bad cases bleeding in the foot may be necessary, though ordinarily it may be dispensed with. This disease is far too common in horses and is caused most frequently by driving or working them till overheated and more or less exhausted and then allowing them to cool off suddenly without rubbing dry at the end of his journey.

## Care of the Colt.

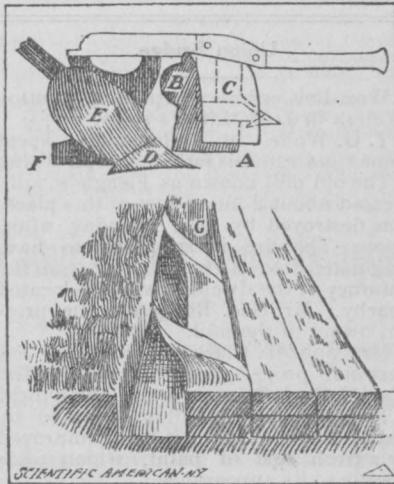
Turn the colts out in a yard for exercise every fair day. Never leave them out in storms. Do not feed corn to the colts as a steady diet. Corn on the cob with wheat bran is good now and then for variety. Keep the stalls well bedded with clean, bright straw. Never stand a colt on a bare, wet floor. One misstep or slip may ruin the most valuable one.

## AN IMPROVED PLOW.

Implement For Turning Surface Soil Under the Subsoil.

The plow which illustrates herewith is arranged to cut two slices of soil as it passes through the earth, one from the surface soil and one from the subsoil. The first layer is turned over into a ditch cut by the previous run, while the second layer of subsoil is turned over on to the first layer. In this way seeds and weeds are completely buried, while the rich subsoil is brought to the surface.

The plow is formed with two shares, one placed in front of the other and the rear one making a deeper cut. The forward share is of such form as to force the layer of soil it cuts to one side and at the same time turn it over.



WEED BURYING PLOW.

The form of this share is shown in the drawing. It is provided with a downwardly projecting guide fin, A, which is curved and offset outwardly. The body of the moldboard B inclines upward and outward and terminates in a curved bow or horn, C. The horn C extends completely over to the outer side of the furrow and runs along against the side of the furrow, acting as a guide. Immediately back of the front share is the second share, D, which cuts into the subsoil to the rear. This is provided with the usual moldboard, E, and the guide fin F adapted to hold the plowshare in the furrow. Fig. 2 illustrates the way in which the slices are cut from the earth and turned over into the ditch or furrow G previously cut. A patent on this plow has been secured by Thomas Sawatzky of Herbert, Saskatchewan, Canada.

## Automatic Saw Sharpener.

One of the most ingenious pieces of machinery of modern invention is the saw sharpener, which not only rapidly and accurately sharpens circular saws of varying diameters and pitch, but does it automatically. The saw to be ground is keyed to a horizontal shaft, which is slowly revolved, bringing each tooth in turn under the emery wheel. This emery wheel has two motions, one a circular motion and the other oscillating motion, which enable the grinder to cut one edge of the tooth and then the other. This is accomplished by a most ingenious system of levers and cams. One of these levers has a turn buckle by means of which any desired pitch can be given the teeth. The emery wheel can be raised or lowered to suit the diameter of the saw. The operation of this device is so simple that a saw can be keyed to the shaft, adjusted and the machine started in a remarkably short time, and when once in operation no attention whatever is necessary.

## Waterproof Mitts.

The five or ten cent cotton mitts which are so largely bought by workmen may be waterproofed by dipping them in melted paraffin, or, if a thinner coat is preferred and only on the palm of the mitts, melted paraffin may be brushed over their surface. For handling damp bricks, for working with plaster or cement, paraffin mitts are far superior to the original. Women will find them valuable when scrubbing floors, setting out plants, and so forth. Leather gloves for use by farmers in hauling damp corn fodder or any material that is wet may be waterproofed in the same way. The coating of paraffin may be renewed as often as the surface needs it. Mitts and gloves—even boots for ditchers—treated with paraffin last longer, because the water can do them little damage. The comfort the wearer experiences by using waterproofed mitts or gloves, says the Scientific American, far outweighs the bother of melting and applying the paraffin.

## Cure For Tuberculosis.

A mining journal published at Scranton has been calling attention to the curious fact that in coal mining communities there is a marked deficiency in the mortality from tuberculosis as compared with that of other localities. This is a phenomenon that has also been observed in Great Britain, and attention has been drawn to it by B. H. Thwaite. According to Mr. Thwaite, the effects noted may be due to the physiological effects of carbon monoxide, for he finds that men engaged about blast furnaces and gas producers are peculiarly free from tuberculosis trouble.

## Fossil Eggs Found In a Mine.

Fossil eggs, some of them large as a man's head, which were recently found in the 2,000 foot tunnel at Copperfield, Nev., have been pronounced genuine by Professor Horace Chapman of the University of Pennsylvania faculty. The eggs were found by blasting in the end of the tunnel, the adjoining strata indicated the discoverers that the fossil eggs had been buried to a depth of about 7,000 feet. The specimens show that minerals have displaced the contents of the eggs.



SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

The Record office is connected with the C. & P. and United Telephones, 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.

## Union Bridge.

Wm. Reiser has accepted a position as clerk in J. W. Little's store.

T. G. Wolfe, of Philadelphia, spent some time with his father, Joseph Wolfe. The old mill known as Fleagle's mill, located about 2 miles west of this place, was destroyed by fire, Monday afternoon. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark falling from the chimney of the dwelling which is located nearby. Mr. Geo. Rodgers is the present owner of the mill.

Mrs. John T. Clark made sale of her personal property, on Monday. Mrs. Clark intends to remove to Chewsville.

The large store building occupied by Baile, Engle & Co., is being improved by a fresh coat of paint, which adds greatly to its appearance.

Geo. B. Simpson, who has been employed in the elevator here, for the past two years, removed with his family to the house opposite Buckey's burnt mill, near Middleburg.

Mrs. G. W. Keeler, widow of the late Geo. W. Keeler, died on Tuesday evening, March 23rd., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. H. Stem, near Linwood, aged 81 years. Funeral services were conducted at the house on Thursday morning, interment in Beaver Dam cemetery. She is survived by the following children: Mrs. James Lovell, of Baltimore; Mrs. N. O. Hollenbach, of New Windsor; Mrs. Wm. Stem, of near Linwood; Postmaster M. C. Keeler, Frank and Wm. F., of this place.

## Bark Hill.

Preaching, Sunday morning, at 10.30, and in the evening at 7.30.

The Bark Hill Sabbath-school elected its officers, Sunday morning, as follows: Supt., George McGee; Ass't., John Rowe; Librarian, David Winters; Ass't., George Bostian; Organist, Minnie Dohn; Ass't., Romaine Hann; Treasurer, Romaine Hann.

Mrs. Martha Ogle, of near Westminster, is visiting Mrs. Harvie Eckard and wife. The L. H. M. Society gave Mr. Jesse Catzandafner and wife a social, on Tuesday evening. The basket received 36½ yds. of goods, and 7 spools of cotton. Those present were, Jesse Catzandafner and wife, George Bostian and wife, M. O. Angel and wife, John Rowe and wife, John Baker and wife, Harry Eckard and wife, Oliver Biddinger and wife, John Smith and wife, William Jones and wife, Jackson Hann and wife, Jack Wilhelm and wife, Grant Baker and wife, Misses Enrich Eckard, Mtha Ogle, Lucy Shew, Portia Winters, Bertha Biddinger, Frances Wilson, Nora Stidely, Minnie Harris, Pauline Hann, Edna Angel, Edna Wilson, Romaine Hann, Edna Hann, Fannie Rowe, Ethel Jones, May Welty, Margaret Catzandafner, Gwendolin Wilhelm, Mable Baker and Hilda Yingling; Messrs Roland and Murray Smith, Ray Weller, Clem Wolfe, Lawrence Smith; Masters Karl Harris, Guy Smith, Dewey Wilhelm, Russel Smith, Elmer Wilson, William Bostian, Milton Catzandafner, Ralph Catzandafner, Franklin Baker.

## Detour.

Rev. T. J. Kolb is spending a few days at and near Fountain Dale, Pa.

Messrs. P. D. Koons, Sr., and G. S. J. Fox, were the representatives of our town to meet with the State Road Commission, at Middleburg, Wednesday.

Mrs. Martin L. Fogle was in Union Bridge, one day this week, on business. Mr. A. C. Miller moved in Mr. Geo. Naylor's house, on Wednesday.

Mr. H. Thompson, of Virginia, is visiting at Mr. H. H. Boyer's, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross B. Miller and Mr. Luther Miller, of York, Pa., are visiting at Mr. Edward Essick's.

Mrs. P. D. Koons spent Saturday last with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Birely, at Ladiesburg.

Mrs. Jacob Miller, of near Loy's Station, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Katharine Dresher, this week, a few days.

Mrs. Jas. Myerly and son, Jacob, attended Mr. Jacob Houck's moving, on Monday, near Union Bridge.

The following pupils of Hobson Grove school, near Crouse's mill, of which Harry B. Fogle, of this place, is teacher, made regular attendance during the spring term: Misses Bertha Hann, Carrie Hann, Edna Shirk, Carrie Foreman, Ruth Koons, Lorena Rhoda and Labina Lambert, Messrs. Russel Feeser, Ralph Shirk, Raymond Crouse, Charles Foreman and Rodger Eyer.

Miss Mary Eigenbrode, of near Thurmont, spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Guy E. Warren.

Miss Verna Diller spent last week visiting friends in Waynesboro, Pa.

## Woodsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Dudder and daughter, Miss Lola, of New Paris; Milton Carter and sister, Miss Bessie, of Libertytown, and Thomas Kling, of Ijamsville, visited J. D. Kling and family, recently.

Miss Ella Cash, of Detour, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. R. Smith, has returned home.

Robert Hull and family, of Haddenfield, N. J., spent some time with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Leatherman, of Washington, were recent guests of Mrs. L. C. Barrick.

Mrs. Alice Cramer, of Lewistown, spent several days with relatives at this place.

Miss Anna Jackson, of Frederick, visited her mother, Mrs. Catharine Jackson.

Mrs. Geo. Albaugh is spending some time with relatives, at Westminster.

## Harney.

Miss Mary Jones has moved from the Daniel Good property to her recently purchased house, on Littlestown St.

Mr. Mort has moved into part of J. D. Hesson's house.

Mr. J. D. Hesson has improved his property, by having a new metal roof put on his summer house.

Mr. H. A. Heck moved to T. J. Hess' property, on Tuesday.

Quite contrary to the wishes of the patrons of our school, Miss Edna Feeser has been taken away, to take charge of Keyville school. Miss Clara Hill, the teacher, left here, and has gone home with the mumps, consequently we are now left without a teacher. Is it any wonder our patrons are dissatisfied? Miss Feeser had the good will and respect of all the pupils who were sorry to see her taken away.

Mr. Harry Shriver has a very bad case of mumps, but at this writing is slightly better.

Mr. I. T. Shildt has been confined to the house during the week with a bad case of grip.

The majority of the movings in this neighborhood will be done this week, if the weather is favorable.

Mr. Simon Stuller moved into the Daniel Good property, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Jonas Maring was taken seriously ill on last Saturday; she has been entirely helpless for a long time. At present she has slightly improved but is yet in a serious condition.

Harney has plenty of room for a good cigar factory and plenty of cigar makers anxiously waiting for jobs.

Mr. Geo. C. Kemper has given his house a coat of paint where it was scorched by the fire.

We believe that it would make a great improvement if the rubbish was cleaned away around the corner; in its present condition it makes quite an unsightly appearance, and makes things look very discouraging to prospective purchasers.

Mr. Truman Heck came home from York, on last Saturday, and was taken with grip Sunday, and has been unable to go back to work, at this writing.

Mrs. M. L. Keeler, of this place, left, on last Saturday, to keep house for Mr. Jonas Harner of this district.

## Southern Carroll.

Byard Dorsey was elected Superintendent of Brandenburg Sunday School, on Sunday last.

Misses Ella Frizzell and Carrie Shipley, and Messrs. Byard Dorsey and R. J. Brandenburg were elected to represent the Brandenburg C. E. society at the county convention, Hagerstead, on April 27 and 28.

Carroll Woods, of Mt. Olive, had his leg broken above the knee, by being struck by the beam of a stump puller, which he was operating, on Wednesday. He also sustained serious internal injuries and was taken to a Baltimore hospital.

Mrs. Hannah Brown was the guest of Mrs. Jos. J. Brandenburg several days, this week.

J. C. McKinney made a business trip to Baltimore, on Monday.

Miss Florence Brandenburg has returned from an extended visit in Washington, D. C., and Gaithersburg, Montgomery county.

Rev. E. B. Boyer, of Gettysburg, will preach at Messiah Lutheran Church, on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Edgar E. Pickett, of Long Island, was brought to his home in Winfield, last week, suffering from an abscess on the brain. He is totally blind and in a pitiable condition, with no hope of recovery. His young wife is attending him.

## Tyrone.

The Union Sabbath-school at Baust's was reorganized on Sunday, with the following results: Pres., Henry Sell; Male Supts., Jacob Rodkey, Guy Haines; Female Supts., Mrs. Joseph Formwalt, Miss Grace Zimmerman; Sec'y., Howard Maus; Ass't., Wm. Flohr; Treas. W. U. Marker; Penny Col. and Librarians, Luther O. Eckard and John Lemmon; Organists, Wm. Flohr and Miss Romaine Formwalt.

Mrs. Sarah Belle Kennedy, of Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Lemmon. Edward Winter and wife left, on Tuesday evening, for St. Louis, Mo.; we wish them success in their new home.

Jacob Maus spent from Saturday till Monday with friends in Woodsboro.

Jesse Stonesifer moved from this place to beyond Mayberry, on Josiah Myers' farm. Jacob Marquet, of White Hall, moved to the house vacated by Mr. Stonesifer.

## Clear Ridge.

The Spring term closed March 19th., with an enrollment of 51 pupils in the Pipe Creek school of which 17 made perfect attendance. They are as follows: Misses Lillian Hawn, Rosella Fritz, Nora and Avis Ecker, Marian and Susan Fritz; Masters Roy and Philip Waltz, Sterling and Herman Blacksten, Flater and Hobart Ecker, Harry and Earle Goodwin, Earle and Carroll Hawn, and Carroll Crabbs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Drach and daughter, Miss Bertha, of Sam's Creek, visited friends on the Ridge, Sunday.

Miss Ada Englar, of Taneytown, made a short visit with her uncle, C. F. Rein-dollar and wife.

The time of year is here when many persons will move to new places. Wm. F. Romsperg moved to Uniontown, Thursday, and Edward Dingle will occupy the house vacated by Mr. Romsperg. Samuel Strawsburg moved from the place formerly known as Drach's mill, to Middleburg, and Arthur Dayhoff will occupy the house vacated by Mr. Strawsburg.

Henry Gobright's new concrete house on peach orchard hill is nearing completion, and will soon be ready for occupancy.

## Pleasant Valley.

As Spring began on the 21st., our people are looking forward to their garden work, some have already planted onions; Mrs. Jacob Lawyer has planted cabbage of the early variety.

E. C. Yingling and daughter, Bessie, spent from Saturday until Tuesday, with relatives and friends in Baltimore.

Mrs. Ephraim Bankard, better known to all, as "Aunt Becky," who has been spending the winter months with her son, A. H., in Taneytown, has returned home.

Sunday School this Sunday at 1 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock Rev. Jas. B. Stonesifer will conduct his Foreign Mission Service. Prayer and Praise Service in the evening at 7 o'clock.

## M. C. I. Notes.

The last lecture of the season, will be given Saturday, March 27.

The musical, given recently in the College Chapel, was well rendered, and was attended by an unusually large audience.

Mr. Cool left us Monday last, to try his fortune on Canadian soil, where he will have the oversight of a large wheat farm.

Miss Verna Bashore has returned to her Pennsylvania home, where she will assist her parents in the duties of farm life.

Monday, March 29, Miss Margie Hartman expects to be with us again, and remain during the rest of the school year. She has been teaching during the past winter, near her home at Kaufman's station.

Recently several of the students were entertained at a social gathering, given by the Misses Eppley. A similar gathering took place at the home of the Misses Baumgardner, Friday evening. Some of the students remained over Sunday, visiting friends near Detour.

Wednesday, four of the College boys went to Baltimore.

President Wine and children, Ira and Bessie, and Miss Pearl Neikirk, spent Sunday night in Gettysburg, returning to the College Monday noon.

Rev. T. J. Kolb, of Detour, will preach in the Chapel Sunday evening.

## Uniontown.

Miss Lou Eckard has returned from an extended visit to friends in Baltimore.

Arthur Sittig spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. G. T. Merring visited friends in Baltimore, the past week.

Mrs. Dora Cover and Mrs. Kate Roop were visitors in town, the past week.

A Teacher's Training Class was organized last Friday evening, at the Lutheran Parsonage, by Rev. G. W. Baughman. The class will meet every Friday evening for the study of the Sunday School lesson.

The scholars of the Lutheran Sunday School are preparing an Easter service, to be rendered Easter evening.

Mrs. Ida Zollickoff and daughters, are spending some time with Mr. Milton Zollickoff and family.

The Junior Class basket ball team of Gettysburg College, of which Harry Baughman, of our town, is captain, won all the inter-class games this year.

Dr. J. J. Weaver, Jr., was in town for a short time, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Zollickoff entertained a number of their friends last Friday evening, in honor of their guest, Mrs. Ida Zollickoff.

## Linwood.

Rev. Bowman, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Linwood Brethren church, Wednesday evening, at 7.30.

Verley Koonz, left for Chewsville, Monday, where he is employed by C. E. Engle & Co., our enterprising merchants.

Mrs. Sallie Keeler is ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Will Stem.

Miss Ada Englar returned to her home on Thursday, much pleased with her visit.

Several persons from this vicinity visited Miss Ida Englar, of Medford, this week, who is much improved from her late illness.

Dr. J. J. Weaver, of Washington, is a guest of Charles Haines.

Harry Butler moved to the Will Stem farm, on Tuesday.

## Middleburg.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, last Friday, John E. Humbert's sale was well attended, and fairly good prices were realized.

On Monday afternoon the mill owned by Wm. Rogers, on Beaver Dam Creek, about 2 miles southeast of here, was burned. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed a spark from the dwelling house near by set the roof on fire. The mill has not been used for several years. The wagon shed, with a lot of farming implements, was also burned.

Last Tuesday, John E. Humbert moved into his town house, while a Mr. Putnam, of near Thurmont, will occupy his farm.

On Wednesday, Mrs. George Late and Mrs. J. Irvin Mackley were visitors in town.

Miss Clara Mackley, who was quite ill the early part of the week, is improving and is able to be up again.

## Kills Would-Be Slayer.

A mercileless 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.

## 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 29—Mrs. Annie Wivell and Mary G. Wivell.

29—Dr. A. M. Kalbach.

30—Battlefield Nurseries.

30—Levi D. Reid.

April 3—D. W. Garner.

15—Daniel W. Garner and Scott Y. Garner.

## He Will After This.

"Oh, Henry," said she blithely  
As he sat him down to dine,  
"I have bought the sweetest cushion  
For a dollar ninety-nine!"

"It was bargain day at Stanley's,  
And they advertised it so  
That the store was fairly crowded,  
For the prices were so low."

"H'm!" he coughed and looked askew  
"As sure as I'm alive,  
We are selling that same cushion  
At a dollar twenty-five."

Not a word then broke the silence  
Till his wife, with many sighs,  
Softly said in accents fearful,  
"And why don't you advertise?"

—Shelton (Conn.) Booster.

Rev. J. T. Lassell, a prominent minister of the M. E. church, died at his home, near Baltimore, on Wednesday, aged 73 years.

## Carrie Nation Tries to Reform big Ship.

New York, March 22.—Carrie Nation, who has been lecturing in advocacy of prohibition in Scotland and England, arrived last night in the second cabin of the White Star liner Baltic, with not a high regard for her fellow-voyagers, a sentiment they reciprocated. She had conversational battles with many of the men and women, most of whom, she declared, were more or less under the influence of drink.

Mrs. Nation objected on the first day of the trip to the use of beer, wine or any other drink in the second cabin. "I told them," she said, "that they were selling poison on this ship. I saw four women drunk in the second cabin. Of course, they encourage them to drink for sea-sickness; but whisky never has cured anybody of anything. Yes, I was a hatching for them, and they had the captain come to see me. I talked to him just like I talked to them."

"He told me if I did not like to see things that were objectionable to me or behavior that I did not approve, I could go to my stateroom and keep there. I told him I would not be a prisoner on any ship. I protested to the barman, telling him he was poisoning the passengers. He said that the captain would assure me that none but the very best drinks were to be had on the ship, and I told him that they were rotten slop."

Mrs. Nation declared that her crusade in England had accomplished some good from her viewpoint. "In England," she said, "I found things closed against me at first; but before I left I was refusing invitations to talk. Nobody has an original thought in England. They let somebody do their thinking for them. That is the one great difference between an Englishman and an American. I never saw so many cowards. Even the ministers are cowards. They are afraid to speak their convictions because they do not want to lose their meat tickets. Some of the ministers hold shares in breweries, and when a big brewer makes enough money he buys a peerage."

"I never saw so many men and women drunkards as I saw in London. Why, I saw women standing before bars actually tipping their glasses to the lips of their babies. Something must be done in England, but they don't know how to do it. The lords won't do anything. You know what some of the lords are—a lord's son may be an idiot, but he will be a lord just the same."

Mrs. Nation has a poor opinion of the mission workers in England. She says they look down upon their audiences, treating the common people as if they were inferior beings.

"The people of England," Mrs. Nation said, "did not know what prohibition was before I went there. I left two prohibition societies there. I am against temperance, because it means almost anything and everything. Whatever political differences there may be between the Liberals, the Tories and the Laborites in England, they are all for rum."

## IT SAVES YOU MONEY.

The special half price sale of Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia by Robt. S. McKinney, means the saving of a few dollars on every family's yearly bill for medicines. If you are troubled with constipation, headache or dizziness, or if your food does not digest naturally and easily, you cannot afford to let pass the special price that Mr. McKinney is making this week on Dr. Howard's specific.

This remedy is not an ordinary medicine. It is the favorite formula of a well known physician, and has the endorsement of hundreds of physicians of eminence in their profession, who prescribe it in all cases of constipation, dyspepsia or liver trouble, knowing from experience that it will make a complete and lasting cure.

Mr. McKinney is giving customers a chance to try Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at just half the regular price, 25c. And every package is sold under his personal guarantee to refund the money if it is not satisfactory.

## The Inheritance Tax Snag.

The proposed tax on inheritances in the pending tariff bill is encountering more criticism and opposition than any other single proposition. The New Hampshire Legislature has protested against it. The Connecticut Senate asks its Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against that feature of the bill. Governor Hadley, of Missouri, thinks that inheritances should be a source of State revenue and he urges the Legislature of that State to enact an inheritance tax before it is appropriated by the National Government.

There is nothing to prevent both State and nation taxing inheritances except the great injustice of double taxation. Thirty-three States in various ways and in varying degrees tax inheritances. Some of the States get a very considerable portion of their revenue from inheritances and they will not willingly give it up to the National Government. On the other hand, if both taxing powers levy taxes on inheritances the result will be confiscatory and oppressive.

Pennsylvania levies 5 per cent. on collateral inheritances. The Payne bill proposes that collateral inheritances shall pay 5 per cent. to the National Government. A total tax of 10 per cent. is too heavy in itself and would certainly cause Pennsylvania's revenue from collateral inheritances to greatly diminish. Testators will avoid making bequests to collaterals to escape the confiscation of one-tenth of that share of their estate by the taxes. Gifts will be made in the lifetime of the donors or not made at all rather than pay a 10 per cent. tax.

The relation of inheritance taxes to State revenues apparently was not attentively considered when this provision of the Payne bill was adopted. There is abundant reason for its reconsideration, as the most ardent champions of inheritance taxes have never advocated this double taxation, and each time to the limit of what is proper taxation.—Phila. Press.

## Method in His Madness.

Nurse—But why did you tell that patient it would be all right for her to eat such indigestible things?

Doctor—Why, don't you see, she'll develop dyspepsia and come round for me to cure it.—New York Herald.

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 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 &amp; Co.,

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

J. J. ELLIS, President.

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

## The McMaster &amp; Ellis Company,

17 W. Camben Street,  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BEST LOCATION.

BEST RESULTS.

QUICK RETURNS.

BUTTER. POULTRY. PORK.  
Capons a Specialty.

## NOTICE!

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

13-3t CHARLES H. BASEHOAR.

## Transfers &amp; Abatements.

The Board of Commissioners for Carroll County will sit at their office in the Court House, at Westminster, for the purpose of making transfers and abatements, on the following dates:

On April 6th., for Taneytown and Uniontown Districts.

On April 7th., for Myers and Woolery's Districts.

On April 13., for Freedom and Manchester Districts.

On April 14th., for Westminster and Hampstead Districts.

On April 20th., for Franklin and Middleburg Districts.

On April 21st., for New Windsor, Union Bridge and Mt. Airy Districts.

No abatements to affect the Levy of the year 1909 will be made after the above dates.

By Order of the Commissioners,  
FRANCIS L. HANN,  
Clerk.

3-27-4t

INSTRUCTIVE INTERESTING

"Correct English--  
How to Use it."

A Monthly Magazine Devoted to the Use of English.

Josephine Turck Baker, Editor.

## PARTIAL CONTENTS:

The Correct Word

Queries and Answers

Shall and Will: Should and Would:

How to Use Them.

Pronunciations (Century Dictionary.)



## B. & O. Fires Drinkers.

There is no let-up in the prohibitory measures, introduced recently by Vice President G. L. Potter, with regard to B. & O. employees, especially trainmen, drinking on or off duty.

Notwithstanding the fixed rule that the use of intoxicants is absolutely forbidden, and repeated warnings have been given from time to time, several employees have been either suspended or dropped from the service since the new year.

To illustrate what a determined stand the company has taken in this direction, several men were in Baltimore within the past week, making an effort to secure reinstatement in the service. While awaiting an audience with Vice-President Potter in the ante-rooms in the general office, they were asked by the clerk if it was a "whiskey case." "If your's is such," said the clerk, "you might as well not waste time, but leave the office, as Mr. Potter will under no circumstances re-open such a case, now or never."

A prominent official in a recent talk with trainmen, taken out of the service for alleged drinking, is said to have stated: "Any man who works for the B. & O. and goes into a saloon leaves his job on the outside, which can be picked up and taken by a better man, and thus he runs chances of losing it when he comes out of the door to take it up again."

## Truth About Little Things.

Little drops of water poured into the milk, gave the milkman's daughters lovely gowns of silk. Little grains of sugar, mingled with the sand, make the grocer's assets swell to beat the band. Little bowls of custard, humble though they seem, help enrich the fellow selling pure ice cream. Little rocks and boulders, little chunks of slate, make the coal man's fortune something here and great. Little ads, well written, printed nice and neat, give the joyful merchants homes on Easy Street.—Walt Mason, in *Phila. Bulletin*.

## Rescuing a Camel.

The camel has been called the "ship of the desert." Like the ship, he may be capsized, and in that predicament he is helpless. His manner of lying down to rest is to fold his legs beneath his body. If he happens to roll upon his side he cannot recover his feet again. This infirmity of the animal is mentioned by the Count de Lesdaine in the account of his journey, "From Pekin to Sikkim."

The caravan was made up of camels. I had brought some new ones and had no idea of taking any other animals into a country largely composed of loose sand. An amusing incident marked the beginning of our march. One camel, awkward as they all are, managed to tumble into a ditch of thick mud between the road and a wheatfield. When once fallen a camel can only get up again if it can arrange its feet conveniently under it and if the ground is nearly flat.

"In this case it was not so. The animal lay with all four feet in the air, perfectly resigned and incapable of a single movement to help itself. To draw it out took more than half an hour and required the united efforts of many men with cords passed under the camel's back."

## Welcoming the Traveler.

I have always had a good opinion of the enterprise of the life insurance agent. It has seemed to me that the busy bee is a lazy re-er-do-well compared with him. Recently this opinion has been strengthened.

An old colored servant living in a neighboring family made his first trip away from home and visited relatives in New York.

On his return to Louisiana he was asked what he did while in the north. "Well, 'mong uddah 'tings I done tuk out a life insurance policy fo' 'n' hun'd dollars."

"Why, what on earth do you want with a life insurance policy? You have no wife or children?"

"Dat's what I done to! him, but I had t' take it, all de same. De agent man, he met me at de boat landin', an' he said 'I haf t' have one or he'd sen' me back home. He warn't gwine fo' t' 'low me' land if I didn't buy one. Dey don't 'low no one in New Yawk 'less dey has a 'substance policy'—Woman's Home Companion.

## Hot Talk.

Nagget—I hear she rejected you. I'll bet you felt foolish about that time.

Lovett—Yes, I guess I felt just as foolish at that time as you look all the time.—Catholic Standard and Times.

## Repertoire.

Senior—No dogs allowed in the building, freshie.  
Freshie—He isn't my dog.  
Senior—He is following you in.  
Freshie—Well, so are you.—Northwestern Academician.

## Just Like Them.

First Mother—I don't know whether to enter my baby in the beauty contest or not.

Second Mother—It seems rather too bad to take all that trouble for nothing.—New York Herald.

## Rank Pessimism.

Minnick—Isn't Blinnick aburdly pessimistic?  
Sinnick—So much so that if he had the making of turkeys he'd have 'em all dark meat.—Brownings Magazine.

## The Law of Gravity.

"Silence in the court!" thundered the judge, and the laughter died away. "Mr. Balliff," continued the instructions from the bench, "eject the next man who defies the law of gravity."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## A Bitter Pill.

Milly—And how does your brother take married life? Tilly—He takes it according to directions. His mother-in-law lives with him.—Illustrated Bits.

# Fiction

## A White Man's Choice.

By MARTHA M'C.-WILLIAMS.

Jimmy Marion was no great shakes. In the mind of Brush Creek, Jimmy had but two redeeming qualities. One was being his father's son, the other that he had wit enough to love his father's ward, Cressy Oliphant.

Upon a summer morning Cressy called to him over her shoulder: "Jimmy, do come on! You are the slowest old thing! An' you know I hate a man or a horse without lots of go!"

They were riding uphill. Cressy's whiplash whined accompaniment to her words. Jimmy had a talent for saying nothing. Still, as he came with in easy hall he piped amiably, "Cressy, I been wonderin' all this mornin' if you won't never learn better'n to gallop a horse uphill."

"I've been wonderin' if you will ever learn anything," Cressy retorted, slashing savagely at a near bush.

Jimmy opened his eyes. "Whut's the matter, cress cat?" he asked. "You come ridin' with me—nobody didn't make you—an' I've let you pick your own road an' go your own gait."

"If you've got me I'll go on by myself," Cressy said irritably, half wheeling her horse.

Jimmy kept beside her. "You needn't try to run away from me," he said. "I been knowin' all the way you felt bad, an' I reckon I know whut about."

"You don't. What is it?" Cressy answered all in a breath.

Jimmy laughed tranquilly. "I fetched you a letter yistiddy evenin'—a letter from Charley."

"What business have you to know that?" Cressy demanded. "He's comin' today. That's why I am runnin' away."

"Ef he pesters you I'll make him go right back," Jimmy said promptly; then his face fell. "But it'll be sorter awkward. Old Charley is all the own cousin I've got. Pappy an' mammy think nigh as much of him as they do of me."

"You ought to hate him. Why don't you?" Cressy demanded.

Jimmy stared.

"Hate him?" he repeated slowly. "Why should I hate him? He can't help bein' whut he is—smart an' bright an' good lookin'—no more'n I can help bein' whut I am."

"And whut is that?" Cressy asked crisply.

Jimmy drew a deep breath. "A born fool," he said humbly. "But I got sense enough to know it. All I can do is to be a real white man, an' it ain't white to hate Char—anybody better off."

"You are worse than a born fool—a made one," Cressy cried passionately. "An' you won't stand up for yourself. You won't even say you love me. You drive me to tell you I know it!"

"You can't help but know it," Jimmy broke in. "You been knowin' it ever since you were knee high. I been fool enough to think sometimes maybe you might fetch yourself to take me—an' the place!"

"I do love—the place," Cressy interrupted, a smile dawning in her stormy eyes. "An' it has belonged to the Marions ever since the Indians went away."

"I know," Jimmy said wistfully, "but don't let that bother you, Cress. There's jest us two of the name—Charles an' me. You needn't never leave—the place—no matter whut happens." Then persuasively, "Let us leave all this talk until next year."

"Charley is not so patient," Cressy said, swallowing hard. "He insists on a definite answer today."

"I lay he don't get it—not until you are good an' ready," Jimmy said, with a quick smile, patting her hand. Then he ran on haltingly, "Cressy, I love you all I know how, but don't you let that count if—if you love—anybody else."

They were nearing a roadside gate. As Cressy went through it she said, with her head very high: "Go home, Jimmy, an' give Charley his answer. Tell him I don't know, an' I don't want to know."

As Jimmy went up the walk he saw his mother at the sitting room window, very white and moaning faintly. He rushed inside. His father met him, all his hale ruddiness changed to ash-gray. Charley had come and sat at Squire Marion's desk, his pen racing over a sheet of legal cap. Without looking up he called: "Saddle me a fresh horse, Jimmy, the best you've got. The minute this is signed I must ride like the devil."

"Whut's up?" Jimmy demanded. His father clutched his shoulder, leaned heavily upon it and gasped: "Son, son, we're on the edge of ruin! Charley found out early this mornin' that Gill Magee had run away with all the county money! An' me on his bond for \$50,000! I trusted Gill like my own brother!"

"There, there, Uncle Jim," Charley interposed. "Walls have ears sometimes, and we must not leave one loophole in this precious document. It's a deed of gift, Jimmy. Uncle Jim makes over to you everything—land, money, stock and crops."

"Whut for?" Jimmy asked, his eyes wide.

Charley laughed shortly. "For the best of reasons—to save himself from beggary and keep a roof over his head. But I've written it down for a consideration of \$1, love and natural affection. Sign, quick, Uncle Jim. Unless this goes on record be-

fore Gill Magee's pranks get wind it will be worth less than the paper it's written on."

"Oh, it's hard!" the old man moaned. "In my old age too! I never did think I could be brought to any of them coverin' up tricks. I've been so proud to hear folks say, 'As honest as a Marlon.' But whut else can I do? I'm old—seventy next month! I can't let my home go! I can't take my wife to the poorhouse!"

"You'll have me, pappy, no matter whut comes," Jimmy said, lifting his head and throwing his arm about his father's bowed shoulders. So holding him he moved to where his mother sat, lifted her to her feet and with his free arm drew her to his breast. Then he turned to his cousin and said clearly: "Charley, it was good in you to think of us this way. But I can't see things your way. Now Gill's gone bad, by the Lord, he shan't take old Jim Marion with him. I love the place, every stock an' stone an' red clay hill in it, next to—my own people. But I won't keep it unless I can keep it honest!"

"Are you crazy?" Charley broke in. "I can change the beneficiary in a trice. Say, Uncle Jim, won't you trust me? I'll certainly never take advantage of your trust. Speak quick. We have just three hours' grace, and it will take two at least to get back to the courthouse."

"I—I don't believe I keer to save things except for Jimmy," Squire Marion began brokenly.

Charley sprang to his feet and stepped in front of his cousin. He was white with anger and apprehension. In a high, shaken voice he cried: "For God's sake, Jimmy, don't doom your father and mother to beggary. It makes me feel like shooting you to hear you quibble and prate when all their comfort, it may be their lives, hangs on the matter of a minute."

"They have got me," Jimmy reiterated.

Charley flung up his hands. "You!" he cried, with the intensest scorn. "What are you? What can you do—without money or brains?"

"Work—all day an' all night," Jimmy said sturdily. Charley drew back a step, his face twitching. He bit his lips hard before he went on.

"Another thing—think of Cressy. She will end by marrying you if you keep the place. It is that which has stood between me and winning her. I know it. Remember, I am speaking now against myself. I cannot do less in face of all I owe my uncle and my dear, good aunt. Speak to Jimmy, both of you. If he still refuses to save you, sign this deed and put it in my power."

Mrs. Marion nestled close to her son. Her husband broke away from them and leaned from the open window. Jimmy's eyes followed the father's gaze as it rested upon the familiar fields, the trig barns, the deep, shadowy woodlands belting the clear land. Could they give it up and go away, strangers in a strange land?

"Stronger, more insistent was the thought of Cressy. How should a beggar lift eyes to her? No, not a beggar except for work! Somehow the word was a tonic. He faced half about, drew his mother in front of him and said, with many breaks: "Charley—I—I can't talk with you. But the Lord—help me—to show I—can work with you."

Squire Marion stepped beside his son, linked arms and said: "Ruin or no ruin, Charley, I'll do as Jimmy says. If the money must all go, let it. Lord, what is all the property in the world beside findin' that I've got a real man fer my son?"

"The best man in the world," Cressy cried, breaking tempestuously from an ambush of half closed door. "I had to come home right behind you," she panted to Jimmy. "It—it is not true—what he said," nodding toward Charley. "Now you have to lose everything else I ask you to—take me."

"Amen. The Lord be praised," Squire Marion said, catching Cressy in his arms. Charley darted away, swearing under his breath. Jimmy put his head upon his mother's shoulder and cried for the first time since he was ten years old.

Jimmy showed the stuff he was made of by working through five hopeless years trying to save the home-stand, mortgaged to its full value. Cressy helped him, singing along the place, her face always sunshiny, her tempers all blown away. Still, there was rejoicing, indeed, when Gill Magee came back from the Klondike with money enough to make good all his luckless sureties had paid. Little Jim, aged four, high in the arms of his doting grandmother, held the canceled mortgage in a candle flame and laughed to see it burn. Across the hearth the grandfather looked on with eyes that did not see and murmured brokenly, "The righteous shall not be forsaken nor his seed beg bread."

## The Sauce Was Sour.

From time immemorial in China a donation of 20,000 taels to charity has secured for the donor the much prized peacock's feather, while for half that sum a title of nobility is conferred on one's ancestors to the third generation. The late emperor of Brazil followed the same method when erecting a hospital in Rio de Janeiro. Having found difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds, he announced that the title of "baron" was to be conferred on every subscriber of 100,000 milreis and that of "count" on subscribers of 250,000 milreis. This announcement produced the desired effect, and the hospital was soon completed. The opening ceremony was performed by the emperor and attended by a large number of the newly ennobled, who did not altogether relish the words inscribed in letters of gold on the gable of the new building, "Human Vanity to Human Misery."

## PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell at public sale at his home on Frederick St., Taneytown, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 30th., 1909, at 12 o'clock, m., sharp, the following Household Goods:

5-PIECE PARLOR SUITE, hall rack, 2 extension tables, 8 and 10 ft.; kitchen table, sewing machine, nearly new; buffet, wardrobe, 3 stands, one 2 bedstead, 2 bed springs, mattress, chaff tick, refrigerator, ice box, 2 bureaus, 6 dining-room chairs, nearly new; 10 cane-seat chairs, 6 Windsor chairs, 5 rocking chairs, 3 spit-bottom chairs, corner cupboard, 50 yds of good carpet, 75 yds of matting, sink, dresser, range, only used 8 months; double heater, 2 coal oil stoves, large iron kettle, a lot of stove pipe, washer, wash boiler, clothes wringer, 2 small copper kettles, 2 lots of stair carpet and padding, 4 cherry curtain rods and portieres, blinds, screens, 5 lamps, 5 looking glasses, lot of stone jars, glass jars, fruit cupboard, 2 wash tubs, lot of dishes, buckets, knives and forks, writing desk, axe, shovel and rake, mattcock, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—Sums under \$5.00, cash. On sums of \$5.00 and upward a credit of 6 months will be given on notes with approved security, with interest.

LEVI D. REID.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 3-20-2t

## LUMBER AND CORD WOOD

At Public Sale.

On Monday, March 29, 1909.

On the premises of the undersigned, lately Dr. Clotworthy Birnie's Estate, in Carroll Co., Md., on the land leading from Taneytown to Westminster, about 2 miles east of Taneytown, will be sold at public sale:

35000 Feet Oak

BOARDS, PLANK AND SCANTLING

(FULL EDGED)

75 Cords Oak and Hickory Slab Wood

250 Cords Oak and Hickory Wood

A Credit of Three Months will be Given.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, March 29, 1909, when terms and conditions will be made known by

2t A. M. Kalbach.

NO. 461 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity.

Upton Harner, and Mary J. Harner, his wife, and others, plaintiffs.

vs.

Hezekiah Harner, and others, defendants.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain Real Estate, situated in Carroll County, in the State of Maryland, of which Emanuel Harner, Senior, late of Carroll County, died seized and possessed, and for the distribution of the proceeds of sale amongst the parties entitled to interests therein.

The said Real Estate, situated in the State of Maryland, is divided into two parts, to-wit: (1) A portion of the land in the State of Pennsylvania, on or about the Fourth day of February, 1899, seized and possessed at the time of his death, of first: A farm or parcel of land, situated in Carroll County, in the State of Maryland, and containing about One Hundred and Twenty Acres of land more or less, being the same land that was conveyed to the said Emanuel Harner, in his lifetime, by John J. Baumgartner, Trustee, by deed dated February 2nd, 1895, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County in Liber J. B. B. No. 14, folio 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904,



## 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.

## LOCAL OPTION.

We offer the use of this page for the discussion of the proposed Local Option law, and the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League. All shades of opinion are equally welcome, providing articles are not unreasonably long, and are not personal. A great deal can be said by the use of 500 to 600 words. Write plainly, and on but one side of the paper. All communications for this page must be signed by the writer's name, which will not be published, unless desired.

If you desire to have part in such a discussion, you are welcome. All we ask in return is full observance of the proprieties of debate. See additional article on the same subject, on first page.

## EASTER.

Of all the seasons of the year in church life Easter ought to be the brightest, the best, and the most inspiring. It is the day when the breath of spring is felt, when the life of nature is expressing itself after a winter of death.

The church, the preacher, everybody should reflect this stirring of energy, and this joy of life. It is God working through nature and men, for men also feel the stimulation of spring.

Easter should be a day of flowers, of bright and glad music, of optimistic sermons, and all sorts of helpful and interesting things.

It may be made a glad day financially as well as spiritually, and no harm may come of it. Money is necessarily a medium of exchange. People put money into those things in which they are interested.

If people are glad to let them give. Let the children give. Plan largely for a great rally in every department, send letters and attractive literature to every home in the parish. Lay large plans and make Easter a day never to be forgotten.

## WHY WOOD DECAYS.

Washington, March.—Piles driven by the hut dwellers of the Baltic centuries ago are as sound to-day as when first placed. The wooden coffins in which the Egyptians buried their dead are still preserved in perfect condition after thousands of years of service.

The longevity of timber under these two extremes of climate and moisture conditions has naturally made people ask, What causes wood decay? The answer is, fungi and bacteria, low forms of plant life which live in the wood, and draw their nourishment from it. The little organisms are so little that a microscope is required to see them, yet their work results in the destruction of billions of feet of timber each year and the railroad corporation with its cross tie bill running up into seven figures and the farmer who spends a hundred or so dollars a year for fence posts are alike drawing upon the knowledge of experts in all parts of the world in efforts to learn the most economical and most satisfactory method of preserving wood against the inroads of decay. In studying the means of preventing decay wood preserving experts have learned many things about the obnoxious fungi which sap the life of timber.

The small organisms can grow either in light or in total darkness; but all of them require requisite amounts of air, food, moisture and heat. If one or more of these essential requirements is lacking, they can not live, and the decay of timber will not take place. Wood constantly submerged in water never rots, simply because there is an insufficient supply of air. This condition accounts for the soundness of the old Baltic piles. On the other hand, if wood can be kept air-dry it will not decay because there will then be too little moisture. The timber used by the Egyptians will last indefinitely so long as it is bone-dry.

There are a great many cases, however, where it is impossible to keep wood submerged in water, or in an absolutely air-dry condition. In fact, a large percentage of the timber which is used is

exposed to the weather, and is subjected to decay simply because it contains enough air and enough water for the decomposing organisms to get a foothold. Decay is most serious where the atmosphere is warm and damp, because these conditions are most favorable for its development. In the coal mines of Pennsylvania timber decays in two or three years because the temperature is warm and constant and the air is damp. And in the South, the warm, humid atmosphere often causes the timber to rapidly decompose.

Decay may be prevented by two general methods, by treating the wood with antiseptics, thus poisoning the food supply of the organisms which cause decay and by treating it with oils which render it waterproof. A combination of these two methods is most commonly used, as when wood is treated with creosote which fills up the pores in the timber and keeps out water and is also a powerful antiseptic.

The United States government considers the investigations of the preservative treatment of timber of such importance that the business of one branch of a bureau in the Department of Agriculture—the "Office of Wood Preservation"—in the Forest Service at Washington, is given over entirely to the work of experiments in co-operation with railroad companies and individuals in prolonging the life of railroad ties, mine props, bridge timbers, fence posts and transmission poles. Advice and practical assistance is furnished all who request this advice of the Forester. The lengthening of life of timber means the saving of thousands of dollars annually through doing away with the heavy expense of labor and cost of material for renewals.

## Jim Jenkins.

Jim Jenkins was born with a pinhead mentality. All through his life was too shiftless to think. But still by a kindly and lucky fatality He early became much addicted to drink. So he sat about bar-rooms and sought the society

Of low-minded persons of liberal views. And every one grieved at the man's inebriety. And said he'd be great if it wasn't for booze. He hadn't the sense of a yapping skye terrier,

And sober or drunk he was always a fool. But drink was held up by his friends as the barrier That blocked his success when he flunked out at school.

His think tank was addled by notions the flightiest, His eye had a sodden and meaningless blink, Yet people insisted that he'd be the mightiest

Leader of men if he just didn't drink. Jim Jenkins' prototypes swarm through humanity, All of them sodden, and hopeless and lost,

But each clinging still to some remnants of vanity, Thinking what honor their habits have cost.

And the fatuous world takes a serious view of them, Saying, "Ah! if they only had turned down the cup,"

Until now and then an occasional few of them Still remain fools after sobering up!

—Chicago Examiner.

## Three Old Saws.

If the world seems cold to you, Kindle fires to warm it! Let their comfort hide from view

Winters that deform it. Hearts as frozen as your own To that radiance gather;

You will soon forget to moan, "Ah! the cheerless weather!"

If the world's a wilderness, Go build houses in it! Will it help your loneliness

On the winds to din it? Raise a hut, however slight; Weeds and brambles smother;

And to roof and meal invite Some forlorn brother.

If the world's a vale of tears, Smile till rainbows span it! Breathe the love that life endears,

Clear from clouds to fan it. Of your gladness lend a gleam Unto souls that shiver;

Show them how dark Sorrow's stream Blends with Hope's bright river!

—Lucy Larcom.

## Making Stump Money.

An Iowa farmer had a hundred or more stumps he wanted to get rid of, and as he had no time to dig them out himself he offered a neighbor's boy 50 cents each to clear them away. He figured that the lad might grub out two a week, but he wasn't up to date. The boy took an augur and bored a deep hole in the top of every stump and then poured in kerosene. Each stump soaked up about a gallon, and at the end of a week was thoroughly permeated with the oil. When set on fire they burned like tinder, and in the course of a fortnight every stump was simply a pile of ashes. A month had done the whole business. Seeing how easy the job had been, the farmer refused to pay, but a lawsuit brought it and also made him a wiser man.

## Putting Out Fruit.

During the next three months a large number of our readers will be visited by agents who wish to sell them fruit trees and plants of one sort or another. The fruit-tree peddler is responsible for a large amount of wasted money on the part of the farmer, but there is one thing that must be said for him; he has persuaded thousands of farmers to put out fruit who otherwise would not, and while much of it was worthless, some of it proved all right.

The average grain and stock farmer does not want to bother with much fruit, not more than enough to give his own family an abundance for its own use. He does not have the time or the inclination to attend to more. He should by all means, however, have as much as he needs for his own use. Fruit contributes materially to both the health and the happiness of the family. But buy fruit trees with judgment. Buy varieties which have been proved to be hardy and adapted to your particular section. The horticultural societies and experiment stations have worked out this thoroughly, and have learned from experience the varieties of the different fruits which are best for the different sections of the various States. Address a letter to the professor of horticulture at the agricultural college of your State, and ask him to give you a list of the varieties of the different trees and small fruits adapted to your locality. Then get what you need from the nearest reliable nurseryman. If there is a fruit specialist or nurseryman anywhere near you, go to see him. Usually he is the man with whom to deal.

Don't be fooled by wonderful new varieties. Make up your mind that all of these worth anything are old varieties renamed. If you buy from an agent, make sure that he is accredited by a responsible firm and insist that the firm guarantee the stuff you buy to be true to name. Above all things, do not enter into any contract with an agent to set out a certain number of acres and take part of his pay in the crop when the trees come into bearing. The part you pay in cash on such contracts is more than a fair price for the trees, and that is all the agent is after.—Wallaces' Farmer.

## 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 Waynetown, Ind. When given as soon as the croupy cough appears, this remedy will prevent the attack. It is used successfully by many thousands of homes. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

## Our Unconscious Influence.

Are there not many persons who find in the theatre precisely that kind of recreation and rest which is most useful for the discharge of their daily work? "It may be," said Mr. Spurgeon, "but I don't know any of them. You see, I live in a world apart from all these things and so do my people. We argue this way: Granting it perfectly safe and profitable for myself to go to the theatre; if I go, a great number of those will go to whom it will do positive harm. I will not be responsible for alluring by my example into temptation, which but for my self-indulgence they would entirely escape.

"I will give you an instance of how this works out. When I go to Monaco, the grounds of the gambling hell there are the most beautiful in the world. I never go near them, and why? Not because there is any danger of my passing through the gardens to the gambling tables. No; but a friend of mine once related the following incident to me:

"One day Mr. Blanc met me, and asked me how it was I never entered his grounds. 'Well, you see,' I said, 'I never play, and as I make no returns whatever to you, I hardly feel justified in availing myself of the advantage of your grounds.' 'You make a great mistake,' said Mr. Blanc. 'If it was not for you and other respectable persons who come to my grounds I should lose many of the customers who attend my gambling saloons. Do not imagine that because you do not play yourself you do not by your presence in my grounds contribute materially to my revenue. Numbers of persons who would not have thought of entering my establishment feel themselves perfectly safe in following you into my gardens, and thence to the gambling table, the transition is easy.'"

"After I heard that," continued Mr. Spurgeon, "I never went near the gardens. And the same argument applies to the theatres."—Pall Mall Gazette.

## Spring Treatment.

There was an old fashioned habit, especially among New Englanders, of resorting to medicine in the spring of the year. Some readers of this article have memories of sulphur and molasses dealt out to them by careful parents in childhood days. There have been many worse remedies than sulphur and molasses.

Later on blood purifiers became the fashion, and even now many people believe that a course of physics in the spring is an essential safeguard of the health. There is really a sound physiological reason why such treatment is beneficial, namely because the average individual, who eats too much anyway, eats a good deal too much during the cold winter, and when the spring days come on the body is unable to cope with

the accumulated wastes of a hard winter.

If people have not remembered to let up on food during February and March, they may well take some kind of a course of treatment as a preventive of trouble later on. There is, however, a better way, namely, to eat less of the fattening and heavy foods, pastries and similar articles, and more of the green vegetables which now appear on most tables. Lettuce and spinach in particular are exceedingly useful. Some people object to them because they are often raised in market gardens where doubtful forms of fertilizers are used, and they are afraid that the green leaves may harbor the germs of typhoid fever and other diseases, but usually washing removes the danger, especially if, like spinach, the greens are cooked.

Spinach, dandelions, water cress, beet tops, and other "greens" are laxative in their nature, cooling to the system, and present many useful elements, including certain valuable mineral salts.

## The Education of Mothers.

In discussing the "Older and Newer Ideals of Marriage" in the April *American Magazine*, Prof. W. I. Thomas claims that to handle the child wisely, the mother should be as wise as society can make her. He says:

"The mother should be educated both in life and in the schools, and the solicitude and provision for her education should certainly not be less than for that of the scientific specialist. At the age of perhaps eight the child's brain is practically all in; he is short only in experience and practice. He can understand any abstract principle and any piece of literature, from the theory of evolution to the Hamlet of Shakespeare, but when he spends his time with an uneducated nurse or an undeveloped mother he goes to school and even to college with a mind so barren that one of our great colleges has actually introduced a tutorial system by which an intelligent instructor practically lives with the boy and attempts the reparation of a misspent childhood.

"It is also true that there never was a time in the history of the family when it stood so much in need of an intelligent mother. Formerly life as a whole was largely comprehended within the family. The industries and arts, education and religion were carried on there. But these interests have now been abstracted from the home to such a degree that the family situation is left rather empty. Business pursuits keeps the father away from home most of the time, and even set very narrow limits to his intelligence, and it is therefore peculiarly important that the mother should be fit to represent the interests of life during that prolonged period before the child makes his connections with the outer world.

"Morality is with reference to the welfare of society, not the appetites of the individual, and a theory or practice which restricts the interests of the mother and thereby stunts the life of the child is, in the profoundest sense of the word, immoral."

## It Saved His Leg.

"All thought 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.

## How to Color Easter Eggs.

Although the shops are filled with eggs of every size, material and style of decoration, the average child feels aggrieved if not allowed to do some artistic work on his own account with a genuine "hen-laid" egg as the foundation. While dyes for coloring eggs can be purchased cheaply, beautiful colorings can be obtained at home without money and without price. The skin of an onion boiled for a few moments gives a good shade of red or orange, saffron gives yellow, and spinach or parsley a delicate green. If a flower pattern is desired, a piece of new calico wrapped smoothly around the egg and then boiled will leave color and pattern behind. If a different name or motto is desired upon the tinted egg, write with liquid fat on the shell of the egg, and let it stand long enough to "set," before putting in the dye. This keeps the shell from taking the color wherever the tracing was applied, and the motto, name or picture comes out in pure white.—The April *Delinicator*.

## Jumped at Conclusion.

Two small boys had strayed in the mummy room of a certain museum. "Wot's these?" said one. "Them's guys wot's bin dead a long time," answered the other. "And what's them letters, B. C. 14, over the guy in the corner?" "Guess that's the number of the automobile wot run over the poor bloke."—*Bohemian*.

## 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.

## For Coughs and Colds

Troubled with a cough? A hard cold, bronchitis, or some chronic lung trouble? There is a medicine made for just these cases—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Your doctor knows all about it. Ask him what he thinks of it. No medicine can ever take the place of your doctor. Keep in close touch with him, consult him frequently, trust him fully. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Pills. Sugar-coated. All vegetable. Act directly on the liver. Gently laxative. Dose, only one pill. Sold for nearly sixty years. Ask your doctor about them.

## The Curate's Experiment.

Curate (who struggles to exist on £120 a year with wife and six children)—We are giving up meat as a little experiment, Mrs. Dasher.

Wealthy Parishioner—Oh, yes! One can so well live on fish, poultry, game and plenty of nourishing wines, can't one?—Punch.

## Marine Rubber Chewers.

The sailor, taking a fine, new rubber band from the stationery display, began to chew it with vigorous enjoyment.

"What are you up to there?" snarled the druggist.

"Just rubber chewin'," said the sailor. "It's a habit with all us navy fellers. Keeps off gun headache. 'Of course you, a landlubber, don't know nothin' about it. But let me tell you, mate, when a sixteen inch gun goes off aboard ship the jar shatters winders, splits planks and brings your lower teeth up against your uppers like a straight left from old John L."

"The result is a gun headache—such a headache! But if you chew rubber in firing time it eases off the shock and you don't suffer none. I been chewin' it steady ever since Manila Bay."

"Rubber chewing—what a nasty habit," said the druggist.

"Rag chewin's worse," was the sailor's reply.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## Close Quarters For Washington.

At the time, now some years ago, when subscriptions were being solicited for the erection of a statue in New York city to President Washington a gentleman called to secure a contribution from an old resident who, although wealthy, was a little "near."

On learning the object of the visit the rich man exclaimed: "Washington! Washington! Why, Washington does not need a statue! I keep him enshrined in my heart!"

In vain were the visitor's solicitations, and he was naturally indignant at the parsimony of the millionaire.

"Well, Mr. R., he remarked quietly as he rose to leave, 'all I can say is that if the Father of His Country is in the position in which you describe him he is in a tight place!'"

## The Title "King."

The sovereign title of king has generally been supposed to be derived from the old British word "gyning," signifying "wise." But the Hebrew term "rosch" is doubtless the root of all the present titles denoting kingly power, including the Punic "resch," the Scythian "relx," the Latin "rex," the Spanish "rey" and the French "roi." The German nations styled their monarchs according to their different dialects—"konig," "kuning," "koning," "king."

## Time's Changes.

The captain was receiving the new midday. "Well, boy, the old story, I suppose—fool of the family sent to sea?" "Oh, no, sir," piped the boy, "that's all altered since your day."—London News.

## Not Misplaced.

Hotel Clerk—I found the "Not to Be Used Except in Case of Fire" placard those college boys stole out of the corridor, Manager—Where? Clerk—They'd nailed it up over the coal bin.—Boston Transcript.

## Gritty.

"Fifty miles an hour! Are you brave?" She (swallowing another pint of dust)—Yes, dear; I'm full of grit.—Chicago News.

## A Deserter.

Hewitt—Green has been arrested for being a deserter. Jewett—Wife or army?—New York Press.

They conquer who believe they can.—Vergil.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—Second Quarter, For April 4, 1909.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts x, 1-48—Memory Verses, 13-15—Golden Text, Acts x, 35—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

This lesson really covers chapters x and xi, 1-18, for the whole of that portion is devoted to the record of Peter and Cornelius. It is the story of the reception of the first gentile household into this new company called the church, and Peter is the human instrument in connection with angelic ministry, a vision and a special message from the Spirit. As in the case of Philip and the eunuch, we see the special interest of heaven in a truly seeking soul. The last we heard of Philip he was at Caesarea, for that was his home seemingly (chapter viii, 40; xxi, 8), and we cannot but wonder why he was not used to help Cornelius, but it was neither he nor Paul, the special apostle to the gentiles, but Peter, whom the Lord chose for this service. As Peter was used to gather the first company of Jews, so he is used to gather the first gentile, for to him were given by our Lord the keys of the kingdom of heaven (Matt. xvi, 19). We know that the church is not the kingdom, but the present age is the "mystery of the kingdom," and the church must be gathered and this age close before the kingdom can come.

Cornelius, the centurion, makes us think of the one who had such great faith and also the one who said at the crucifixion, "Truly this was the Son of God" (Matt. viii, 5-10; xxvii, 54). If any man could be saved by character, as we hear on all sides today, surely this man could, for consider what is said of him in verses 2, 7, 22, 30, 31, and yet Peter had to come and tell him words whereby he and his household could be saved (xi, 14). He had to tell him of the death and resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth and of forgiveness of sins through Him. If a man's own doings can save him, then there was no necessity for the sufferings of Jesus Christ as the sinners' substitute, but without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins, and there is no sacrifice but His by which sinners can be saved (Heb. ix, 22; Lev. xvii, 11; Heb. i, 3; Acts iv, 12). Cornelius was truly a devout man and lived up to the light he had, and to such God has respect and will somehow send them more light, even though He must needs employ angelic ministry.

One afternoon as he was fasting and praying a visitor unannounced stood before him clad in heavenly clothing and assured him that his prayer was heard and his sins remembered before God and that a man in Joppa for whom he should send would tell him what he needed to know (verses 3 to 6 and 30 to 35). Immediately he sent two of his servants and a soldier to find Peter. Notice in this connection that the Lord in heaven knows where we sojourn, who owns the house, the owner's occupation and all other details of our life, for all things are naked and open to the eyes of Him with whom we have to do. The servants being on the road, Peter needed to be prepared to receive them and return with them, for he still considered it unlawful to come unto or keep company with one of another nation (verse 28). See, then, how God prepared him. He was very hungry and would have eaten if anything had been ready, but while they made ready for him he fell into a trance. Many a housewife would be glad oftentimes if some of the hungry, complaining household would do likewise. Note carefully the vision in verses 11-16 and see, if you have anointed eyes, the church gathered from Jews and gentiles.

We are all unclean, but the church must be gathered from such (1 Cor. vi, 9-11). As the sheet was let down from heaven, all must be born from above. The sheet was held in heaven. We are kept by the power of God and in due time shall be as a church caught up to heaven. The line linen suggested by the sheet speaks always of righteousness—His, not ours, but ours in Him. In the seven passages where we read of "heaven opened" it is always to reveal something concerning Christ and His redeemed. While Peter considered the meaning of the vision the men from Caesarea were at the door inquiring for him, and the Spirit having said, "Behold, three men seek thee; arise, therefore, and get thee down and go with them, doubting nothing, for I have sent them" (verses 19, 20), all was clear and plain for Peter.

Having lodged the strangers overnight, on the morning Peter and six of the brethren (xi, 12), a party of ten, started for Caesarea. Cornelius had called together his kinsmen and near friends and awaited the arrival of Peter. Having received him all too reverently and told him all he added, "Now, therefore, are we all here present before God to hear all things that are commanded thee of God" (verse 33). What a perfect attitude for a congregation to be in, and how the Lord would work if it was always so! Peter began to tell of Jesus of Nazareth, His life and death and resurrection, and of peace through His blood for the forgiveness of sins, and that all the prophets had borne witness to Him, and while he was speaking the Holy Ghost fell on all who heard, and they spoke with tongues and magnified God. Then Peter baptized them and received them into the visible church.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning April 4, 1909.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.  
Topic.—Life lessons for men from the book of Proverbs.—Prov. viii, 1-17. Consecration meeting.

The book of Proverbs was written by Solomon, the son of King David. Solomon wrote three books of the Scriptures—the Song of Solomon, probably when he was young; Proverbs during manhood and Ecclesiastes when he had reached old age.

A proverb is a short, pithy saying setting forth a moral or spiritual truth. It was peculiarly suited to Hebrew poetry, which is largely composed of comparisons and contrasts. Oriental sages were fond of using the proverb or parable, which is really a proverb enlarged. Solomon chose the proverb in which to express his philosophy of life. The Psalms and the Proverbs bear an important relation to each other and express the different characteristics of the authors, although they were father and son. The Psalms of David are largely devotional, while the proverbs are practical. David lived closer to God than Solomon and was therefore better qualified than Solomon to be the psalmist of Israel. Solomon, on the other hand, was more a man of the world and better understood the practical affairs of men than his father and was therefore the better equipped to be the poet of practical admonition. In these facts we may learn a useful life lesson. Devotion, close living to God in the inward life, comes first in our lives, but it should be followed by the practical application of inward feelings and principles to the outward life. As the Proverbs follow the Psalms, the practical should follow the devotional.

The book of Proverbs has been divided into three divisions:

First.—Addresses to the young, chapters i-ix.

Second.—Addresses, more varied, to all classes, ranks and ages, chapters x-xvii.

Third.—Collections of extant records, made by scribes under the orders of King Hezekiah, chapters xxv-xxix.

"These are also proverbs of Solomon which the men of Hezekiah, king of Judah, copied out" (Prov. xxv, 1).

To sum up all the life lessons of the book of Proverbs is impossible, but some of the prominent evils against which Solomon warns us in various parts of the book are as follows:

1. Filial impiety. The duty of children to parents is emphatically urged, occupying space in no less than nine passages. This duty needs to be emphasized today. American children and young people seem especially addicted to the sin of filial impiety. Solomon condemns it and calls upon children to reverence, love and obedience to parents.

2. Evil company. Nothing is more harmful in life than evil companions, and Solomon lays great stress in his warnings against it.

3. Impurity. The sin of impurity, even to the extent of licentiousness, is one of our greatest curses today. Young people especially should read in private Solomon's fearful pictures of its results and be warned against it.

4. Untruth. On nine occasions Solomon speaks of this subject. Dishonesty, untruthfulness and deceit in all forms are denounced. We live in an age much given to opposites of these in business, politics and social life. Solomon's warnings should therefore be heeded.

5. Slothfulness. No writer surpasses Solomon in denouncing sloth. He pictures its results as disappointment, decay and poverty. "Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags."

6. Intemperance. This is another modern curse that Solomon pictures in its awful final results—its brawls, impurities, exhaustion and delirium, all issuing from the wine cup.

7. Solomon exalts wisdom—not the wisdom of books, but practical wisdom, the knowing of right and wrong and doing of right and avoiding the wrong.

BIBLE READINGS.

Filial impiety, i, 8, 9; vi, 20, 21; xx, 20; evil company, i, 10-19; iv, 14-19; impurity, ii, 16-19; vii, 6-27; xxiii, 27, 28; sloth, vi, 6-13; intemperance, xx, 1; xxiii, 1-3, 20-35; xxxi, 4-6; wisdom, i, 20; iv, 13; viii, 1-9, 12.

Notes From Foreign Fields.

The negro Endeavorers of Rhodesia go out two by two to preach in the kraals. One of these Endeavorers was once asked by his employer: "Why do you want to learn to read? Isn't it enough to make money?" "Ah," he answered, "money will not buy eternal life."

Fully 3,000 Boer Endeavorers became prisoners during the Boer war with England. During their imprisonment the spirit of missions became strong among them, and 200 of them on their release volunteered to serve as missionaries to carry the gospel to the blacks. "A new theological seminary was formed to train them."

Every German Endeavorer gives 12 cents a year to support the National Christian Endeavor union. They have sent several of their own number as missionaries to the Caroline islands, and the spirit of evangelism is very strong among them.

In Snow Clad Alaska.

One of the first Christian Endeavor societies in Alaska consisted of five young men who met in a tent on the beach at Valdez. Then they built a log cabin, with "Christian Endeavor" over the door. It was the only house of worship in Valdez. They organized a reading room and a Sunday school and finally became a church, the Endeavor church. They did a great work in carrying material for a relief station up the glacier near by, a task occupying thirty-four days. This relief station saved many lives.

## Love and the Mails.

By FRANKLIN TREMPER.

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Everybody said she would either give out or give up before the end of the year. It was hard work for an able-bodied man, and Madge was only a slim young girl, so frail that, according to Miss Winter, she looked as if a breath could blow her away. Her father had no business to let her do it.

Madge thought she knew her father and herself better than her neighbors did or possibly could. She listened when they advised, but she said nothing. Duty and necessity had laid out a certain way for her, and she must travel in it.

Her father had never been strong in health or successful in business, but that was no fault of his. After her mother's long illness and death he had found himself possessed of only \$100, an old wagon and Pinto.

Pinto was a mustang, clean limbed, wiry and tough as a knot. Drive him fifteen miles a day and he was tractable as a sheep; let him stand in a week and walls and ropes were not able to



"NO USE," HE SAID, SHAKING HIS HEAD. "IT'S A GONER."

restrain him. He was not worth \$100 to sell, but he was worth ten times that to Madge, who loved him.

She and her father talked over their affairs seriously. Westmore did not offer a variety of paying employments. "There's the rural free delivery routes," Madge said at last when she had thought of everything else. "Pinto would be a dandy for making time. Dad, why don't you try a route?"

"Why, I will!" cried her father brightening. "I'll put in my bid this very day."

The bid was accepted. The pay was good, and Pinto could do his share in earning it. All that summer Mr. Hill rode faithfully. His pale face grew brown, and he began to cough less and eat more.

Late that fall something happened. It was at the time of the settled rains, which ought to have been snow, and the roads were hub deep in mud wherever wheels went. Madge's father came home one night wet and shivering. Next morning he was sick, and a doctor had to be called.

"A bad cold," he said. "You mustn't stir out of the house again until I tell you to."

"Don't worry about the route, dad," Madge said when the old doctor had gone. "I'll go in your place. You know I'm perfectly capable."

She would listen to no protest. She made up a good fire and put fuel within her father's reach. And she would try to return on time so that he need not worry about her.

This was the beginning of Madge's winter work. Her father did not improve. Each day she and Pinto went bravely to their task. The work was the only work at her hand to do and she must do it.

One day three miles out of Westmore, on the return of the old wagon, which had been valiantly laboring through the mud at Pinto's unwearied heels, it sagged and sank suddenly at one corner. Madge gave a little cry as she saw the rear axle was broken. What should she do? There was no horse near, and it was bitter cold.

As she pondered she heard the sound of a team approaching behind her. Presently there came in sight a buggy drawn by a pair of lively bay horses, which a young man in a light fur overcoat drove.

"Hello! What's the matter there?" he called. Then as he saw Madge's worried girl's face under the man's cap he lifted his hat. "I beg your pardon," he said.

In an instant he was out of the buggy and beside Madge, bending to examine the broken axle. "No use," he said, shaking his head. "It's a goner. Are you the carrier?"

As Madge nodded in a discouraged way he added brightly: "Now, I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll just tack your rig on behind mine and unload your traps. That will make your wagon lighter, and it may travel to town all right. I'll drive you there and help

you the best I can with the rest of your delivering."

Madge could scarcely thank him for gratitude. She had never seen the man before, but she thought she recognized the team as one that occasionally careered at full speed through the Westmore streets. She helped him transfer her traps and got Pinto in place. Then she climbed into his buggy and let him tuck her up under his fur robe.

"Pretty cold?" he said, peeping into her face. "Well, I'm going to get you home as quick as I can. By the way, I haven't introduced myself yet. My name is Don Cary."

"And mine is Madge Hill," said Madge. She was beginning to feel warm and reassured.

In spite of the delay it was only a few moments past 6 when Don drew his bays to a halt at Madge's own door.

"We've made excellent time," he said. "Now, Miss Madge, if you are willing, I'll just take your wagon round to Tom Wick's shop and leave it to be repaired. I don't think Tom has gone home yet."

"Oh, you're so good! You've taken so much trouble," Madge breathed, "I can't thank you enough."

Her father sighed with relief as she entered the house. He had a good fire, the table set and was frying meat and potatoes for supper. "You dear, brave little girl," he said remorsefully. "If I was only half a man!"

"Now, dad, you shan't say that!" Madge cried. Then she laughed softly. "I've had such an adventure." And she told him what had happened, adding, "Who is Don Cary, dad?"

"Why, he must be one of the Carys up Northfield way," her father said and could tell her nothing more.

Next day, when Madge went to get her wagon, she found it not only repaired, but paid for. After that she often found something for herself in the large box at the junction of the Westmore and Northfield roads—a box of candy, a new book or a pretty basket of figs or dates. There was no sign to tell whence they came, but Madge knew, and the knowledge made her heart wondrous light.

On Sunday morning in church Madge felt the influence of a strong gaze upon her and, turning, looked straight into Don Cary's eyes. After church he walked home with her.

She tried to thank him for all his kindness, but he pretended not to understand. After that he came several times to the church and each time accompanied her home. Miss Winter noticed him.

"Madge has got a beau sure enough," she thought, and she went straightway to interrogate Madge.

"I saw that young Cary walking home with you from church yesterday," she said. "He's the biggest catch up Northfield way. His father's worth \$40,000, they say, and Don's his only child."

She was at home sitting rather sadly silent one Sunday afternoon when the doorknob rang. Madge went to answer the ring and saw Don Cary smiling and powdered white with snowflakes.

"Will you let me come in, snow and all?" he asked.

Madge was only too glad. She had forgotten everything at the sight of him.

"Well, your year will soon be up," Miss Winter said a month later, dropping in to chat with Madge, who was busily sewing. "You've held out wonderfully, and I never thought you could. Going to take it another year?"

"No," Madge answered gently.

"Well, I thought as much," Miss Winter said, squinting sharply at Madge's sewing.

"Madge Hill's going to be married soon, as her year is up as carrier," she announced that same afternoon to a group of her cronies. "She's going to marry Don Cary, and she's making her wedding clothes. It's a fine thing for Madge. But one thing beats me. How in the world did she ever get acquainted with him?"

But not one of the group could answer her that.

Very Helpful.

A provincial clergyman during his sermon caught sight of a member of his congregation wearing a very worried look. Suddenly the man's face brightened, and during the remainder of the service his appearance betokened a perfect freedom from care.

"I am pleased to think, William," remarked the clergyman after the service, "that my words helped you somewhat this morning. I noticed during my discourse that your face lit up and the sunshine of smiles chased the clouds of worry away. Now, what portion of my sermon appeared so strongly to you, eh?"

"To tell the truth, sir," replied William, "I wasn't payin' so much attention to your preachin' as I ought to have done. I was balancin' up the week's cash in my mind and found myself two and three pence short. I worried and worried about that money, but couldn't fit it in nohow."

"Then I happened to catch a word or two of what you said about the preparations that man made for his prodigal son, and it came into my mind like a flash of lightning that I'd spent two and three pence for a new horsewhip to give my boy Jim a thunderin' good hidin'. It's wonderful, as you say, sir, that a help a chance word may be. Good mornin', sir."—London Tit-Bits.

Making Them Match.

"Do you think he would do well as a speaker?"

"He might be quite a success if he confined himself to mixed audiences."

"Why only that kind?"

"Because he is a mixed reasoner."

Heaven sends us good meat, but the devil sends cooks.—Garrick.

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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  
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Chas. A. Kraus, Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.  
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(Signed) H. L. LOW.

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On a Tramp Steamer.

Passenger—I should like to have a sleeping berth now, if you please, captain.

Skipper—Why, where have you been sleeping the last two nights since we left port?

Passenger—Well, I was sleeping on top of a sick man, but he's got better and won't stand it any longer.—London Opinion.

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## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mrs. Ida Zollickoff and daughters are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Milton A. Zollickoff, of Uniontown.

Mrs. O. A. Shank has removed to her property, on George St., recently purchased of Mr. Josiah Clutz.

Misses Edna Mehring and Bernice Basehor, are on a visit to relatives and friends in Gettysburg, Pa.

Miss Gertrude Gardner has returned from a business trip to Baltimore, with the latest in Spring millinery.

Mr. David M. Little and wife have returned home from a few day's visit to Hunterstown and White Run, Pa.

Mrs. Arthur Coombs, of Hanover, spent Sunday and Monday on a visit to her father and brother, in this place.

Mr. Edward Adelsperger and family have removed to this place, to their new home purchased from Mrs. Clason, on York St.

Miss Elizabeth R. Elliot, of Philadelphia, has accepted the position of head nurse at Hahnemann Hall Sanatorium, Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. James H. Weishaar has just finished piecing another quilt which has 16 squares in it, and in each square there are 133 pieces, making 2448 pieces in 16 squares.

Wm. B. Crapster, of Washington, D. C., spent Sunday here, on a visit to his old home. After April 1, his sisters, Misses Alice and Nina, will reside in Washington.

Messrs. Hezekiah Hawn, Jesse P. Weybright and Edmund F. Smith, have been appointed to view the proposed new road from the Middleburg road to Bruceville road.

The gas generator and storage tank are in position and the building enclosing them well under way to completion. Providing the weather is favorable, the mains may be laid and the gas supplied to patrons by May 1.

The Gettysburg Compiler is to be commended for its enterprise in issuing the second "Scrap Book," which, like the first, is a very interesting and entertaining volume. We are under many obligations for a copy of the same.

Prof. Charles Kolb, of Westminster, has entered upon his duties as Principal of our High School. He comes to our town highly recommended, both as a citizen and teacher, and we trust that his stay with us may be mutually pleasant and profitable.

Just why it was thought the proper caper to hang out flags, on the occasion of the visit of two of the State Road Commissioners, is a "new one" on us. It would seem that the proper time to celebrate is after the road has been located as the town wants it.

Every little rain gives our streets a thick coating of first quality extract of rich mud, and after a short time the sun, wind and travel converts it into an equally fine grade of germ carrying dust. We suggest that the neat housekeepers of the town start a crusade for the removal of both evils, by having the Commissioners order the streets cleaned. Get after them!

The third annual banquet of Taney Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., was held last Friday evening, March 19th. A regular session of the Lodge was held, and after its close a feast of good things—both for the body and mind—was served. Rev. W. E. Wheeler acted as master of ceremonies, and addresses were made by John W. Young, Grand Master, Cumberland; Wm. A. Jones, Grand Secretary, Baltimore; J. W. Fream, of Hanover; Revs. D. J. Wolf and Martin Schweitzer, Dr. C. M. Benner, and D. R. Fogle, and others.

Mr. Jacob A. Will, whose death was noted last week in this column, was formerly a prominent citizen of Altoona, Pa., having been four years a member of the City Council, and eight years a ward assessor. He was for some years an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and after he lost his right arm he was made watchman at the shops and at the time of his death he was foreman of watchmen, but on leave of absence. He was a member of the Railroad Relief Association and the Catholic Knights of America. Mrs. John Smith, near town, is his only child and Mrs. John D. Kane, of Taneytown, is his only sister.

#### Unnecessary Noises.

The celebrated soprano was in the middle of her solo when little Johnny said to his mother, referring to the conductor of the orchestra, "Why does that man hit at the woman with his stick?"

"He is not hitting at her," replied his mother. "Keep quiet."

"Well, then, what is she hollerin' so for?"—Success.

#### 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.

### Metrical Version of the Lord's Prayer.

Our Father, Thon Blest Heavenly One,  
All-hallowed be Thy name;  
Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done  
In earth and heaven the same.

Give us our daily bread this day,  
Without Thee none can live;  
And pardon all our debts, we pray,  
As others we forgive.

Lead us not in temptation's ways,  
From sin our hearts restore;  
Thine be the glory and the praise  
Now and forever more.

—REV. HERMAN A. GOFF.

### Funeral of Mr. Francis A. Gardner.

The funeral of Mr. Francis A. Gardner, which was held last Saturday morning at St. Joseph's Catholic church, was largely attended by relatives and friends. Among those present from out of town were, Robert T. Turner, wife and daughter, Myrtle; Theodore H. Hart, Philip Furlong, wife and daughter, Marie; Mrs. M. Coffay, Misses Edith Shaffer, Ella Healy, Marian Steever, Agnes Ohler, and Mr. F. Harman, of Baltimore. Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, Misses Mae and Josephine Gardner and Dr. Gardner and daughter, of Westminster. Mr. Stanley Rittace, of York; Mr. James E. Shultz, of Reading; Mr. Wm. Smith, of New Oxford; Mr. Harry E. Fink, Charles E. Fink, Misses Mame Klerline, Flora Belle and Mary Fink, of Hanover; Mrs. B. Fink, Misses Alberta Harner and Josephine Ohler, of Littlestown; Mr. Bernard Gardner, of New York, and Mr. Leo Gardner, of Baltimore.

The floral tributes were both numerous and elaborate, attesting the esteem with which the deceased was held by his friends and associates. The music was in charge of Miss Grace Lansinger and Mrs. Joseph Welty, of Emmitsburg. At the offertory Mrs. Welty sang "Beyond the Gates of Paradise," and "Raise me Jesus" was sung by Miss Josephine Reinhold and Mrs. Joseph E. Roelkey. The sermon was by the pastor, Father Lennon. The bearers were Messrs. Frank Kane, Norman Reinhold, W. Rein Mott, G. Walter Witt, James Sanders and Robert V. Arnold.

### No Need of a Veterinary.

"We run a Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, have a city transfer and handle hard and soft coal and consequently we need a good many horses," say Bedell Bros., of Mount Carmel, Ill. "We have used Sloan's Liniment and Veterinary Remedies for years and find they give perfect satisfaction. As long as Sloan's remedies are in our barn we do not need a veterinary surgeon. We are never without them and conscientiously recommend them to all horsemen."

Colby Bros., of the Mineral City Livery, Fort Dodge, Ia., write:—"I have used Sloan's Colic Cure, Liniment and Fever and Distemper Remedy for the past ten years, and since I have been using them, I have never had a veterinary in my barn, and have not lost a horse from either colic or distemper, and will say that any man with a horse or horses who keeps Sloan's Liniment and Veterinary Remedies in his barn will never have occasion to call a veterinary."

Sloan's Treatise on the Horse, sent free to any horseman. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

### A Social Gathering.

(For the Record.) A most enjoyable party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Baumgardner, near Keysville, on March 19, 1909, to a number of M. C. L. students and friends. The entertainment of the evening consisted in games, vocal and instrumental music, jokes, etc., until suddenly interrupted by a call to the dining room, where all were surprised to see a table laden with delicacies seldom enjoyed by college students.

Mr. King was appointed toastmaster; after several good toasts, all left the table feeling much refreshed. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Baumgardner and family, Misses Jennie and Margaret Weybright, Lulu and Mary Norris, Coral Diller, Mabelle Kauffman, Marguerite Miller, Edna Fox, Florence Welty; Messrs. Marshall Wolfe, Martin Anthony, P. E. King, R. P. Smith, Harry Fogle, P. D. Koons, Jr., Rodger Weybright, Verl Forney, Leonard Valentine.

After refreshments all spent a few minutes in social chat, then they departed feeling very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Baumgardner for their generosity.

### Conundrums and Answers.

When is a newspaper like a delicate child? When it appears weekly.

Why is the Fourth of July like an oyster? Because we cannot enjoy it without crackers.

What tree is of the greatest importance in history? The date.

Why is Sunday the strongest day in the week? Because it is the only one not a week day.

What is always behind time? The back of the clock.

On what day of the year do women talk the least? The shortest day.

Why is music cheaper on Sunday than during the week? Because during the week you can get it by the piece, and on Sunday you get it by the choir.

Why is a washerwoman like Saturday? Because she brings in the close (clothes) of the week.

What is that which occurs twice in a moment, and not once in a thousand years? The letter "m."

Why is a watchdog larger by night than by day? Because at night he is let out and by day he is taken in.

### Same Kind of Cat.

Ethel, aged eight, had succeeded in making her dog stand up on his hind legs, but her efforts to make the cat do likewise resulted in the little girl getting a bad scratch, whereupon she exclaimed, "You d— cat!"

Her horrified mother, who overheard her, punished her severely; but not disheartened, Ethel the next morning again endeavored to induce puss to emulate the dog, and again she felt the force of the feline claws. "You —" the angry child began, when her mother said warningly: "Ethel!"

"Well," she continued, "you are the same kind of a cat you were yesterday."

### Hammers and Heads.

A newspaper story tells of a man who bought a 10-cent hammer at a "bargain counter" some days ago. While he was using it at work in his own store the head flew off and went through a plate-glass mirror that had cost him \$12. The story is humorously told, but it points a serious moral.

Is there really any permanent advantage in buying cheap things simply because they are cheap? Had than man bought a good 35-cent to 50-cent hammer, the chances are that its head would be on to-day and ten years from now, and his \$12 mirror would still be intact. We can only expect cheap service from cheap articles, anyway. Real goodness cannot be in the material or the workmanship of an article that is sold at a ridiculously low price. Wise buyers know that to get quality one must pay quality prices.

It is the same in every other line as well as hardware, but in the matter of tools and implements we cannot afford to run risks in their construction or materials.

Soft metal tools are next to worthless. Better to pay a little more and get the best made—not necessarily at extravagant prices—and this one can do by patronizing the right kind of a hardware store, where quality in every line of stock is a foregone conclusion.

### Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, March 22nd., 1909.—Philip P. Bitzel and Frederick W. Bitzel, executors of Martin Bitzel, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts.

John H. Diffendal, administrator of Thomas D. Thomson, deceased, settled his first and final account.

John H. Diffendal, executor of Tobias H. Eckenrode, deceased, filed report of sale of real estate on which Court granted an order nisi.

Carrie M. Bohn and Meade Ohler, administrators of Robert E. Frizzell, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money and received order to sell personal property.

Wade H. Harner, administrator of Matthew Harner, deceased, returned additional inventory of debts, report of sale of personal property and settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary A. Taylor, deceased, granted unto David E. Walsh, who received order to notify creditors.

TUESDAY, March 23rd., 1909.—John F. Mans and J. Harvey Maus, executors of John Maus, deceased, filed report of sale of real estate on which Court granted order nisi.

Letters of administration on the estate of Caroline Wentz, deceased, granted unto Oliver B. Wentz and Willis F. Tracy, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Chester E. B. Wentz, Jacob B. Wentz, Oliver F. B. Wentz and Willis F. Tracy, executors of Cornelius R. Wentz, deceased, received orders to sell personal property and real estate.

Julia A. Cover, executrix of Harriet E. Cashour, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Mary E. Zumbun, guardian of Edgar C. Clarence W., May L., and Willie Zumbun, wards, settled her first and final account.

Mrs. Matilda Frock, a highly esteemed lady, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Bankert, at Union Mills, Carroll County Md., from cancer, in her 83rd year. Mrs. Frock was twice married, her first husband, George Reigle, having died many years ago. About eight years after she was united in marriage with John Frock, who, for many years was proprietor of the Mt. Pleasant hotel, near Union Mills, and died about forty years ago. The deceased is survived by two children from her first husband—Mrs. William Bankert, of Union Mills, and George Reigle, residing at Woodsboro, Md. Also by one daughter of her last husband, Mrs. Harvey Burgoon, of Baltimore, Md.

## Badger Stock Food.

We have just received another car of Badger Dairy and Stock Food which we are selling at the old price, in order to make room for our Spring Fertilizer. We had this car of feed bought before the last advance, or we could not sell it at the price we are. We think it the best feed on the market. If you have not tried it, ask your neighbor who has, and he will tell you what it is.

Very Truly,

Taneytown Grain & Supply Co.

## Wall Paper and Paint.

I have an assortment of cheap Wall Papers always on hand, and a full line of samples of all grades, at low prices. Also a stock of

House, Barn, Carriage and Waggon Paints, Linseed and Coal Oil, Glass, Varnish, Turpentine, Putty, etc.

Ruberoid Roofing, Iron and Steel Roofing in galvanized or painted; Metal Shingles galvanized or painted. All orders given careful attention.

J. W. FREAM,

Painting and Paperhanging, C. & P. Phone 11-22 HANNEY, MD.

## RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County; February Term, 1909.

Estate of Tobias H. Eckenrode, deceased. On application, it is ordered, this 22nd day of March, 1909, that the sale of Real Estate of Tobias H. Eckenrode, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by John H. Diffendal, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 4th day of April, 1909, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of the said day of April, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$274.00.

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

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

## Special Notices.

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

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

—SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

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

IMPERIAL Pekin Duck eggs, 50c per setting—at D. B. SHAM'S. 3-27-21

MARE FOR SALE, with foal; good leader, work wherever hitched.—ABRAM HESS, Haney.

FUR COLLAR Found, on road from Taneytown and Middleburg road to Hape's Mill. Owner can recover same at this office, by paying cost of this ad.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Thoroughbred S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns 75c per setting; \$1.00 if packed.—HEMLER BROS., Taneytown. 1-30-11

HORSE AND COLT for sale. Black mare 6 years old; black colt 2 years old.—E. O. GARNER, Copersville. 3-27-21

FOR SALE.—Three-block roller, new. ROY R. REIFSNIDER, Middleburg.

FOR SALE.—Quarter share of stock in the Taneytown Peicheron Stock Co., at reasonable price.—NORMAN HESS, Haney. 3-27-21

NOTICE.—Come in at once and let us have your order for Seed Potatoes, 6 different kinds at away down price; also cooking potatoes cheap. Our line of Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Carpet, Matting, Queensware and Glassware, Oil, Paint, Wire Fence, is full and complete at away down price. The man that has my wire fence stretcher will please return it to me at once and oblige.—M. R. SNIDER.

NOTICE.—The person having my wire stretcher will please return it at once.—G. FIELDER GILBERT, Uniontown. 3-27-21

FOR SALE.—Bay Horse, 6 years old, sound and all right, will work wherever hitched.—J. A. NULL.

TWO SECOND-HAND Cook Stoves for sale cheap.—H. S. KOONS.

FOR SALE.—Black horse, 7 years old, weighs 1300 lbs., good driver and all-around worker.—J. W. RODKEY, Uniontown. 3-27-21

RANGE Reds, layers, fine plumage, 15 eggs \$1.00, chicks 15c.—R. J. DORSEY, Motters. 2-27-5t-eow

FOR SALE.—Second-hand wind-wheel, tower and tanks.—J. WALTER GETTY, New Windsor. 3-20-21

S. C. RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, for hatching, 45c per setting.—C. GARNER, near Uniontown. 3-20-21

DO YOU WANT to make a good and safe investment? See SAUERHAMMER Life Insurance Agent. 3-20-21

FOR SALE.—Pair good mules, coming 6 years old, both good leaders and sound. GEO. R. SAUBLE. 3-20-21

FOR SALE.—Mare with foal; Buggy, Spring Wagon, Blacksmith Shop, 18x40 ft.—J. T. WANTZ, Taneytown. 3-20-21

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from R. I. Reds and Indian Game; 15 eggs 50c; extra strain of winter layers.—J. FRANK SELL, Taneytown. 2-27-6t

HOME FOR RENT, near Marker's Mill. Apply to THOMAS KEEFER. 3-13-3t

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

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

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red Eggs for hatching, 50c per setting.—CHARLES L. KUHN, Taneytown. 2-27-21

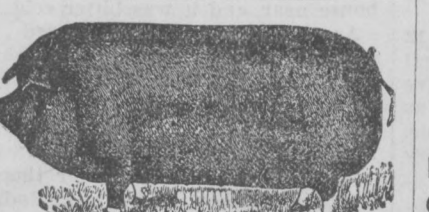
HERBERT COHEN, Eye Specialist, of Baltimore, will visit Taneytown, at the Central Hotel, every Tuesday. A trial from you would be greatly appreciated. All work guaranteed. 2-13-3m

## LIME! LIME!

We beg to announce that we can furnish lime by the car load at lower prices than last season. We can supply both Quick and Hydrated lime. Come and see and get prices.

THE REINDOLLAR CO.

3-27-21



## 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,

2 20-31a NEW WINDSOR, MD.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store" Table Oilcloth, 12 1/2 c Yard.

# Koons Bros.

## DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.



## Spring Clothes For Men.

A wider range of Models, Colorings, and Fabrics than ever before.

Upon all sides the fact is recognized that this is a year of "high" colors. It is equally well established that correct style calls for smarter effects. Our Spring models are all up-to-date, embracing all the styles in popular favor. In respect to colors, our line embraces all the fashionable shades which are shown in many stylish patterns.

### STYLE AND MAKE.

Coats made 3-button single-breasted style, 31 to 32 in. in length, cut in this season's most approved models, with semi-fitting back, cuff sleeves, smart welt and flap pockets, padded shoulders, excellent linings and trimmings, linen, canvas and haircloth interlinings.

Vests, 5-button, single-breasted, 4 pockets.

Trousers cut full and roomy, 5 pockets, side buckles, belt loops, French fly and perfect fitting over instep.

### Window Shades.

Best Manila Stock 36 in. by 6-ft., good spring roller, light and dark green.

10c. Fine grade heavy muslin linen opaque goods, closely resembling the expensive makes. Best spring roller, all shades of green.

25c. Extra Heavy Fringed 3x6 feet, fine quality opaque cloth. 5 1/2 inch fringe of extra quality material in fancy heavy design, nicely finished.

48c. Japanese Rugs. Japanese Matting Rugs, pretty centre design and deep borders, size 3x6 feet, at 98c.

### Mercerized

Black Sateen. This color is dyed Aniline Black, and guaranteed not to crock or change color from perspiration or acid and is not affected by washing or exposure to the light; per yard.

16c.

### Corset Cover Embroidery

New attractive patterns, of fine quality Corset Cover Embroidery, 16 to 18 in. wide, tipped with ribbon beading edge. Regular price 48c a yard.

25c.

## Japanese Matting, 19c yd.

Regular Price, 25c yd. Housekeepers who best know the beauty and worth of these Matting will appreciate the money saving advantages. They are close woven, firm edge quality and strictly reversible.

### Bird Eye Cloth.

Puritan Brand Diaper Cloth; 24 inches wide, per yard.

8c.

### Men's Shoes.

Pump Sole Creed-mores, solid leather soles,

\$1.15.

### China Matting.

Good China Matting that formerly sold for 18c; now at

11c.

### Rag Carpet.

Heavy, strong woven rag carpet, that sold for 25c yard, will be sold at

19c.

### Stair Carpet.

Pretty Pattern in red and green; regular price 25c yd., now at

19c.

### Lace Curtains.

Carefully chosen patterns. The pick of the entire market. We call particular attention to the generous showing of low and medium priced curtains.

39c to \$2.50.

Look them over; they are money savers.

25c.

### Curtain Poles.

White enameled 4-ft. long, 1/2 in. diameter, 1 in. silvered ball ends, brass sockets, 3-inch brass screw brackets.

10c Set.

### Stair Oilcloth.

15 inches wide, best quality, neat designs. Regular price, 10c; per yard

8c.

### Shirt