



# THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)  
Published every Saturday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

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All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th pages must be in order by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24th., 1909.

IF THERE is a strong probability that paper-making materials will become scarce before long, and if paper now costs too much, why do our city papers continue to use poster type for headings, and print unnecessary pictures and cartoons, thus wasting valuable paper? A higher price for paper would not likely represent a hardship, as positively as it would bring about an economy in its use, which the general public would appreciate.

ALMOST TWO MONTHS of the Taft administration have gone by, and yet it does not seem that he is Roosevelt's man—a jumping-jack to operate when the string is pulled. There must have been a good many mistaken people, or were there simply a good many more who were not? It really looks as though Col. Roosevelt did not even let a book of rules behind him for the guidance of the present occupant of the White House, or, if he did, it has evidently been lost.

THIS YEAR LOOKS GOOD for the country in general, but, don't get foolish! Unfortunately, the average person can experience a long season of prosperity, and then not be prepared for a sudden siege of "hard times." There is too much "come easy, go easy" in the make-up of most of us, and not enough of the "laying by" disposition. It is strictly our own fault that we are "broke," as soon as our regular revenue stops, and the only way to prevent the condition is to prevent it.

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a man named Morrison who got laughed at for proposing a "horizontal tariff," just as another man named Hancock got the laugh for saying "the tariff is a local question." It begins to look as though a good many people laughed too soon, for it is now pretty clear that the tariff is a "local" question, in a large measure, and that a "horizontal" schedule of rates applying to all imports, would be about as good a plan as any for raising revenue with incidental protection, except in a comparatively few exceptional cases.

IT IS VERY FOOLISH for people to be continually fussing about things they don't like. If they would try to cultivate the habit of staying away from, and keeping out of, things they disagree with, they would in many cases, not only feel better themselves, but keep out of getting into trouble with others. All things in this world are not intended to please everybody, and never will. Some things are bad enough for the majority to pitch into and reform, but most of the smaller ones simply add that variety which the people want, and will not be satisfied without. A thing that is not too bad, had better be left alone.

## The Real Importance of State Road Building.

The movement for State Roads in Maryland, if successfully carried through to the full satisfaction of county taxpayers, is likely to be greatly beneficial to the state, even though no further state appropriation is ever made for the continuance of the work, for the reason that nothing so helps progress as successful examples. It is very important, therefore, that state road making may be a help, and not a hindrance, toward future imitation, and this is in reality the most desirable result to consider in connection with the whole scheme.

If the state gives each county a considerable mileage of good road at a reasonable cost, there will hardly be such a thing as preventing the counties from continuing the work, on their own account, if the state does not. Carroll county, for instance, can easily do this, and so can all of the northern tier of counties, because they are prosperous and can easily afford to pay higher taxes for improved roads in every part of the county, for a reasonable new mileage each year.

The state, however, must fully represent the good teacher, and set plain copies in honestly built roads, free from politics and graft. With such results, the people will follow the lead, on their own account. The next three or four years, therefore, will be most important ones to the rural sections of Maryland, for within this period the cause of "good

roads" will either receive a strong impetus forward, or it will receive such a back-set that it will never recover from.

In connection with the subject of road building, it is now argued, by many, and with considerable degree of plausibility, that these roads, once built, will add largely to the value of real estate, and consequently to the taxable basis of the state. It is claimed that a good pike adds from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre to land adjacent to it; that 10 miles of road will benefit about 15,000 acres of land, which, at \$5.00 per acre, means \$75,000 increase in value, and at present rates, would yield a state tax amounting to \$120,000, and a county tax amounting to \$450,000. Should this view of the matter materialize into fact, perhaps the present ardor of some for good roads may cool down a little.

## Mutual Insurance.

Mutual Life Insurance, like Mutual Fire Insurance, is apt to prove very uncertain as to its cost, a fact which at present is demonstrated by an object lesson in the order of Heptasophs, which is trying to adopt a plan by which all members who joined the order prior to 1901 are asked to pay a heavy increase in assessment, in order to make good a deficiency of some \$700,000 in the reserve fund. Naturally, the plan is meeting with strong resistance from the older members, but it looks as though they will be compelled to pay, or drop out.

Fraternal, or Mutual, life insurance, like all other mutual insurance, must be kept alive by the members who must pay the losses. This insurance is taken, in the first place, because it looks cheaper than regular "old line" insurance, but no insurance is good without undoubted ability of the fraternity, or company, to pay the losses, and, unfortunately for the mutual plan, it cannot, and does not, prevent the occurrence of losses.

There are two important differences, however, between life and fire insurance: the first is that all must die, while buildings may never burn; and the second, that an old member cannot well drop out of one life insurance company and go into another, while a property owner can, at any time, drop his mutual fire insurance and place it in a stock company. The central vital principle is nevertheless the same in both life or fire insurance; the average of premiums received must fully equal the average of losses sustained, or there must follow increased assessments to keep the insurance alive and in force.

And, there is this further truth involved in both classes. The "old line" life and fire insurance companies know, scientifically, and actually by experience, that certain fixed rates are required, one year with another, according to class, to meet losses and maintain the full integrity of insurance, beyond question of chance. There may be periods of time, and classes of risks, which temporarily seem to disprove this fact, but it is as sure as death itself that in the long run the mutual champion is no better off, and never fully as safe, as the one who takes the old plan which is based on the inevitable law of averages. There is no such thing as getting anything, for long, without paying for it what it is actually worth.

## Spring Openings.

We hear most about "Spring Openings" from Millinery and Dry Goods store advertisements, but all the same just as important "openings" are occurring right now on every farm in the land, though it is superfluous to announce them. Every farmer is commencing a new season, which will have important results for him in the harvests to follow, and, unless like the milliner and store keeper, he has kept close tab on the "new things" since last season, he is apt to lose part of the advantage he ought to have from the year of his activity just opening.

The "getting ready," and the planting and cultivation of crops, is much more a scientific proposition than it is mere hard work and going through the old grind of what too many consider constitutes farming. If the farmer does not learn, year after year, how he can make improvements—how he can produce larger and better crops—how he can economize labor and time so as to improve on the results of the year before, he has worked to very little purpose, for one of the very important features of all sorts of business is to learn something new which he can turn to his advantage.

In farming, it may not be how to grow more corn or hay, or how to improve land. It may be only how to produce better potatoes, or more chickens, or a higher grade of butter. Perhaps the operations of this year may show profit only in the development of some new experiment or some departure from the program of other years; indeed, the new thing tried may not produce profit at all, but, even if it does not, it will be worth the trying. The main thing is for the farmer to be really interested in his work, and to be aiming at definite new objects.

Truly the "Spring Opening" comes to every line of business. During the winter months, there should have been reading, education, planning. If they were spent in a half dormant state, and if the Spring comes only as a time to commence hard work again—as a sort of evil not to be avoided—there is not likely to be much

of an opening or closing, of the proper sort, to one of God's circles of opportunities which he gives to all. The man who is deeply interested in his work—who gives it his best thought and endeavor to improve—has not succeeded already, and needs no prompting that "life is worth living." He knows it, and knows what he is living for. To him, Spring is a real opening for better results this year.

## The Ladies' Spring Hats.

The head-gear of the ladies is certainly in the lime light of publicity, in more ways than one. So much so that it is a wonder the ladies themselves do not protest, rather than weakly, if not willingly, submit to the dictates of the fashion inventors. Possibly the best way to make them see the extent of the nuisance which they carry around on their heads, would be for men to sit in churches, and other public places, on the front seats, with broad brimmed harvest field hats on their heads.

The feminine head-gear for a number of years past, has been simply heathenish—veritable monuments to folly—and the wonder is that man has been so long suffering, not only in the matter of milliner's bills, but in the curtailment of many of the rights which are popularly supposed to belong to American citizens.

Very properly, we think, ministers of the gospel are taking up the subject, for the filling up of a church with such awful monstrosities will have a tendency to still further reduce the present none too liberal attendance of men at church services, as most of them are unreasonable (?) enough to want to see who is preaching to them; or, in the case of an entertainment, who is on the stage.

Dr. Gilbert, of Cincinnati, who is editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, has some very pronounced views on the subject. In a recent editorial in his paper he said:

"It quite frequently falls to our lot to sit in the pews with the congregation, and it is not at all conducive to a pious and peaceful frame of mind, such as one ought to have when trying to worship God, to sit behind rows of hats that spread themselves like green bay trees or big circus tents. One feels like taking a shot at them with a hymn book and humbling their lofty pretentiousness and pride in the dust. What are our Christian women thinking of? Are they such devotees of fashion that they must needs haul these unseemly, hideous, outlandish constructions to church with them to make the devout groan and the undevout almost swear? It's hard enough to get people—especially men—to attend church regularly and in sufficient numbers these days, and we don't want to put anything that will discourage their coming and make things more difficult for the minister. It is our solemn conviction that this which looks like such a trivial matter amounts almost to an absolute moral offense and sin."

## Shoemaker Roads.

The roads constructed by the highways division of the State Geological Survey under the Shoemaker law are beautiful roads, and it would be a splendid achievement for the State if such roads could be built for the entire system. But the cost of these fine roads makes it out of the question, for the present at least. There is no assurance that the State will issue another loan for roads, and this present loan should be made to go as far as possible.

The Shoemaker road made in Baltimore county cost on an average about \$9,000 a mile; those in Allegany, \$10,000; Caroline, about \$8,000; Carroll, about \$5,000; Frederick, \$7,000; Harford, \$10,000; Montgomery, \$7,500; and Worcester about \$9,000. The average cost in all the counties has been estimated at \$7,500. These figures are, perhaps, somewhat higher than they would be under a general system of improvement, as the roads selected for improvement under the Shoemaker law have ordinarily been bad roads, with many bridges and culverts.

There are in the State 15,738 miles of public roads. It is, of course, desirable that as many miles as possible be improved out of the \$5,000,000 loan, for it may be the last. If the roads are to cost \$8,000 a mile, only 625 miles can be made. If they are to cost \$4,000 a mile, 1,250 miles can be made. The sentiment of the State seems to be in favor of 1,250 miles of road as good as the Washington and Frederick counties' turnpikes, rather than for only 625 miles of scientific roads.—*Balt. Sun.*

## Object to Strong Medicines.

Many people object to taking the strong medicines usually prescribed by physicians for rheumatism. There is no need of internal treatment in any case of muscular or chronic rheumatism, and more than nine out of every ten cases of the disease are of one or the other of these varieties. When there is no fever and little (if any) swelling, you may know that it is only necessary to apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely to get quick relief. Try it. For sale by Robt. S. McKinney, druggist, Taneytown, Md.

## The Advertising "Quitters."

There is no part of business machinery so neglected as advertising—no other line in which there are so many "quitters." Strange as it may seem, while business men know and admit that fortunes are being made through the use of printer's ink, and that there is no large business in the retail way which prospers without it, there are very many who try a little dip, then quit, which is a very great mistake. An expert on advertising very truthfully says:

"You need not go out of your own community or among strangers to find a verification of this statement. Where advertising campaigns have failed it is because the man who laid out the plan was either a bungler or a quitter. In business 'tis at turn the wisest win; as the tide goes clear out, it comes clear in." The quitter is the man who lays down the struggle while the tide is going out. He refuses to carry the burden until the ebb, which is sure to follow. We have observed in many instances where the man with the good business, a good location, a nice line of goods, has quit because things were becoming discouraging he refused to profit by past experience, because no man can go through life without difficulties. They may not be daily affairs, but they come at irregular intervals to every man. They are not always the same, but they must be overcome by the same force that makes a man a good soldier. There must be courage and determination to win. Many people in the face of troubles have changed their minds in regard to the advertising campaign. They buy some sort of specialty—calendars, street cars, circulars, novelties—in lieu of their regular newspaper advertising. They are quitters. They exchange their "selling talks" for publicity, and they probably change just at the time they need the selling talks the worst. Selling force—advertising—is what makes the business grow, not simply some novelty which is handed about among the children for a plaything. Novelties are side issues, to be indulged in when the cash drawer will justify, to tickle the trade, but they do not possess any real selling force. The quitter is a commercial suicide whose burdens become more than he is willing to bear, and this is the worst sort of cowardice. A policy once adopted

must be persisted in. Be sure the policy is the right one—that it is newspaper selling force—then don't be a quitter. This means success spelled with \$.

## The Owner is Responsible.

The Supreme Court in New York has made an important ruling which ought to do something to tame the reckless chauffeur, or at least make the automobile owner a little more careful about the sort of chauffeur he employs. It was decided that the owner may be held for the recklessness of a chauffeur, whether or not the owner is in the car. In the case on trial an iron-worker was struck by an automobile going at a high rate of speed. He was given damages to the amount of \$1000. The defense was that the owner of the car was not present when the accident happened. On that point the judge said: "The owner of an automobile will sometimes take deliberately a chauffeur who has been known to be reckless in his driving. A man is presumed to intend the ordinary and usual results of his own acts, and the owner who puts a reckless chauffeur in an automobile and sends him through the streets, under Section 29 could probably be found by you to be equally guilty with the chauffeur."

There has long been complaint that boys and men who know little or nothing about handling machinery are put in charge of machines that fly through the streets and along the highways at a speed, at times, of fifty miles an hour. It is common sense to say that the person who trusts an automobile to some one else ought make every proper effort to discover whether he is reliable. If the driver's recklessness is responsible for injuries to other persons, the fact that the owner of the automobile is not in the car ought not to deprive the injured persons of a right to collect damages.

The judge's reasoning sounds like good sense. It ought to be good law.—*Balt. News.*

## Swept Over Niagara.

This terrible calamity often happens because a careless boatman ignores the river's warnings—growing ripples and faster current—Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the kidneys need attention if you would escape fatal maladies—Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see Backache fly and all your best feelings return. "After long suffering from weak kidneys and lame back, one \$1.00 bottle wholly cured me," writes J. R. Blankenship, of Belk, Tenn., only 50c. at Robt. S. McKinney's drug store Taneytown, Md.

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## CURES INDIGESTION.

All Distress from Stomach and Indigestion Vanishes in Five Minutes.

Take your sour stomach—or maybe you call it Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastritis or Catarrh of Stomach; it doesn't matter—take your stomach trouble right with you to your Pharmacist and ask him to open a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and let you eat one 22-grain Triangle and see if within five minutes there is left any trace your stomach misery.

The correct name for your trouble is Food Fermentation—food souring; the Digestive organs become weak, there is lack of gastric juice; your food is only half digested, and you become affected with loss of appetite, pressure and fullness after eating, vomiting, nausea, heartburn, griping in bowels, tenderness in the pit of stomach, bad taste in mouth, constipation, pain in limbs, sleeplessness, belching of gas, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, dizziness, and many other similar symptoms. If your appetite is fickle, and nothing tempts you, or you belch gas or if you feel bloated after eating, or your food lies like a lump of lead on your stomach, you can make up your mind that at the bottom of all this there is but one cause—fermentation of undigested food.

Prove to yourself, after your next meal, that your stomach is as good as any; that there is nothing really wrong. Stop this fermentation and begin eating what you want without fear of discomfort or misery. Almost instant relief is waiting for you. It is merely a matter of how soon you take a little Diapepsin.

# HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

## Folks Turn and Look Back



at the wearer of an "Allen-made" Suit. There is something about him that demands a second glance of approval.

### ALLEN-MADE CLOTHES

are beautifully tailored of the finest cloths made on this and the other side of the water.

They are cut by skilled tailors who found custom work too restricted a field for their abilities.

#### Prices, \$5.00 to \$16.50

### Dress Goods.

We are now showing a most beautiful line of all kinds of Dress Goods and Waistings, both in Silks and Worsteds.

### Carpets, Linoleums, and Oilcloth.

This department has again been refilled with Axminster, Velvet and Tapestry Brussels, and all kinds of Ingrain, Rag and Striped Carpets, at prices to meet all comers.

Prunes, 6c, 8c and 10c lb.	42-piece Set of Decorated Dishes, \$2.75.
Peaches, 8c, 10c and 12c lb.	100-piece Set Decorated Dishes, at \$8.00 and up.
Dried Apples, 6c lb.	Large assortment of Imported White Dishes.
Dried Corn, 10c lb.	Light Brown Sugar, 4 1/2 lb.
Canned Corn, 8c, 10c and 12c.	Granulated Sugar, 5c lb.
Canned Peas, 10c and 12c.	Corn Starch, 5c and 10c.
Dried Peas, 5c lb.	
New York Beans, 5c lb.	

# HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

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

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

Total Assets, \$569,573.43.

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

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

**TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.**  
Receives Deposits Subject to Check. Pays Interest on Time Deposits. Discounts Business Notes. Makes Loans on Approved Security. Gives Special Rates to Weekly and Monthly Depositors. Legal Depository for Trust Funds. Authorized to Accept TRUSTS of Every Description—as Receiver, Trustee, Administrator, Executor, Assignee or Guardian. Collections promptly attended to. We have Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, inside a Fire and Burglar Proof Vault, at from \$1.00 to \$5.00 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. SHARETTTS.  
G. WALTER WILT, Ass't Cashier. MARTIN D. HESS.  
MILTON A. KOONS.

## Now

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




Nothing better for this purpose than—



**Dr. Hess' Pan-a-ce-a.**  
Makes healthy Fowls and increases Egg Production.  
25c, 60c, and \$1.25 Packages.

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

### Littlestown Carriage Works.



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

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

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

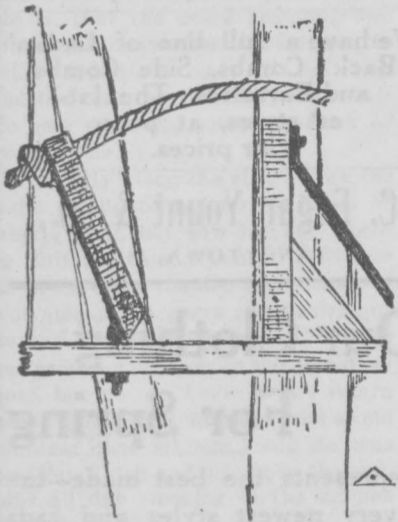
# Farm and Garden

## SAFE DEHORNING CHUTE.

Simple Device That Will Not Hurt the Animal.

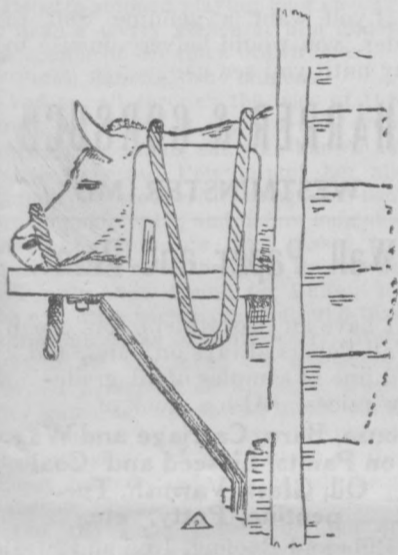
An authority on the dehorning of cattle furnishes the following information on the construction of the chute for the operation:

Make the chute strong. Next make a plank table in front of the same about



PLAN FOR DEHORNING CHUTE.

two feet wide, three feet long and two and one-half feet from the ground. Then prepare a square with an eight inch side out of plank and hinge it to the table a few inches from the chute at right angles to the face of the same, so that it can move freely from one side to the other. For the hinge use two good pieces of strap iron, preferably wagon tire, and let each extend



SAFE AND EASY FOR THE ANIMAL.

clear across each side of the width of the square. To make the hinge wrap the end of the tire around a bolt staple secured to the table by taps beneath. Through the end of the tire opposite the hinge and about an inch from the top face of the square bore a hole large enough for an inch and a half rope. You will then have two ropes attached to the top face of this square, and these are intended to pass over the neck of the animal and be secured by a lever at one end of the table. Another identical square is prepared, and this is set on the table facing the hinged square, but distant enough from it for the neck of an animal to be set between. The second square is braced firmly in a vertical position with blocks and steel braces. Two holes are bored through the table near the front side, through which a rope is passed to be placed over the nose of the animal. The head of the animal to be dehorned is held in position by the stationary square, against which the neck of the animal is bound by the hinged square. In this position there is no danger of an animal hurting itself, and the work can be done much quicker than if the head is less firmly held in position.

### Farmer May Make Cigars.

At intervals after the cigar leaf tobacco crop has been harvested inquiries are received concerning the right of the farmer to manufacture cigars for home use or to sell the tobacco to a person other than an authorized dealer or manufacturer. For the information of all such persons an explanation of the laws and regulations of the treasury department has been obtained from the office of the commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"Under existing laws," writes the commissioner, "a farmer or grower of tobacco has a right to sell leaf tobacco of his own growth and raising to any person in any quantity which may be desired, provided the condition of such leaf tobacco has not been changed in any manner from that in which it was cured on the farm. The manufacture of cigars in a small way by any person for his own use and consumption is permissible when the cigars are manufactured solely for the use of the person making them and are not removed from the place of manufacture for consumption or sale. No taxes are required, nor is the person so manufacturing required to qualify as a manufacturer or make any reports.

"Unless the person intending to manufacture cigars as above desired should be a farmer or shall secure his stock of tobacco directly from the farmer all other sources of supply would be closed to him by the requirement of the law, which provides that dealers in leaf tobacco shall sell only to other dealers and to manufacturers of tobacco or cigars or to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export."

## FERTILIZER FROM ROOSTS.

Scientific Tests to Ascertain Value of Poultry Droppings.

The average farmer does not appreciate as he should the value of the fertilizer made by poultry. This may be mainly due to the fact that many times it is not properly stored, so that much of its chemical constituent material is lost.

Professor Morse of the New Hampshire experiment station, after referring to the loss of fertilizer value and answering the question how best to retain it, says the best materials for this purpose are gypsum or land plaster, acid phosphate and kainit, a cheap potash salt. Each of these chemicals has the power to form new compounds with the ammonia as fast as it is set free from the original combination. Wood ashes and slaked lime should never be used, because they cannot combine with ammonia, while they do force it out of its compounds and take its place. Plaster is apt to produce a dry, lumpy mixture when used in large enough quantities to arrest the ammonia, while kainit and acid phosphate produce the opposite effect of a moist, sticky mass.

Bulletin 98 of the Maine experiment station says that, using their results as a basis of calculation, the weekly droppings of a flock of twenty-five hens when scraped from the roosting platform should be mixed with about eight pounds of kainit or acid phosphate and a half peck of sawdust. If one desires a balanced fertilizer for corn and other hoed crops a mixture of equal parts of kainit and acid phosphate could be used instead of either alone. The same authority tells us that "good dry meadow muck or peat would be equally as good as sawdust, if not better, to use as an absorbent."

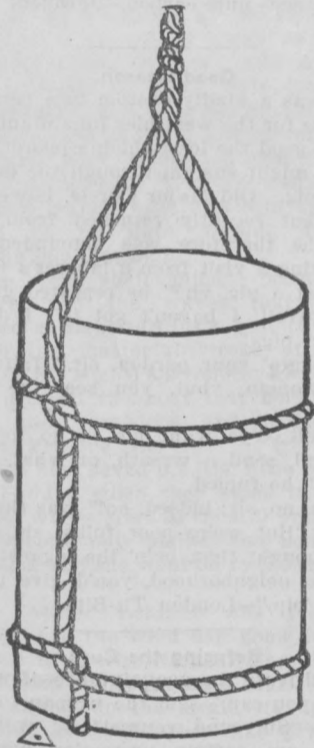
Fresh poultry manure at the present values of fertilizers would be worth 60 cents per hundred pounds. Figures from different experiment stations would give the product of twenty-five hens for the winter season of six months as 375 pounds for the roost droppings only.

Poultry manure is especially adapted as a top dressing for grass because of its high content of nitrogen in the form of ammonia compounds, which are nearly as quick in their effect as nitrate of soda. A ton of the manure preserved with sawdust and chemicals would be sufficient for an acre when compared with a chemical formula for top dressing.

On the same basis of comparison 100 fowls running at large on an acre should in a summer season of six months have added to its fertility the equivalent of at least 200 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 100 pounds of high grade acid phosphate and sixty pounds of kainit.

### Device For a Barrel Sling.

How to make a barrel swing is simple enough when you know how. The cut represents a handy rig for cleaning out a well or for slinging a paint bucket from the roof of a building. If it is necessary to set the bucket or



RIG FOR WELL OR PAINT BUCKET.

barrel down, wind the rope with wire or string in order to prevent loosening and slacking. As long as the bucket hangs the rope will remain tight and firm. The device is very simple, easy to construct and is quite inexpensive.

### Best Varieties of Potatoes.

Of 111 varieties of potatoes tested at the Ontario Agricultural college the following varieties are among the best when yield, size, freedom from rot and quality are considered: Late—Empire State, Dempsey Seedling, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Medium—Rose of the North, Burpee's Extra Early, Early—Early Fortune, Early Harvest, Extra Early Eureka and Early Dawn. The results of planting potato sets of different sizes at different distances were in favor of two ounce sets planted the closest together. Planting one set per hill has given the best average results for eight years.

### Feed For Egg Yield.

There is nothing that will increase the egg yield like fresh cut green bone. It should, however, be fed judiciously, as it is highly nutritious, and a little goes a good way, but as a supplement to the regular daily grain ration is sure of bringing good results. It should be fed in about the proportion of one to one and a half ounces per head three times a week. It is advisable to begin on even a smaller amount than one ounce to each fowl on the start and gradually increase to the maximum amount.

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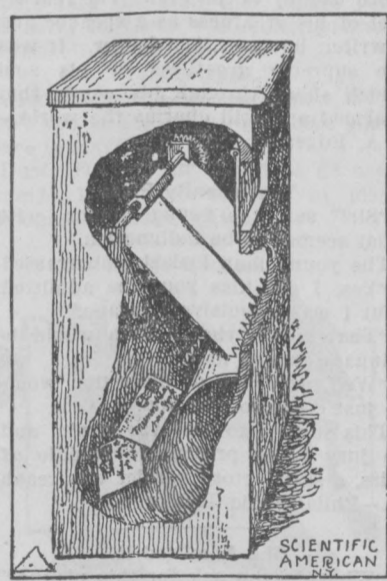
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### SAFETY LETTER BOX.

Attachment Prevents Removal of Mail Through Slot.

The accompanying engraving illustrates a simple attachment, which may be placed in a letter box to prevent the letters from being removed through the letter slot. It is particularly adapted for boxes that are secured to the floors of rooms or apartments or in the walls of vestibules. Such boxes are not provided with any safeguards against sneak thieves, and it is an easy matter to rob the boxes by means of long pins or rippers. The attachment consists of a plate mounted within the box and journaled in brackets secured to the sides of the box.

The plate, which for convenience is formed of two leaves, one slidable upon the other, so that it may be lengthened or reduced at will, is in-



LETTER BOX ATTACHMENT.

clined forward and downward, and its forward serrated edge normally rests against the front wall of the box below the letter slot. A light spring serves to hold the plate in this position. When a letter is introduced into the box the plate yields before it, and the letter drops on a deflector plate just below. This serves to throw the letter toward the rear of the box, out of reach from the slot. The play of the swinging plate is limited by a stop pin, so that it can move only far enough to admit the letters. The attachment is the invention of Eugene A. Cassor, New York city.

### An Appropriate Sign.

Mrs. Smith—I see the contractor has put the sign "Sold" on the new house next door. Mr. Smith—Yes, and the sign "Stung" should be put on the buyer.—Kansas City Journal.

### A MYSTERIOUS FORCE.

Exists in the Human Body and is Lessened by Ill Health.

A mysterious new power, called "nerve force" for lack of a better name, seems to be puzzling French psychologists. The latest of the devices by which it is shown, the biometer, comprises a closed glass cylinder about ten inches high and six inches in diameter, in which a three inch copper needle is suspended by a single cotton fiber, while a horizontal degree card just beneath is supported on a two inch bobbin wrapped with alternative layers of blotting paper and the fine wire. The bobbin rests on the wooden stand.

When either hand is held for three to five minutes within an inch of the cylinder, no other disturbing influence being near, the needle is deflected twenty to sixty degrees, but returns to the original point after a short period. Light, darkness, heat, cold, noise and quiet seem to have no influence. The average deflection in health is forty-two degrees for the right hand and thirty-one degrees for the left, but sickness lessens the effect by degrees to the vanishing point, the left hand giving greatest variation. Neither heat nor electricity can be the cause of what appears to be the action of some real force.

### Feeding the Work Horse.

For a general feed corn and oats in equal parts make a very good grain ration for a heavy farm horse doing slow work, says a Michigan breeder. For the driver oats alone or with a little bran is better. With corn the bran helps to lighten the ration and aids digestion. I should recommend putting a little bran always with any grain ration for this reason. In winter farmers frequently keep their work horses on straw, with a little grain. Where this is done bran should always make part of the ration, for the straw is binding to the bowels, and this tendency the bran counteracts. Some horses are predisposed to colic, and a straw and corn diet is almost sure to cause trouble at frequent intervals with any such cases.

### Answered.

Borleigh—Ha, ha, old man! Nailing down a carpet, are you? Jones (who has just struck his thumb)—No, you fool! The carpet was here all the time. I'm just putting the floor under it!—Chicago News.

Don't trust the fellow who has a vacant look in a poker game. He generally has a full house.—Philadelphia Record.

# THE GRANGE

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

## GRANGE AND VILLAGE

A Public Work of Much Importance to the Community.

How the Grange May Assist in the Improvement of Our Villages—Some Valuable Suggestions—Shade Trees and Their Protection.

[Special Correspondence.]

The relationship between those living in the country and those residing in villages should and may be helpful. While the interests are different, they may be mutual along some lines. The grange, having as one of its objects the improvement of social conditions among farmers, may be of value in helping the social life of the village, particularly where the grange meetings are held, as many are, in village centers. The business of the village merchant is dependent very largely upon the farmers, and if they can mingle somewhat socially and know more of each other they will both be benefited.

Open sessions of the grange may be held at intervals, to which the village people may be invited, at which time some members of the grange may contribute a paper or address on a topic touching farm life that will be instructive and entertaining. The advantages of farm life may be set forth in a manner that will not fail to interest those in other lines of work.

On the other hand, some village representatives may be asked to contribute an address or paper on the advantages of village life. Prizes could be offered for these and judges appointed to determine the arguments, when some very interesting discussion could be had that would be suggestive and helpful to both classes.

The grange may give valuable suggestions on how to make a village most attractive and comfortable. Plans may be suggested for the planting of shade trees and for their care and protection, the kinds of plants and distance at which to plant them. Most villages plant trees too close together and those that spread out too much in their growth, which spoils the lawns and keeps the roads muddy. Valuable information may be given on how to prune shade trees and control the insects that injure them. Accommodations for the tying of horses in the sheds are needed and may be suggested. Many valuable trees are ruined by tying horses to them with no protection provided, yet there is no other way to do in many instances.

Every village should provide water troughs or fountains for horses. Many do, but many do not. A central stable would be a great accommodation, where farmers could drive under cover and leave their teams in a comfortable place, for which accommodation a moderate charge should be made and would willingly be paid. Where only hotel sheds are provided those who use them are expected to patronize the bar, and this accommodation should be provided without an obligation imposed to smoke or drink over the bar. In places where these public stables and sheds have been provided they have paid well on the investment. It is only necessary sometimes for farmers to suggest or demand such improvements when some enterprising business man will provide them and by so doing get new business in his line. Villages should be the social and business centers of the country communities, and every improvement they can inaugurate to make it easier for the farmer to come and transact business or attend churches, lectures, concerts or plays the more money they will spend, and the spending of money is the life of the village, for the more money judiciously expended the greater the incentive to make it.

On the other hand, villages may well consider these and other suggestions and give aid to efforts to extend to farms telephone communication, electric lights and where possible between villages trolley accommodations. By enterprise and push on the part of the business interests of the village often a large increase in the volume of trade may be stimulated. The grange may do valuable service in these directions in making demands upon villages for improved facilities and in so doing greatly benefit their organization and farm life generally.

GEORGE T. POWELL,  
President Agricultural Experts' Association.

### Free Public Lecture Courses.

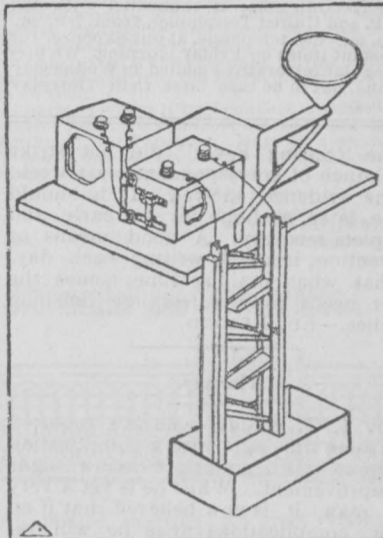
George M. Twitchell writes as follows in the Maine Farmer: "New Hampshire Patrons have inaugurated a movement farreaching in effect both upon the Order and the public generally. Nearly 100 courses of free public lectures are now in operation under the management of local granges and the direction of the state lecturer, the sole object being to impress upon the public the work the Order is doing, its relation to rural life, and to urge the claims of the grange in the hope of arousing greater interest in rural life, education and agriculture. Speaking at a number of these, I have been surprised and impressed with the interest manifested, the attendance and the response of those not members of the Order. It seems as though here was a line of work possible for the Order which would react to its permanent advancement."

## ELECTRIC SEPARATOR.

Simple Apparatus Quickly Separates the Cream From the Milk.

It is now possible to separate cream from milk by the employment of electricity. The process consists in passing an electric current through the milk to be treated, the passage of the current causing the separation of the cream from the milk.

The apparatus necessary is shown in the illustration, the invention of a Kansas City man. The milk is poured into the funnel at the top and drops



CREAM SEPARATED BY ELECTRICITY.

through the tube on to the inclined chutes, arranged one above the other. Current is supplied from adjacent storage batteries. On its passage down the chutes the milk will alternately be subjected to positive and negative current, causing the rapid separation of the particles of cream.

The milk and cream will finally drop into the receptacle at the bottom, the cream collecting upon the surface, where it can be readily removed by skimming. The inventor claims that the alternating current is preferable, effecting a quicker separation of the cream than can be obtained by currents passing in one direction.

### Prepotency of the Sire.

About the most reliable basis of calculation as to the power of transmission, or, as it is called, prepotency of the bull, is the dairy character of the grandmothers and great-grandmothers on both sides of his pedigree. He is the stored up result of what lies back of him. The quality of his ancestors will have more effect on his offspring than the performance of his mother. She gives to him of what she inherited more than of what she does. She may be rich in inherited qualities and yet for some reason be herself only an ordinary performer.—Barth Schrewe.

### Genuine Cream Cheese.

Genuine cream cheese is made from a rich cream thickened by souring or from sweet cream thickened with rennet. This is put in a cloth and allowed to drain, the cloth being changed several times during the draining, which requires about four days. It is then placed on a board covered with a cloth, sprinkled with salt and turned occasionally. It is ready for consumption in from five to ten days.

## THE VETERINARY.

The best preventive of garget is clean, careful milking and a vigorous rubbing and kneading of the affected part of the udder at the first sign of trouble. Three or four days of such treatment will usually ward off the disease.

### To Cure Colds in Horses.

The following remedy is given by a veterinarian for coughs and colds in horses: Tincture aconite root, one ounce; fluid extract belladonna, one ounce; acetanilid, two ounces; sufficient water to make one quart; mix. Give a tablespoonful every hour or two or three times a day, as needed.

### For Growths on Knees.

A cow with a soft bunch growing on the knee may be treated as follows: Mix one ounce of lard and two drams of biniodide of mercury and apply it as a strong blister to the swelling repeatedly until it disappears. Sometimes simple pressure with bandages, applied an increasing length of time daily for some weeks, will do it.

### Indigestion In Pigs.

In cases of acute indigestion in pigs eruptions occur and a staggering gait is noticed. Constipation and colic often accompany these symptoms. If the feed is at fault change it and provide clean quarters and a well balanced, easily digested ration. Roots, fruits, sods and the trimmings from fruit trees are useful. Also give the swine access to salt and charcoal.

### Prevention For Scours.

A successful Iowa hog raiser says he puts a pail of coal ashes, a couple of handfuls of salt and a little air slaked lime, all well stirred together, in a trough where the hogs can help themselves. It helps to make good bone in the growing pigs, keeps the stomach sweet and prevents scours.

### A Tonic For Cattle.

When cattle are healthy they need no blood cleanser to keep them so; when they are out of balance a corrective is indicated. The following is a tonic and diuretic and may be used for a week or two; then it should be discontinued unless you have an exceptional case. It may be again used after a week or two of interruption: Powdered nitrate of potassium, one-half pound; powdered gentian, one pound; powdered anise, one pound; powdered Jamaica ginger, one-quarter pound; oilmeal, four pounds; mix. Two or three tablespoonfuls in feed twice a day.







# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson V.—Second Quarter, For May 2, 1909.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xiii, 1-12. Memory Verses 2, 3—Golden Text, Mark xvi, 15—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

There would be a warm welcome for Barnabas and Saul from the Christians at Antioch on their return from Jerusalem, and John Mark, Barnabas' sister's son, whom they had brought with them (xii, 25), would probably find himself in a different atmosphere from that at Jerusalem and must have been much helped by the companionship of his uncle, Barnabas, and by fellowship with such teachers as those here mentioned and by the zeal of these warm-hearted believers. They ministered to the Lord and fasted. The things of this world were nothing in comparison with the things of the kingdom, and food for the body was wholly secondary when the pure bread and water of life was to be had. Some who read can understand. Although it means much to minister to the Lord, even a child can do it (I Sam. iii, 1). I have often been impressed with this in considering the matter of ministering to the Lord—that the eight words "that they may minister in the priest's office" (Ex. xxviii, 2, 3, 4, 41, and many other places) are a translation of a little Hebrew word of three letters, and I have asked myself, Does it take as much of earth's language to open to us the little words of heaven? For we have no record of any language but Hebrew having been spoken by the Lord from heaven.

Well, I am sure that it means more than any of us know to "minister to the Lord." In the great book of worship, Leviticus, it is well to mark the phrases "unto the Lord" and "before the Lord," and when they become daily mottoes with us we shall know more of true ministry. While they were ministering the Holy Ghost said, "Separate Me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them" (verse 2). Here we have the whole of these chapters in one sentence and the whole of every true Christian life set apart for the Lord, separated from the world and self and sin, to do the will of God, to work the works which are beforehand prepared for us (Eph. ii, 10; Phil. ii, 13; Heb. xiii, 21). So they, set forth by the Holy Ghost, departed. When we are sent of God we always have His assurance, "Certainly I will be with thee" (Ex. iii, 12; Judg. vi, 16), and it is only by His assurance that we will be separated from all things and people not of Him (Ex. xxxiii, 16; I Kings viii, 53). If we would know God as our Father and as the Lord Almighty, the mighty God who is all sufficient for us, and have others see that we are His sons and daughters to His glory, He dwelling in us and walking in us, we must be willing to be separated from all things unto Himself (II Cor. vi, 16-18). The Holy Ghost having set them apart, the believers by fasting and prayer united with Him in this consecration of their beloved teachers to a foreign mission. They might have said: We cannot spare them. We need them so much here. What shall we do without them? But they agreed with God and let them go and must have been specially blessed in giving to God the best they had. How honored these two men were in being named by God for this ministry! Even the longest journeys are made very little of in Scripture, for what is a journey round the world even when compared with coming from heaven to earth, which angels accomplish as swiftly as the lightning? They leave Antioch and are next at Salamis, in Cyprus, without any details as to the journey. The word is preached in the synagogues at Salamis, but no statement as to results. Whether we see results or not, we can always rest on Isa. lv, 11; Jer. i, 12, R. V. They passed through the island to Paphos and found the deputy of the country eager to hear the word of God, but hindered by a Jew, a false prophet and a sorcerer, who sought to turn away the deputy from the faith.

Saul, who is now for the first time called Paul, being filled with the Spirit, spoke as plainly to him as did our Lord to the Pharisees in John viii, 44, and in the name of the Lord caused him to be blind for a season. The power of God thus manifest and the true doctrine taught by Paul so wrought upon the deputy that he became a believer.

God is the God of truth. Jesus Christ is the truth. The Spirit is the spirit of truth. There is no righteousness that can abide in the presence of God but that which God has provided. All that is not of God is of the devil. Consider, then, in the light of these facts, how the way of the Lord and the word of the Lord and the gospel of God concerning His Son are perverted by an ever increasing number of those who are called ministers of the gospel and are paid for preaching the gospel and teaching the truth (Jer. xxiii, 36; Gal. i, 7). Though there may be no Spirit filled Paul to speak plainly to them, God Himself will deal with them in His time. The expression "the hand of the Lord" recalls Ex. viii, 22, "The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek Him, but His power and His wrath is against all them that forsake Him." From even this much of the story of this journey we may learn that Spirit filled messengers of God must expect the opposition of the devil.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning May 2, 1909. By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic—Life lessons from the book of Isaiah.—Isa. vi, 1-9.

The book of Isaiah: The mere mention of this literary masterpiece, this gospel of the Old Testament, which speaks of the birth of the Messiah, describes his life and pictures his crucifixion as if the author's words might have been historic instead of prophetic, should thrill us with reverence for his great genius as a writer, his noble condescension to God, and bring our own souls into closer touch with our Divine Lord and Saviour.

Isaiah was not the first of the prophets, but his writings are placed first because of their superior character to those of all other Hebrew prophets. He prophesied during "the reigns Uzzah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah." These were times of great material prosperity in Judah, but great spiritual decline. In the first chapter of his book we find the moral and spiritual corruption portrayed as only a master of literature could do it. Human language could scarcely describe the awful conditions that prevailed. At this time also Judah faced captivity in Babylon. This fact gave Isaiah his great opportunity for seeing in the ultimate return of Judah the salvation of all through the Messiah, the Christ, the true "servant of the Lord."

The book of Isaiah may be divided into three parts:

First.—Prophetic, chapters i-xxxv. The main enemy of Judah in this part was Assyria.

Second.—Historical, chapters xxxvi-xxxix. These chapters contain a plain and simple history of the reign of Hezekiah.

Third.—Prophetic, chapters xl-lvii. In this part Babylon is the chief enemy of Israel.

Both part first and part third are messianic in character. In part first the Messiah is presented as a mighty king and ruler. "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder, and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace" (Isa. ix, 6, a passage from part first). Part second presents the Christ as a suffering victim, an atoning sacrifice, a meek and lowly Redeemer. The best illustration of this character of part second is found in Isa. liii, which should be carefully read by every Endeavorer in part preparation for this service.

In these prophecies of Isaiah great moral and spiritual truths stand out. He denounces sin and pleads for righteousness. At the same time he speaks almost like one of the evangelists in his references to Christ. His book has therefore been called "the fifth gospel." 1. Moral and political teachings. These pervade his book throughout. He calls upon Israel to cease to do evil and learn to do good. He declares that, though their sins may be as scarlet, yet they may be forgiven. He calls upon the sinner to forsake his ways and the unrighteous man his thoughts and turn to God, who will abundantly pardon. 2. Denunciation of idolatry. In the time of Ahaz gross idolatry was practiced. Isaiah severely denounced it and saw it overthrown in the good King Hezekiah's reign. But it was restored under Manasseh. 3. He spoke of the coming Messiah and indicated His true character. This is the greatest value of his book and what gives it its highest standing. 4. Isaiah also declared salvation to the gentiles. As Paul was the apostle to the gentiles, Isaiah was their prophet. Frequent passages refer to their coming to Mount Zion, and in direct language he emphasized his prophecy. Paul quotes Isaiah as saying (referring to chapter xi): "There shall be a root out of Jesse, and He shall rise to rule over the gentiles. In Him shall the gentiles hope" (Rom. xv, 12).

### BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. i, 4-6; 16-18, ii, 1-3; iv, 22-24; ix, 6; xl, 1-7; xxviii, 1-7, 16; xxxv, 1-12; xl, 1-11; lli, 1-7; llii, 1-12; lv, 1-7.

### Dr. Conwell's Societies.

In an interview in the Christian Endeavor Times Dr. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia, the successful pastor of one of the largest congregations in America, speaking of Christian Endeavor in his church, says: "We have no fewer than fourteen Christian Endeavor societies. They are doing a real practical service, meeting not only for prayer and song, but for definite work. For example, one society devotes itself entirely to a local mission, another to helping drunks, a third to orphanage work, and so on. The church backs the societies up, and the latter are doing a valuable work in creating an interest in the various objects and thus getting the church as a whole interested. It is entirely due to Christian Endeavor that these agencies are thus taken up. I am convinced that our societies must work along this line if we are to keep alive. Mere meetings are not enough when there is such a vast field in which to work."

### Work of Foreign Societies.

The south sea islands have some interesting Christian Endeavor societies. There are thirty-four in the Marshall and Caroline islands, and one of them meets in a church built all of whalebone and coral. In Samoa the Endeavorers issue a manual of their own in the Samoan language and have sold 5,000 copies of it. In the Loyalty islands there are 2,000 members, who gave \$8,000 for missions last year. That average may well make some young Christians who do not live in the Loyalty islands feel ashamed.

# Poor Old Uncle Ben.

By MILO HOLCROFT.

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"Hello, Uncle Ben!" Joe called as his buggy flashed by the loaded wagon. Uncle Ben replied to the salutation with a surly nod. He twisted about on his load and gazed at the receding vehicle. It was she herself, and out riding with that young scamp! She was enjoying the fellow's company, too, so much that she had only a slight bow for him.

She had never ridden with him except once at a funeral, when she went to the cemetery in his buggy because there was not room for her elsewhere. He had imagined many times since the things he would have said to her during that ride if he had known beforehand so as to be prepared, but he had not, and the ride had been a silent one.

She was bright and talkative with Joe, though. When he recognized, with a shock of surprise, who Joe's companion was they were chattering like blue jays.

He felt wronged somehow, though he had no claim to be. But he had always meant to marry her if she would consent when he found courage to put the question.

He knew Joe was in the habit of going to her brother's, where she lived, but until that minute he had not looked upon the fellow as his rival. Joe was young and good looking, and women thought so much of those things.

Uncle Ben wasn't an old uncle at all. But he had come to think himself very venerable and aged indeed. When a person becomes an uncle before his manhood and when fate so shapes it that one must become not only uncle, but father and mother, to one's nephews the responsibility con-



AWAY DOWN THE ROAD HE COULD SEE JOE'S HAT ADVANCING RAPIDLY.

duces to a feeling of old age, even when the said nephews are not much younger than oneself.

So Uncle Ben very naturally supposed there was no chance for him at all with the woman whom he loved so truly. He even decided that he would sell his farm and go away. He brooded over it all day and with heavy pain, forgetting to make his usual sharp bargain in business.

As he drove into the gate at home toward evening Joe's buggy again appeared, and he drew up for a chat. He was in fine spirits and boyishly handsome beside Uncle Ben's rough farm clothes and soiled boots.

"Guess I'll take that cow, Uncle Ben," he said, with a conscious smile. "I expect to need her."

Uncle Ben grunted and busied himself with the gate.

"You see, I'm—oh, I might as well say it right out—I'm going to be married pretty soon."

"Settled, is it?" His uncle glanced up sharply, his face rather pale.

"Well, not quite," Joe hesitated, "but she understands me well enough, and it's going to be settled tonight and the day fixed. I'm invited there to supper, and I'm sure she knows what to expect. In fact, it nearly came out this morning."

Uncle Ben said nothing, and after a moment Joe, who was accustomed to his reticent relative, started off, saying: "Milly will be glad you are our nearest neighbor. She thinks a lot of you."

Despite Uncle Ben's resignation, he felt his gay and handsome nephew's carelessly confident words as if they were so many sharp, savage thrusts from a dagger. There came a hot, suffocating sense of shame and rage into his heart that he should be thrust aside, unseen, unheard.

As he stumbled along by his team to the barnyard he was seized with a great impulse to see her and speak yet, although it was useless.

He looked about vaguely at first, then with keen calculation. Joe was still in sight. He had stopped to talk with some one, as was his social custom. He would not hurry, not dreaming of need for it.

His team was tired, and the other horses in the pasture. If he would forestall Joe he would have to go afoot across lots. And there was no time to shave and garb himself as he would have liked before going into her presence.

He hitched his horses and started. Joe was still talking when he had cleared his own farm and the next. It was two miles, but he could cut off a considerable distance by going across lots, and most of the way he could keep an eye on Joe's progress.

Over the hill a grove intervened. As he dashed into it he caught a glimpse of Joe skimming along in the distance, seeming to fly.

Then Uncle Ben flew, too, or nearer to it than he had ever imagined it possible for him to go.

Through the grove and Donner's pasture scudded "old Uncle Ben." By that time Joe had nearly reached the half mile corner.

Old man Donner yelled to know the meaning of the wild flight. Uncle Ben waved an impatient hand and sped on, crossing the road, where he had a view of Joe's rig whirling around the corner.

From the ridge, a quarter of a mile nearer his goal, he saw with satisfaction that Joe had stopped, the center of gossiping neighbors who always gathered at Donner's.

"All their questioning and scandalizing will hinder him and help me," he soliloquized breathlessly, dashing on with renewed vigor.

The excitement of the race obliterated all other thought. "I'd lose my farm sooner than be beat," he declared, feeling a new, keen thrill in life as his supple limbs took him over the rough ground.

Just to get there and say what he had to say before Joe arrived was all his thought now. As to how it should be said, he was past thinking of that.

When he leaped the last fence Joe had disappeared behind the hedge that fringed the home stretch. Old Uncle Ben put on a last spurt.

From the sheep pasture Milly's father hailed him. Uncle Ben did not even wave in reply. The hired men stared as he rushed past the barn where they were choring.

He had no time to go around to the front. There was no time for knocking at doors or for formalities of any sort. Away down the road he could see Joe's hat advancing rapidly.

He leaped the steps to the back porch and hurried himself into the kitchen. The fates favored him. She was at the table mixing biscuit.

"Milly—will you—marry—me?" he panted, staggering against the wall. "Quick! Answer me! I've always—meant to—love you! I love—you—more 'n I've—got time—to tell you. Now—quick—will you marry me?" He flung his hat down and mopped his streaming face.

She gazed at him in staring surprise, but at his hurried, panting, insistent demand she stammered with crimson bewilderment, "Why, yes, Benjamin, I don't know but I will."

"Yes? Je-rusalem! Is it yes?" he shouted, seizing her floury hands. "Say it again! Quick!"

"It's yes unless you're crazy, and I'm afraid you are."

"No use, Joe, you're too late! She's mine!" he exulted as Joe and the family streamed in with surprised inquiry.

Then Joe comprehended and burst into shouts of laughter. "Oh, Uncle Ben, Uncle Ben, what a blunder! But you've popped at last anyhow! Here's the Milly I'm going to marry," drawing to him the blushing young girl. "Isn't that so, sweetheart?"

Little Milly nodded, then ran and hid her face on Aunt Milly's bosom.

"But I thought—you've been going with him and"—Uncle Ben began.

"Don't tell me you thought I'd take up with that fellow!" Aunt Milly said indignantly.

"Well, thank fortune it's done and you've promised me! Laugh away, I'm happy!" said old Uncle Ben, casting off all his imaginary years from that moment.

### A Well, Not an Ill, Wind.

They had been talking of tornadoes, hurricanes, cyclones and high winds generally. Each succeeding story had been more remarkable than its predecessors, but Amos James, acknowledged head of the town story tellers, had remained silent and attentive. With one accord all heads were at last turned in his direction.

"Speaking of winds," he said deliberately at last, rising as if to go and half yawning as he spoke—"speaking of winds, there was a mighty powerful one along in the middle of the night last summer when my wife and I were visiting at Henry's."

"It waked us out of a sound sleep, and we heard things rushing by in the air, but we lay there, not daring to get up and see what was happening for fear of being blown right out through the window."

"Finally the wind passed on with a great swoop, and we fell off to sleep."

"When we woke up the next morning and looked out of the window, what d'you think we saw amongst other things? Henry's well had blown right over the board fence and landed in the next yard, and the folks there was drawing water out of it, calm as you please."—Youth's Companion.

### Got His Reward.

"What's the matter with your face? It looks as though a train had run over it and turned and repeated the operation."

"Oh, not so very much. I had a friend who insisted that I should tell him all of his faults."

"Congratulations; you got off light."

### Rich.

"He is a villain of the deepest dye." "Is he?" "Yes." "Well, there is one comfort." "What is it?" "It is diamond dye."

## When You Want the Latest Shoes, Hats, and Gent's Furnishings

At the Lowest Possible Prices, call on

WM. C. DEVILBISS,

22 W. Main St.

WESTMINSTER, MD.

AGENT FOR

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

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

## 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 1 of the premium as collected by Stock Companies in the hands of the insured.

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## VOUGH PIANO

The favorite Piano. Perfect in tone, durability and finish.

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

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

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

BIRELY'S Palace of Music, Cor. Market and Church Sts., 9-19-t FREDERICK, MD.

## The 1900 Water Motor Washing Machine

Is the Latest Washer out.



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

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

L. K. BIRELY, General Agent, C. & P. Telephone. Middleburg, Md. 9-13-tf

### Professional Pride.

"I should regret very much to hear that anybody has ever offered money for political influence." "Yes," answered Mr. Graftwell, "your hearing of it would indicate very crude work on somebody's part."—Washington Star.

### Cowardice or Discretion?

"Tell me what you said to your father-in-law when you asked him for his daughter." "Why, I married the daughter of a widow." "Coward!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Look Here!

When you want a good Pump, Windwheel, or Any Piping See KOONS before buying

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

We sell the Penn Esther and Red Cross Stoves.

H. S. KOONS, TANEYTOWN, MD.

## Trust to Luck

IS MIGHTY POOR TRUST!

It is much safer to put your Trust in some good Insurance Company like

## THE HOME

Insurance Company, of N. Y.

THERE IS NONE BETTER!

Protect Yourself Against Fire or Wind Storm.

No notes, no assessments! You know exactly what your Insurance costs. No gambling, or chance, about it!

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

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mrs. Jane Bitzel was taken ill, the first of the week, with grip and a touch of pneumonia.

The Moving Picture man has changed his entertainment to Wednesday night, instead of Saturday night.

Miss Agnes Arnold returned, on Monday, from a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. J. Gallery, of Washington.

County Commissioner, J. S. Fink, attended the state meeting of County Commissioners, in Baltimore, on Wednesday.

Justice Diffendal has fixed up as bright and cozy a den as anybody could wish for—quite an improvement over his old quarters.

At the public meeting, on Monday night, the present Burgess and Commissioners were nominated for re-election without opposition.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. E. Wheeler were hastily called to Baltimore, last Sunday afternoon, because of the serious illness of Mrs. Wheeler's father.

Mr. Henry Galt is seriously ill at his home on Emmitsburg St., suffering from an attack of partial paralysis, received on Wednesday morning.

Harry L. Feeser was the representative of Taney Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., to the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which met in the Temple, Baltimore, on April 19 and 20.

Mr. William Galle, of Frizzellburg, was a visitor at John E. Buffington's, the first of the week. Mr. Galle, years ago, was a Taneytown store clerk, yet remembered by many.

Mr. John Stover, one of our York, Pa., subscribers, says he does not understand how the RECORD manages to get together so many interesting things to read—that it is "better than the York papers." This is a rather strong—perhaps Mr. Stover was merely handing us a stick of "taffy."

Edmund Francis, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of Washington, died of convulsions, on Tuesday afternoon, aged 9 months, 1 day. Funeral services were held on Thursday morning, in St. Joseph's Catholic church, Taneytown. Mrs. Chas. A. Elliot, Mrs. Smith's mother, went to Washington, Tuesday evening, and returned with the funeral party.

Our firemen did splendid work, last Saturday; considering the little practice they get, their conduct at a fire is certainly remarkable. The members of a volunteer fire department, not only work for nothing, but often have their clothing ruined, and take chances of getting injured besides. Certainly, the few who feel called upon to criticize their work, show lack of appreciation and good sense—they ought to have the hose turned on them.

Mrs. Clara Bell, wife of Mr. George F. Bowers, died at her home near Bethel church, on Thursday morning, in her 44th year. Mrs. Bowers was ill for over a year, during which time she suffered greatly from a complication of diseases. She leaves no children, but a number of brothers and sisters. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Foreman, of this district. Funeral services will be held this Saturday morning, at Bethel church.

Now, let us have that ordinance prohibiting shingle roofs, in the future. It also seems to us that it ought to include a provision that all existing shingle roofs must be replaced by slate or metal, within ten years. Almost as important as roofs, is chimney construction. They should be built according to fixed legal specifications, as to size of flue, soundness of base, etc., and in a general way, the whole matter of building construction should be regulated by municipal ordinance, perhaps to the extent of requiring permits to build. We have entirely too many frame shingle roofed out-buildings, huddled together, many of which are practically unnecessary in a town. There seems to be in evidence the foolish idea that a town property should contain the same number of buildings as a farm.

Elections Cost Too Much.

Governor Crothers, in an address before a state meeting of County Commissioners, on Monday, distinctly favored amending the election laws of the state, in order to reduce the cost of holding elections, a matter which the RECORD has several times called attention to, giving figures showing the greatly increased cost of present elections, as compared with those under the old law. The cost of casting each vote used to be about 25¢, while now it reaches \$1.00 or over.

The Governor says the expense can easily be curtailed; for instance, three trips of the election officials to the county seat, each costing about \$300., are unnecessary, and there are unnecessary officials and too much advertising and printing. Of course, the Governor is right, but, can he have the law properly amended?

It is unnecessary to lose any of the young chicks at this season. The regular use of Fairfield's Blood Tonic for Poultry Only will purify their blood, perfect their digestion and insure healthy and rapid growth. Results are guaranteed when directions are carefully followed. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

Arbor Day, Friday, April 30th.

By proclamation of the Governor, Friday, April 30th, has been designated as Arbor Day in Maryland this year. Special significance is attached by making it also Patrons Organization Day, following on the suggestion made in the recent report of the Commission on country life.

Arbor Day is pre-eminently a school celebration. It was first observed in this State ten years ago although this is the thirty-seventh anniversary of its first observance in Nebraska under the institution of its founder, J. Sterling Morton, who later became United States Secretary of Agriculture. This is a splendid opportunity for interesting the boys and girls in the utility of trees and in engendering the love for the beautiful in nature. Trees should be planted by the scholars, not in an indirect way but with careful instruction by the teacher and under intelligent supervision. A tree suitable for planting should be exhibited in the school-room, and the relation of the roots to the top of the tree and the method of trimming the bruised roots and tops demonstrated.

The following suggestions are offered. First select trees suitable for the place in which they are to be planted. Usually the native trees that do well in the locality should be preferred. Second the place to plant the trees will be determined mainly by the situation of the school-yard but where possible they should be planted on the north and west sides of the building and along the east side if possible. This will provide a wind break and shade where it is most needed. Third, prepare the ground well by deep working, plant the trees carefully in holes large enough so that the roots will not be cramped. Provide protection by driving three or four stakes around the trees or better still enclose it in a tree box. Fourth, do not neglect to cultivate, prune and fertilize the trees that have been planted in previous years (if any). It is just as important to care for trees that have been planted as to plant new ones.

The celebration will not be complete unless considerable prominence is given to the larger problems of forestry such as the rapid exhaustion of our timber supplies and the harmful effects that have followed the destruction of our forests, such as floods, droughts, changes of climate, creation of large areas of waste land, and the loss to wood using industries. The State Forester, Baltimore, Md., will furnish on application printed matter containing much information along these lines.

The relation of our forests to the general welfare of the nation has led to a closer study of all of our natural resources and their relation to the people generally. This led indirectly to the appointment of a commission on country life. An investigation of the conditions in the rural districts has demonstrated that much may be accomplished in making rural life more enjoyable by an organization of the patrons in school communities as suggested by the Governor. The Arbor Day feature combined with the organization of the patrons; as has been done in many communities should make this year's celebration a memorable one and mark a definite advance step in local progress.

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

The Story of Esaw Wood.

Esaw Wood sawed wood. Esaw Wood would saw wood! All the wood Esaw Wood saw Esaw Wood would saw. In other words, all the wood Wood would saw! And oh, the wood-saw with which Wood would saw wood. But one day Wood's wood-saw would saw no wood, and thus the wood Wood sawed was not the wood Wood would saw if Wood's wood-saw would saw wood. Now, Wood would saw wood with a wood-saw that would saw wood, so Esaw sought a saw that would saw wood.

One day Esaw saw a saw saw wood as no other wood-saw Wood would saw wood. In fact, of all the wood-saws Wood ever saw saw wood Wood never saw a wood-saw that would saw wood as the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood would saw wood, and I never saw a wood-saw that would saw as the wood-saw Wood saw would saw until I saw Esaw Wood saw wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood.

Now Wood saws wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood. Oh, the wood the wood-saw Wood would saw! Oh, the wood Wood's woodshed would shed when Wood would saw wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood! Finally, no man may ever know how much wood the wood-saw Wood saw would saw, if the wood-saw Wood saw would saw all the wood the wood-saw Wood saw would saw.—Ladie's Home Companion.

Words to Freeze the Soul.

"Your son has Consumption. His case is hopeless." These appalling words were spoken to Geo. E. Blevens, a leading merchant of Springfield, N. C., by two expert doctors—one a lung specialist. Then was shown the wonderful power of Dr. King's New Discovery. "After three weeks use," writes Mr. Blevens, "he was as well as ever. I would not take all the money in the world for what it did for my boy." Infallible for Coughs and Colds, its use the safest, surest cure of desperate Lung diseases on earth. 50c. and \$1.00. Guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free. Robt. S. McKinney, druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Opposed to Slang.

Donald had been to Sunday school, and on coming home was asked what he had learned. The lesson was the story of Joseph, and the small learner was evidently very full of his subject. "Oh," he said, "it was about a boy, and his brothers took him and put him in a hole in the ground; and then they killed another boy, and took the first boy's coat and dipped it in the blood of this boy and—"

Raps Bond Companies.

Washington, April 19.—The various bonding companies which do a lucrative business in bonding government employees in Washington will be seriously affected if a provision placed by Mr. Taney in the Census Appropriation Bill is not killed. The provision reads: "That hereafter no bond shall be accepted from any surety or bonding company by the United States for any officer or employe which shall cost in excess of the rates of premium charged for such bonds prior to January 1, 1909."

Prior to the first of this year the rate for bonding of government employes by the various surety companies averaged about one dollar a thousand, as a maximum, with about 75 cents a thousand on bonds of large amounts. On the first of the year this rate was raised to \$3.00 a thousand. It is claimed that this was done by agreement and that the various surety companies, realizing they had things all their own way so far as the bonding of government employes was concerned, resolved to maintain this trebled rate against all odds. Mr. Taney and other House and Senate leaders resented the action of the bonding companies and appreciating the increased cost annually that the trebled rates would impose upon the government, cast around for some method of putting the surety companies back on the basis of the old rates. Mr. Taney framed the provision above quoted and he thinks it will be effective.

A Case of Inflammatory Rheumatism.

"Some ten weeks ago, a sudden pain came in my right arm," writes Mrs. Marguerite Ran, 623 Franklin St., York, Pa. "The doctor called it inflammatory rheumatism. For about seven weeks I doctored with different remedies without getting any relief. My arm was swollen from the elbow to the tips of my fingers and was all black and blue and looked as though there was something drawing at the elbow and as if it would break open. The pain was so great that I could not sleep. I finally bought a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and that gave me relief at once. I have used three 25c bottles and am now using a 50c bottle. I feel that my recovery is due to Sloan's Liniment. It did more for me in three weeks than all the other doctoring I ever did."

Before it slips your memory buy a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. There are three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Every druggist carries it in stock.

Paris Gowns Smuggled In.

New York, April 19.—The smuggling syndicate which first offered Collector of the Port Loeb \$100,000 to drop the government's investigation of the smuggling of "sleeper" trunks containing \$55,000 worth of Paris gowns today increased its offer to \$260,000, according to Mr. Loeb. "The amount now offered the government to drop the investigation and probable prosecution is \$260,000," said Collector Loeb. "The amount represents what would be penalties of fully \$200,000 above the appraised value of the goods. All offers have been refused. We want the smugglers."

It is believed that worry over this case so affected the mind of William B. Bainbridge, confidential agent of the United States Treasury Department in charge of the customs bureau at Paris, that he committed suicide. The Treasury Department had fully approved Mr. Bainbridge's course in this case, but he left a note declaring that he was the victim of a plot.

Collector Loeb stated to-day that in the negotiations for the abandonment of the investigation started by him he had been approached by several reputable lawyers, but refused to reveal the names of the attorneys because he said that even they did not know the identity of the smugglers and had been retained by intermediaries.

Collector Loeb's investigation so far shows that the smuggled gowns had been made in Paris, by famous designers, for many women of exceptional social prominence and wealth in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, and that the reason for offering such a large sum to suppress the investigation was to shield these women from the unpleasant publicity threatened by the coming disclosures.

In Paris it was understood that the Treasury Department had instructed Mr. Bainbridge to obtain the names of the makers of the smuggled gowns and the identity of the American women for whom they were made. The collector does not believe that the women knew that their gowns were to be smuggled into the country, but had purchased them, like many Americans buy other goods abroad, with the understanding that they were to be delivered to them in America "duty paid" or "duty free." This saves the purchaser all customs annoyances.

Collector Loeb will sell the seized gowns at public auction next month, and will employ dressmakers and models to display them.

Canceling the Obligation.

"You have saved my life!" said the old man whom the tramp had saved from drowning. "As a reward you may have my daughter there." The life saver glanced at the daughter, then bent again over the old man. "What are you doing?" asked the perplexed father. "Going to drop you in again."—Judge.

His Use For It.

"Yeh," said Tommy, "pa gave me a watch to carry when I started in at school this fall." "My," exclaimed Aunt Jane, "that's nice, isn't it?" "Yes'm, 'cause as soon as I git in school in the mornin' I kin look at it an' see how many minutes I'm late."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Manufacture your own stock foods as you need them by mixing a small quantity of the Fairfield Bood Tonics with the animals regular ration. A separate Tonic for each kind of animal, in highly concentrated form, gives greater results at less cost than the old style preparations. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

A Grateful Crab.

"Alfred Sommerlad, musical director of the Devonshire Park theater, East-bourne, and Edgar Bateman, the song writer, out fishing caught an edible crab," says an English periodical. "They tossed it back into the water. At that moment an accidental kick sent the bait box after the crab. There was one fragment of bait adhering to the hook, and this was lowered into the sea, and the anglers left the rod for a time. When they returned they found their basket, which they had left empty, full to overflowing with fine founders, soles, rock, whiting and plaice. The explanation was soon forthcoming. Painfully making its way up the fishing line came the creature whose life had been spared bearing in its nippers a fine young conger eel, which it placed with the other fish on the basket. Then it dropped back into the water. Apparently the grateful crab, knowing that he had caused the bait to be lost, had deposited fifteen and one-half pounds of live fish in the creel as a thank offering for its life being spared."

Special Notices.

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

EGGS wanted; good Squabs, 22c pair; Spring Chickens, 30c lb., not less than 12 lbs. Chickens, 12 cents; Good Calves 5c. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning. Tame Rabbits wanted. 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, 6-10-9

COLT FOR SALE, coming 2 years, by FELIX FLORENCE, near Bethel church.

SEVEN PIGS, 6 weeks old, for sale by GEO. M. FOGLE, near Taneytown.

FIVE PIGS for sale, 6 weeks old.—BERNIE S. OHLER, Taneytown.

MODEL BAKERY.—The sale of my bread, cakes, etc., has been removed from J. T. Koontz's store, to my new store room in the D. W. Garner building. Call to see us.—R. B. EVERHART.

FOR RENT, 2 Houses—move right in. Also Stone and Sand for sale.—S. WEANT, Bruceville.

NOTICE—I have just returned from the city with by far the largest and most complete line of goods, in each Department, ever shown in Harney before. Our line of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Oxfords, Carpets and Matting, Hats and Caps, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Groceries, Drugs, Oil, Paints, American and Pittsburgh Fence, Clothing and Pantaloon is the best line of goods and the lowest prices ever offered before.—M. R. SNIDER, Harney, Md.



DR. T. A. SIMPSON, Optical Specialist, will be at Brown's Hotel, Harney, May 4th, 1909. Eyes examined and glasses fitted. Work must be satisfactory. Office Hours: 9 a. m., to 3 p. m. 4-24-2t

PUBLIC SALE, in Uniontown, April 27th., at 1 o'clock, p. m., of Flooring, Weatherboarding, Window Frames and Sash, Shutters, Framing and Roofing Material, Etc. Usual Terms.—DR. LUTHER KEMP.

FAMILY HORSE for sale, fearless of automobiles.—LEROY E. DEVILBISS, Taneytown.

300 CHESTNUT fence posts, for sale by OTTO ELDE, Mayberry. 4-24-2

ALL MAKES of Washing Machines and Lawn Swings for sale by L. K. BIRLEY.

RANGE Reds, layers, fine plumage, 15 eggs \$1.00, chicks 15c.—R. J. DORSEY, Motters, Md. 2-27-5t-6w

THE LATEST DESIGNS in Spring and Summer Millinery, on display at MRS. M. J. GARDNER'S.

WIND STORM! Are your buildings insured against Storm, or have you neglected it? Storm Insurance costs too little to be without.—P. E. ENGLAR, AGT., Taneytown. 4-17-3t

"PAPER HANGING.—I offer my services as Paper Hanger, Decorator and Cleaner. All work first-class."—GEORGE H. WHITMORE, Union Bridge, Md. 4-10-3t

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Reds that are Red satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Eggs 4¢ each.—ROBT W. CLINGAN, Taneytown. 4-3-4t

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red Eggs for hatching, 50¢ per setting.—CHARLES L. KUHN, Taneytown. 2-27-1f

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

MOVING PICTURES

Opera House, Taneytown, every WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 8.30 o'clock.

Admission, - - only 10 cents. Programme changed weekly.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are notified to use the road purchased by Mr. Gassaway Oiler, and not cross my wood lot, when traveling in that neighborhood. Trespassers will be prosecuted according to law. 17-2t DANIEL HARMAN.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store" Men's 75c Negligee Shirts, 48c. Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE. TANEYTOWN, MD.

Boys' Clothes that are thoroughly Dependable. The Spring and Summer season of 1909 marks a decided advance in the manufacture of boys wear. Many new styles are shown for the first time, and the demand for something nobby in boy's clothing can now be met. Our line of boys' clothing has been improved. Special care has been taken in the selection of the fabrics and patterns. \$1.98 to \$4.50.

Men's Clothing. You can save money by buying clothing here. Our line contains nothing that is not worthy merchandise. Styles are correct. Browns, new shade smoked grey, olive, dark blue, and all the latest summer shades, some have narrow stripes, coats have fancy cuffs, and buttoned flap pockets. Best linings and workmanship. Prices Less than City Stores. Look them over and get our prices before you buy elsewhere. You will be surprised at the new stylish suits you can get so cheap.

A Choice Selection of Ladies' Low Cut Shoes. You want a pair of low cuts to go with your new spring suit. We can suit you in style, quality and price. We have prepared for the spring trade, and our stock and our judgment will help you in making a selection. Don't fail to see our line! Merry Widow Tan Tie, with ankle strap. - - \$2.25 Patent Oxfords, plain or tip \$1.60 Black Oxford patent tip. \$1.25 Low Common Sense Shoe, low heel, center seam; the most comfortable shoe for everyday wear. - - \$1.25

MILLINERY If you want the best your money will buy, come here and select from, choice, becoming and Beautiful Trimmed Hats. Its a Millinery Beauty Garden. Hats to exactly suit every taste and fancy, models for every age and every sort of service can be chosen easily from our justly famous and vastly superior Trimmed Hats. Beautifully made of Poyxlyn Silk and Line Straw Braids, and handsomely trimmed with flowers, velvet and satin ribbons, foliage, ornaments, fancy fruits, &c. Black and a great range of fashionable colors.

Grand Opening Saturday, April 24. Don't Fail to Attend. Ice Cream and Soda, all flavors. Harlequin cream a specialty. A nice slice of cake with each plate. Look at our Line of Candy. Special Music, Evening and Night. Respectfully, SPONSORER & OTTO.

PUBLIC SALE. The undersigned has quit housekeeping, and will sell at Public Sale, at Kump, Md., on SATURDAY, MAY 22nd., 1909, at 12 o'clock, m., sharp, the following Personal Property to wit: ONE COOK STOVE, Iron King No. 8 and pipe; 1 chunk stove and pipe; 1 small coal stove and pipe; a lot of iron cook pots, 1 iron kettle, lot of agate ware, glassware, dishes, knives and forks, spoons, lot of glass jars, stone jars, crocks, 6 crocks of apple butter, 25 jars of fruit, 1 crock sausage, 1 crock side meat, 2 lard cans, 1 sausage cutter, 1 large lamp, 1 large square cupboard, 1 corner cupboard, 1 sink, 2 drop leaf tables, 1 stand, 1 bedstead, 1 single bed with wire springs; 1 cradle and clothing; 2 rocking chairs; 6 good dining-room chairs, lot of other chairs, 1 bureau, lot of bed clothes, 2 feather beds, lot of carpet and rugs, 1 mirror, lot of tubs, barrels and 1 large rain spout barrel, and lot of 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. 4-17-5t HENRY BITTLE.

To Sweet Corn Growers. I will be in Taneytown from Tuesday until Saturday evening, each week, at the Factory, where I can be seen with reference to seed corn for planting. I will pay \$10.00 for corn this season. If you will see Milton Crouse you can get seed corn when I am not about. A. MARTIN. Taneytown, Md. 3-20-6t

Table with market prices for various goods like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Timothy Hay, Mixed Hay, Bundle Rye Straw, etc. Includes Baltimore Markets section.