

THE CARROLL RECORD.

VOL. 15. Chesapeake & Potomac and United Telephone.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

NO. 49

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

There were forty-nine graduates at Gettysburg College, this year. Though not as large a number as some years, the class is an unusually popular one.

That imperial talk-without-limit machine, the U. S. Senate, is now holding night sessions in its struggle to enlighten the country over the tariff question. The wearing exertion of the statesmen would be pathetic, if it was not so silly.

Fire Sunday morning broke out at the plant of the Moller Pipe Organ Co., Hagerstown. By hard work the firemen confined the flames to one building in which organ pipes were stored. This was destroyed, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance.

Charles C. Saylor, of Washington, son of C. Edward Saylor, of Frederick, left his wife, last week, and mailed her a letter, saying: "No more married life for me. I am tired of your bossing. I am off for Pittsburg and the West. Good-by." The couple were married about two years ago.

The Wm. E. Hooper Company of Woodbury, Baltimore, has secured the contract for four years for supplying the Postoffice Department with canvas mail bags. The Hooper Co. will not only make the canvas, but the bags complete. It is estimated that about 300,000, annually, will be used.

The Maryland National Guard will camp near Westminster, during the week of July 18 to 25. There will be about 3000 troops in camp, including the three regiments, U. S. Artillery, infantry and cavalry. One day will be "Governor's day" when Gov. Crothers and staff will visit the camp.

Negro-phobia has broken loose again, in Georgia, where a movement is being conducted to prevent negroes from acting in the capacity of firemen on the railroads. It is believed to represent a general movement toward the prevention of negroes from engaging in skilled employment of any sort, many of whom are excellent mechanics, and well educated.

Gettysburg had its "biggest day" in the last twenty-five years on Monday when 25,000 people from all parts of the Eastern section of the United States thronged the town. A score of excursions brought to Gettysburg many thousands of people who came to witness the dedication of the Regulars' monument and to see the President of the United States.

Carroll Pierce, sixteen years old, of Knoxville, Frederick county, shot and killed his step-father, Park Willard, last Saturday night, and is now in Frederick jail charged with murder. Pierce claims that he was harshly treated by his step-father, and meant to shoot, but not kill him. Residents of Knoxville say the boy was in the habit of doing as he pleased, and was hard to manage.

For the first time, in this country, a chauffeur was convicted of first-degree manslaughter, on last Friday, in New York, for running over and killing a little boy. The jury was out about two hours. The maximum penalty is 20 years imprisonment. A little more frequency of such convictions would have a beneficial effect on speeding. It was in evidence that the convicted driver was running his machine at a speed of over forty miles an hour.

Kansas is now absolutely "dry." The new prohibition law went into effect at midnight last Saturday. Under its terms no liquor can be sold for any purpose by druggists or anybody else. Even the sale of liquor of any kind for medicinal uses is forbidden. Doctor's prescriptions will not be recognized as entitling the holder to liquor. The druggists turned in their permits to the various probate courts. Attorney-General Jackson declares the law is valid.

The Philadelphia daily papers have been saying all manner of hard things about the Street Railway Company for discontinuing six-for-a-quarter strip tickets, and trying to enlist public sentiment against the Company, which perhaps had much to do with the strike of railway employees now in progress, which has developed into lawlessness and rioting. The same papers are now taking the part of the Railway against the strikers. The Company stands firm in both cases, refusing to accede either to the strikers demands, or to replace the strip tickets. This is a case in which newspaper influence has precipitated a result entirely unexpected—it is a case of "give a dog a bad name and everybody will stone it."

An unusual scene was presented in Hagerstown Police Court on Wednesday, when Miss Ethel Hockenberry, aged 15 years, daughter of L. M. Hockenberry, of Bissell, walked in and asked that she be committed to some reformatory institution where she would be accorded proper training and placed in more agreeable surroundings. Miss Hockenberry, who was accompanied by a neighbor, stated that her mother had died several months ago and she desired to grow to maturity and become a woman like her mother—honored, respected and chaste. She said she was afraid of the lures of the world and she felt certain she would fall a victim if she were left in her present surroundings. Justice Hartle determined to send her to the Female House of Refuge until she is of age. He will place the commitment in her own hands and she will go to the institution unaccompanied by an officer.

Null-Myers.

Mr. Harold L. Null, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Null, of Taneytown district, and Miss Bessie M. F. Myers were united in marriage in Rouzerville, Wednesday, May 26, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Rowe. The ceremony was a pretty one and was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends of the young couple. Promptly at 7 o'clock, to the strains of the wedding march played by Mrs. W. B. Keeley, the bride party—composed of the bride and bridegroom and bridesmaid and best man—took their positions in the parlor of the bride's home and were pronounced man and wife by Rev. W. B. Keeley, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The bridesmaid was Miss Florence Carson, who resides east of town, and the best man was Charles Frye, Fountaindale. The bride and bridegroom were handsomely gowned and the house was prettily decorated. After the ceremony a sumptuous supper was served to about sixty guests and still later there was the visit of the calithumpian band.

The bride is a very popular young woman because of many happy characteristics. Mr. Null is employed as a machinist in Frick shops and is highly esteemed for his many qualities.

Among those present at the ceremony from this section, were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Null, parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. David Reifsnider, Bruceville, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Brower, Middleburg, Md.; Mrs. Albert Ohler and daughters, Mary and Ruth.

Young-Baker.

(For the Record.) Miss Anna Baker, of Baltimore, daughter of Mr. Curtis Baker, of near Taneytown, was married to Mr. D. Wells Young, of Hagerstown, at noon, June 2nd. The ceremony was performed at the home of her aunts, the Misses Wertz. She was attired in a French chiffon princess gown and carried bride's roses. After a reception the bride and groom left for their future home at Hagerstown. Rev. Joel T. Rossiter, D. D., of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, officiated.

Keener-Baker.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baker, near Taneytown, was the scene of a quiet but a very pretty wedding, on Wednesday afternoon, June 2, when their only daughter, Miss Edna R., was married to Mr. Mason M. Keener, of Slippery Rock, Pa. To the strains of the bridal march from "Lohengrin" played by Miss Marguerite Garner, the couple, unattended, entered the parlor and were united by the bride's pastor, Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler. Following the ceremony refreshments were served, amid showers of rice, left on the four o'clock train for their home at Slippery Rock.

The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baker, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. E. Wheeler, Charles, Morris and John Baker, brothers of the bride; Miss Maggie Bell, of Emmitsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baumgardner, Miss Anna Baumgardner, Mrs. Lavina Fringer, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Fogle, Miss Abbie Fogle, Miss Marguerite Garner, Mrs. Samuel Bricker, Mr. Wm. F. Bricker and Miss Nettie Clingan.

An Auto Line Suggested.

EDITOR RECORD:

I have a suggestion which I would like to submit for the consideration of Taneytown. It is not a new one, but may not have occurred to the attention of the public. It is this. Taneytown is at a disadvantage in not having decent railway connections with the W. M. & P. R. This condition is deplorable, for such a progressive town as Taneytown, when once you get there.

Why not let several of Taneytown's moneyed men form a company with sufficient capital to connect Taneytown and Bruceville, with several motor carriages, and thus make connections with the W. M. & P. I am not acquainted with the exact amount of passenger traffic between these points, but I have no doubt but that the normal traffic would justify the use of at least one large omnibus.

These cars should be able to make the run, the full year, excepting the most severe weather. They certainly are, or should be, especially desirable during the summer and fall.

Yours Very Truly,
JAMES E. FLEAGLE,
Westminster, Md.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church, convened in Richmond, Indiana, on Wednesday. Rev. Dr. S. W. Owens, pastor of St. John's Lutheran church, Hagerstown, is president of the Synod and will preach the opening sermon. The Synod was organized in his church in 1820. The General Synod comprises 25 district synods, embracing 1,315 pastors, 1,744 churches and 280,978 communicants. Over 250 clerical and lay delegates, besides officers of various institutions and friends, will attend the convention.

MARRIED.

KING-CUTSAIL.—On May 29, 1909, at the Reformed Parsonage, Taneytown, by Rev. D. J. Wolf, Mr. Jerome M. King, of Kingsdale, Pa., to Miss Emma M. Cutsail, of near Taneytown, Md.

WARNER-SMITH.—At the Lutheran Parsonage, Taneytown, on June 3, 1909, by Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler, Mr. David A. Warner, of Littlestown, Pa., to Miss Carrie A. Smith, of Taneytown.

Church Notices.

Rev. Martin Schweitzer will preach his third anniversary sermon as pastor of the Union Bible church, on Sunday, at St. Paul's at 10:30 a. m.; St. S. at 9:30 a. m.; Emanuel (Baptist) Reformed church at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. at 8 p. m. All welcome.

MARTIN SCHWEITZER, Pastor. There will be regular preaching services in the Harney U. B. church, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, and at Taneytown in the evening, at 8 o'clock. C. W. CHRISTMAN, Pastor.

MR. TURNER HITS BACK.

The Governor and Attorney General given Lessons in Consistency.

There is an unusual political situation in Talbot county, the outcome of which will be watched with interest. It is like this. Mr. J. Frank Turner is holding the office of Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. Attorney General Straus has declared it to be unconstitutional for one man to hold two public offices at one time, and Gov. Crothers demanded that he resign one or the other. Efforts to oust Mr. Turner have been on hand for some time, but he is still holding the fort, and this week he sent a letter to the Governor which is rather "hot stuff," as well as pretty good logic to apply to his own case. He said:

"To show you how ridiculous is the contention of the Attorney General and how absurd is the proposition which you have undertaken to uphold, let me illustrate."

"You are Governor of Maryland, and it is your duty under the constitution to take care that the laws are executed. Now, you are also chief of the State Road Commission in this state. Can Austin L. Crothers, governor, enforce the laws against Austin L. Crothers, road-builder? Now it is very important to the people of the state, irrespective of party, that the state roads should be built. The law for their construction was passed more than a year ago. So far no roads have been built, and yet it is too much for the people to ask or expect you to issue a mandate against yourself to proceed without further delay with this important work, and no one would ask you, notwithstanding this apparent incompatibility, and where you are in fact and truth holding two offices created under the Constitution and laws of the state and directly under the state government, to resign either the office of governor or as chief road-builder of the state."

"If you will look over the state you can find enough illustrations of this character to fill a volume. There is the State Treasurer, who is the chairman of the State Central Committee, and at the same time he is director in a dozen banks or more. There is the Comptroller of the State Treasury, who is also cashier of a bank in Westminster, Maryland. And all three of you gentlemen are members of the Board of Public Works, members of the board of directors for the House of Correction and members of the board of directors of the Maryland Agricultural College and other institutions."

"There is the Attorney General, who is the legal adviser for the executive officers of the state, and he is also the legal adviser for the chief executive committee of the Democratic party. What possible chance would any man have in getting an opinion in his favor from this law officer of the state upon any question of this character if it did not meet the approval of the chairman of the state committee?"

"Here is incompatibility with a vengeance. The Attorney General might be as pure and unsullied as the angels in heaven, but no opinion which he might give under the conditions I have named would carry any weight or inspire any confidence in its truth and impartiality in the minds and hearts of the people of this state."

"While no opinion has been expressed by the judges of our court here upon the question raised by the Attorney General in regard to my qualification or disqualification to discharge the duties of the office of state's attorney while acting as chairman of my party committee, yet its action in dismissing the special attorney appointed by it to look after matters where it was claimed that I was not qualified to act is fair notice to all that it does not share in any such views as the Attorney General has expressed in this matter, and such action on the part of the court has left me the undisputed officer of the law to prosecute offenders for infractions of all and any laws within my jurisdiction."

Adams County S. S. Convention.

The annual convention of the third district Adams County S. S. Association was held in McSherrystown, Thursday, May 27. The subject "The District, in its relation to county and state work" was opened by Rev. J. J. Hill, of Littlestown, followed with remarks by Rev. F. S. Lindaman, Rev. Geo. N. Lauffer, Milton Barr and Mervin Wintrobe. An address, "Making Little Coats," by Rev. E. Stockelager, followed by remarks by S. L. Johns. Address, "What is in the Hand" by Rev. J. W. Long. The above program was interspersed with music.

The following officers were elected: President, Mervin Wintrobe; Vice-presidents, D. C. Rudisill, Clayton Bucher, John D. Schwartz, L. M. Allemen, Geo. F. Dutera, H. T. Shryock, E. G. Sterner, H. S. Reigle, Wm. P. Stoner and S. L. Johns, Secretary, Harry E. Bair; Treasurer, Abia Smucker.

In the evening, in addition to numerous selections by the choir, addresses were made by Rev. A. M. Heilmann and G. W. Yeiser. The closing remarks were made by Mervin Wintrobe. The various schools of the district were well represented and all in all it was one of the best conventions in point of interest and enthusiasm ever held in the district.

Changes in Postmasters Salaries.

The annual readjustment of salaries of Postmasters was announced, on June 1. In Carroll county, the following have been increased: Mount Airy, from \$1500 to \$1600; Union Bridge, from \$1300 to \$1400, while Skyville, from \$1400 to \$1500 to \$1400. Taneytown and New Windsor remain as heretofore.

The salaries do not represent the relative size, or importance of towns, but are regulated largely by the number and extent of the Rural routes attached to the office, which bring in revenue from the country.

Brethren's Annual Meeting.

Threatening weather limited the attendance at the Dunkard conference at Harrisonburg, Va., Monday, not more than 12,000 being present. The forenoon was given over to the completion of the work of the committee on credentials, and reports on church and Sunday school work, which showed that there are now 1,156 Brethren churches in the United States; 1,643 preaching places; 1,132 Sunday schools; 250 Sunday school libraries; collections of \$44,237.32; officers and teachers, 9,065, and a total enrollment of 82,764, an increase of over 12,000 during the past year. Every department showed a gratifying increase.

The afternoon was given over to a discussion of home and foreign mission work, and an educational meeting. All of the preliminary work now completed, the conference settled down to work, and matters pertaining to the doctrine and policies of the church will be discussed in open meeting.

It is rumored that the next annual meeting will be held in Indiana, though this has not been definitely decided.

Tuesday, the first business session of the annual conference, was attended by more than 15,000 persons. Many matters relative to the church were considered, the most important being the question of allowing members of the Brethren Church to carry life insurance. This question precipitated a lively debate and the hour of adjournment came without action being taken.

It was argued by those opposed to life insurance that it was trafficking in flesh and blood; that it had a tendency to promote suicide, to lessen the care of invalids and to cause violence even unto death.

Authority was given for the election of a field secretary to look after Sunday school work. A collection for missions resulted in raising more than \$10,000. After quite a fight, led by the president, A. C. Wiand, Bethany Bible School of Chicago, was accepted as a Brethren school. The question of "sisters breaking bread and passing the cup" was taken up, but action was deferred until the next annual meeting.

State Road Contracts.

The State Road Commission met, on Tuesday, and awarded contracts for the following roads: Wicomico County—Salisbury to Mardell Springs 5 1/2 miles to the County Commissioners of Wicomico County, at about \$10,000 a mile.

Kent County—From the borough limits of Chestertown toward Kennedyville, 3 1/2 miles, to the Juniata Paving Company, at about \$9.00 a mile, or \$30,534.60 for all.

Dorchester County—Caroline county line to the borough limits of Harlock, 5 1/2 miles, to the Juniata Paving Company, at about \$8,500 a mile, or \$45,877.77 for all.

Caroline County—From Federalsburg to the Dorchester county line, 1 mile, to R. W. Messenger, at \$13,126.48 for the mile. This road runs through a swamp, and for that reason the cost of building is very high.

It was decided to reject all bids in the following counties: Cecil, Somerset, Worcester, St. Mary's, Talbot and Queen Anne.

It was also decided to reject the bids on the road running north and south from Denton, a distance of about four and one-half miles.

The reason these bids were rejected was because the bids were considered too high by the commission. In some cases the commission considered them all out of proportion, and without hesitation it was decided to reject them.

The commission has decided to build one mile of road itself in Cecil county. If this is done it will be an easy matter to learn exactly what it should cost in all counties. The question of cheaper transportation for stone and other materials was considered, and it was decided to take up the matter with the railroads, who will be asked to cheapen the freight rates.

The Grangers' Pic-nic.

The Grangers' pic-nic, this year, will be held in August, from the 9th to 14th, with a program covering four days, Tuesday to Friday. Ohler's Grove, a mile south of town, along the N. C. R., is being greatly improved for the event, and so equipped that it can be used as a picnic ground for excursions, and for the use of large gatherings of a general character. It is the only grove, of the public park character, between Frederick and York, and will no doubt, in course of time, become a popular excursion resort.

There is now an abundant water supply, and it is proposed to erect several permanent and commodious buildings, to lay out avenues, and in other ways equip it, not only for the Grangers' pic-nic, but for public use. It will also be connected with the C. & P. telephone service.

This year, the exhibits at the Pic-nic will be a greatly enlarged feature, and there will be many more amusements and attractions than heretofore. The detailed program has not yet been positively arranged, but will be made public in due time.

Braddock Heights, the popular summer resort on Catoctin Mountain, west of Frederick, was opened for the season on Monday, the opening being attended by several thousand people. Band concerts, dancing and a moving-picture entertainment in the auditorium were among the amusements. To the attractions at the Heights there has been added this year a big casino building, with a large roller-skating floor and six bowling alleys. A number of new cottages have also been erected this spring. Most of the cottages are now occupied, and the Hotel Braddock will be opened shortly. A busy season is expected at the resort.

Wanted! People to start right, and finish as they start.

TAFT AT GETTYSBURG.

Favors a Reasonable Standing Army, as a Benefit to the Country.

President Taft, at Gettysburg, paid a strong tribute to the army, and advocated keeping it at least at its present proportions, as an absolute need of the government. He sketched the history of the standing army of the country from the beginning, and said:

"To the little army of 25,000 men that survived the Civil War we owe the opening up of the entire Western country. The hardships and the trials of frontier Indian campaigns, which made possible the construction of the Pacific railroads, have never been fully recognized by our people. And the bravery and courage and economy of force compared with the task performed shown by our regular troops have never been adequately commemorated by Congress or the nation. Today, as a result of the Spanish war, the added responsibilities of our new dependencies in the Philippines, Porto Rico and for some time in Cuba, with a sense of the importance of the Government's regular army to a larger force than ever before in the history of the country, but not larger in proportion to the increase in the population and wealth than in the early years of the republic. It should not be reduced."

"The general purpose of Congress and the American people, if one can say there is a plan or purpose, is to have such a nucleus as a regular army that it may furnish a skeleton for rapid enlargement in times of a war to a force 10 or 20 times its size, and at the same time be an appropriate instrument for accomplishing the purpose of the Government in crises likely to arise other than a war."

"Upon the side of the North many of the officers were drafted to command the volunteer troops from the States, while the regular army, aggregating about 10,000 at the opening of the war, increased to about 25,000 in its first year. More than half this army was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg."

"With my intimate knowledge of the regular army, its high standard of duty, the efficiency of its soldiers and the high character of its men, I have seized this opportunity to come here to testify to the pride which the nation should have in its regular army, and to dedicate the monument to the predecessors of the present regular army on a field on which it won undying glory and perpetual gratitude from the nation which it served."

"I had not the local associations, it had not the friends and neighbors of the volunteer forces to see to it that its deeds of valor were properly recorded and the value of its services suitably noted in the official records by legislative and Congressional action, and it has now to depend upon the truth of history and in the cold, calm, retrospect of the war as it was to secure from Congress this suitable memorial of the work in the saving of the country which it wrought here."

"All honor to the regular army of the United States. Never in its history has it had a stain upon its escutcheon. With no one to blow its trumpets, with no feeling of pride to bring forth its merits, quietly and as best it could, organized to maintain civil institutions and subject always to the civil control, it has gone on doing the duty which it was its purpose to do, accepting without a murmur the dangers of war, whether upon the trackless stretches of our Western frontier, exposed to arrows and the bullets of the Indian, or in the jungles and the rice paddies of the Philippines, on the hills and in the valleys about Santiago in Cuba, or in the tremendous campaigns of the Civil War itself, and it has never failed to make a record of duty done that should satisfy the most exacting lover of his country."

Defrauded of Liquor License Money.

Superintendent William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland this week gave out a signed statement which has caused much excitement in official and liquor circles, to the effect that the city and state have been defrauded of vast sums of liquor license money amounting to more than a quarter of a million dollars last year, of which sum if collected, the state would have been entitled to one-fourth.

Mr. Anderson says that more than 500 places paid the tax which the U. S. Government imposes upon retail liquor dealers last year in the City of Baltimore which did not pay a cent that went into the City Treasury.

And in reply to the statement of the opponents of local option, that local option means illegal selling without police restriction, he charges that these 500 high license "speak-easies" are utterly disreputable and sell at all hours without any restraint whatever. The League's position is that if these places are not to be granted saloon licenses they ought not to be permitted to sell liquor at all and that the proper officials could stop the sale within 24 hours by giving the word to the police in good faith.

The statement charges that somebody protects these places either gratuitously or for a consideration, or they could not run. Their addresses are a matter of public record. The fact that they pay the Federal tax imposed only upon those who sell liquor at retail, makes a clear case. The Anti-Saloon League says that these facts which constitute a gigantic fraud upon the city and upon the state (whose portion would be more than \$60,000) would not be possible without connivance on the part of the officials who are ultimately responsible for the enforcement of law and collection of revenue.

William A. H. Swartz, of York New Salem, in July will celebrate the 42nd anniversary as postmaster at that place, having officiated in that capacity every day during that period. In July, 1867, he was appointed postmaster of the village, which consisted of less than a dozen houses and was then known by the name of Pine Hill. At that time the patrons of the office were served with mail twice a week by a star route mail carrier from York.

The Alaska-Yukon Exposition.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was opened on Tuesday on schedule time, an achievement which no other exposition has made in recent years. The Exposition cost \$10,000,000, and was built in two years. Immense crowds were present.

The Philippines, for the first time, are represented, and Hawaii, too, occupies a building. The Alaska Building, with exhibits of the varied resources of the northland, is a feature of the fair.

The general scheme of architecture of the fair is in the French renaissance, and the amusement way is known as the "Pay Street."

The Forestry Building is the largest log house in the world, and after the Exposition will be used as the school of forestry of the University of Washington.

Military and naval drills participated in by sailors from the American and Japanese cruisers and soldiers from the Government forts near Seattle are big features; and the reviews of the troops are witnessed by thousands of visitors.

Balloon and airship races are among the big events, and aeroplane tests are conducted by the Seattle Aero Club. Some of the fastest motor-boats in the world race daily on Lake Washington, and picked crews from the Igorrote and Eskimo villages try their skill in handling the oars in their native craft.

The amusement street at Seattle contains a full mile of attractions. Bands of every nation give concerts daily.

The landscaping of the grounds has been carried out on an elaborate plan. In the illumination thousands of incandescent lamps have been strung along the buildings. The Alaska shaft is made a tower of light, and the Cascades are broken into rainbows. The Geyser Basin, at the foot of the falls, is also made beautiful by hundreds of submerged lights of various colors.

When the Exposition work was begun it was necessary to remove a large portion of a 250-acre forest of towering fir trees. Many of them were left, and today they lift their tops 250 feet above the grounds. By night every branch is picked out with electric lamps, and festoons of more lamps are draped from tree to tree.

The Exposition has been financed by the Northwest. Seattle subscribed \$650,000 in one day, and later made it \$800,000. Still later a bond issue of \$350,000 was taken up overnight. The State of Washington appropriated \$1,000,000, with the proviso that not less than \$600,000 of the amount should go into permanent buildings to revert to the University of the State of Washington, Oregon, California, Canada, Japan, China, Idaho and other States and nations assisted with liberal appropriations for buildings and exhibits, and the United States Government appropriated \$600,000 for its own building and for the exploitation of the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska and the fisheries.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1st., 1909.—Wm. H. A. Ridinger and John H. Ridinger, administrators of Mary J. Ridinger, deceased, filed report of sale of personal property.

Chester E. B. Wentz, Jacob Wentz, Oliver F. B. Wentz and Willis F. Tracy, executors of Cornelius R. Wentz, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property, also report of sale of real estate on which court granted an order nisi.

Oliver F. B. Wentz and Willis F. Tracy, administrators of Caroline Wentz, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

James Pearce Wantz, guardian of Ephraim F. Tracy, ward, settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Nygren, deceased, granted unto Dohna C. Nygren, who returned inventory of debts.

Martha A. Lindsay, administrator of William H. Lindsay, deceased, returned inventory of debts and report of sale of personal property.

George C. Fowble, administrator of Nettie P. Fowble, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property and settled his first and final account.

WEDNESDAY, June 2nd., 1909.—Annie M. Claxson, executrix of Francis J. Claxson, deceased, filed report of sale of real estate on which court granted order nisi.

Clean up the Back Yard.

The season of the year has again arrived when it is a pleasure to be out of doors, and when Mother Earth is decking herself in new garments; when all nature is responding to the warm rays of the sun, and the warm winds, and the grass is putting on its new suit of green. What can be more unsightly at such a time, and more unhealthy, than to see the accumulation of odds and ends and rubbish which have been thrown into the yard during the past few colder months?

What is more likely to furnish a starting place for typhoid and other fevers than such spots?

Let every one start out and clean up the yard, not only the front but the back one as well; try to get everything that is likely to furnish a breeding place for germs cleaned up.

Scatter lime, use whitewash, and not only will you be repaid by the improved appearance of everything around you, but you will be repaid too by the knowledge that you are doing your duty toward lessening disease and increasing the healthiness of your town and community.

Let everyone clean up the yards and try and have the back one a little cleaner than the front one; the danger arises from the back yard; take a look at yours and see if it is a menace to the health of your town as well as the families who live around you.—Exchange.

Not only will the new pennies about to be coined at the Philadelphia mint bear the head of Abraham Lincoln, but the inscription "In God We Trust" will appear upon the coin.

THE CARROLL RECORD

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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ing, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot
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Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.
SATURDAY, JUNE 5th., 1909.

THE TALK of Senator Aldrich "Jam-
ming" the tariff bill through, is the
veriest twaddle, in the light of the time-
killing, campaign speech-making, tire-
some exhibition, that obstructionist or-
ators have been giving the country for
the past two months. If it is possible
for anybody to be more like the re-
nowned Mr. Job, than Mr. Aldrich has
been, he deserves a crown, here and here-
after. The Senate, for the most part,
has not shown an honest desire to de-
bate the bill and dispose of it, but has
largely engaged in a game of wind-bag
obstructionism.

Why Contract for Road Building?

In connection with the question of
building State roads, the question sug-
gests itself—Why should the roads be
built by contract? We are of the opinion
that the contractor's profit, whether
great or small, should be saved by the
State, and further, that the State should
not profit by accepting bids represent-
ing a loss to contractors; in other words,
the State ought to build roads at the
lowest possible honest cost, and this
could be done, we think, under the
supervision of honest, practical over-
seers, so far as the work is concerned;
while all material might be bought,
direct, by the Commission.

We do not believe much in contract
work for anybody, unless it be such
work as can be done only by skilled
mechanics, or which requires an equip-
ment of expensive tools and machinery.
Road-building is not in this class. The
labor is largely unskilled, and the ma-
terial largely stone and dirt. Neither
does it require any great engineering
ability, nor are the plans so technical as
not to be readily understood by the
average man acquainted with labor of
this sort.

The Road Commission should cut out
the contract idea. The County Com-
missioners of each county could direct
the work, if necessary, but if it be feared
that such a plan would inject too much
"politics" into the work, a subordinate
commission of responsible men could
be employed for each county, or section.
The State Commission could also furnish
an equipment of carts and necessary
tools, to be removed from one section to
another, and could likely do so more
profitably than by paying some con-
tractor for the use of them.

In any event, road building is yet in
its inception, and it would not be ex-
pensive for the experiment to be tried,
and a comparison of cost made between
actual State-built, and contract-built
roads. The tax-payers want all "graft"
eliminated.

Intelligent Liberality.

It pays everybody—whether a business-
man or public official—to pursue a policy
of intelligent liberality in all of his trans-
actions with the people, for it is only a
very small minority who either practice,
or expect, pinching economy. Admira-
tion for close-fisted calculating, and
driving hard bargains, is fortunately
limited to a very few, which is another
way of saying that by far the larger
number indorse the practice of giving a
little more than the exact Shylockian
"pound of flesh."

The man of pinching disposition, as a
private citizen, who enters public busi-
ness, is not likely to be a success; nei-
ther is he likely to be popular as a public
official. The truth is, a reputation for
"closeness" is apt to be associated with
a suspicion of dishonesty, on the ground
that he who always fears that he will be
cheated, is very apt to cheat somebody
else. In any case, the "close" business
man is never a popular one, and never
succeeds in doing a large business.

The "watch dog of the treasury" is
not a creditable name for a public
official, for his operations usually result
in a scanty and cheap public service.
Tax-payers, as a rule, do not object to
paying out their money, liberally, when
they get liberal returns; especially as it
often proves to be the case that stingy
expenditures are not genuine economy.
One had always better give a little too
much, than too little, whether it be at
the end of a yardstick, or in public ben-
efits.

The Income Tax.

The proposed income tax law, which
applies only to incomes above \$5000, a

year, as a natural consequence interests
very few people in rural districts, and
yet, whether directly concerned, or not,
in the application of such a law, all
ought to be concerned as to whether or
not, in principle, such a law is either
just, or demanded by the general gov-
ernmental situation.

In our own opinion, it is not. First,
for the reason that a large income, when
honestly earned, is not properly a vic-
tim of the necessities of others, and
second, because the needs of the gov-
ernment are but temporarily abnormally
large, and will likely fall to a much
more reasonable level within a few years.
Besides, we do not believe it to be the
true American spirit to adopt any such
extreme class measure, without some
great necessity back of it.

An inheritance tax is much less ob-
jectionable than an income tax, for the
reason that the former is apt to re-
present something unearned by the recipient.
The argument in favor of the income tax
—that large incomes have a way of
evading taxation—is not so much the
fault of wealth, as it is that laws are not
so framed as to compel all sorts of prop-
erty to pay taxes to the state. Or if
there are laws enough, but they are still
evaded, then there is no reason why an
income tax law would not also be evaded.

The probability is, however, that there
will be no such law passed, as there is
no sentiment in evidence favorable to it,
amounting to anything like a popular
demand, either in or out of Congress.
There might, at some future time, be a
situation demanding this class of tax-
ation, but it is evidently not now in sight.

Trusts, Tariff and Self-interest.

It has come to such a pass, nowadays,
that whenever any commodity rises in
price, it is popular to blame it on a
"trust," notwithstanding the fact that
there are but few real trusts in existence.
There are, of course, many combinations,
or agreements, or rules of trade, which
cannot be prevented, and which exist in
violation of no law, and these are im-
properly called "trusts," but, even
when there are no combined efforts to
fix prices, and when supply and demand
naturally raises prices, the "trust" gets
the blame, just the same.

Farmers are very liberal with the use
of the "trust" argument, in connection
with things they must buy, but it is quite
noticeable that they have nothing to say
when somebody "corners" the wheat
market, or the corn market, or when
the "beef trust" runs up the price of
cattle, and thereby increases the price
of butter, poultry and eggs, as a sym-
pathetic consequence.

This whole "trust" scare is greatly
overworked, just like the tariff question.
Self-interest, both opens and shuts
mouths, and is responsible for a vast
amount of wise untruthfulness. Nine-
tenths of the trust and tariff talk isn't
worth listening to, because it is colored
to suit selfish interests. Every class
wants to sell everything they produce, at
high prices, and buy everything they do
not produce, at low prices. As what one
buys, another produces, it is very easy
to understand how foolish, and how an-
tagonistic, such a policy is.

When one class is satisfied by legisla-
tion affecting prices, another is dissatis-
fied. As the interests of the country are
so diversified and complex, it necessarily
follows that there must be contention,
but this does not necessarily mean that
one side is right, and the other wrong.
Really, there is little difference, in some
respects, between men and animals—the
disposition of both is to prey on each
other—to let old Mr. Satan gobble up
the tail end of the procession, and every-
body is trying to get away from that end.

The State Learning Boys to Sew.

If it be true, as is openly stated, that
both St. Mary's Industrial School, and
Maryland School for Boys (House of
Refuge) give their inmates employment
only in making shirts and overalls, which
is not at all appropriate work for boys,
then, the state appropriation to these
institutions should be withheld, because
it is part of the announced plan of both,
that in addition to the teaching of re-
formative habits, a useful trade will be
learned.

The former, especially, being a semi-
private, as well as sectarian, institution,
should be required to give full value to
the state, in return for the taxes con-
tributed by all denominations. Indeed,
we think that the state should stop
"farming out" its criminals and help-
less of all sorts, and run its own reform-
atories and homes, free from any sec-
tarian influence whatever.

In any event, sewing is woman's work,
and should not be taught to boys. It is
not a "useful trade" that a man will
care to follow, after his boyhood ex-
perience, and the influence of it on him
is apt to be detrimental, rather than
helpful. This is a matter which should
be looked into, and if true, as stated, it
should either be remedied, or the approp-
riations discontinued.

Revision Downward.

Right or wrong, public sentiment is in
favor of material reductions in the tariff
—somewhere. No matter whether such
reductions will make articles cheaper to
the consumer, or whether anybody will
be benefitted, the cry is for reduction.
The people know very little about the
tariff; very much of the argument for re-
duction is foolish; on a good many arti-

cles the tariff is so little that it could not
have the slightest effect on the retail
price, if taken off; still, the demand is
for lower tariff.

It does not matter so much, where it
is taken off, just so it is taken off some-
where. And it makes little difference
where it is taken off, some will still not
be pleased. The bill in process of man-
ufacture must revise duties downward,
to be popular, no matter whether such
action would be wise, or not. The peo-
ple are not tariff experts. They don't
know anything about it, but they have
the opinion that for some reason, or no
reason, revision downward is what they
want.

These reflections, of course, apply to
non-manufacturing districts. They rep-
resent the opinion of agriculturists and
residents of small villages. Manufacturing
sections, mining sections, lumbering
sections, feel differently about it. They,
too, want revision downward, but not
on what they produce. Other schedules
ought to be sliced, but not theirs. Iron
ought to be free, but not lumber; hides
ought to be free, but not wool; cotton
manufactures ought to be lowered, but
not lead or zinc; tea and coffee ought to
be lowered, but not corn and wheat.

But, in some way (so it don't hurt us)
the tariff ought to be revised downward;
the interests of our section ought to be
protected, but the interests of other sec-
tions should not be; glass ought to be
protected but paint ought to be lowered.
Certainly, downward revision is what
the country wants, and any old way will
suit us, providing you let our interests
alone. It's just as easy as can be; Taft
wants it; the Republican platform de-
clared for it, the Democrats want it (ex-
cept when it applies to products of Dem-
ocratic states) so why should we not
have it?

Labor and wages must not be inter-
fered with, of course. Our manufactur-
ers are all getting wealthy so fast that
they can easily stand more competition
and still pay big wages. As the tariff
benefits nobody but the big concerns, let
them have it good and hard. The country
wants reduction downward, irrespec-
tive of revenue, foreign wages, indus-
trial prosperity, home markets, or
anything. The "robber tariff" is all
wrong; the "tariff is a tax;" cut it out
if somebody "busts"—but don't do it in
such a way as to injure us, for that
would be very wrong indeed.

Murder by Automobile.

At last, after scores have been killed
by speed maniacs, a reckless automo-
bilist is brought to trial for homicide
and is convicted. William Darragh, a
chauffeur, while running a machine at a
terrific speed through the streets of New
York, it is charged, ran over and killed
Ingevaard Trimble, a 13-year-old boy.
This occurred on the 17th of last March.
When he saw what he had done, Darragh
fled and was pursued as far as Port
Arthur, Texas, arrested and brought
back for trial. Witnesses testified that
Darragh was driving the motor-car at
such speed that at every cross-walk it
bounced a foot into the air.

The jury which had been trying the
case brought in a verdict of man-
slaughter in the first degree. This is the
first conviction in New York under the
amended section of the law making the
reckless killing of a person by an auto-
mobilist deliberate homicide. In effect,
the New York law declares that the
motorist who in reckless speeding
through crowded streets or along the
roads kills a human being is as guilty as
the man who fires a pistol into a crowd.
The only way to check such recklessness
is to impose the severest penalties upon
the guilty.

In this connection it is interesting to
note that New York has taken up in
earnest the problem of controlling auto-
mobiles. The Legislature has just
passed a bill making "joy-riding" lar-
ceny; that is, when a chauffeur or any-
one else takes out an owner's car with-
out his consent he may be punished as
if he had taken any other property of
his. But at the same time the Legisla-
ture passed a bill removing all restric-
tions in regard to speed on country
roads, which was coupled with an in-
creased tax on motor-cars that would
have yielded the State \$500,000 a year.
Governor Hughes promptly signed the
bill to break up the wild practice of
"joy-riding," but had the courage to
veto the bill which would have allowed
automobiles to run at any speed along
public highways. Thus, even with the
tempting bribe of \$500,000 a year, the
speed maniacs were unable to purchase
immunity from the law that keeps every
man within a proper speed and seeks to
make the public highways safe.—Balt.
Sun.

To avoid serious results take Foley's
Kidney Remedy at the first sign of
kidney or bladder disorder such as
backache, urinary irregularities, ex-
haustion, and you will soon be well.
Commence taking Foley's Kidney Rem-
edy today. Rob't S. McKinney, Drug-
gist, Taneytown, Md.

Taking No Sides.

It is all very well for the after-dinner
speakers, ambassadors and otherwise,
to echo the old platitudes about "the
mother country" and "our common heri-
tage." But the blunt truth is that the
American race is a new mixed race, just
as the English are an older and different
conglomeration of Saxon, Norman, Gael
and Celt. It may have been truth for

Americans to talk of "the old home" in
Irving's and Hawthorne's day. It is
cheap cant now.

There is Scotch, Irish, Teuton, Hugue-
not as well as English blood in the Amer-
ican. He has outgrown his silly boyish
desire to "twist the lion's tail." He is
just a grown man in his own home, and
he looks others, full statured, eye to eye
in friendly respect, growing cynical only
when an attempt is made to use him as
a tool by means of shallow flattery.

Regardless of praise or blame, this na-
tion proposes to share no other's quar-
rels. Sentiment, as well as enlightened
selfishness, would cause us to regret
greatly any loss of British power or pre-
stige. For the determination of the Ger-
mans to find an outlet for racial and
commercial spread is evident. The con-
trol of Central and South American
markets by the German traders un-
questionably will give rise to questions
with which we must reckon later.

We never shall fight England. Canada
is a hostage for that. We never shall
want to fight Germany. Aggression to
the south of us would be the only con-
ceivable cause for such a conflict.

But if England and Germany should
choose to bring their differences to the
arbitrament of cannon, the battleships
of America would be found attending
strictly to their business of protecting
American commerce, the Panama Canal
and the Monroe doctrine.—Phila. North
American.

The Regular Army.

The monument to the regular army at
Gettysburg is one of the last to be erect-
ed and one of the first to be deserved.

The part of the regular army in the
Civil War has yet to be fully written. It
furnished nearly all the army and corps
commanders of the volunteer army, most
of the generals and a large part of the
field officers. It gave the force which
protected the capital before Sumter was
fired upon. It guarded the retreat at
Bull Run, and had the regular army
wisely expanded by adding new men at
the opening of the Civil War to the
small force of 10,000 men, that rout
would probably never have occurred.
At Gettysburg it did its full share, par-
ticularly in its splendid artillery, and it
is the worst criticism of Gen. McClellan's
handling of Antietam that he did not
launch on the retreating foe the un-
shaken division of regulars under Gen-
eral Fitz-John Porter.

The experience of three wars, as Pres-
ident Taft pointed out, has shown in
1812, 1861 and in 1898, that our regular
army has never been equal to our needs.
Had it been, the first six months of the
second war with England and of the
Civil War would have had a different
result and Spain would have never risked
war to prevent the autonomy of Cuba.

The regular army is to-day larger than
it has been in our history and President
Taft justly urged in his speech at Get-
tysburg that it should be larger still. It
numbered when the last return was pub-
lished about 78,000 in all, staff and line.
This is less than 100 to each 1,000,000
of population. Were the army raised to
the number permitted by law, 100,000,
the country would approve.

The regular is also today, thanks to
the last militia act, in closer touch with
the National Guard of each State than
in the past. But our military establish-
ment, Federal and State, is still without
a comprehensive plan linking all the
various units and providing for their
mobilization.

Were war to come our regular army
would be three times its largest size
when the Spanish War began, but there
would be the same confusion, the same
waste and the same costly and perilous
lack of efficiency and organization at the
opening of the struggle, on which Pres-
ident Taft justly touches, as has marked
every previous war in our history.—
Phila. Press.

Trouble Makers Ousted.

When a sufferer from stomach trouble
takes Dr. King's New Life Pills he's
mighty glad to see his Dyspepsia and
Indigestion fly, but more, he's tickled
over his new, fine appetite, strong nerves
healthy vigor, all because stomach, liver
and kidneys now work right, 25c. at
Rob't S. McKinney's, Druggist, Taney-
town, Md.

Fake Roosevelt Exploits.

There is reason to believe that Mr.
Roosevelt is in Africa carrying out in a
general way the program which was
announced before he departed with his
scientific associates. It is to be hoped,
however, that no intelligent American
reader will for a moment suppose that
we are having authentic reports from day
to day of Mr. Roosevelt's movements
and adventures.

There was just one thing that Mr.
Roosevelt asked of the American press
before his departure, and that was that
he be allowed, as a private citizen, to
proceed with his African plans without
being followed, spied upon, or reported.
All newspaper men know that the lurid
tales which have been daily served up,
—and which have been chronicled with much
detail the slaughtering of countless lions,
tigers, rhinos, hippos, and other beasts,
of both sexes and all ages—are sheer in-
ventions.

Never were fakes more transparent or
more impudent. Mr. Roosevelt's hunt-
ing is far away from the shaded haunts
of the gentlemen of the press who pre-
pare these daily romances, and nobody
knows that that this is true so well as do
the managers of our respected news-
papers who are displaying these tales of
shambles and gore under first-gage head-
lines every morning, and illustrating
them with unnumbered cartoons. Even
on his later Western hunting trips Mr.
Roosevelt had the doubtful benefit of a
similar response on the part of an enter-
prising press to a supposed public de-
mand. We shall have to wait a good
while before we get any trustworthy
news about Mr. Roosevelt's experiences
in the Dark Continent.—From "The
Progress of the World" in the Ameri-
can Review of Reviews for June.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

We are now showing a Large Assort-
ment of Waistings, in Plain White,
Figured, Stripes and Silks, at
10c and upward.

Clothing.

All odds and ends in Men's and Boys' Suits are now being
closed out at Reduced Prices. Can save you money, if we have
your size.

Carpets & Mattings

We have a large assortment of
Carpets and Mattings to select
from, and are marked at hard
times prices.

Shoes

We have again filled in all
broken sizes in Oxfords and
Shoes. See our assortment of
Vici, Gun Metal and Patent
Leather

Groceries

Brown Sugar, 4 1/2c.
Granulated Sugar, 5c.
Rice, 4c and up.
Peaches, dried, 8c and up.
Soup Beans, 5c.
Lima Beans, 7c.

Dry Goods

Bed Ticking, 10c and up.
Calicoes, 5 and 6c.
Shirtings, 8c and up.
Bleached Muslin, 5c and up.
Unbleached Muslin, 5c and up.
Percales, 1 yd. wide, 10 and 12c.

Special

5c and 10c French Gray Enamel Ware.

9-in. Wash Bowl,	5c.	11 1/2-in. Wash Bowl,	10c.
6-in. Dairy Pan,	5c.	1-qt. Windsor Dipper,	10c.
7-in. Dairy Pan,	5c.	2 1/2-qt. Lipped Sauce Pan,	10c.
9-in. Deep Pie Plate,	5c.	7 1/2-in. Pudding Pan,	10c.
4 1/2-in. Drinking Cup,	5c.	8 1/2-in. Pudding Pan,	10c.
5 1/2-in. Hanging Soap Dish,	5c.	9 in. Dairy Pan,	10c.
11 1/2-in. Basting Spoon,	5c.	3-qt. Preserving Kettle,	10c.
11 1/2-in. Cake Turner,	5c.	10-qt. Dish Pan,	10c.

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.....	\$225,996.58
Feb. 9, 1903.....	321,304.03	Feb. 9, 1903.....	323,439.56
Feb. 9, 1905.....	356,266.52	Feb. 9, 1905.....	363,190.84
Feb. 9, 1907.....	473,300.04	Feb. 9, 1907.....	479,167.13
February 9, 1909.....	505,164.09	February 9, 1909.....	512,463.54

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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

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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 pre-
mium as collected by Stock Companies in the hands of the insured.

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E. OLIVER GRIMES, JR., Counsel.

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AGENTS.

J. Oliver Wadlow, Freedom, Carroll Co.	L. W. Armacost, Thurmont, Frederick Co.
Milton A. Zolllickofer, Uniontown, Car- roll Co.	E. L. Annan, Emmitsburg, Frederick Co.
E. E. Reindollar, Taneytown, Carroll Co.	George P. B. Englar, New Windsor, Car- roll Co.
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Farm and Garden

PROTECTION FOR PLANTS.

Ways of Shielding Them From the Midday Sun.

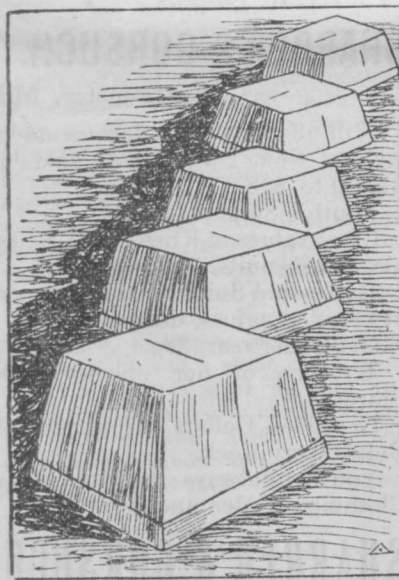
If plants are not protected from high winds and too much sun they will not flourish, especially in the early stages of their growth. This is particularly true of the plants in the vegetable garden, and fortunately there are many easy and simple methods of providing them with shade. Empty soap boxes raised on blocks, empty fruit baskets, rolls of carpet and matting spread out on supports to look like awnings may all be used. Old mat-



COVERING LETTUCE WITH MATTING.

tings or carpets that have seen their best days may enjoy a new lease of life as plant coverings. The great thing is to cover the plants so that they will be shady, but not without air. Even castoff hats may be used to prop over a delicate new plant, and as straw allows the air to circulate it will not be entirely deprived of oxygen. Stones laid on the hat brims will keep them from blowing away on a windy day.

Castoff fruit baskets are excellent to cover transplanted plants. They provide sufficient shade and do not smother the plants, because the openings let in air. They are very light to handle and easy to store because they set into each other, besides being sufficiently durable to last an entire season or longer. They cost nothing, can



be collected and saved for the purpose, and weather does not destroy them quickly or winds blow them easily about. Use peach baskets for the larger plants, plum and grape baskets for smaller plants or for two or three of the very smallest and strawberry baskets for the smallest of all. Even these will span two seedlings set near together.

Choose a cool, shaded corner for lettuce. If you have none such make a retreat for the succulent delicacy. Have a movable screen of reeds or woven twigs with which to protect the lettuce bed from the noonday sun. Take it down at night and do not put it up on cloudy days. By a little care in this respect you will secure sweet salad. As the first supply of plants shows a tendency to run to seed, have a second and a third installment ready to take its place. Lettuce that grows in the sun gets bitter, and when the head elongates into a stem it is past use.

Radishes also thrive into juicy mildness in the shade, although they will bear more sunshine than lettuce. If set so near a brick wall as to feel the radiated heat as well as the direct rays of the sun they will develop too fast and become pithy and pungent.

Green peas should be planted early in the season. Give them rich earth, plenty of light and heat, and water often should the season be dry. Train upon sticks against the wall. If you have room for two crops plant a second three weeks after you put the first into the ground.

Cucumbers flourish under direct and radiating sunshine, being of tropical origin. They, too, should be eaten soon after they are gathered.

Cure For Spring "Rooters."

Pigs are more apt to be "rooters" in spring, when the ground is soft, than they are at any other time of the year. Much of this can be prevented by feeding regularly with coal, charcoal, ashes or other mineral matter. Ringing the hogs should be resorted to in extreme cases.

CREOSOTING FENCEPOSTS.

An Experiment by the United States Forestry Service.

An investigation in the preservative treatment of fenceposts conducted by the United States forest service in cooperation with the University of Minnesota has recently been completed. There are many agricultural sections of that state where much of the land is unfenced, and in such localities it is difficult to obtain good posts, since the only common trees are willow and cottonwood, and these do not make durable posts in their natural condition. The need for information on the best method of preserving fenceposts in that region or elsewhere, therefore, is urged by the department of agriculture.

Much land now lying idle is well adapted for pasturage were it fenced. It is evident that the securing of a durable and comparatively cheap post would give great impetus to the work of fencing and would result in the more intensive utilization of the land. It is believed that creosoting of the native woods will provide such a post.

Considerable data on the best treatment for each of a number of different species was obtained by these experiments, and the feasibility of creosoting posts was clearly demonstrated. Detailed advice on the work will be given to all who request it of the forest service at Washington.

As a result of the interest aroused by this work there has been formed in one locality an association of about twenty-five farmers for the purpose of creosoting their fenceposts. Through such an organization the preservative treatments can be more cheaply accomplished than by individual farmers because of the saving in the initial cost of the apparatus and the cost of the creosote. If the plan proves feasible other associations will doubtless be formed.

Early Onions.

Onion sets should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The bulbs will stand frost without injury. If the ground was plowed in the fall all that is necessary is to harrow the ground over well, then work off and stick the onions in just deep enough to completely cover them with the fine earth. Set out in fifteen inch rows two inches apart in the row if the crop is to be worked with the hand cultivator and twenty inches apart if the horse cultivator is to be used. Onions require a deep, finely pulverized, rich soil. Spread the manure along the drill rows and where the shoots appear sow a little high grade phosphate along the row. One handful will sow twenty feet of the row. For family use the White Portugal and the Silver Skin are the best two kinds, as they are of mild flavor, close grained and a beautiful clear white. For the market plant the Yellow Strassburg and the Red Danvers. These two kinds are hardy and rapid growers and are mostly grown by the German truckers for bunching when half grown and also for selling in midsummer. The truckers raise a crop of onions and a crop of cabbage or celery from the same land each season. The manure given the onions will carry the second crop through.

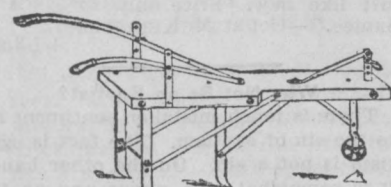
Homemade Ditch Digger.

A complete homemade ditch digger may be made by following the description here given.

The bed piece, five and a half inches long, is cut out of a hard plank two and a half inches thick, bolted at each end and in the middle to prevent splitting. The rear half is nine inches wide and the front half six inches wide.

The diggers are made of steel bars two and a half inches wide, three-quarters of an inch thick and twenty-four inches long. They are fastened to the plank by a right angle turn and bolted. The two rear diggers are held firmly by a rod with nuts inside and out, the points being spread out so that the bed piece can easily drop into the space when the ditch is two feet or more in depth. The front digger is the same size, but set in the middle. All are held firmly by brace rods and sharpened like the flat end of a pickax. A wheel is set under the front end to steady the movement and is braced backward. An adjustable draw iron is placed above, through which the rod may pass at any height suited to the depth of the ditch.

The handles are also adjustable, raising them as the digger drops lower.



THE DIGGER EQUIPPED.

In hard subsoils one will save the cost of this simple device in digging seventy-five rods of ditch. In our hardpan sections of the east, which always need drainage, one does not reel and encourage to dig ditches with pick and shovel when more than half the energy is required to loosen the dirt. With this machine the toughest subsoil when dry handles as rapidly as loose sand.

Diarrhea in Fowls.

For white diarrhea in fowls the following is recommended: A teaspoonful of castor oil, followed by five grains of rhubarb and ten grains of carbonate of soda or a grain of opium. During the attack and for a little time after its abatement the bird should be fed on soft food and have no green vegetables. For young chicks half a teaspoonful of olive oil is preferable to castor oil, and boiled rice should be fed.

Keep an Eye on this Space

and be posted on the new things that are being offered to the patrons of Taneytown and vicinity. Take advantage of the opportunities presented.

Every Bargain left pass by is one less profit added to your Estate.

The advantage of a home deal is the making of it without any expense. You retain the profit yourself. The new things we are continually adding to the stock are Bargain values and strictly up-to-date goods. Just at the right time to be in the swim. Our Goods are being selected with great care and they deserve an inspection from every shopper that is going the rounds of the town.

Mail Orders are being Appreciated

and will be given the most careful attention.

Ladies' Wash Suits

are commanding attention, and are well worthy of the same, with our special efforts at your command. We are thankful for your favors.

D. M. Mehring,
Eckenrode Building. TANEYTOWN, MD.

BUTTER EGGS SHIP POULTRY GAME

All Country Produce

WOOL — TO — WOOL

J. W. BUFFINGTON & CO.,

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HOGS CALVES Wool a Specialty. POTATOES ONIONS

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

The McMaster & Ellis Company,
17 W. Camben Street,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BEST LOCATION. BEST RESULTS.

QUICK RETURNS.

BUTTER. POULTRY. PORK.

Capons a Specialty.

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FEEDING LIVE STOCK.

Occasional Change of Food Beneficial to All Farm Animals.

All kinds of farm live stock go off their feed at times, the cause of which may be some internal complaint, but very often it is traceable to their being fed too long on one kind of food, writes William H. Underwood in Country Gentleman. Bread is the main food for the human race, and there are foods that take a like position in the animal kingdom. Sound, sweet hay, for instance, is a material which most farm animals never tire of. Oats, too, are an all the year round food, particularly for horses, but in these days, when cakes, meals and condiments are so much employed in feeding, the appetites of the animals are very apt to clog.

Inferior fodder, too, upsets animals, and no one will keep much live stock or go on for a very long period without finding that a change of food is desirable, indeed necessary. When indifference to food calls for this, some will imagine that a tonic or pick-me-up will quickly rectify all failings, and these are sometimes given, but few have very good results and none lasting, as the improvement, if it takes place, is not permanent.

The best thing is to give less food and change it partially or wholly. Good, bright hay may always be included. Crushed oats are one of the finest correctives I have ever used. These will be taken when nearly all else is refused. If an oily meal goes down badly, one with no oil should be substituted. This is a decided change and generally a most acceptable one, and it cuts both ways, as if dry meals are tired of the animals should be given oily matter. They should not be merely put on the changed rations for a day or so, but should have quite a period of it. This will be the most beneficial in the long run.

Much food is given to some classes of animals in a very sloppy condition. They often get terribly tired of it, and dry materials are gone for greedily. Milk cows are given a lot of moist food in the hope that this will increase the flow of milk, but when the time comes, as it certainly will if persisted in, when they are indifferent to it there should be no delay in introducing more dry food.

Pigs are often extremely "nice." How frequently do we see their troughs nearly full of food that has been given hours previously. This is especially the case when fattening is going on. That they should refuse is wondered at, but experienced feeders are in no way surprised, as they know the results of persisting with one kind of food only.

A change from fine to coarse material is generally advantageous. It

must not be inferred that I mean a change from superior to inferior foods. That is quite a different method, which I do not support.

Improving the Milk Stool.

A Kansas dairyman claims that an improvement over the ordinary milk stool can be made by simply attaching an extra piece of 2 by 4 about ten inches long, as shown in the illustration. The purpose of this strip is to provide a rest for the milk pail. The proper height for this



REST FOR MILK STOOL.

strip will be dependent upon the general height of the cows. The rest saves the milker the work of holding the pail between his knees or keeps it off the stable floor in case this undesirable practice is followed.

Exclusive.

Mabel—I seldom see the handsome young Mr. Richerly. He doesn't appear to care much for society. Ethel—Oh, I don't know! He seems to want my society about six evenings in the week.—Chicago Tribune.

Your Own Way.

"It takes a heap o' determination, son," said Uncle Eben, "to hav yuh own way in dis life an' a heap o' brains to know what to do wif it after you gits it."—Washington Star.

A Wireless Operator.

Uppson—You have a new baby at your house, I hear. Downing—Great guns! And we live four miles apart! I had no idea any one could hear him that distance.—Judge.

Foley's ORINO Laxative

Is Pleasant and Effective CURES

Constipation, Stomach and Liver Trouble.

by stimulating these organs and restoring their natural action.

Is best for women and children as ORINO does not gripe or nauseate.

For Sale by Rob't S. McKinney.

THE GRANGE

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

GRANGE BUSINESS.

Fire Insurance an Important Consideration.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Farm Property Insured in Grange Mutual Companies at Small Cost—Some Interesting Facts.

The reports from the various counties at the state grange meeting show that many granges in New York are doing considerable in a business way for the benefit of their members, particularly in insurance. We glean the following facts from the reports of the delegates which appear in the published proceedings recently issued:

The Westchester-Putnam Fire Relief association carries over \$450,000 in insurance.

Cortland County Fire Relief association has 1,237 policies in force, carrying \$2,734,275.

The Patrons' Fire Insurance company of Cayuga county carries nearly \$3,000,000 insurance.

Clinton and Essex Patrons' Insurance company reports over 1,600 policies, carrying \$3,075,000 in insurance.

The Patrons' Fire Relief association of Tompkins county carries nearly \$3,000,000 and is working to the satisfaction of its patrons.

The Patrons' Fire Insurance company of Otsego county carries \$410,000 in risks at about half the cost of the old line companies.

St. Lawrence county has a membership of over 5,500 in thirty-five granges. Their fire relief association carries \$10,000,000 of insurance.

Genesee County Patrons' Relief association is carrying over 1,700 policies, representing \$3,900,000. The assessment last year was \$1 on the thousand.

Broome county has two grange stores, doing a business of \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. Binghamton grange, in that county, did a \$15,000 business in coal, feed and grass seed last year.

In Clinton county the Patrons' Fire Insurance company carries risks of over \$3,000,000, and the cost of insurance is about \$2.75 per thousand, of which only 50 cents per thousand was for expenses.

In Columbia county one grange (German town) did a purchasing business of over \$15,000 last year. The Columbia and Dutchess Insurance company had 2,700 policies in force Jan. 1, carrying \$6,705,750 of insurance.

Out of the thirty-three granges in Steuben county ten own their own grange halls. The Patrons' Fire Insurance company, including also Livingston, carries \$3,800,000, and the rate last year was \$1.81 per thousand.

The Wayne County Fire Relief association is a strong feature of the Order in that county. The company now carries \$8,253,437 in insurance in that county. The Pomona grange of Wayne has 800 members. Palmyra grange of that county has a \$16,000 grange building.

The largest fire insurance association in the state is that of Jefferson county, which also does a business in Lewis county. On Jan. 1 it reported risks amounting to \$14,108,992, of which over \$10,000,000 is in Jefferson county. The assessment is only about \$1 per thousand per year.

Monroe county, with a membership of 844 in its Pomona and 4,840 members in the county in subordinate granges, reports insurance business amounting to \$7,968,316 on 3,325 policies. The losses last year were very large, being \$16,248. The greatest trouble was the small boy with the match.

In Orange county the Ulster and Orange County Fire Relief association carries \$4,600,000 insurance. In the seven years of its existence only one assessment of \$1 per thousand has been necessary. The subordinate granges in Orange county own real estate assessed at \$34,000 and did a commercial business of over \$300,000 the past year.

Co-operation For Rural Improvement.

A personal letter to the writer from J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic association, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa., conveys the information that this association will be glad to co-operate with the grange on matters pertaining to rural improvement. The association has a section on rural improvement, headed by Dean Davenport of the University of Illinois. Mr. McFarland says, "There are many ways in which suggestions going through the grange would be effective, and the association will be glad to co-operate with you heartily and in detailed effort."

Grange Trophy Cup.

At the last session of the Ohio state grange a resolution was adopted instructing the executive committee to offer a trophy cup to the grange making the best exhibit of corn at the annual meeting of the Ohio Corn Improvement association, the award to be made according to rules of the association.

State Master Laylin of Ohio had several broken ribs and many bruises from a runaway accident a few weeks ago.

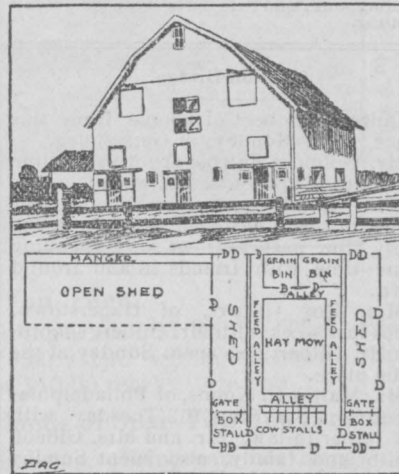
Mayfield (O.) grange has connected its grange hall with the homes of most of its 237 members.

RAISING YOUNG BEEF.

A Conveniently Arranged Building For Quartering and Feeding.

The illustrations show a cattle barn and shed adjoining which I have used for five years with satisfactory results in raising and fattening young beef, writes a breeder in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. The main barn is 60 by 56 feet and 22 feet to the eaves, which gives ample loft room over the sheds, in which I put hay and blow the center mow full of straw.

The box and milk cow stalls have the sunlight and are closed but few days in the year. I keep about twenty-five cows for the raising of my calves.



PLAN OF BARN AND SHED.

They have the protection of the open shed, with mangers in which is fed roughage, usually corn fodder, while their calves get through a creep into the shed of the main barn, where they are fed clover hay, oats, bran, a little chopped corn and oilmeal, which they learn to eat long before they are weaned.

As I aim to market my cattle at about twenty months of age, I find early feeding, comfortable quarters and good breeding all in line to produce prime beef at so early an age.

The second summer and winter the calves are changed to the opposite shed of the barn, where they have protection from flies in summer and a good place to enjoy their clover hay or shredded corn fodder. Their grain is fed in troughs in an open yard. A large gate between box stall and shed admits of driving the entire length of the barn, which makes hauling out the manure a simple matter.

I find the arrangement of the barn, both storage and feeding capacity, very convenient.

CARE OF SHEEP.

Some Points on Feeding and Keeping the Flock Thrifty.

Sheep must be fed with great regularity. Slipshod methods are fatal to success.

Do not feed corn to the breeding ewes. It is too heating. Give two-thirds oats, one-third wheat bran, with a little oilmeal mixed in. The grain should be selected with care.

Lambs should be taught to eat grain by themselves as early as possible and should be eating well before weaning. On an average they should be fed ten weeks before weaning.

If you can do no better by way of making troughs for the sheep to eat their grain out of, you can nail two boards together in the shape of a V, with a couple of short pieces across the ends to keep them right side up. This will save much grain, and grain is money this year.

Ensilage furnishes a good succulent food for sheep. In the absence of roots it is most valuable. Keep salt in the pens at all times.

Night is the favorite time for dogs to make their raids, so make it a rule to have the sheep near the barn every night. Dogs are much less apt to trouble them then.

Dip the sheep immediately after shearing and again in about three weeks to destroy eggs and all ticks that may have escaped at the first dipping.

The lambs should be dipped at the same time, for when the ewes are shorn the ticks flock on to the lambs.

Expert Milking.

A dairyman who generally did his own milking employed a boy. The milk shrank one-third in two weeks. The farmer resumed milking and in two weeks got the same amount as before. Afterward he set the hired man to milking, and the milk shrank 10 per cent in two weeks and in two weeks more, the farmer milking again, was back at the standard. This man milks quietly and very clean. He closes the forefinger and thumb around the teat high up and makes a downward motion, tightening the grip and forcing out the milk. He then lets go his hold, keeping the finger and thumb in circle, carries up the hand and presses it smartly against the udder, closes and pulls down as before. The idea is to give as near as may be the same motion the calf does in sucking.

Concerning the Calf.

The heifer calf should develop muscle and bone rather than fat.

Too much cream for the calf is about as bad as too much money for the boy. Never sacrifice a heifer calf from a first class butter cow. All are needed to supply the depleted dairies.

It is detrimental to allow a calf to run with a cow even for a few days. As soon as the milk is fit to use the calf and the cow should both be accustomed to the separation.

Never tie a calf with a rope about its neck. Ten chances to one it will get choked to death. A stout strap about the neck, with a ring and a chain, is far better. A swivel will keep the chain from being twisted.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

Union Bridge.

Quite a number of people from this place, spent Monday, at Gettysburg. Mr. Gillmore Fowble spent some time here with his parents, last week.

Wm. H. Wagner, formerly of this place, but who has been residing in the West, the past year or so, is spending some time with friends in and around town.

Mrs. Roy Gilbert, of Hagerstown, spent last week with Mr. Gilbert's mother; Mr. Gilbert also spent Sunday, at the same place.

Mr. Martin L. Koons, of Philadelphia, spent from Saturday till Tuesday with his father-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Smith and family, also spent Sunday with friends at Mt. Union.

George Straw, in the government employ, at Panama, arrived home last week, to remain until about the middle of June.

Our cement manufacturing project is rather quiet, yet well informed persons say it is by no means dead.

Messrs. Samuel Garver, H. H. Bond, G. C. Eichelberger, M. Fleagle and C. E. Gray, have been elected by our local Fire Co. to attend the Fireman's Convention, to be held at Cambridge, Md., June 9, 10 and 11.

Mr. John Miller, formerly of this place, was a visitor here, Saturday. He has accepted a position as clerk, in Mr. Yount's store, Taneytown.

Mrs. G. C. Eichelberger and children, will spend the summer with her sister, in Northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Eichelberger will take a trip South, some time in June.

Miss Emma Bowersox, of Taneytown, spent several days visiting friends in this place.

Steiner Straw, of Waynesboro, spent Sunday with his parents, near town.

The postmaster's salary here, has been increased from \$1300 to \$1400 a year.

The summer schedule of the Western Maryland, goes into effect Sunday, June 6th.

Pleasant Valley.

On Sunday afternoon our Band, with the Sunday school and Camp No. 7, P. O. S. of A., marched to the cemetery and decorated the graves of the departed brothers. Prayer was offered by Mr. E. C. Ebaugh, of Carrollton, and a few hymns were sung. A statement was given that since the cemetery was started, there are 200 persons buried up to this date, May 30th.; and the oldest person lying in the cemetery is Augustus May, who was 92 years old. There were more people here at the decoration than last year.

Mrs. Levi Myers is spending some time in Baltimore, with her sons, Howard and Charles, and her daughter, Mrs. Philip Fowler.

Mrs. Vernon Smith, accompanied by her father, Mr. David Petry, are spending some time at Harrisonburg, Va.

D. T. Peters, wife, son and daughter, of Waynesboro, Pa., were the guests of Mrs. Rufus Starner, Sunday and Monday.

Prof. Ernest Howard, wife and three daughters, of Baltimore, two of which are beautiful little twins, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Upton Myers, on Sunday.

Mrs. Emma Fowler and daughter, Sallie Mae, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at this place.

George Graub and wife, of Hanover, Pa., spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. E. J. Myers.

Wm. H. Yingling, of Westminster, has the lumber sawed and foundation dug for his new house, on the county road from Pleasant Valley to Stonersville, near John Mearns' place.

Services were conducted at the house of Mr. Charles Bittle, who has been bedfast for nearly three years, by Rev. Yoder, on Sunday evening last. Mr. Bittle, with his affliction, is kind hearted and affectionate and is always glad to see any of his friends.

Dr. C. M. Brown, of Hanover, is spending some time with friends at this place.

Henry T. Wantz, who was reported ill in last week's items, is now in a critical condition.

Sunday school at 9 a. m., this Sunday. Divine service at 10 a. m., by Rev. J. B. Stonersville. Prayer and praise service in the evening.

A slight error was made in last week's items, either by the editor or correspondent. Rev. Yoder will conduct children's day service, on Sunday, 13th, not Sunday, 18th., as was stated.

Mayberry.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fuhrman, of Stonersville, spent Sunday, with Mrs. F's sister, Mrs. Otto Elde.

Miss Effie Eckard, of York, is visiting her parents, A. C. Eckard's.

Miss Janette Fleagle, of Colonial Park, Baltimore, is spending some time with relatives and friends.

James Fleagle, of Colonial Park, Baltimore, spent from Sunday until Monday, with relatives, here.

Miss Vesta Streiv, of Cranberry Valley, is visiting her grandparents, Joseph Wahn and family.

Mrs. John Heltibrude, of Hanover, spent from Wednesday until Saturday, with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Myers and three children, spent last Sunday with Mrs. Myers' parents, Rufus Myers and family.

Miss Bertha Myers spent from Wednesday until Thursday, in Hanover.

Denver Hitchcock, of Taneytown, is spending some time with his uncle and aunt, Mr. Scott Fleagle and family.

There will be a baseball game played Sat. June 5, between the Mayberry and Tyrone boys, in Mr. Scott Fleagle's field.

Emmitsburg.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, when Miss Sara E. Hoke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoke, was married to Mr. Louis Doener, of Carlisle, Pa. The ceremony was performed at St. Joseph's R. C. Church, by Rev. James McNellis. The attendants were Miss Fannie Hoke, sister of the bride, and Mr. John Fowler, of Carlisle. The bride wore a veil; her gown was of white embroidered net over white silk, and carried a large bouquet of white carnations. Miss Fannie Hoke wore a net gown over yellow silk, and carried yellow lilies. A reception was held from ten to twelve, after which the bridal party went to Carlisle, where they will reside. The ushers were Mr. Jos. R. Hoke, brother of the bride; Mr. S. R. Minnick, brother-in-law of the bride; Mr. John Rosensteel, Mr. Robert Kerrigan and Mr. Robert Topper. The present numbered over two hundred, among them a great quantity of silver, cut glass, china and linen.

The last meeting of the Q. R. S. for the season was held at the home of Mr. M. F. Shuff, Committee, Miss Annie Helman and Miss Shulenberger. "Superstition" having been chosen for the subject, the program was taken up. Instrumental solo by Mrs. E. L. Higbee was followed by a short paper by Mr. G. P. Rowe, showing the superstition of all nations. Instrumental solo by Miss Ruth Shuff was followed by selections on the subject, by the members. A humorous reading, "The Country Post-office" by Miss Marie Helman, followed by several fine instrumental selections by Mrs. E. L. Higbee, which closed the program.

Linwood.

Fine rains and hot sunshine have changed the color of our grain fields, which show us harvest time is approaching. Corn is short for this season of the year. Paul may plant, and Apollon water, but God must give the increase.

The strawberry and ice cream festival at Linwood, last Saturday night, was a success, both socially as well as financially, and a nice sum was realized for the benefit of the Sunday school.

Mrs. Arthur Englar returned from the hospital, last Thursday, and is much improved. While convalescing she is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Koonz.

Samuel Bowers, formerly of here, but now of Baltimore, was with his brother, Joseph, at Linwood Shade, from Saturday until Sunday evening.

Misses Merle Caple and Addie Huff, of Sandyville, spent several days with the Misses Koonz.

Miss Hope Davis, of Baltimore county, is visiting Miss Margaret Etzler.

The Sunday school at Linwood, of which Jesse Garner was superintendent for 15 years, called on him and his bride last week and presented him with one dozen solid silver forks, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the school in general.

Mrs. Lou Messler accompanied her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Will McKinstry, to Baltimore, on Wednesday evening, where Mr. McKinstry took his little son to Johns Hopkins Hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Mary C. Wolfe, who had a fall and sprained her back, and who has been with her sister, at Linwood Shade, is much improved and is able now to be out of bed.

Miss Adelaide Messler spent several days with her friend, Miss Bertha Danner, of Medford, and attended decoration at Winfield.

Miss Belle Caylor has returned from Pittsburg, where she attended the exercise at her sister Florence's graduation, who is now a trained nurse.

Tyrone.

Rev. Martin Schweitzer will preach his third anniversary sermon on Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

Jeremiah Flobr, of Sykesville, spent last Friday with his son, James Flobr.

Misses Grace Zimmerman, Edith Lemmon, Alice Myers, Nettie Flickinger and Maude Phillips; Messrs. Luther and Sterling Zimmerman, Thos. Weishaar, Andrew and Walter Myers, visited Gettysburg, on Saturday.

Pius Sponsler and Luther Eckard spent Monday, seeing sights, in and around Gettysburg.

The receipts of the festival of the P. O. S. of A., was \$25.52. The Order held its fire anniversary, on Wednesday evening, it being one year since their hall and furniture was destroyed by fire. The Order desires a full attendance on next Wednesday evening, as they have important business to transact.

Our base ball club played its first game on Saturday, and was defeated by Uniontown Jrs.; score, 11 to 5. It is reported that Mayberry is to cross bats with them on Saturday.

Southern Carroll.

An immense crowd attended the Decoration pic-nic, at Winfield, on the 29th. Col. Vernon and Rev. A. B. Wood, spoke in the forenoon, Rev. Barnes and Wm. H. Anderson were the afternoon orators; both of the afternoon speakers paid tribute to the "Boys of '61" and then appealed to the men of to-day, to rise up and free our land from the slavery of intemperance.

Children's services will be held at Messiah Lutheran church, on June 6, at 10:30 a. m.; Mt. Olive M. E., June 6, at 2:30 p. m.; Calvary Lutheran, June 13, at 10:30 a. m.

Pic-nics as follows: Mt. Olive, June 5; Messiah, June 10; Calvary, June 12. Everybody is expected to attend them.

Mrs. H. B. Pickett, who has been visiting for a fortnight, in this vicinity, has returned to Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cramer, of New Windsor, were guests of Chas. F. Beck and family, on Saturday and Sunday.

Miss M. Jane MacLead, the popular and efficient principal of Woodbine school, returned to her home, at Lansdowne, on Sunday.

W. J. Beck attended the Firemen's parade in Hampstead, on Monday.

Misses Jessie Flemming and Ruth Grim Gossnell, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Florence Brandenburg.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hiteshaw, of Baltimore, were guests at the home of Mr. Basil Dorsey, from Saturday until Monday evening.

The engine and sixteen cars of a fast freight were wrecked at Morgan Station, on Sunday morning about 8 o'clock. Both tracks were torn up, and traffic was blocked until about 9 o'clock at night. Defective track the cause.

Detour.

Rev. T. J. Kolb and Mr. Samuel Weybright, left on Monday morning, for Harrisonburg, to attend the annual meeting of the Church of Brethren.

Mrs. Harry Warren returned home, Sunday, after spending a week with Mr. W's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Warren.

Quite a number of town folks were in Gettysburg, on Monday.

Webster Harnish, of N. Y., was the guest of Dr. Diller's over Sunday.

Mrs. W. C. Miller and son, spent a few days, recently, in Baltimore.

Drs. R. R. Diller and E. H. Teeter, spent a week in town. On Monday they returned to Baltimore, to resume work in the Hospital during the summer.

Mrs. P. D. Koons spent Wednesday, with her parents, at Ladysburg.

Master Russel Koons, of Hagerstown, spent a week with his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kolb.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Weybright and Miss Mary Weybright, are attending the annual meeting in Virginia.

Mrs. Samuel Weybright and Miss Jennie, attended the Westminster High School Commencement, on Tuesday evening.

Copperville.

The Union Bridge Farmers' Club, which is composed of a highly accomplished class of Carroll County farmers, met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Flickinger, on Saturday of last week. Your correspondent and wife were invited guests. The repast was such as our good neighbors are noted for furnishing.

Mr. and Mrs. James Staley, of Seven Valley; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Staley, of Littlestown, and Mr. and Mrs. James White, of Bruceville, spent Sunday last with the family of Joel W. Bollinger.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Flickinger left, this week, on their annual trip to Baltimore, in their own private conveyance.

Clear Ridge.

Mrs. J. F. Strevege, of Westminster, Mrs. Samuel Fair and grandson, Paul, are visiting friends in Shippenburg and Waynesboro, Pa.

J. W. Stone and wife, returned home from their visit to the latter's sister, in Virginia, whom she had not seen for thirty years.

Misses Ella and Clay Mehrling visited their cousins, Mr. Fred. Mehrling and sister, at Bruceville.

Master Philip Waltz, has returned home from the Maryland General Hospital. His feet are still in plaster casts, which he will have to wear quite awhile. We hope he will be able to walk correctly, in course of time.

On the evening of June 1, Miss Ruth Crouse gave a party in honor of her sister, Mattie's 13th birthday. The evening was spent pleasantly with singing, music and games. Music was furnished by Phay Fritz, Edward Dayhoff and Harry Wilson. At a late hour those present were invited to the table which was decorated with flowers, also provided with cake, candies, popcorn and lemonade. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Crouse, Mr. and Mrs. John Earnest, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson, Mrs. Mollie Crabbs; Misses Mary and Clara Bowersox, Frances Stone, Mary Stuller, Merle and Maude Earnest, Fannie Davidson, Ruth, Mattie and Blanche Crouse; Messrs. Hugh Hiltabridge, Warren Fowble, Edw. Dayhoff, Carroll Crabbs, Merton Blaxten, James Wilson, Phay Fritz, Claud and Glennie Crouse, Carroll and Earl Hawn, Carl Fritz, Roy, Ernest and Russell Crouse.

Miss Cora Beard, of Washington, D. C., spent from Saturday till Monday, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beard.

Miss Ethel Palmer is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Willet, in Thurmont.

Middleburg.

Hayden Lynn, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his mother and sisters, at this place.

George Fogle spent from Saturday till Monday with his aunt, Mrs. Theo. Mackley.

Miss Rhoda Harry and sister, Marguerite, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. William Goldman.

Miss Sadie Griffin is spending some time with her grand-mother, Mrs. Mary Mackley, in Frederick.

James Coleman, who has been spending a few days with his sisters, returned to Baltimore, on Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Kline, children, and sister, Stella Six, are visiting their father, David Six.

Mrs. Walter Johnson's mother, brother and family, of near New Windsor, visited here Sunday.

Miss Carrie Harbaugh, who has been quite ill, is improving.

David Six, who suffered another stroke of paralysis, last Tuesday, still remains critically ill. While he can hear and recognize his friends, he is almost entirely helpless and is unable to utter a word.

Children's day services will be held on Sunday evening, June 20th.

York Road.

Wilbur H. Otto returned home, Wednesday evening, after several weeks spent in Atlantic City.

Miss Lula Birely and Miss Annie Hawk, spent Monday in Gettysburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Cover, accompanied by Mrs. Price Robertson, will leave, on Friday, for a trip through Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fry Sweigart will go to Baltimore, on Friday, to take treatment for injuries of the nose, received at school, last winter.

Mr. W. G. Barr, of Harrisburg, Pa., spent Wednesday with her mother and sister, at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Leister and son, of Westminster, Md., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Price Robertson.

Master Wilbur Kolb has as his guest, Master Russel Koons, of Hagerstown, Md.

Messrs. Bert Koons, of Baltimore, and Earle and Carroll Koons, of Taneytown, are the guests of Mrs. Geo. W. Koons and daughters.

Zane Roop, a young son of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Hann, of York Road, died Thursday morning. He had been lingering for a long while. His age is about 1 year. Services will be held Saturday, at 10 a. m. at the home and continued at Ladysburg Reformed church. Interment at Haugh's cemetery. Rev. Martin Schweitzer will officiate.

Uniontown.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Slonaker, spent Saturday in York, Pa.

Miss Georgia Slonaker is spending the week in Woodsboro.

Myers Englar and Harry Baughman are home, from College, for the summer.

Mrs. John Heck and children visited her parents, in Union Bridge, the past week.

Mrs. Julia Trite and daughter, Jennie, are at home again.

Dr. J. J. Weaver, Jr., was in Baltimore, last Thursday.

Nathan Baile, executor of Miss Margaret Erhart, sold 50 shares of the Uniontown bank, last week. They brought \$27.50 per share. Jesse Stevens, of New Windsor, and Wm. Bowers were the purchasers.

The Mite Society of the M. P. church held its regular meeting, on Tuesday evening, at the home of Miss Lou Kelly.

Rev. G. W. Baughman and son, Harry, attended Commencement exercises, at Gettysburg, this week.

Decorations day was observed, in Uniontown, on Monday evening. The children of the town assisted by some of the older folks marched to the cemeteries and decorated the graves of the soldiers with flowers. Revs. G. W. Baughman and G. J. Hill offered prayer, and the children sang patriotic songs. The march through town was led by Herbert Davis, who furnished music on his tenor drum.

The entertainment rendered last Friday night, in the school-house, was quite a success in every way. The piano used for the occasion was furnished by J. M. Birely, of Frederick.

On Wednesday evening a number of young people held a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Cover. The evening was spent in social conversation and games, refreshments of ice cream, cake and confectionery were served.

Mrs. Annie Anders and son, Earl, visited her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, on Monday.

A. F. Schaffert, wife and three children, of Hagerstown, were guests at the Lutheran parsonage, over Sunday. Mr. Schaffert is a brother of Mrs. G. W. Baughman.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Erb, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eckenrode and Mrs. Irene Shreeve, attended the pic-nic in Whitehill's woods, on Monday.

Misses Minnie and Diene Sittig entertained at tea, on Sunday, Hixon Bowersox, Henry Sittig, Raymond Dayhoff and Rhoda Bowersox.

Miss Ida Merring, Miss Alexina Merring and Franklin Reck, spent several days in Gettysburg.

Frizellburg.

The time is here when aspirants for county offices will begin to stir and push their claims. Something like this has come to our notice quite recently, but no emotional developments have yet been seen.

A Children's-day service will be held, in the Church of God here, on Sunday night, June 20. An interesting program will be rendered by the juveniles and appropriate music by the choir. The public is invited to come and hear the little folks.

Jacob Null has added another convenience to his home by putting in a C. & P. phone.

Joseph Freeman and wife, of Pittsburg, Walter Scott and wife, and Clarence Scott, of Baltimore, spent last Sunday, with John Sell and wife. The trip was made in an auto and the return in the evening.

Mrs. John Koons, of Hanover, and Wilbur Harmon and family were there too.

Mrs. Koons returned home Monday, accompanied by her daughter, who will be absent for a week or more.

Sarah Dutterer is visiting her son and family, in Baltimore, and will protract her stay indefinitely.

The preaching service already announced for this Sunday, in the Chapel here, will begin at 2:30 p. m. instead of 2 o'clock.

Sabbath School, at the Church of God, at 1:30 p. m.; preaching at night at 7:30 p. m. by James E. Smith.

Seldom does so much water fall in the same length of time as there did, last Friday evening. The corn fields and roads give evidence of this. Some hail fell but did no damage.

Mr. and Mrs. Clabaugh, of York, Pa., visited her daughter, Mrs. Harry Horner, here, this week.

The first game of ball on the home ground will be played here, this Saturday, at 2 p. m., when our boys will cross bats with the Uniontown team. The home players will be attired in their new uniforms for the first time, and the contest is exciting some interest.

The players wish to express their appreciation for the liberal contributions made by the home people and elsewhere, and extend them a cordial invitation to be present at the opening game. The splendid victory scored, last Saturday, has kindled new enthusiasm and are hopeful of adding another one to their credit, today.

All come and help to enliven the occasion. Our generous captain will escort visitors to the ground.

Miss Mary Myers, of Hanover, Pa., spent last week, with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Eckard. On Sunday they entertained Harvey Eckard and wife, and Miss Hilda Yingling, of near Westminster.

Robert Young, a prosperous farmer, of near here, was quietly married to Miss Mollie Wagner, on Wednesday evening, June 2. We wish them a long and prosperous life.

Mrs. Willie Myers and two children, Willie and Alice, of near Minot, N. D., arrived here Wednesday evening, after attending the annual meeting at Harrisonburg, Va., and will stop a week or more at her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Myers.

New Windsor.

Mrs. Rhodes, of Baltimore, visited friends in town, this week.

Rev. A. Campbell, of Baltimore, visited old friends in town, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hairline and daughter, of Frederick, visited Mrs. H's parents, Rev. and Mrs. Gill, over Sunday last.

Mrs. N. H. Baile entertained the W. H. & F. M. Society of the Presbyterian church, at her home, on Wednesday evening.

Dr. J. E. Myers broke his little finger, while playing base ball at Westminster, on Monday afternoon.

Miss Blanche Selby and Mr. Ollie Haines were married, at Westminster, by Rev. L. E. Bennett, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines will reside in New Windsor.

Quite a number of persons from here and vicinity attended the annual meeting of the Church of the Brethren, at Harrisonburg, Va.

Sykesville.

Southern Carroll has the rye story reduced to its lowest terms, and the advocates of the brewing and distilling industry would do well to give it some careful thought.

Chas. Crook is able to use his crutches, and has been seen on our streets, several times of late.

W. H. D. Warfield has been somewhat indisposed for several days, having undergone a slight operation.

Dr. D. B. Sprecher, John Harris, George Schrade, E. M. Mellor, R. W. Carter, and Jas. R. Weer, are among those attending court, this week.

The "Little Workers" held a strawberry festival on Tuesday evening, which was quite a success.

Children's-day services will be held at St. Paul's church, Sunday, June 6th., at 8 p. m.

"Horse sense" is the wisdom manifested by the stock owner that feeds his horses Fairfield's Blood Tonic and Regulator for Horses Only. Compounded for the horse alone it insures perfect digestion, pure blood, removes worms and increases vitality. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

His Saturday Night.

The pretty, broad faced, blue eyed woman was telling how it happened that her husband came home so late of a Saturday night.

"When he goes to get shaved for Sunday," she said, "he waits so long for the line that gets there before him that he goes to sleep in the chair while he is being shaved. Then the barber, who is a friend of his, lets him sleep as long as he likes after he has finished with him. But I don't see how he can fall asleep with a dangerous razor scraping all over his face. I couldn't. Could you?"

"Isn't the most plausible excuse I ever heard," said one to whom the question was put, "but it ought to pass on account of its originality."—New York Press.

Coloring an Abyssinian Bride.

Western brides have an easier time than their Abyssinian sisters. On the occasion of her marriage an Abyssinian bride has to change her skin. From ebony she has to become the color of cafe au lait. To accomplish this the expectant bride is shut up in a room for three months. She is covered with woolen stuff, with the exception of her head. Then they burn certain green and fragrant branches. The fumes which they produce destroy the original skin, and in its place comes the new skin, soft and clear as a baby's.

The elders of the family feed the young woman with nutritive force-meat balls.

Protect your chicks from Gapes, Pip, Roup, Cholera and all poultry diseases by the regular use of Fairfield's Blood Tonic for Poultry Only. It fortifies the system against all kinds of contagious diseases and hastens growth and development. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

Rewards For Long Life.

That longevity is deserving of reward in China is proved by the following curious imperial edict from Peking:

"The sons of those people who are over seventy years of age are to be exempted from the service of the government, the brevet button of the ninth rank is to be given to those who are over eighty years of age, the brevet button of the eighth rank is to be given to those who are over ninety years of age, the brevet button of the seventh rank is to be given to those who are over a hundred years of age, the brevet button of the sixth rank is to be given to those who are 120 years of age, and monuments are also to be erected for those who are 100 years of age and over."

Many of our citizens are drifting towards Bright's disease by neglecting symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble which Foley's Kidney Remedy will quickly cure. Rob't S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Hard to Choose.

"Whom would you rather entertain," asks the philosopher of folly, "a perfectly stupid bore or a clever fellow who has just been abroad for the first time?"—Exchange.

The acts of this life are the destiny of

FOUR BOXES.

An Effective Quartet of Great Governing Powers.

"The world is governed by three boxes," said an American wit of a century ago, "the cartridge box, the ballot box and the bandbox."

Between the first two of these great governing powers no one questioned the natural alliance, but that the sex whose box was the bandbox should also claim a right to use the ballot box was in his day undreamed of. Half a century later, during the civil war, Horace Greeley, the famous editor, held the old opinion.

"Madam," he said bluntly at a public meeting to the pioneer suffragist, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "the ballot and the box go together. If you want to vote, are you ready to fight?" "Certainly, sir," replied the quick-witted lady, to the delight of the audience. "I am ready to fight just as you have fought—with my pen."

Not all the early women suffragists would so readily have countenanced warfare, even in jest, for a notable number of them were Quakers or of Quaker ancestry, to whom force was abhorrent. In the Society of Friends the rights of men and women have been always absolutely equal, so that, as Lucretia Mott declared, it seemed but natural to wish to counsel and act with men everywhere on even terms, as she had always done in Nantucket.

One Quaker philanthropist, Abby Hopper Gibbons, who had never been identified with the "woman's rights" women, yet acknowledged with de mure humor that, although she talked little about her rights, she had "been in the habit of always taking them" when she could.

Once, however, she failed to take a very important one when she was summoned to do so. She had a singularly bold and firm handwriting, easily mistaken for a man's, and often signed business communications simply A. H. Gibbons, so that she one day found herself, as a citizen and a taxpayer, imperatively required, in the name of the law, to furnish reasons why she should not serve as a juror.

"I know of none," she wrote serenely at the foot of this formidable document and sent it back. But the official response must have investigated the record of his correspondent and found a reason, for A. H. Gibbons, householder of New York, was excused from service in that fourth box, so important in civilized communities—the jury box.—Youth's Companion.

THE COBRA STONE.

A Ceylon Story About the Reptile and Its Shining Lure.

Every one knows that Ceylon is famous for the amount of queer and rare precious stones found in the sands of its dried up river beds. Among these is one called "chlorophane," a rare variety of fluor spar, which shines at night with phosphorescent light. There has long been a tradition among the natives that a certain species of cobra makes use of this stone to attract insects in the darkness. Indeed, the name given it is "naja-kaller," or cobra stone. A scientist resolved to test this wonderful story during a stay in the island, so offered any coolie 5 rupees to point out a stone carrying cobra. In about a week an old Tamil came in and offered to show him one. He followed this guide, and, sure enough, there, under an immense tamarind tree, he saw a little point of steady greenish light and could faintly distinguish behind a cobra coiled and slowly waving its head from side to side. It would have been desperately dangerous to approach the reptile, and the coolie begged him not to do so, saying that next night he would himself get the stone. He did so, and in rather clever fashion. Before dark he climbed into the tree, carrying a large bag of ashes. After nightfall the cobra turned up, as usual, and deposited its treasure, which it carried in its mouth, before it. Thereupon the coolie emptied his bag of ashes over the shining object, and the frightened reptile after a wild but fruitless search crept back into the jungle. The coolie descended, searched the ashes, found the stone and received his promised reward.—London Telegraph.

Scotland's Patron Saint.

Why was St. Andrew chosen as the patron saint of Scotland? This question has been asked many times, but the archdeacon of whom Dean Hole tells may be considered to have discovered the most satisfactory solution of the problem. "Gentlemen," said he (he was speaking at a St. Andrew's day banquet at the time), "I have given this difficult subject my thoughtful consideration, and I have come to the conclusion that St. Andrew was chosen to be the patron saint of Scotland because he discovered the lad who had the loaves and fishes."—Dundee Advertiser.

Lively Cheese.

"How did you find the Stilton I sent you?" "Find it? We didn't find it! As soon as ever my wife's back was turned it jumped from the pantry shelf, ran down the garden, out of the gate and was last seen chasing a frightened dog down the road."—London Scraps.

Everyone would be benefited by taking Foley's Orino Laxative for constipation, stomach and liver trouble, as it sweetens the stomach and breath, gently stimulates the liver and regulates the bowels and is much superior to pills and ordinary laxatives. Why not try Foley's Orino Laxative today? Rob't S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Model Army of the World.

What army was the strongest of its time? Judging by results, the Roman army was so from the fifth century B. C. onward until the division of the empire. Its fighting organization was as complete as and possibly more practical than that of any army of today. It was based on a territorial system which maintained the comradeship of locality without bringing it into antagonism with that of the corps, for each of the thirty-five Roman "tribes" was required to furnish to each legion four "centuries" of 120 men, each of which worked together as a local unit. The legion was divided into five cohorts or battalions, of which three were troops of the line, two were a kind of militia and the fifth was a depot battalion. For almost eight centuries the army thus constituted not only conquered the then known world, but acted as explorers beyond its limits and at the same time made and unmade kings and emperors in Rome itself.—Pearson's Weekly.

Too Well Done.

Mrs. Eliphalet Howe of Centerville had never encountered "Hamlet" either in the pursuit of literature or on the stage up to the time of her first visit to her Boston niece. On that occasion she was taken by the niece and her husband to see a performance of the play.

"How did you like it, Aunt Jane?" asked her nephew-in-law as he piloted the old lady up the aisle by her elbow when the performance was over.

"If that's what you call a 'play,' I call it hard work," said Aunt Jane indignantly. "How you and Nettle can sit calm in your seats and see such heartless doings is beyond me. Why, that Hamlet man looked so sick I shouldn't have been surprised if he hadn't lived to finish out his talking. And by the expression of those other folks I'll venture to say they felt the same. I had my smelling salts all ready in case o' need from the first minute he came on to the platform."

The Finicky Humor of Leschetizky.

Some amusing stories are told of Leschetizky, the great piano teacher, whose comic spirit is one of the predominating features of his character. It is well known that he is a man of strong likes and dislikes. When an American pianist a dozen or so years ago went to Vienna to study with him he wore his hair long, a habit much affected at that time by the aspiring young artist. So greatly did his general appearance annoy the professor that at the end of the first lesson the student received instructions to go and have his hair cut short. Although loath to part with his locks, the young pianist nevertheless obeyed and turned up at the next lesson with his hair cut in the conventional way. Still Leschetizky was not satisfied. "There is something about you that I don't like!" cried the professor. "Your ears are too long. Have them cut off and let your hair grow again!"—Smith's Magazine.

Electrical Discharges From Plants.

The atmosphere surrounding our earth is known to be electrified, and its charges are bound to play an important part in many phenomena. Atmospheric electrification thus is responsible for the formation of rain and hail, and, while fine weather generally is characterized by the presence of positive electricity, a change in the weather is generally accompanied by a change in the sign of atmospheric electricity. That the electrification of the air does exert some influence on plant growth is inferred from the fact that electrified plants, under the influence of sunshine, can give off electricity from the leaves, and as the air is naturally electrified relatively to the soil all plants are bound to be in a constant state of slow electrical discharge which is made active on the rising of the sun.—Technical World Magazine.

Helped Out.

A grocery clerk in a small town had been considerably bored one day by solicitors for church fairs, rattles, charity and other purposes and was getting disgusted when a small, red haired urchin came in and asked him if he could help him out with a baseball glove.

"Got the glove with you?" asked the impatient clerk.

"Er—no," answered the urchin.

"Then," said the irritable clerk as he caught him by the neck and trousers, "I'll help you out without it!"—Judge.

In a Dilemma.

"A necklace of diamonds has been stolen from me," said Mrs. Cumrox.

"Aren't you going to notify the police?"

"I don't know what to do. It does seem rather classy to be robbed of jewelry, and yet I hate to have people think that I'd ever miss a little thing like a necklace."—Washington Star.

Exclusive.

"Where do the Hottentots live, Mary?" a schoolteacher asked one of her pupils.

"I don't know, 'm," said Mary primly. "Ma won't let me visit any of the people in this neighborhood."

The Exceptions.

"Binks has a fine new apartment."

"Everything stationary in it, I suppose."

"Absolutely everything—except his wife and the cook."—Harper's Bazar.

Cynical.

Sillicus—Do you think it is possible for one woman to make another woman perfectly happy? Cynicus—Oh, yes; simply by envying her.—Philadelphia Record.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.—Thomas Carlyle.

One of Edison's Jokes.

Edison was always a great joke player. Those ones he seemed to enjoy most were like the one he worked on one of the laziest operators in the office where he was once employed. One night, when this fellow thought his day's work was over and was getting ready to go home, Edison slipped around to the office switchboard, made a connection with the lazy fellow's telegraph key, called him down to the table and, supplied with an old newspaper, proceeded to send Mr. Lazy a long lot of presumably Associated Press stuff from New York. Edison was a lightning sender (as well as receiver) from almost the beginning of his career, and the way he made that fellow work for two solid hours was a joy. After wearing him completely out, making him receive and copy the equivalent of about three or four newspaper columns, Edison suddenly came from behind the switchboard, exposed the joke to the poor fellow and wound up by pelting him on the nose with the newspaper he had been sending from.—Pearson's.

Scolded and Comforted.

At a lunch given in his honor Sven Hedin read an amusing letter written to him by Alfred Nobel at a time when Hedin was still a student, but already filled with a longing to explore unknown Asia. He applied to the government for funds, but the answer was so slow in coming that he wrote to Nobel, who promptly replied: "I take no interest in these geographical exploration trips. In fact, I regard them as an anachronism. Men communicate with each other today from one end of the earth to the other by means of telegraph and post. There are in Asia, too, explorers and savants who are surely better qualified than you, sir, to study and describe their native country. I therefore believe that you could make better use of your ambitious impulses than by undertaking trips to Asia. But in order that you may see that I do not always act as I think I send you a sum which may serve as the best confutation of my own convictions."

Squandering Ability.

Doing the lower when the higher is possible constitutes one of the greatest tragedies of human life. The squandering of money seems a wicked thing when we think of the good that might be done with it. But what about the wicked waste of ability, the deliberate throwing away of 50, 75, perhaps 90 per cent of one's success possibly just because he never trained himself to use it, to grasp it with such vigor and power that he can fling his life into his career with its maximum effectiveness? Most people take hold of life with the tips of their fingers. They never get hold of the life proposition with that grip and tenacity of purpose and vigor of determination which do things worth while. They just hang on the outskirts of things, playing upon the surface of their possibilities without ever getting down into the marrow of their being, where efficiency and power dwell.—Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine.

Exclusive Perfumes.

The late Dr. Andrew Wynter in a charming article on perfumes suggested the desirability of every lady having her own special and self prepared perfume. The custom, however, would have its disadvantages. More than one sensational story might be mentioned wherein the heroine or villain was saved or unmasked, as the case might be, by the recognition of a distinctive scent. In "Diplomacy" the denouement is effected by the telltale perfume of the adventures being detected in the dispatch box she had rifled. As a matter of history, the assassins of the oriental sovereign Yezidjird were discovered by one of them smelling of the perfume with which the robes of the murdered king had been redolent.—London Globe.

Hope.

"Have you seen the account in this morning's papers about Dr. Cutting having brought a dead man back to life?"

"No. Did he do that?"

"Yes. It was a wonderful demonstration of his skill."

"Well, I shall be more hopeful now than I have been for some time. If he can bring the dead back to life he may be able to bring back the book he borrowed from me about two years ago."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Begging in Paris.

Giving up his profession, a Paris beggar offers his "pitch" for sale. His advertisement reads: "For sale, present holder retiring to the country, good situation for one legged man; neighborhood of the Etoile; hours of work, 2 p. m. to 7 p. m.; receipts, \$240 to \$315; regular passersby, children and strangers; or any infirmity would suit."

A Feminine Reason.

"But," asked the first co-ed, "why did you elect to take up the study of German instead of French?"

"Oh," replied the other, "the German professor was so awfully handsome, you know."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Complaint.

A magistrate looked at a disreputable specimen of manhood in the dock and turned to the policeman. "Officer," he asked, "what is the complaint?" "Rheumatiz, y'r honor!" exclaimed the prisoner, answering for himself.

A Test Question.

Newed—I tell you, old chap, I'm another man since I was married. Singleton—So? Does your wife love you as much as the man she married?—Exchange.

WOMAN AND FASHION

An Original Coat Suit.

Braid and buttons are so much used this winter that designers are eager to get new methods of applying them. This coat suit shows one of the best ways. The material is rough blue diagonal serge. The skirt is short, the coat of medium length. The braid is



IN ROUGH BLUE SERGE.

put on the skirt in rows around the back, ending at sides with large, flat braid buttons. The coat has the bands of braid around the back formed into latticework in front by bands of braid running from shoulder nearly to hem. The skirt is high waisted, with lapels over the shoulders, so it may be worn without the coat. It is trimmed front and back with bands of braid ending in buttons. The hat is a wide sailor of blue satin trimmed with buff colored osprey.

Buff Evening Gown.

As a rival of white this season for handsome evening gowns there is a pale shade of buff which is exceedingly attractive. It comes in chiffon cloth, satin and gauze.

It will be lined with the same tone in soft silk. It is especially pretty in satin trimmed with gold and silver Grecian embroidery.

One gown of it is in one piece and draped around the waist in slight folds, which are gathered together at the left side under a square buckle of brilliants. From this hang two full streamers of buff flut net edged with gold fringe.

The gown is cut in a deep decollete, which is edged with a three inch band of loose embroidery. There are no sleeves proper. There are two streamers of flut net hanging from the shoulder edged with gold fringe.

To Embroider Gowns.

Hand worked gowns are within the means of women who know how to do some of the fashionable quick embroidery which embellishes many of the most expensive of the thinner costumes. A black chiffon cloth gown which looked like an expensive model had large water lilies decorating the bottom in a band almost eighteen inches in width. The flowers were worked with rather heavy black silk, and occasionally there was a thread of silver. Another effective pattern and one that is easy to do is a row of disks about two inches across. A single or a double row of these used as a border on a net gown will be found unusually attractive.

A Childish Hat.

Little girls this winter are wearing the cutest hats and bonnets. The mushroom shape, so much worn by their mammas, is a favorite model.



SCOOP HAT FOR WEE MAID.

The quaint hat illustrated is of the mushroom scoop variety and is of white felt trimmed with old blue velvet ribbon and a couple of lovely pink roses, one on each side.

Ivory Toilet Sets.

Instead of silver toilet articles many women are selecting ivory or imitation ones on account of the ease with which these latter can be kept clean. All one needs to do is to give the ivory brushes and trays a wiping with a fresh, soft cloth, and there is no rubbing or weekly polishing to go through with. All the little toilet and dressing table requisites are now sold in this material, and the boxes are charmingly decorated with sprays of flowers if one does not fancy the plain or monogrammed backs.

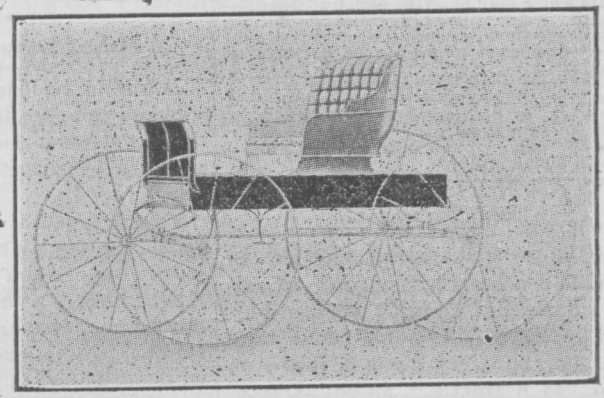
Take A Good Look

— AT THIS — Combination BUGGY!

It is not Top heavy, like a balloon, ready to go up in the air at the first puff of wind. It has a Wing-Dash.

It's all in the knowing how!

Prices
Can't
Be
Attractive
If you don't know
what they are.



We Will Give You Them.

RUNABOUTS, with Auto Seats, Wing-Dash and Rubber Tire, only \$65.00. Same Job with Top, only \$75.00. I'm willing to have you compare these Jobs with Jobs that cost \$10.00 more. Are you?

Just Arrived—Two Carloads of all kinds of Steel Tire Top Buggies

Good prices allowed on the trading basis. Bring your old Buggy in and take a new one out. I buy Buggies to sell, not to keep.

Harness. Double and Single. Mounting in Brass, Nickel, Imitation Rubber and Genuine Rubber.

Cream Separators. Ranging in price from \$45.00 up. Good prices allowed on old machines of Standard make, in exchange. Our trading basis is most liberal.

D. W. GARNER.

His Wonderful Method.

"You haven't been married very long, have you?" said a guide at the state capitol to a young man who was signing "Mr. and Mrs." in the register for visitors at the desk at the entrance.

"How did you know?" demanded the young man.

"Oh, we get used to such people here and can tell them every time," was the response. "You haven't written that name with 'Mrs.' very long, have you? I believe I can tell how long you have been married from the signature," the guide continued.

"Well, we haven't been married very long, but I don't see how you can tell from the signature. How long has it been?"

"Well, let me see." The guide picked up the book and scanned the name closely.

"You have been married five days today," he said with an air of certainty.

"That's right, it's five days, but I don't see how you can tell."

The young wife had been sitting on the marble bench during the colloquy, and not until the couple went out of the building did she tell "hubby" that the guide had accosted her in the same way and that she had told when they had been married.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Bavarian Distances.

In the Bavarian highlands signposts along the roads, instead of stating the number of miles or kilometers to the various villages, give the amount of time which the average pedestrian will supposedly take to traverse the distance. This is merely an official expression of the very general custom of the peasants in the region, who invariably tell inquirers on the roads not how far it is to a place, but how long it takes to get there. Not only that, but they make the system still more unsatisfactory to the stranger by a little additional eccentricity of their own.

For instance, one asks, "How far is it to Oberammergau?"

"A small half hour," will be the answer, or perhaps "A good half hour" or "A big half hour."

Which is puzzling until the stranger learns that a "small half hour" means twenty-five minutes, "a good half hour" thirty minutes, "a big half hour" thirty-five minutes, "a small three-quarters of an hour" forty minutes, and so on.

A Barbarian.

D. D. Mann, the Canadian railroad builder, had a sensational career, beginning as an axman in the Canadian lumber woods.

Early in life Mann visited Europe on a business mission and at a dinner one night became involved in a quarrel with a Russian nobleman. Next day he received a call from one of the nobleman's friends, bearing an invitation to a duel. "If he doesn't like what I said to him, let him come up, and tell me so," said Mann. "He can come a-running, too, and carry any size gun he likes."

The friend explained that would never do. Nothing but the regular thing on the field of honor would do.

"Oh, all right!" said Mann. "I've been fighting duels all my life. But I'll have to insist on using my national weapon—a sixteen pound double bitted ax."

The friend went away holding up his hands at the barbarian. That night the nobleman met Mann. He was about the size of a grasshopper. Mann is something over six feet high and four wide, with no fat. "I fight you, m'soo," said the nobleman, "with the weapon of any civilized nation, but I be hanged if I commit suicide."

FOLEY'S KIDNEY REMEDY
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

Painting and Paper-hanging

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

House Painting and Coach Painting at Moderate Prices.

Paper-hanging A Specialty!

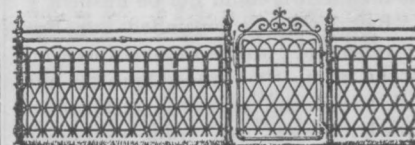
Any person intending to have Papering done this season will save money by buying Wall Paper from me.

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

Luther O. Eckard,
TYRONE, MD.

Address, Westminster R. F. D. No. 11.
1-13-6m

Ornamental and Iron Fences!



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

LAWN FURNITURE

and everything in the ornamental gate line.

Wm. E. Burke, Agent.

3-13-3m
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Ohio & Kentucky Horses



I will receive a car load of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Saturday, June 5, 1909. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR,
HANOVER, PA.

HORSES AND MULES!



500 Wanted at Once!

For Southern Market!

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

W. H. POOLE,
6-13m
Taneytown, Md.

Wanted At Once



500 Horses & Mules

to ship to Southern Market.

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

HOWARD J. SPALDING,
12-5-1f
LITTLETOWN, PA

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

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

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

Lee's Surrender.

For a week the army of Northern Virginia had been fighting and retreating on parched corn, 57,000 men pursued by 125,000. They had done their best, but now, on April 9, they were worn "to a frazzle," all but 28,000 of their number had been captured, killed or scattered, and on all sides they were surrounded by the Federals.

It was not their hunger or weariness which occupied their thoughts at this moment, however; it was the dismal fact that off there a little distance their commander, General Lee, was surrendering them to General Grant. Had he asked them to cut their way out of the circle which held them, battered and starved as they were, they would have tried to do it; but to submit to surrender—that was harder.

Yet when, a few hours later, the terms of the surrender arranged, the "General, grave and pale, rode the length of their lines, they crowded about him as he went, their eyes wet with tears, their voices choked with sobs, struggling to kiss his hands, even to touch his horse to show in some way that, bitter as their hearts were, there was nothing in them but love and honor for him.

The next day these men, who had fought from Bull Run to Petersburg, and won as brilliant victories as history records, marched up, stacked their muskets, signed a printed form of parole not to take arms again against the United States, and that alone in their pockets to face the world with, scattered North and South, East and West.

The news of Lee's surrender spread slowly but steadily through the Confederacy. By the evening of the 10th, it had reached a force of seven or eight thousand men near Christianburg. At first the officers tried to conceal it from the men, but it could not be hushed.

"Before we had concluded our brief conversation," writes Colonel Duke, one of the staff, "we know from the hum and stir in the anxious, dark-browed crowds nearest us, from excitement which soon grew almost to tumult, that the terrible tidings had got abroad.

"That night no man slept. Strange as the declaration may sound now, there was not one of the six or seven thousand then gathered at Christianburg who had not entertained the slightest thought that such an event could happen, and doubtless that feeling prevailed the ranks of the Confederacy.

"During all the night officers and men were congregated in groups and crowds discussing the news. Great fires were lighted, every group had its orators, who, succeeding each other, spoke continuously.

"Every conceivable suggestion was offered. Some advocated a guerrilla warfare; some proposed marching to the trans-Mississippi and thence to Mexico; the more practical and reasonable, of course, proposed that an effort to join General Johnston should immediately be made."

Spreading southward, the news on the 12th reached Joe Johnston, whose army was in North Carolina, facing that of Sherman.

Johnston knew only too well what Lee's surrender meant for him, and on the 13th, asked Sherman for a suspension of active operations. Two weeks later he surrendered his entire force.

The effect of the news was the same on the only other Confederate army east of the Mississippi—that of Dick Taylor, which on May 4, surrendered to General Canby.

The principal Confederate force west of the Mississippi was stationed in Texas. There was no telegraph beyond the boundary line at that date, only one railroad penetrated the State and the harbors were all blocked, so that it was late in April before the news came to Texas.

There came with it rumors that President Davis and his Cabinet and the armies of Johnston and Taylor were on their way to the trans-Mississippi region, and that there a new stand was to be taken and a new country opened.

On this rumor such hopes were built that there was no thought of surrender. Mass meetings of citizens and soldiers were held all over the State and resolutions of resistance adopted.

But swift upon the report that Johnston and Taylor and Davis had escaped came reports of their surrender.

As soon as this news was confirmed in Texas there followed in the army what was long known as the "break-up." It was a widespread and immediate decamping of the soldiers with whatever army property they could get their hands on.

Officers awakened in the morning to

find that where they had three companies at night they had one now. In squads, singly, or by twos, the soldiers started for home without as much as a word of farewell.

It was a complete conviction that the game was up and they must shift for themselves which had taken hold of the Texas army, and to which only a minority were sufficiently superior to remain until their officers could give them proper discharge papers.—IDA M. TARBELL, in McClure's Magazine.

Making Perfume with Roses.

It will not be long before roses will be a bloom and one often wishes to keep them, but when this is impossible the odor can be extracted in a simple manner.

Take a pound of fine lard, melt it and strain it through a hair sieve or a coarse muslin bag. Allow the drippings to fall into a vessel of cold water containing a little alum. Gather the chilled grease together, melt a second time, strain and let the drippings fall into salt water; melt a third time and drip the grease into very cold water. This removes the rank odor, leaving a pure white grease in which the flowers are to be steeped. A double boiler is useful for this purpose.

The first day fill the grease pot with rose petals, set them on the back of the stove where the lard will keep hot, yet not boil. The next day lift out the withered petals, squeeze them free from lard and add fresh petals. Continue this for one week, keeping a lid on the vessel meantime. Keep the lard in a glass vessel tightly corked or covered. To make a perfume, cut it with alcohol. The perfumed pomade can be added to face lotions and is really beneficial as an ingredient. It will take at least a week for the alcohol to cut the grease.

Throng of Buyers Continue.

The people of Taneytown and vicinity appreciate the great advantage R. S. McKinney obtained for them, in getting the Dr. Howard Co. to allow the regular 50 cent size of Dr. Howard's specific, for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia, to be sold at half price, 25 cents, and have bought hundreds of bottles.

Every bottle of the specific sold by R. S. McKinney has had his personal guarantee to refund the money if it was not satisfactory, but none has come back, showing the wonderful curative power of this remedy.

Unlike ordinary medicines for constipation and dyspepsia, the dose of Dr. Howard's specific is reduced after a few days' use, and the cure is soon complete and lasting.

If you have not already taken advantage of this chance to get a month's medical treatment for 25 cents, be sure to call at McKinney's drug store today, for he has only a small amount of the specific on hand.

Dyeing Summer Garments.

Last summer's colored dresses can be dipped into dyes and made almost new. It is a saving to do this, especially if the garments are not too old for use. If a pale blue linen is sunfaded or washed out, wash the dress clean, rinse, and while still wet put it into the boiling dye. It will be lighter when rinsed and the dress should be rinsed free from running dye, then washed in the usual manner with suds, rinsed, starched and ironed in the usual manner.

All faded tans can be colored a darker shade of tan, red, brown and black. Blue should be dyed blue, since an effort to color it another shade may prove a failure. Pink must be dyed pink or brown. Yellow takes brown and some colors of cerise, but all shades had best be dipped into former color. All cottons demand a certain dye and all woollens must be dipped into tepid dye. If mixed weaves are dyed, they must be dyed first in a cotton dye, then a woolen dye. Silks the same way.

It is absolutely necessary to first wash all articles, before and after the process, otherwise the colors will fade and stain other garments. Keep the mixture stirred well, lift the article up and down in the hot dye to let the color penetrate all parts and have a tub of water close at hand to receive the material. Flowers, feathers and ribbons may be dyed in cold preparation. A faithful adherence to printed directions is necessary. Old counterpanes that have done duty and are yellow with age, can be dyed beautiful shades and will make good couch covers.

Colds that hang on weaken the constitution and develop into consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar cures persistent coughs that refuse to yield to other treatment. Do not experiment with untried remedies as delay may result in your cold settling on your lungs. Robt S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Housefly Pest.

"San Francisco spent money like water—tens of thousands of dollars—to rid the town of rats, and it was money wisely spent," remarked Dr. Henry F. Carruth, a noted Chicago physician, at the Belvedere, Baltimore.

"There is, however, a pest in every town of America today which is a greater agent in the spread of disease than rats, but so familiar are our people with it that they have grown callous as to the danger. This country certainly is in need of a campaign of education so that every community shall inaugurate

such a war of extermination against houseflies as the Californians waged on rodents. The press has done its duty nobly in warning the public. It rests now with the heads of families to begin the battle that shall keep homes free of these abominable insects, these conveyors of filth and distributors of disease germs, typhoid particularly.

"There are thousands of public eating places in this broad land—chiefly in small towns—where there is no provision whatever against the fly, and all food eaten therein is more or less contaminated. Some authority should exist to inspect such places and make their proprietors put in screens and take other precautions on penalty of being put out of business. Even in our big cities we are lax in this respect. Food products are everywhere exposed; the fly leaves his loathsome trail on the confections of the pushcart vendor; the stores of the grocer are his delight and he revels in fruit, to which he has free access and on which he leaves his poison.

"I believe it possible to have a town or city that shall be absolutely fly-free, but, it can be obtained only by the co-operation of all the inhabitants. It is only of late that we have become enlightened as to the despicable deeds of this nuisance and have branded him as one of the greatest enemies of mankind. Now that this knowledge has been gained, we have only ourselves to blame if his existence be longer tolerated."

Foley's Honey and Tar is especially recommended for chronic throat and lung troubles and many sufferers from bronchitis, asthma and consumption have found comfort and relief, by using Foley's Honey and Tar. Robt S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Victim of the Country Parlor.

An Atchison woman recently had an old-fashioned experience. She called on an old-fashioned couple who took her into the parlor. It was a cold day, and there hadn't been a fire in the parlor for two years. But it was the parlor, and contained a marble-topped table, an art square with a blue bird in each corner, and a sofa and one dozen fancy cushions. The host had a bad cold, and the hostess coughed all the time, and the guest was sneezing, but, nevertheless, they must sit in the parlor and experience all the delights of looking at the marble-topped center table, the art square with a blue bird in each corner, and the sofa and the one dozen fancy cushions. The guest asked to be taken to the sitting-room, where there was a fire.

"No, indeed," said the hostess. "You are our company, and we always honor our company by seating them in the parlor."

The guest never learned what effect the cold room had on her host and hostess, for she caught a cold that settled on her lungs, and died the next week. And in her final delirium of fever all she talked about was marble-topped tables, art squares and blue birds and fancy sofa cushions.—Atchison Globe.

Women Who Are Envid.

Those attractive women who are lovely in face, form and temper are the envy of many, who might be like them. A weak, sickly woman will be nervous and irritable. Constipation or kidney poisons show in pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. For all such, Electric Bitters work wonders. They regulate Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood, give strong nerves, bright eyes, pure breath, smooth, velvety skin, lovely complexion. Many charming women owe their health and beauty to them, 50c. at Robt. S. McKinney's, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Could Not Be Better.

No one has ever made a salve, ointment, lotion or balm to compare with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Eczema, Salt Rheum. For Sore Eyes, Cold Sores, Chapped Hands, it's supreme. Infallible for Piles. Only 25c. at Robt. S. McKinney's, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Roosevelt on the Ideal Boy.

A speech by ex-President Roosevelt contains the following, which it would be well for every boy to hang up alongside his mirror:

"My ideal of a boy is one who will grow up and be able to support himself and a wife and children. To be fit to be an American citizen he has got to prepare his self-respect and conduct himself so as to wrong no one else. Now and then you will hear the wise father or one who thinks he is wise dwell upon the fact that his boy is smart. If he means to be able, quick and to be trusted, then all right, but if by smartness is meant, as is too often the case, the kind of adroitness that sheers off into trickery or the kind of ability that is just off the line of honesty, then you should teach him that he is growing up to be an enemy of the Republic. Trickery is trickery if it takes the form of doing a man out of his day's work or cheating in a grocery store, or swindling on a great scale, by stock gambling."

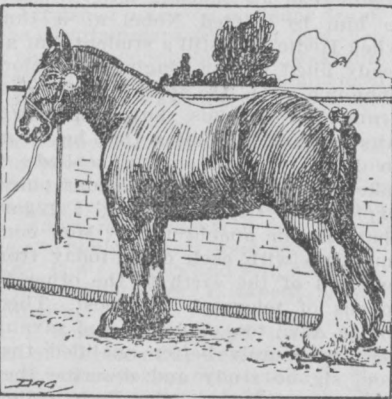
C. C. Brown, of Chestertown, Md., tried for 14 years to raise ducks, but they always died at the "feathering age." Last year he used Fairfield's Blood Tonic for Poultry Only and raised every duck but one that hatched out. Any poultry raiser will secure equally as good results. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

VALUE OF DRAFTERS.

Why They Are the Most Profitable Horses For Farmers to Breed.

Replying to a correspondent regarding the value of drafters for farmers, the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, says:

"This journal has contended for more than a quarter of a century that the drafter is the most profitable horse for the farmer to breed. Reasons for this have often been set forth. Draft bred animals are salable for cash from weaning time to maturity. There is a good demand for them at all ages, and the return for the grain fed is much larger than when the same amount of food is used to make beef, mutton or pork. Not only is this true, but the mare earns her keep by her labor in the harness. The whole thing may be stated in abbreviated form thus: A well bred draft foal five or six or seven months old will sell at weaning time for from \$60 to \$75 or more. Up to that time he has eaten only a very little grain. A steer that will bring the same gross price will take twenty months or more to make the weight, and it takes quite an investment at present prices of grain to make a



A CHAMPION GELDING.

steer that will sell for from \$60 to \$75. The advantage gained by the colt during his first six months is never lost.

"Farm horses of the 1,450 to 1,500 pound variety are assuredly very handy on the land or on the road and strong enough for many agricultural uses. They are, however, much harder to breed uniformly than drafters are, and we have known but few instances in which a quite large breeding district could supply any number of them. Perhaps the most general way in which they are produced is by mixing draft and coach blood on a native foundation, but that entails crossing to an extent that is apt to result in disappointment.

"We believe it will pay far better to use heavy mares on the farm and by piling cross upon cross of one breed attain a point where the stock is practically pure bred. When this is done and due attention is paid to mating sire and dam a degree of uniformity may be achieved which will be realizable in dollars and cents. There is an added profit nowadays in using good big drafty mares on the farm. Tillage cannot be too thorough. Most of the implement makers are putting out lines of heavy farm machinery, and it takes a lot of horseflesh to handle it properly. Add to this that competent labor is both scarce and dear, and it pays always to have team power enough on hand so that one man may do at one riding what formerly was accomplished by two or three men with little horses and the lighter type of farm machinery formerly in use."

Packing and Shipping Wool.

In preparing wool for shipment always put it up in a good, clean condition, says a Kansas sheep breeder. Use wool twine and wrap the fleece carefully. Reject all undue dirt. Don't attempt to sell refuse for wool. Use a wool box. This gives a fleece a compact and tidy appearance. I have heard that some object to the wool box, but I cannot understand why. Turn the outside of the fleece in, and when the fleece is tied let it appear to be tidily wrapped.

Always ship with tags carefully fastened to the package containing the wool. Let the tags not only give the name of the party to whom you ship, but also your name as shipper. Send a letter at the time of shipment stating the number of packages of wool you ship and the weight of same.

If one will go into a large wool house and see the condition of some fleeces and note the trouble arising from improper shipping he would appreciate the wisdom of the few suggestions that I have made.

Breeding Up Stock.

A western stock breeder advises farmers to breed up stock rather than buy all pure breeds. He says that to establish a herd of pure breeds costs more money than the average farmer can afford when the progeny is to be sold to the packers or the butchers. Good females of pure bred beef stock bring high prices, and the farmer would need a considerable number to make a good start. But with a pure bred bull he can in a few years have a herd of cows that will make it possible to market beves of high grade.

Feeding Foals Cow's Milk.

Cow's milk is often used with advantage in feeding foals. Foals suffering from distemper cannot always take solid food satisfactorily and may be nurtured on cow's milk. The foal may be taught to drink by pouring it upon the grain feed. The young thing eats the moistened feed, and by tipping the pan it soon learns to drink the separated milk.

Results of Testing.

By carefully testing and weeding out their poorest cows the people of Denmark in five years have succeeded in raising the producing capacity of each cow annually more than forty pounds of butter fat, or an increased profit from each cow of over \$12.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
Does not Color the Hair
Hair falling out? Troubled with dandruff? Want more hair? An elegant dressing?
Ingredients: Sulphur. Glycerin. Quinin. Sodium Chlorid. Capsicum. Sage. Alcohol. Water. Perfume.
We believe doctors endorse this formula, or we would not put it up.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
Does not Color the Hair
J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

Too Much Muscle.

A young highland plowboy was pestering a female servant with his unwelcome attentions, and one day he proposed. At this instant the pair (they were walking in the fields) came upon another servant, a man, sleeping instead of working. The lassie, a brawny wench, seized a stick and beat the idler till he roared. When he had slunk off to his duty the swain remarked admiringly:

"Ma certie, lassie, but ye cud well manage yer childer."

"Aye, or their father," replied the girl, with a significant look.

The lover turned pale.

"Ma lass," he gasped, "I juist remembered ma auld mither at hame. I'm her only laddie, and I think it's na right for me tae mairry while she's alive. W-w-when she dies I'll come back an' mairry ye."

And as he got safely away he said fervently, "May the Lord alloo ma mither to live as lang as me!"

Deeply Interested.

The play was one of Shakespeare's tragedies. Mrs. Simmons and her little boy, having been unable to secure seats in the parquet, were well located in the front row of the first balcony, where they could see better and hear almost as well as if they had been farther forward on the main floor. Mrs. Simmons was agreeably surprised at the interest that Bobby appeared to take in the somber drama. He sat leaning forward, with his elbows on the cushioned railing in front of him, resting his head on his hands, deeply absorbed. As the curtain went down on the first act he straightened up.

"Well, dear, how do you like Shakespeare?" asked his mother. "Are you enjoying the play?"

"Mamma," said Bobby with the air of one who has made a great discovery, "there are sixty-nine men here that have got bald spots on top of their heads! I've counted 'em five times!"

Swallowing a Reindeer.

"Doctor, doctor! I's swallowed a reindeer!"

Choking violently and literally black in the face, a negro boy rushed into the office of a throat specialist. His small woolly head jerked frantically, and his eyes rolled in anguish. It was very evident that some irritating substance had lodged in his throat.

The specialist summoned his assistant.

"Dr. Blank, here is a young man who says he has swallowed a reindeer."

"Nawsur," sputtered the patient, "it weren't a whole reindeer. It were jess his nake and his horns."

The physicians removed the offending object.

With a long sigh of relief the pickaninny opened his eyes. His glance rested on the instrument table.

"Yassur, dat's de reindeer."

It was an Elks button.—Los Angeles Times.

The Very Worst.

Clara (with emotion)—George, are you sure you will always love me?

George (fervently)—While life lasts, my own.

Clara (suppressing a tear)—George, if trials and tribulations should come.

George (amazed)—My heart is yours alone, my love, and always will be.

Clara (sobbing)—George, are you sure, perfectly sure, that nothing—nothing at all—could cool your affection?

George (thoroughly alarmed)—My gracious! What's happened? Has your father failed?

Clara (hysterically)—Worse, far worse!

George (much relieved)—Tell me all, my angel. I can bear it.

Clara (with a heroic effort)—George, I've—I've got a—boil coming—coming on my nose.—London Tit-Bits.

A Polished Rascal.

Mrs. Hanson—I understand, sir, that you have secretly been making love to my daughter, and I must forbid an acquaintance begun in that way. You should have seen me first.

Shrewd Sultor—Madam, had I seen you first I should have forgotten your daughter and fallen in love with you.

Mrs. Hanson—Um! The informality of the proceedings was all I objected to. Come with me, and I will introduce you to my husband.

Nelson River.

The Nelson river may be described as one of the greatest rivers of the world as regards the actual volume of water discharged into the Hudson bay. Its total length is approximately 400 miles, and its drainage area is tremendous. Its tributaries cover the whole of Manitoba, the greater portion of Alberta, Saskatchewan, North Dakota and Ontario west of the great lakes, where they also enter Montana and Minnesota.—Exchange.

Mr. A. Rawn, of Graterford, Pa., writes: "Since using Fairfield's Milk Producer for Cattle Only, one of my cows increased in milk 7 quarts a day." This is but one of the many testimonials we are constantly receiving as to the exceptional merits of the Fairfield Blood Tonic. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

THE DAIRYMAN.

After separation the greatest care should be given to the milk and cream in order that both may be kept in good shape.

The Hand Separator.

When running the hand separator the handle should be turned steadily, care being taken to keep a constant, even pressure upon all the way around, not pushing down hard and pulling up hard while for a moment when the crank is down and again at the top there is no pressure upon it. Turn at the speed the directions call for, or if it is found by testing the skim milk that it is not skimming clean an increased speed of from three to five turns per minute will help matters.

Weighing Milk Regularly.

A farmer with one or two cows kept merely to supply the family with milk and butter cannot afford to weigh each cow's milk all the time or even twice a month perhaps. But the man who is giving a large part of his time to dairying cannot afford not to weigh the milk. It will quickly show him when a cow is dropping off in milk and that something is needed to get the best results she is capable of, even if it is no more than a dose of physic. Besides, the dairyman will know which cows to keep and which to dispose of.

Skim Milk Calves.

I feed the calf the mother's milk for seven or eight days, and then I take one-half pint of skim milk stirred in one pint of cold water, add to this one and one-half pints boiling water, stir well, then add about four quarts slightly scalded sweet skim milk, says a dairyman. My calves seem to thrive and grow well on it. I have raised several calves this way with good results. As they get older I increase the amount of skim milk to one pint and give them a little more milk. A teaspoonful of salt morning and evening in the feed is relished by the calves. I give them a little clover hay and wheat middlings, and they do fine.

Classified Advertisements.

Dentistry.

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

We are prepared to do all kinds of Dental work. CROWN and BRIDGE work a specialty. PLATE WORK and REPAIRING will be given prompt attention.

GAS ADMINISTERED.
J. E. MYERS will be in New Windsor, every day except the first Friday and Saturday of each month.
J. S. MYERS will be in Taneytown the first Friday and Saturday of each month.
W. M. and C. P. Telephones. 10-13-2

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

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I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XI.—Second Quarter,
For June 13, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Heb. xi, 1-3, 17-29.
Memory Verses 24, 25—Golden Text,
Heb. xi, 1—Commentary Prepared by
Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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The word "faith" being used twenty-four times in this chapter, we may call it the great "faith" chapter, as Rev. iv is the great "throne" chapter, the word being used fourteen times, and I Kings, xiii, the "man of God" chapter, the phrase being used fifteen times. We sometimes thus obtain from a word or phrase the key to the portion we are reading or studying. The word "believe," used over ninety times in John's gospel, helps us to understand John xx, 31. In a recent lesson we had an Old Testament saying used three times in the New, and now we have another. "The just shall live by faith" is first found in Hab. ii, 4, and is quoted in Rom. i, 17; Gal. iii, 11; Heb. x, 38, and probably, as some think, each time with a different emphasis. When we remember how our Lord was refreshed by the great faith of two gentiles and how He repeatedly reproved His disciples for their lack of faith, we can see at least one way in which we can please Him or grieve Him. One has well said:

Faith is not what we see or feel, but is a simple trust in what the God of love hath said of Jesus as the Just.

By faith we look at things not seen and are thus lifted above the things we see. The true believer walks by faith and not by sight. Believing Gen. i and Ps. xxxiii, 6, 7, we know how the worlds were made. Some want to understand in order to believe, but verse 3 says that we must believe in order to understand. The word says "Seeing is believing." But Jesus said that if we believe we shall see (John xi, 40). We must hold fast that the way to understand is to believe and that without faith it is impossible to please God (verses 3, 6). In the first half of our chapter we have faith illustrated in seven men from the book of Genesis, five of whom were mentioned by name by the Lord Jesus. He thus indorsing their record. Dr. Saphir says that in the first three we have the sacrifice of faith, the walk of faith and the obedience of faith. The first is of necessity sacrifice, for unless we have the forgiveness of sins by the shedding of blood there can be no fellowship and no works of faith or labor of love. Abel could not offer a sacrifice of faith unless he had some word of God to guide him, for faith cometh by hearing the word of God (Rom. x, 17).

That word was spoken by word or deed, or perhaps both, when the transaction of Gen. iii, 21, occurred, and Adam must have instructed his children that there could be no access to God but by sacrifice. Cain brought the best he had, but there was no shedding of blood. He was disobedient and therefore not accepted. There is only one way to God, and all other ways are the way of Cain—that is, of the devil (Judg. ii, 1; John iii, 12). Being redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, it is our privilege to walk with God as Enoch did, or as it is written of Levi, "He walked with me in peace and equity and did turn many away from iniquity." We cannot walk with God as He would like us to unless we are agreed with Him about everything, but if we are simple, whole hearted believers He will dwell in us and walk in us, and we may have the consciousness of pleasing Him. The question with us should never be, Is there any harm in this? but rather, Will this please Him who has taken up His abode in me? As Enoch and Elijah were taken to glory without dying, so will all believers who shall be alive on the earth when Jesus comes. It may be our privilege, for the end of this age is surely upon us. If, like Noah, we believe things not seen as yet, our deeds will be a reproof to the world lying in the wicked one, and we will both preach and live righteousness (II Pet. ii, 5) as Noah did.

If we believe as Abraham did we will look for the same city for which he looked, and, rejoicing in that citizenship, we will live as strangers and pilgrims here. We will not consider ourselves or our circumstances, but be fully persuaded that what God has promised He is able to perform (Rom. iv, 21). Isaac, Jacob and Joseph all lived in the assurance of things to come (verse 20). Moses had such respect unto the recompense of the reward that the prospect of power and position in Egypt was nothing to him. The reproach of Christ was more attractive than the pleasures of sin for a season.

We would not have put Samson in there, nor Jephthah. O heart of man, take courage! Is there faith in thee? Even though thou dost blunder and seem to fail, thy faith is accounted for righteousness. And then, as though deeds were most important, he masses them—"subdued," "wrought," "obtained," "stopped the mouths of lions," "quenched," "escaped," "waxed valiant." The story is not ended. Saints, apostles, prophets, martyrs, seers, visionaries—the men of today at whom we laugh—are the men of faith. The vision creates a passion, the passion becomes a mission, and the life is lived till eventide. I like that saying in verse 34, "Out of weakness were made strong," in connection with II Cor. xii, 9. Then think of all these with us waiting for Luke xiv, 14.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week
Beginning June 13, 1909.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—The noble life of Frances Willard.—Prov. xxxi, 10: xvii, 23, 28, 29-31.

The temperance cause is making great progress today. State prohibition and local option have made great inroads upon the liquor traffic, and in the providence of God it seems doomed. Public sentiment is fast being aroused against this cursed traffic, and in this country the people may have what they want if they only want it bad enough to arouse themselves from their lethargy and demand it of those elected by them to make and execute laws for them. This sentiment is rapidly growing against intemperance and the law's relation to it, and more loudly every day the people are saying to the liquor traffic, "Go!" and when the voice of the people becomes loud enough it will go.

At such a time it is pleasant and profitable to recall the great pioneers of the movement against intemperance and especially those who did so much to educate public opinion that is now beginning to manifest itself. One of these leaders, the greatest at least of all the women who have labored for this cause, was Frances E. Willard, for years the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union and acknowledged as the leader of the temperance forces of the world, so far as women were concerned.

Under the topic "A Heroic Woman" Amos R. Wells has the following to say concerning Miss Willard:

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born in Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839. In her childhood the family removed first to Oberlin and then to a pioneer home near Janesville, Wis.

Her education was finished at the Northwestern Female college, Evanston, Ill., where she won a host of friends, displayed great intellectual power and became valedictorian of her class.

Taking up the teacher's vocation after highly successful work in many institutions, she became dean of the Northwestern Female college and professor of aesthetics in the Northwestern university.

Miss Willard was moved to take up temperance work by the woman's crusade, that "whirlwind of the Lord" which in fifty days swept the liquor traffic out of 250 towns and villages. At great financial cost she became president, in 1874, of the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance union. In 1879 she became president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, until her death, Feb. 17, 1898, being the acknowledged leader of the temperance women of the United States and the world.

Among the outstanding events of her life are her pioneer work for temperance organization in the west, labors for prohibition constitutional amendments in many states, the editorship of the Union Signal, the writing of an autobiography and other books, heroic work for the woman's temple, the National Temperance hospital and the Woman's Temperance Publishing association. The polyglot temperance petition addressed to the governments of the world and the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union were her plans. She spoke everywhere, being heard often on Christian Endeavor platforms, for she was a warm friend of our society. Rightly has she been called "the uncrowned queen of America."

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. iii, 13-25; Ruth ii, 1-12; Prov. xx, 1; xxii, 1; xxiii, 29-31; Luke ii, 46-55; x, 38-42; John xii, 1-9; I Pet. iii, 1-6.

Stand by the Boy.

"We must stand by the boy and show the world that we have not cast him aside."

"The boy" was the younger son of an honorable family. He had committed a great wrong, and the question was what to do with regard to him. His brother, a man of high moral integrity, said, "We must stand by the boy."

This attitude was Christian. It suggests a duty to the boy in general, the boy that has gone astray. We have not always even seen the problem. It is being recognized that to save the world we must stop the awful waste of lives—we must reach and influence the young people. We must stand by the boy. It is urged against the Christian Endeavor society that it reaches twice as many girls as boys.

The same might be said of Christianity. It is an unmistakable fact that the churches draw far greater numbers of women than men. The reasons are many. But no one ever thinks of blaming Christianity or minimizing its value on this account. The fact is, take it as we will, that Christian Endeavor reaches more girls than boys, just as the churches do.

On the other hand, Christian Endeavor is elastic enough to reach and hold the boys too. What is needed is a class of workers that understand the boy and will stand by him. Such workers are rare, yet that is not the fault of Christian Endeavor. The Christian Endeavor movement has trained many workers, and it is capable of training still more. We need men that will study the boy and do something for him. Along with our study of missions and civic righteousness why may there not be committees to study the boy—to find out his needs and the way to meet them? If the boy needs boys' clubs, why may he not have them in Christian Endeavor?

A vast field of usefulness is lying fallow here. It is a new country, but it is the natural inheritance of Christian Endeavor. May many hear the call to go forward and conquer "for Christ and the church."—Ripple in Christian Endeavor World.

The Fugitive Witness.

By WILLIAM H. HAMBY.

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It was an entirely new situation to Charley Mason. He had read of such things in stories, but he never had believed that real people encountered anything like it in real life—much less that he would.

It was new enough to him in two respects without being uncommon in real life. In the first place, he never had been within twenty hours of his own wedding before; in the second place, no other man ever had been engaged to a girl half so sweet and charming and altogether lovely as Macy Torrey, and then, in the third place, came the uncommon and almost unbelievable situation—what other innocent man in real life had ever been violently possessed by a sheriff at such a critical time?

But it had all happened simply enough. Wahoo county had an important case against the C. Q. and I. railroad. Mason was agent for the road at Belton and was wanted as an important witness.

He had been subpoenaed for the next day, Thursday, but to avoid unnecessary risk he had planned to take the 5 o'clock train for Layton, where his bride to be lived. The relief agent had just been checked in, the boys had shaken hands with him, the dispatcher clicked him "Good luck, Charley," and he had turned away to go to his room to dress when the sheriff stepped up and took him by the arm.

"Why—why—really," he began, when he saw it was not a joke, "I just can't go. You'll have to excuse me. You see"—he blushed—"I am to be married at 8 o'clock in the morning."

The sheriff grinned knowingly. He had heard all sorts of excuses before.

"It won't go," he said. "Nothing will go except your body."

As the captured witness was led away to the officer's buggy a picture stood vividly before his mind of the



"YOU COULD BREAK INTO ANY PESTHOUSE IN THE COUNTRY."

happy wedding party growing a little restless, then nervous and then uneasy as the clock hands tripped along toward 8. He saw the face of his lovely, happy bride as she waited, and then saw the mortification, the agony, the scorn in her face when the hour came and no bridegroom.

"And she is just the sort of girl," he reflected bitterly, "who would never forgive a fellow for being absent on his wedding day. Good intentions don't count with her; she believes in men who do not believe in impossibilities."

"Say, Mr. Sheriff," said Mason affably as they reached the buggy, "I acknowledge service all right, and you just leave me here to fix up things, and I'll be over in the morning in time for court."

"Not much." The sheriff grinned again. "The judge is wrathful. You dodged one subpoena, you know, and he said for me to hold on to you this time—and if you make an effort to dodge this time he'll throw you into jail for contempt of court. See?"

"Oh, yes, I see," answered the young man. The case did not seem hopeless yet, but mighty annoying. Doubtless the judge would let him off when he heard the circumstances, but it would make it a case of mad hurry to get back to Belton in time for the 4 o'clock train next morning. It was seventeen miles overland to the county seat.

For several miles Mason argued and begged, but the sheriff only grinned. Very well, he would wait until he saw the judge. But when they reached the county seat the judge was in a bad humor and refused to listen to the agent's excuse. Instead he turned to the sheriff with a peremptory "Officer, I hold you strictly responsible for the appearance of this witness in the morning; commit him to jail if necessary."

"He'll be in court in the morning, your honor," said the sheriff, with his exasperating grin.

The officer took him to the hotel and engaged a room on the top floor—a room with but one window and one door. "I will leave you here a little while by yourself," said the sheriff after inspecting the window. "I don't

think you want to get married badly enough to break your neck jumping out of that." It was a brick wall dropping sheer thirty feet to the ground. He went out and locked the door behind him.

In a few minutes a deputy sheriff came. "I am to stay with you to-night and keep off the nightmares," he said good naturedly.

Things began to look serious—very serious indeed. It was nearly 7 o'clock, the trains through the county seat made no connection with those through Belton and Layton, and it was forty miles overland to the latter. Twelve hours more and the wedding guests would begin to arrive.

They were to be married at 8 and take a fast train for Colorado for the honeymoon. He had the passes in his pocket.

They went down to supper. The deputy stayed close at his side, evidently intending that he should have no temptation to run. Despair thick and black was rapidly settling down upon the desperate bridegroom when a traveling theatrical company came into the dining room. It was the same troupe that had been at Belton the previous week. Mason caught the eye of the leading man, with whom he had become acquainted, and they nodded cordially.

"An old friend of mine I used to know in the south," said Mason to the deputy. "If you do not object I would like to speak to him after supper."

"Sure," said the officer obligingly.

When they arose from the table Mason went across and gripped the actor's hand. They had a long, confidential chat which soon became so merry that the deputy sheriff wished that he could hear some of it. After the actor had gone to get ready for the performance Mason said to his guard:

"He would like to come up to my room and have a little visit after the play," said Mason to the deputy. "I suppose you don't object?"

"Certainly not."

The actor came in at 11:30, and the obliging deputy locked them in, asked the landlord to keep an eye on them and then went across the street to a barroom whence he could easily watch the outside window.

If he had looked through the keyhole instead of looking upward at a non-committal lighted window thirty feet from the ground he would have saved himself much subsequent trouble.

The actor was laughing and doing something very queer for a man who had merely dropped in for a social visit. He was daubing and smearing Mason up generally with grease paints.

"You could break into any pesthouse in the country—if it wasn't too tight and they didn't feel your pulse."

Mason rang for a porter and had the landlord called.

"Mr. Curry," called he through the door, "they locked me up because they thought I did not want to testify against the railroad, but I don't give a hang for the railroad. The reason I tried to get away is that I was exposed to the smallpox two weeks ago—some dagoes working on our road—and I was trying to get away to see a specialist when the sheriff nabbed me. Since supper I feel like I am breaking out. I wish you would see."

"The dickens!" exclaimed the landlord, seeing a year's business killed by a quarantine. "Keep still till I get a key. I've had the smallpox myself and we'll see."

"Well, I should guess!" said the landlord when he unlocked the door a few minutes later. The lamp was turned low, and the actor was under the bed. "You stay where you are till I get a team for you, then you scoot!"

He scooted. At a quarter before 8 next morning he drove into Layton.

When court convened at 9 o'clock the judge received a telegram:

Married and on my way west for my health. Wire forgiveness and blessings to Denver. MASON.

Art Versus Veal.

A member of the Art Students' league tells this one on himself: In the course of a sketching jaunt in the rural districts last summer he had wandered rather far afield and, finding himself in a picturesque section, arranged to stay a few days at the home of an old couple of uncouth but kindly nature. He was engaged one day along the roadside, where a calf was tethered, in making a water color study of the pretty creature, when an automobile containing a party of Pittsburgers drew up, and the occupants paused to ask for some information. One of the motorists took a fancy to the sketch and made arrangements to purchase it when completed for \$25.

This bit of news aroused in the rural hosts of the artist the most profound astonishment, as he learned after retiring that night on overhearing from the kitchen below the following conversation:

"Land sakes, Hiram, d'you believe them people really give him \$25 fer that little bit of paintin'?"

"Waal, some o' them Pittsburgers hez more money than brains, an' they're like t' do most anything."

"But, my land, Hiram, \$25 fer a little bit o' paper with a calf draw'd on to it! Why, if they'd only a-knowed it they c'd a had th' critter itself fer half the money."—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Impossible.

In a certain town are two brothers who are engaged in the retail coal business. A noted evangelist visited the town, and the elder brother was converted. For weeks after his conversion he endeavored to persuade his brother to join the church. One day he said to him, "Why can't you, too, join the church, Richard?"

"It's all right for you to be a member of the church," replied Richard, "but if I join who's going to weigh the coal?"—Lippincott's.

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Two Points of View.

They were looking at a portrait of Catherine of Russia.

Said the man, "What a remarkably strong and vigorous face she has!"

Said the woman, "I wonder if her hair waved naturally."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hope.

"Hope," remarked the mere man, "is certainly a wonderful thing."

"It is," rejoined the wise woman.

"Why, one little nibble will keep my husband fishing all day."—Chicago News.

Advice.

"Can I offer you a little friendly advice?"

"If you take a little in return."

Here negotiations ceased.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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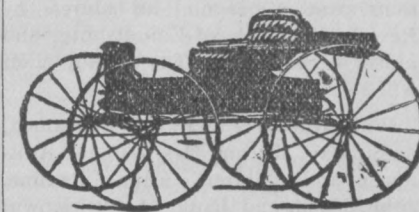
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11-21-8

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

An ice cream and strawberry festival will be held at Walnut Grove school house, next Friday and Saturday evenings, June 11 and 12, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a clock, globe and dictionary, for the use of the school. Should these evenings be disagreeable, the following Friday and Saturday evenings will be used. Come and spend an enjoyable evening with us.

Glory should follow, not be pursued.
—Pliny.

He dwells nowhere who dwells every-
where.—Martial.

The stage fare from Huntsville to Glasgow—twenty-five miles—was \$1.50. This stage carried the mail, and it had to go. When the roads were so mud-

unfolds to the breeze in New York harbor, but the oddest of all perhaps is the ensign that flutters from the staff of a little craft that rounds the Battery sea wall promptly at noon every day and then disappears up the North river. It is a triangular flag with a flaming red background, from which stands out in bold relief a great cyclopean eye. Inside the plothouse is a man in blue coat and brass buttons, who views the water front and passing craft through a long telescope. This is the supervisor of the harbor. His duties are to see that the regulations are observed in the East river, the upper bay and the Hudson river; that the channels are kept free of obstructions and that the city's docks and ferries are being looked after as they should be. As soon as he steps on board his vessel the unique ensign is raised. It signifies to all nautical folk: "I've got my eye on you. Watch out!"

—New York Sun.

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