

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

NO. 51

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

The trial of William F. Downs, of Baltimore, charged with larceny of funds belonging to the city, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The case will be re-tried soon.

A new Trinity Lutheran church is to be built in Hagerstown, Rev. Dr. J. S. Simon, pastor. The contract has been let to a Philadelphia contractor, for \$67,702. The new building, with furnishings and lot, will cost about \$100,000.

The new 1-cent pieces now being made at the mint in Philadelphia will be put in circulation by July 1, when 150,000,000 of the new coins will be ready for use. The new pennies, which were designed at the Philadelphia mint, will replace the familiar Indian head with the likeness of Abraham Lincoln.

The Garrett Journal issued an "industrial edition," last week, giving valuable information relative to the wealth, industries and resorts of Garrett county. It was a very creditable and interesting issue of 16 pages, and its circulation is sure to accomplish beneficial results. We congratulate friend Hamill on the work of himself and force.

Taking Governor Crothers at his word, that he is a strong advocate for the enforcement of the laws in general, and the election laws in particular, chairman Hanna, of the State Republican Committee, has addressed to him a communication asking for fair administration of the laws in the Wilson law counties, where, even under the unfair law, Republicans are discriminated against.

At a meeting of the Littlestown School Board, last Tuesday night, all of last year's teachers were elected to their respective schools. The board organized by electing W. R. Robinson, president; J. Calvin Rebert, secretary, and J. Emory Crouse, treasurer. The other members of the board are Messrs. S. D. Mehring, John Formwalt and Geo. R. Julius, Mr. Julius being the new member of the board. Mr. W. O. Wickey was the retiring member.

A carload of liquor, ordered by soldiers at Fort Riley, Kansas, arrived last Saturday, but Colonel Ward would not let the men have it. The Colonel put guards over the car and insisted that it must be sent back to Kansas City. The stringent laws recently passed by the legislature made it impossible to buy liquor in Kansas. The soldiers, residing under the enforced conditions, placed liberal orders with a liquor agent. Colonel Ward contends that liquor in the military quarters interferes with discipline.

Registration, under the municipal election law of Annapolis, designed to eliminate the colored vote as far as possible, came to an end Tuesday. Out of over 700 colored citizens who were previously on the registration lists but 44 succeeded in being placed on the books throughout the whole city, while the white vote is about 350 short. The full vote of the city under the previous registration was about 2,100, of which slightly over 700 were colored. The total white vote registered under the present law is 1,043, and the colored, as stated, 44, making 1,087 in all.

The highest June price for live hogs since 1882 was established on Tuesday, at the Union Stock yards, Chicago, when best porkers sold at the long-predicted figure of \$8 a hundred pounds. With the exception of 1902, this is the highest price record for any month since the Omaha corner in pork in 1894, when live hogs sold at \$8.75 a hundred pounds. The prevailing high prices are due to unusually light receipts of live hogs this spring at all Western packing centers, the extremely high price of grain last year prompting many farmers to dispose of their stock rather than to pay exorbitant prices for feed stuff to-day.

After a debate continuing practically all night, last Thursday the Supreme Conference, Improved Order Heptasoph, in session at Saratoga, N. Y., last Friday, rejected the new equalization plan proposed by Supreme Archon Morris G. Cohen as a means to increase the surplus fund of the organization. A motion to reconsider the question of equalization plan was passed early in Friday's session and resulted in several hours of further debate on the subject. Late in the day a compromise was effected whereby several minor changes were made in the plan as originally proposed by the supreme archon and the other officers. In this amended form the plan received the necessary three-fourths majority and was adopted by the conclave.

The Wheat is Damaged.

Discouraging reports have been coming in to the grain merchants of the city from the wheat-growing sections of the state. The long period of rainy weather is said to have beaten down the wheat in many places, and where it has not been beaten down too much water and too little sunshine have occasioned rot in various sections, ranging from one-fifth to one-third of the crop.

The disappointment to the farmers is very keen, for until 10 days ago it was confidently expected that one of the biggest crops ever harvested in Maryland would be put on the market in first-class condition to command high prices. The principal damage seems to have been done in Southern Maryland, extending also into Central Virginia. There was damage in the western part of the state, too, but it does not seem to have been so extensive as in the other sections.—American.

Reception to Pastor.

(For the Record.)

On Thursday, June 10th., when Rev. and Mrs. L. F. Murray returned from from Ft. Scott, Kansas, where they were attending the General Eldership of the Churches of God and visiting friends in Pittsburg, Butler, Pa., Wellsville, Ohio, and Congo, W. Va., and about four o'clock in the evening, the church and other friends came to the parsonage with baskets laden with good things. They at once took possession of dining room and kitchen, and about six o'clock our pastor, wife and family, were invited into the dining room where they, with their friends, enjoyed a bountiful supper.

Those present were, Rev. L. F. Murray and wife, J. W. Rodkey and wife, Wm. H. Rodkey and wife, Samuel Harbaugh and wife, John Stuller and wife, Jesse Billmeyer and wife, Mrs. Sallie Selby, Mrs. Brubaker, Mrs. Charles Fritz, Mrs. D. Bloom, Mrs. Joseph Dingle, Mrs. Alice Price, Mrs. Ezra Fleagle, Mrs. James Cover, Mrs. Annie Hamburg, Mrs. Ruth Haines, Mrs. Irite, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Kate Gilbert, Mrs. Fielder Gilbert, Mr. S. D. Hiltabridge, Mr. Tawney, Mr. Rhodes, of Creagerstown; Masters Carrollton M. Murray, Elmer L. Murray, Craft Haines, Shreeve Shrine, Thornton Haines, Benjamin Dingle, Russell Fleagle, C. Graham, Hilbert Stuller, Mrs. Armita Murray, Bertha Shriner, Nellie Hahn, Mollie Graham, Catherine Gilbert, Hermie Hahn, Nellie Price, Esther Stuller, Jennie Irite, Rosella Fritz, Edith Shriner, Alverta Stuller, Ruby Rodkey.

Fisher-Mackley.

Olney W. Fisher and Cora E. Mackley were united in marriage at the Lutheran parsonage, Waynesboro, by Rev. C. H. Rodkey, Thursday afternoon at 12:45 o'clock. The wedding was a very quiet one, there being no attendants and only a few witnesses. The couple left on the 7:09 p. m. train for a honeymoon of four or five days. They visited in the home of Mr. Fisher's parents, near New Windsor, Md.

Mrs. Fisher is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mackley, North Franklin street. She has been employed by the Waynesboro Mfg. Co. as a seamstress and has been not only very apt in her duties but also has become popular among her fellow-employees and many friends.

Mr. Fisher is a native of New Windsor district, and is a machinist in the shops of the Landis Tool Co. By his pleasant disposition he has won the respect and esteem of his acquaintances. All who know Mr. and Mrs. Fisher wish them well in their happy venture.

Improvements at Pen-Mar.

Those who visited Pen-Mar a few years ago will scarcely recognize it now. It looks almost like a little Coney Island perched up on the mountaintop. The attractions will consist of the mammoth dancing pavilion, with dancing every day except Sunday, when a grand concert is substituted; a fine carousel, with a multitude of fantastic animals; moving picture palace, where the latest and most attractive life-motion pictures are shown; the arcade, with the greatest assortment of mechanical amusement devices yet seen.

Jason E. Croun's new dairy lunch and dining room, with a seating capacity of 500, where the most elaborate dinners will be served for 50 cents; the Little Wabash miniature railroad, with its figure-eight tracks, covering a space of nearly a mile and on which the children may ride in the tiny cars behind the puffing little locomotives in perfect safety; the photograph gallery, the shooting gallery, dolls' racks, etc. Carriage rides at nominal charges, to High Rock, Mount Quiraunk, Brinkwood, Ragged Edge, the Devil's Race Course, Lake Rover and other interesting points. At Lake Rover both bathing and boating are to be had.

One of the biggest roller coasters in the country is being built and will be completed in ample time for the opening. It will be nearly a half-mile ride over the treetops and around the grounds.

MARRIED.

ROWLAND—HOLLENBERGER.—On June 15, 1909, by Rev. Edgar T. Read, Mr. Robert R. Rowland and Miss Jessie S. Hollenberger, of Union Bridge.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE.

Of our Son and Brother, John C. Crouse, who died June 17th, 1905.

Jesus speaks in time of sorrow,
And his blessed peace imparts;
In the desolate homestead,
He will comfort broken hearts.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
And with joy in heaven greet thee,
Where no farewell tears are shed.

By the Family.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the Junior C. E. Mission Band, Trinity Lutheran church, on the death of one of our members, Wilbur Fuss, June 14th, 1909.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence to remove from our midst, our much beloved friend and associate. We desire to place on record a testimonial of our high estimate of his character.

Resolved, That while we regret that we shall see his face no more, nor hear his voice, we feel grateful that a kind Providence permitted him to come and live among us, if it were only a short but precious time, and that he could be with us to labor for the interest of Christ's kingdom.

Resolved, That we recommend the sorrowing family to the consolations of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and that the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, also that they be printed in THE CARROLL RECORD.

ETHEL SAUERHAMMER,
MARY HESSON,
ROY PHILLIPS,
Committee.

Church Notices.

There will be preaching in the Church of God in Cincinotown, Sunday, at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School at 9 a. m. Preaching in Frizellburg at 2 p. m.

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.
Services next Sunday at Emanuel (Baptist) Reformed church, at 10:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. and Illustrated Lecture on Pilgrim's Progress, at 8 p. m. MARTIN SCHWEITZER, Pastor.

THE NEW PRIMARY LAW.

A Big Additional Expense for Tax-payers Connected with our Elections.

The district Primary Elections in Carroll county, we are informed, will this year be conducted according to the new Primary Election law. We are not sure that we are fully posted on all of the provisions of the law, but according to the information we have, it will cost, for each party, \$21.00 in each voting precinct in the county, for the required number of judges and clerks, this cost to be paid by the county, and does not include the cost of advertising and printing. Room rent, we understand, must be paid by each party organization. The cost for Taneytown district, therefore, would be \$84.00.

The names of delegates proposed to the county conventions must be given into the hands of the members of the county central committee of each district, at least 15 days before the date of holding the primaries. The tickets are to be printed, and there can be no candidates whose names do not appear on the printed tickets.

This plan, of law, is quite a revolution, as compared with the old system. It is also provided that the polls must be open at least four hours. The judges and clerks are to be recommended by the district committees, but their appointment comes from the County Board of Supervisors of Election. There may be other curves to the law, of which we are not informed.

As there are 21 voting precincts in this county, the cost of holding the primaries, for both parties, will aggregate \$882.00, without counting advertising and printing, which would likely run the total up to \$1000.00. How does this strike the tax-payers for a job that used to cost nothing?

We understand that both parties will conduct their primaries under this law, the Republicans on August 6, and the Democrats on August 7, and that both will adhere to the old convention system, and avoid direct voting at the primaries for nominees for the various county offices to be filled. This new law represents "red tape" and expense with a vengeance. What it means, and who is benefited by all this expense, aside from the election officials, it is difficult to understand. The "return" judge gets \$9.00, while the other judges and clerks get \$3.00 each, amounting to \$21.00 for each precinct.

Crop Conditions June 1, 1909.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

SPRING WHEAT.—The area sown to spring wheat is about 18,391,000 acres, or 1,183,000 acres (6.9 per cent) more than sown last year. The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 95.2, as compared with 95.0 on June 1, 1908; 88.7 on June 1, 1907; and 92.6 the June 1 average of the past ten years.

WINTER WHEAT.—The condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 80.7, as compared with 83.5 on May 1, 1909; 86.0 on June 1, 1908; 77.4 on June 1, 1907; and 80.5 the June 1 average of the past ten years.

RYE.—The condition of rye on June 1 was 89.6, against 88.1 on May 1, 1909; 91.3 on June 1, 1908; 88.1 on June 1, 1907; and 89.4 the June 1 average of the past ten years.

OATS.—The area sown to oats is about 32,422,000 acres, or 78,000 acres (0.2 per cent) more than the area sown last year. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 88.7, as compared with 82.9 on June 1, 1908; 81.6 on June 1, 1907; and 88.4 the June 1 average of the past ten years.

BARLEY.—The area sown to barley is about 6,881,000 acres, or 255,000 acres (3.5 per cent) more than the area sown last year. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 90.6, as compared with 89.7 on June 1, 1908; 84.9 on June 1, 1907; and 90.6 the June 1 average of the past ten years.

Calendars for 1910.

Merchants and business men of all classes, who desire to procure calendars for 1910 are requested to call at our office and make selection, as we may not find it convenient to canvas the surrounding country. The manufacturers request us to place orders as early as possible, and we make this request, thinking that it may reach the notice of some who may want to avail themselves of this popular and inexpensive method of advertising, and who we would not think of visiting with samples.

Our samples range in cost from \$1.00 to \$15.00 per 100, printed, and is the most extensive line we have ever handled. Do not wait for us to call, but come to our office and make your selection now.

Jr. Order May Change Name.

Detroit, Mich., June 16.—The National Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in session here, this afternoon went on record as favoring the enactment and enforcement of more stringent immigration laws as a move against the Black Hand societies, and commended the government Secret Service for what it has done toward eliminating this evil.

Resolutions were also passed providing for a change in the order's emblem to avoid resemblance to the emblem of the Masonic fraternity; that the present name of the order constitutes a misnomer and recommending a change in the name, subject to a vote of the state councils, the report on which is to be returned to the next biennial convention of the national council; that any member engaging in the wholesale or retail liquor traffic automatically relinquishes membership in the order and that all new councils must hereafter join the national council funeral benefit association, except in states where state councils have one of their own.

Road Contracts Awarded.

The State Roads Commission awarded road contracts Monday morning, as follows:

Hootman Brothers, in Allegany county. Francis, in Garrett county, provided reductions are made in the price of excavating.

Fisher & Carruso, in Prince George's county, with price of gravel reduced to the estimate made by the Chief Engineer.

The bid of \$11,000 for the Kalmia road, in Harford county, was rejected as excessive.

The gravel road was accepted in Prince George's county in preference to the improvement with stone because it was understood that the gravel roads now in use there are acceptable to the taxpayers. Cost of construction will be more than \$2000 a mile less than for stone on the bids submitted.

Bids had previously been awarded for roads in Wicomico, Caroline, Kent and Queen Anne's counties. The State is undertaking the construction of one mile of road in Cecil county with a contractor acting as agent for it with the view of ascertaining the expense at first hand.

The first actual work was commenced at Oakwood, Cecil county, on Thursday where one mile will be constructed, and the results of this work will be used as a basis in calculating the cost of building other roads in the state, with transportation rates added. There is an abundance of available stone in the immediate vicinity of Oakwood, and hence the transportation item will not enter largely into the construction cost. A steam crushing plant and a steam roller are on the scene. Some of the stone will be furnished free. Governor Crothers has appealed to farmers and other owners of hard rock to give the raw material to the state in order to lessen, as far as possible, the cost of the great undertaking.

At a meeting of the Road Commission on Thursday, it was decided to begin the construction of one mile of road from Westminster toward Manchester.

Work will begin at once on three and one-half miles of road running from Chestertown toward Kennedyville in Kent county.

On Monday work will begin at Hurlock, Dorchester county on five and one-half miles of road.

Construction of a road, to be one mile long and to extend from Federalsburg, Caroline county, to the Dorchester county line, has already commenced.

One of the chief objects in construction of the experimental road at Oakwood is to ascertain whether it is not possible to construct durable highways at less cost than has been the cost of building the Shoemaker roads under the direction of the State Geological Survey. The cost of the Shoemaker roads has varied from \$7,000 to \$9,000 and more a mile, according to grading, locality and distance from quarries. This cost was thought by farmers and others to be excessive, and if it is to be accepted as a criterion, the proposition to build good roads all over the state assumes a serious aspect. The \$4,000,000 allotted to counties would fall far short of its purpose. Not half of the mileage originally contemplated for improvement would receive any benefit from the fund. Already there is talk of applying to the next legislature for an additional appropriation of \$6,000,000 in order that the mileage as first designed may be built.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, June 14th., 1909.—Joshua M. Patterson, executor, of Samuel M. Patterson, deceased, received order to sell real estate.

Letters of administration on the estate of J. Wilber Shipley, deceased, granted to Ella M. Shipley, who received warrant to appraise and also order to notify creditors.

Jacob Farver, administrator of Singleton Flanigan, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

Michael S. Brillhart and Barbara A. Kelbaugh, administrators of John T. Keane, deceased, returned additional inventory of personal property and report of sale of same, and settled their first and final account.

John H. Diffendal, executor of Tobias H. Eckenrode, deceased, returned additional inventory of debts, and settled his first account.

TUESDAY, June 15th., 1909.—Letters of administration on the estate of Margaret Smith, deceased, granted to Peter Smith and John Graham, who received order to notify creditors.

Fannie Cohen, administratrix of Morris I. Cohen, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, guardian, of Dennis Maynard Jones, ward, settled its first and final account.

Why Veterans Last So Long.

Many persons wonder that there are almost half a million surviving soldiers of the Civil War, considering that it is 48 years since it began and 44 since it ended. The reason lies in the fact that it was a young man's war, as the following official statistics as to the age of men enlisted will show:

At the age of 10 and under.....	35
At the age of 11 and under.....	225
At the age of 12 and under.....	1,523
At the age of 13 and under.....	4,801
At the age of 14 and under.....	84,801
At the age of 15 and under.....	1,151,428
At the age of 16 and under.....	2,159,798
At the age of 17 and over.....	618,516

These figures include re-enlistments, of which there were almost two millions, but it can easily be seen that this was practically a boys' war, since only a small percentage were 22 years and over, and these must, to a large extent, have enlisted previously. It is estimated that if the year 1863 be taken as a starting point, since it was the middle of the war, the average age of the soldier was about 22 years, which would make him 68 at the present. That is a fair age, but not old by any means, and it ought to be remembered that those who served through a campaign and came out fit showed virility which indicated a promise of living beyond the normal.—Phila. Inquirer.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

Vote to be Taken in Senate Today. President Taft Gives His Views.

The proposed income tax amendment will be voted on in the Senate to-day (Friday) and it seems possible that it may pass. Forty-seven votes, with a full attendance, will be required to pass it. The Democrats number 32, and Senator Bailey expects the vote to be solid. Senator Cummins (Rep) says he has 19 votes solid for the measure, therefore, it appears that only disaffection in the ranks of one or the other, can defeat it.

Since the Tariff bill first came up several of these income tax amendments have been offered. The principal ones came from Senator Bailey, of Texas, and Senator Cummins, of Iowa. Mr. Cummins' amendment originally provided for a graduated income tax. He still believes that to be the best form in which to shape the bill, but has no pride of authorship and, realizing that, the Bailey method of a straight tax is stronger with the Senators, Mr. Cummins has yielded to Mr. Bailey on this score.

After the first income tax flurry of May 27 on the floor of the Senate, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Cummins introduced their separate amendments. Now they have come together on common ground and combined the two amendments. This amalgamation took place in the open Senate last Friday and there is now but one pending income tax amendment, known as the Bailey-Cummins amendment.

As the matter now stands the amendment provides that after January 1, 1910, there shall be paid upon the gains, profits and income received in the preceding calendar year by every American citizen, whether residing here or abroad, and by every resident of this country, even though not a citizen, a tax of 2 per cent, on incomes over \$5,000. A like tax is to be paid annually upon the income, gains and profits from all property owned by every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing elsewhere.

Washington, June 16.—President Taft to-day sent to the Senate a special message advocating an excise tax of 2 per cent, on the net income of corporations, and also urging the adoption of a joint resolution proposing to the States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting to the Federal Government the right to levy and collect a general income tax without apportionment among the States according to population.

The message went to the Senate after a special meeting of the Cabinet, at which the recommendations of the President were thoroughly considered in all their bearings. In his speech accepting the Republican nomination for President Mr. Taft declared that in his judgment an amendment to the Constitution would not be necessary for an income tax. He then expressed his belief in the principle of the income tax. The fact that the President, after mature and thorough consideration, backed by the strong legal talent of his Cabinet, now recommends a constitutional amendment is an important phase of the situation, and it is sure to have a powerful effect on Congress.

The result of the measure it is predicted, will be the adoption of the proposed excise tax of 2 per cent, upon the net profits of corporations. The Republican income tax advocates, especially some who feared that the income tax would be declared unconstitutional, although still in favor of its adoption, will hardly be willing to fly in the face of the recommendation of the President with the backing of Aldrich on this proposition. Senator Cummins, leader of the "progressive" Republicans would not admit defeat for the income tax, but he said it looked very much that way for the present. He says he still prefers the income tax and he believes the majority of the Senate favors that form of taxation; but the result of the present contest, so far as the Senate is concerned, is a foregone conclusion—the adoption of the excise tax recommended by the President.

Western Md. College Commencement.

The commencement exercises of Western Maryland College have been held each day during this week, the full program being too elaborate for our columns.

On Monday, the recital of the graduates in elocution and music was given. Thirteen young women and six young men took part in the recital. One of the graduates in elocution was Miss Griselda Pauline Fuss, of Union Bridge.

On Tuesday, the oratorical contest between Literary Societies was the feature. The young women had original essays, and the young men original orations. One of the contestants for the Philanthropic Society was Miss Belle Campbell Hill, of Uniontown.

On Thursday, the commencement exercises proper took place, when the 42 graduates were awarded degrees, medals and prizes. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon Rev. John Matthew Holmes, of Alexandria, Va., and the degree of master of arts upon Miss Sarah Elizabeth Richmond, of the State Normal School, and Miss Margaret Minerva Robinson, preceptress at the college.

The trustees of the college announce that they have completed the \$50,000 endowment heretofore projected and have ordered a campaign to raise an endowment of \$250,000. The alumni association, which has been raising a \$10,000 endowment, announces the completion of that effort also.

The following graduates from this county received the degree of bachelor of arts: James E. Fleagle, formerly of Mayberry; Frank T. Herr, Westminster; Miss Edna Goff, Taneytown; Letha Fay Stoner, Westminster. Graduate Cum Laude, Griselda Pauline Fuss, Union Bridge.

The County Paper "Items."

The following portion of a paper read by a Missouri editor at a Press Association meeting, is quite interesting, and contains hints which many newspaper correspondents might adopt with profit: "Many correspondents imagine that nothing happens except on Saturday night and Sunday and all of their items are based on these two days alone. A personal letter from the editor to the correspondent calling attention to the fact that there are five other days in the week on which items of interest might occur will very often remedy this matter, but of course in writing these letters diplomacy must be used so as not to hurt the feelings of the correspondent."

Some correspondents imagine they must be smart and witty at the expense of some one living in the locality from where they write, some one perhaps who is a subscriber to your newspaper and who is a good friend of the editor; no names will be used by the correspondent, but every one in that particular settlement will know who is meant; while the article as it appears in the newspaper seems harmless it may be loaded at both ends and the paper has, without intention on the part of the editor, made an enemy of the person referred to and of all his family. For this reason, if for no other, the editor should read his country correspondence over carefully before it goes to print.

The Democratic News studiously omits all articles having a vague or indefinite meaning as well as those that can be understood by only a few in the locality, such for example as: "Ask Miss B. where she was going Sunday?" This is not pure and simple, second only to the gush that appears in the city dailies when a foreign count, or a make believe arrives in this country.

We give our correspondents the greatest latitude in commending the work of the rural mail carrier, for his efficient work, anyone who is making improvements on his farm, the Sunday School superintendent, the school teacher or even the singing school under the efficient leadership of Prof. So and So" are given full space.

All of these items create a demand for the country weekly and while they seem trivial to the city fellows, they are read eagerly by the country reader and also by those who formerly resided in the country where the newspaper is printed but are now scattered over all the world; these people will subscribe and pay for a newspaper if they know that they can get the news every week from the locality in which they once lived. The people living in town take a newspaper for its local items; likewise the people in the country take the country newspaper for the county local news it gives. A majority of the folks living in a county seat town will read their home paper even if they have to borrow it; but to make the paper valuable from an advertising point, the paper must be read by the people living in the country; it must be a welcome visitor in their homes every week. When the merchants of the town learn that the paper is read in the homes of the country people, then that newspaper has a commercial value to them as an advertising medium.

Interest in the Tariff Conference.

The interest in the tariff bill is now centered in what will be done in the committee of conference. One of the most significant things in the tariff situation is the almost unanimous opinion of Republicans who will compose that committee that the bill will not be before them more than three or four days. This indicates clearly that a pretty general understanding exists among the conferees as to what they will agree upon. There has been a strong impression that the Senate will yield on some of the more important increases like those in the woolen and cotton schedules and also agree to most of the raw materials which the House put on the free list.

Senator Dilliver in his great fight against the Senate rates in the cotton and woolen schedules laid a strong foundation for a contest in favor of the House rates in the committee of conference. It is believed that President Taft will throw his influence in favor of those rates when the bill meets into conference and he is consulted, as he will be.

Republicans like Dilliver, Beveridge, Nelson, Clapp and Bristow have contributed largely toward discrediting the Senate schedules. Senator La Follette has been allied with them, but his influence counts for little, as he is regarded as an independent. The other Republican opponents of the bill have straight party records and their arguments will, it is believed, count for much in the final adjustment of these schedules.

If the cotton and woolen schedules are put back to the House rates there will be no difficulty in presenting to the country proof that the revision of the tariff has been genuinely downward, on necessities. There have been increases, but they are upon luxuries. Excluding the latter the average duty will show a reduction from that of the present law. This will be a bill which the President can "defend" as he has expressed it.

After Cash from the Country.

An article in the Sun, this week, states that Baltimore retailers are planning to have many excursions run to Baltimore, this summer, in order that country people may "shop" in the city. As an inducement, when they buy \$10.00 worth of goods, half of their fare will be refunded; when they buy \$20.00 worth, the entire fare will be refunded. When purchases are made, tickets will be given, which will be honored at the offices of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

This is quite a nice little scheme, and will be beneficial alike to the railroads and city stores, as well as other city enterprises—and perhaps, to the carriers of country cash. We could never understand how it pays a railroad company to carry an "excursionist" 150 miles for a dollar, while the regular fare for the same distance cannot be made less than about \$4.00 without loss to the company. How is this, anyway?

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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ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19th., 1909.

A GOOD MANY people expect the impossible in tariff legislation. As we see it, there is nothing wrong, nor dishonest, about the votes of Senators and Representatives. They vote for the best interests of their own States and districts—the interests of the people who sent them to Congress. Why not? In the truest sense they are attorneys for their people, and everybody knows what an attorney does—tries to win for his client. There is not much partisanship about it, except incidentally. A tariff bill represents the conclusions reached as to a vast amount of local interests—of course, with some "I'll help you, if you'll help me" mixed in. It is out of the question to get men to legislate for general interests, against their home interests.

Democrats Played Politics.

The Democrats in the Senate have played very cute politics during the tariff discussion. There was no strong leadership, as there was in the House, and while their debate was naturally against the amendments of the Finance Committee, they left the Republican "insurgents" to do most of the leading, as well as most of the quarrelling, against the provisions of the bill, and busied themselves with rehearsing old arguments against the inequities of protection.

It is equally true, however, that the Democrats were no more united than the Republicans, but there was this difference—some voted for protection, but did not argue for it. In fact, they voted for protection, and argued that it was not protection. They left the Republicans to do most of the arguing and saying ugly things about each other, but when the vote came, some of them quietly voted to protect the interests of their own States along with Aldrich Republicans, and did not fall out among themselves about it.

They "kept sweet" with each other. Being with the minority, without power to do much, they did the next best thing—got all they could for themselves. Whether they will be able to square themselves before the country with the Democratic National platform which pronounced for "free raw materials," is quite another thing. Platforms change, and perhaps the revolving Democrats will be able to write the next one. Evidently, when that time comes, there will be an interesting "scrap" on hand.

Should Mr. Bryan continue to be the authority for the definition of what a Democrat is, then Senators Bailey, Simmons, Tillman, Smith, McEnery, and others, will have a lively time in preserving their orthodoxy; but, as long as their votes on the tariff represent majority sentiment in their several States, they can afford not to lose sleep over their political future. In reality, nine-tenths of the Senators, on both sides, voted for their State interests, and in so doing, cannot be blamed, for that is exactly what they were elected for.

With the exception of Dooliver, Cummins, Bristow and Beveridge there was not much trouble in the Republican ranks, but this quartet made plenty of it, and must be held responsible for a large part of the delay of the measure. After all it does not appear that their contentions, if realized, would have amounted to much practical benefit to the consumer. Their argument, in some instances, appeared very much as though inspired by no weightier consideration than to get little reductions, and have "their way" about how the tariff should be revised.

Tardy Road Building.

The Republicans will likely make a political issue, this Fall, of the tardiness of the Road Commission in getting down to actual work. The opinion is growing that the Commission should have been made up of men who could devote their whole time to energetically pushing forward road construction. Perhaps the Commission is doing the best it possibly can, consistent with permanent and satisfactory results, but to the majority there seems to be an unreasonable amount of delay.

It is now over a year since the Commission was named, and as yet not a

foot of ground has been turned. Contracts have been given for about 15 miles of road, but no work is to be done on even this until August, so Engineer Crosby says, and it is now predicted that not over 25 or 30 miles will be finished this year, or practically within two years after the naming of the Commission.

These reflections very naturally cause unfavorable comment, and it will be very difficult to make the people believe that all this delay was necessary, and unavoidable. It seems reasonable, therefore, to expect politicians on the other side of the fence to make capital out of the seeming laxity of the Commission in getting down to real work.

The Country Pic-nic.

If the season of pic-nicing, now at hand, represented nothing more than plans for money-making, it would no doubt soon fall more into disfavor than it has, but fortunately it stands for much more than that. As a mere financial proposition, the pic-nic does not pay. The Sunday school, or other organization, might just as well stay at home, and each individual member pay into the treasury half the pic-nic would cost them, and there would be more net profit as the result.

But, it is not the financial end that justifies the event. It is the outing—the enjoyment—the relaxation from work—the pleasurable associations—that justify the pic-nic. It is often the one event, or the one class of events, in the way of relief from work and care, that is available for a very large number of people. It is the thing looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation, year after year, and it is just such outings that help to make less irksome the grinding round of life's duties; besides, it is an economical way of getting a little rest and pleasure.

As country people, in recent years, have more largely indulged in visits to Atlantic City, or some other sea shore resort, or to the mountains, and are very much more for going to "the city," and on excursions, naturally, the pic-nic has lost some of its former glories and a large portion of its size, for the reason that it has been belittled by the association of its former patrons with more noted and attractive places. Still, it holds a warm spot, very rightfully, in the hearts of the people, young and old, and will never die out as a summer institution.

The Layman's Church.

Rev. Dr. T. H. Lewis, president of Western Maryland College, delivered a sermon at the baccalaureate services of the College, last Sunday morning, which was an eloquent and impressive appeal for a forward movement among the laymen. Indirectly it was a statement that ministers, as business men, have been failures, and that business men must come forward and take their places as active workers in, and directors of, the affairs of the church. He said:

"The times demand a new definition of church membership, a new movement in church politics. We have had a long reign of the preacher's church and we are on the verge, humanly speaking, of bankruptcy. In fact, if it were not for the divine vitality in the church it would have been supplanted long ago by other agencies, and it is significant how many attempts have been made outside of the churches to meet the needs of human society. They have their day and cease to be, because God is in the church and He has ordained that it shall be the supreme moral and spiritual force in the renewing of the world. But it is a reproach to us who are in the church that man should ever look elsewhere for help."

"Now it is time for the preacher's church to give place to the layman's church. The laymen and not the preachers constitute the church, and if the church is inefficient it is not because of inefficient preachers, but because of inefficient laymen."

"Laymen cannot, as business men, in-dorse the present policies, and they cannot, as Christian men, suffer them to continue. They must take hold of this Christian business as they long ago took hold of the business of making money, and they must make it their business and make it pay. The Christian business of today needs more Christians in it, and in it more thoroughly and earnestly."

"God is calling his lay people not only to make their religion more efficient, but to make their efficiency more religious."

Will Test Constitutionality of "Grand-fathers' Clause."

Without waiting for the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, limiting the suffrage, to be voted upon next November, the last Legislature passed a new registration for the City of Annapolis embodying the essential features of the proposal now before the people, chief of which is the Grandfathers' Clause. Fruitless efforts have been made in the far Southern States to get a ruling on this question, but the Supreme Court of the United States has, in every case, found other grounds than the real issue to avoid the main proposition.

With the extension of the grandfather's clause into territory differently situated from the Southern States, purely for partisan advantage, with full knowledge of the erroneous procedure in the cases previously before the courts, it is believed by eminent counsel that a case can be presented to the Court in such a way as to get a decision upon the Constitutionality of all measures the purpose of which is to disfranchise voters on the sole ground of race or color.

To this end preliminary steps were taken at Annapolis, when registration

under the new law began, to bring the matter before the U. S. Courts. In attacking the legality of the "grand-fathers' clause," the citizens of Annapolis are backed by the Republican State Committee which has retained the professional services of distinguished members of the Maryland bar, and will, if necessary, carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

In the meantime the Strauss Amendment affecting the whole State will be tried at the bar of public opinion. The outlook is most encouraging for its defeat at the polls in November. Thousands of Democrats are against it because it is unjust; others oppose it because they realize that it is a bold scheme of the Democratic machine to secure undisputed power for years to come.—Belair Times.

President not the Captain.

The New York American says: "Whatever may be said about Colonel Roosevelt—whatever the opinions may be about his public services—whether his work was good or bad in its influence—the fact always stood out that he was the captain. And it is the man who is unquestionably the captain that is looked to by the people. Mr. Taft in this tariff matter is not even the first mate."

"To be sure, it does not follow that strength of leadership is for the best. It may be directed entirely to the bad."

"We do not approve of the course of Senator Aldrich. We believe that his leadership is not good. Nevertheless, he is the captain, and he is so regarded by the country, and Mr. Taft is in the position of a man who has resigned the mastery—resigned the captaincy of a cause peculiarly his own."

"Yes, indeed. If Mr. Roosevelt were now in the White House he would probably be in the thick of this tariff fray, sending for Senators and representatives, and giving his views in extenso. He would probably complicate the whole complicated business, making bad worse and the worse appalling. His captaincy would cost his party, and maybe the country, dearly."

Judge Taft has pursued the very opposite, and the only proper, course. He has resigned nothing. It was his duty to call Congress together and make a recommendation. That he did. His message was to the point, and there he has rested.

Then the duty of Congress began. The President was not expected to present a bill, and did not. One had been prepared under the auspices of the Ways and Means Committee of the previous House, and this was promptly introduced when the present House met. All done since has had that measure for text. The House made changes in it, and the Senate has made many more, with others still to come.

It is absurd, therefore, to represent Judge Taft as resigning his place, or Mr. Aldrich as usurping the captaincy. The Rhode Island Senator is in charge of the bill in the Senate by virtue of his office as chairman of the Finance Committee. He has his part to play, and presumably is playing it according to his best lights and convictions. He occupies the center of the stage today with as much right as the President will a little later. The President is not to be expected to wait until the bill is laid on his table before speaking again. It is altogether likely that when the two houses go into conference he will be consulted about the situation, and will give an opinion about the splitting of differences. Compromises will be necessary, and will have to be made with skill.

The President has the last word. He wants a tariff bill that the party can champion before the country, as a measure good in itself, and at the same time as a conscientious redemption of the platform upon which he was elected. And his party is vitally interested in presenting him such a measure. Any other result—a veto, or a half-hearted assent by him—would aim the opposition with a powerful weapon for next year's campaigns, and it might imperil the chances, which now seem to be good, for his reelection in 1912. Captaincy at the right time is the best thing in the world, but seized at the wrong time is often the most disastrous for both the seized and the seizer.—Washington Star.

To avoid serious results take Foley's Kidney Remedy at the first sign of kidney or bladder disorder such as backache, urinary irregularities, exhaustion, and you will soon be well. Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy today. Robt. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Saving New York in Summer.

The Evangelical Committee of Greater New York has started its annual Summer campaign. Representatives from eight denominations of the city churches constitute its membership. This will be the fifth year of the work. The movement is unique among evangelistic efforts. Many men have been moved to exhort New York to righteousness. Dwight L. Moody used every now and then to swing around here in his circuit with a warning cry against the modern Babylon, and in a whirlwind revival at Cooper Union or the Grand Central Palace brings sinners by the hundred sobbing to repentance. "New York is the most godless city of the continent," some ten years ago exclaimed the Rev. Thomas Dixon, the young Don Quixote at the head of his People's Church, rid-

ing full tilt against the stronghold of Tammany Hall. "It is the city of Satan. We will take it for God," said Dowie, who led his Restoration Hosts in a spectacular invasion, ultimately emptying all the vials of his wrath in Madison Square Garden. "New York is the wickedest city on earth, except Paris," says the Rev. L. G. Bronghton, who periodically comes from Atlanta, Ga., to lash the metropolis for its cafes and its lethargic churches. Even an Indian came not long ago. "The way for New York to be good is to worship the sun," said Wounded Elk of the Yaquis.

New York is the greatest missionary field in the world. Everybody with a message brings it here. None has read it deeper into the lives of the community than the Summer gospel workers. It started with the discovery announced one Spring at a religious meeting: New York is not absent in Summer. New York is here in Summer. Comparatively few of the people go away—among those few the clergy. There began the movement for an open Bible in New York in the Summer-time. Let the churches close. Only one-third of the population ever enters them, anyhow. Take the preaching to the people in the out-of-doors. To arrange for this they formed the Evangelical Committee. Its treasurer is John S. Hoyer, the famous candy manufacturer. Its active propaganda is under the direction of a superintendent, Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Smith. With this organization in the field, the regular preachers now take their Summer vacation with a clear conscience.—Mabel Potter Daggett in *The Delinquent* for July.

Maintaining Its Authority.

Punishment for contempt has long been a means by which municipal and state courts have enforced their decrees and maintained their authority. The Supreme Court of the United States, on the other hand, although it has possessed the same weapon, has heretofore been obliged to use it only once, and then for an offense that was slight and unimportant.

These facts give peculiar significance to the recent action of the Supreme Court in sentencing for contempt a sheriff and his deputy and four other men of Hamilton County, Tennessee, for an offense committed in 1905.

The number of defendants was originally nine, all of them charged with conspiracy and neglect, amounting to contempt of the Supreme Court, in failing to protect the life of a negro confined in the Chattanooga jail.

The negro had been tried on a capital crime, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. On application by his counsel, the Supreme Court of the United States made an order which should have had the effect of forbidding the execution of the man until after a further hearing of the case. On the night after the announcement of the court's decision a mob took the prisoner from the jail and lynched him.

So bold and direct a defiance of the highest court in the land could not be allowed to go unchallenged. Mr. Justice Harlan made a personal investigation of the circumstances, and three of the defendants were discharged as not having been connected with the lynching. The other six were found either to have aided the lynchers or to have failed completely to offer the resistance to the mob or to afford the protection to the prisoner that their official duty required. This was decided to be contempt, and as such, has been fittingly punished.—*Youth's Companion*.

King Edward VII administered a pointed and cutting rebuke to an English earl who so far forgot himself as to call an American woman a "dumped heiress who had been so fortunate as to secure a title" by marriage. The King not only insisted that the earl apologize, but made it a point to have the woman invited to three house-parties at which his majesty was present.

Now and then some one—usually a poet—writes an eloquent plea for poetry. In a newspaper not long ago there appeared an enthusiastic article about a certain "bard of nature," who "finds sermons in apple-trees, books in running irrigation ditches, tongues in goats, and good in everything." He can, furthermore, write epics about pigs or lyrics about hens. It is one of the tests of a poet to be able to write about prosaic subjects—and make them poetic.

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 and healthy vigor, all because stomach, liver and kidneys now work right, 25c. at Robt. S. McKinney's, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

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.

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

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Brown Sugar, 4c.
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Rice, 4c and up.
Peaches, dried, 8c and up.
Soup Beans, 5c.
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Dry Goods

Bed Ticking, 10c and up.
Calicoes, 5 and 6c.
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Percales, 1 yd. wide, 10 and 12c.

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5c and 10c French Gray Enamel Ware.

9-in. Wash Bowl, 5c.	11½-in. Wash Bowl, 10c.
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9 in. Deep Pie Plate, 5c.	7½-in. Pudding Pan, 10c.
4½-in. Drinking Cup, 5c.	8½-in. Pudding Pan, 10c.
5½-in. Hanging Soap Dish, 5c.	9 in. Dairy Pan, 10c.
11½-in. Basting Spoon, 5c.	3-qt. Preserving Kettle, 10c.
11½-in. Cake Turner, 5c.	10-qt. Dish Pan, 10c.

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AMONG THE ADVANTAGES OF APPOINTING A TRUST COMPANY INSTEAD OF AN INDIVIDUAL, TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, AGENT, OR GUARDIAN OF A MINOR, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

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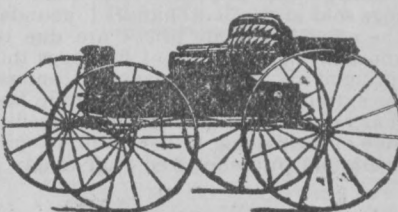
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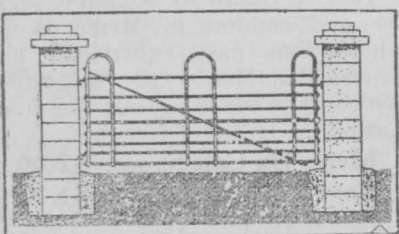
Farm and Garden

ARCHITECTURE IN GATES.

Ornamental Posts of Cement—Advantages of a Double Entrance.

The approach to the farm is like the face at the open door of the house. The first cut in this article represents the gateposts rather than the gate itself. However, an iron gate made as shown from gas or water pipe would not look out of place on almost any farm. It may be built by your local blacksmith and should not be over-expensive. But any iron or substantial gate may of course be used and if desired one of the self opening gates operated by the wheel of the wagon or buggy.

Now as to the cement posts. For small gates they should be from ten to twelve inches square, for large gates from sixteen to twenty inches square and possibly in some cases even larger. They are built of hollow blocks set in cement mortar, and the hollow space is filled with concrete. To make the blocks build two bottomless wooden boxes. To illustrate we will say we

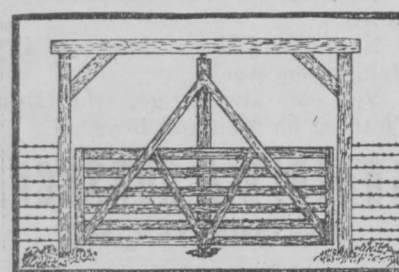


GATEPOSTS OF CEMENT.

are building an eighteen inch post. Build one box eighteen inches square on the inside and eight inches deep. For a larger post have the box deeper, for a smaller post not so deep. Build a second box the same depth ten inches square on the outside. Place the small box inside of the larger one and as near the center as possible. Nail stout strips across the opposite corners to hold the boxes square and in place. Set the mold or boxes on any level floor or board and you are ready to make the blocks.

The mixture for filling the mold is as follows: One part cement and four parts sand if you desire a smooth block. If the rough surface is preferred use some coarse gravel or crushed stone in place of all sand. Mix the two together dry and add water until the consistency is jelly-like and a handful when squeezed will hold its shape. Fill the mold, tamp lightly, let set for a very short time, tap the outside box lightly with a hammer and lift straight up. Small cleats should be nailed on the outside of the large box for hand holds.

The surfaces of the boxes touched by the cement must be smooth, kept clean and well oiled with any oil or soft soap. The operation is repeated until the required number of blocks have been made. When dry, which will be in about ten days, excavate not less than three feet deep and have the excavation eight inches larger on all sides than the post. Lay the blocks up as shown, placing the hinges, latch



DOUBLE GATE BETTER THAN SINGLE.

etc., in the joints as the work goes up, and in about twenty-four hours' time fill the post with the following mixture: One part cement, three parts sand and five or six parts coarse gravel or broken stone. Stone as large as hens' eggs may be used. Make this concrete rather wet and fill to the top, when the caps may be set in place.

The double gate shown in the second cut has advantages over the single gate. It will not sag; it requires no hinges; it may be easily fastened with hooks or latches. It looks neat, and when cattle are kept there is less danger to the stock in passing through. Square timbers or heavy poles may be used. The gate is twenty feet wide and sixteen or eighteen high. The two outside posts should be set well in the ground and braced at the top, as shown. The center post, to which the gate is made fast, turns at the top, in the cross timber, and the lower end sets on a large stone. Iron pins are placed in both the top and lower end for pivots, and a post must be set about ten feet from the center post and in line with same, to which the gate is hooked when necessary to have it open for any length of time.

The Country's Farm Animals.

The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture estimates the numbers and values of farm animals on farms and ranges in the United States on Jan. 1 last as follows: Compared with Jan. 1, 1908, the following changes are indicated: Horses have increased 648,000; mules 184,000; milk cows 526,000; other cattle decreased 694,000; sheep increased 1,453,000; swine decreased 1,937,000. In average value per head horses increased \$2.23, mules 8 cents, milk cows \$1.69, other cattle 60 cents; sheep decreased 45 cents, swine increased 50 cents. The total value of all animals enumerated above on Jan. 1, 1909, was \$4,525,259,000 as compared with \$4,331,230,000 on Jan. 1, 1908, an increase of \$194,029,000, or 4.5 per cent.

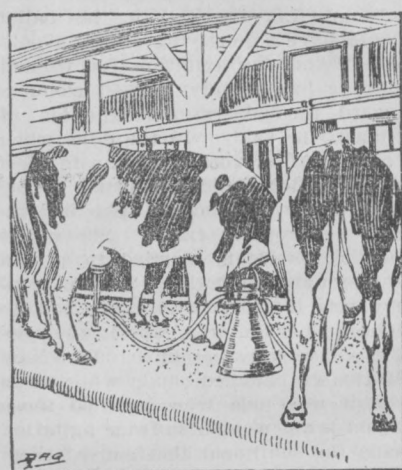
MACHINE MILKING.

Results of Tests Made by the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

A bulletin issued by the Wisconsin experiment station says of machine milking:

"Tests on machine milking covering twenty months with twenty-nine cows, embracing forty separate trials made by the station and just completed, show that machine milking is both practical and economical in herds of twenty cows or more, provided the machine is cared for by an efficient operator. These tests, in charge of Professors F. W. Woll and G. C. Humphrey, were planned to determine the efficiency, economy and effect of the machine upon the cow. A leading type of the vacuum machine was used. Cows were milked continually by machine for periods of four to sixty-two weeks, or an average of twenty-six weeks.

"The effect and efficiency of machine milking on the cows were in general beneficial, most of the cows standing well and showing little shrinkage



MILKING WITH MACHINE.

from change from hand to machine milking, with practically the same average decrease in production as when hand milked. Comparison with preceding periods of hand milking for the same cows showed practically the same average production. Stripping by hand after machine milking was found necessary in most cases.

"The economy of machine milking is due to a saving in time and in help necessary to milk a large herd. About five minutes for each cow are saved where four cows are milked at once and more time when one man operates three machines milking six cows at one time. The cost of operating two machines by electric power was about 4 cents an hour.

"The bacteriological examinations showed that the germ content was slightly decreased and the keeping quality of the milk was somewhat improved by machine milking. Veterinary examinations showed no appreciable effect on the udders or the general health of the cows as a result of machine milking.

"The experience of forty-one dairy farmers covering periods from one month to over two years indicated that a majority of them are favorable to the machine. Some twenty-seven reported favorably, eight were undecided, and six were unfavorable."

Selecting the Brood Sow.

A man of wide experience in swine husbandry writes: "In selecting the brood sow, choose one with a straight or slightly arched back, straight lower line, deep girth, wide up and down, fairly sprung rib, straight legs, plenty of bone, neat head and not less than twelve well developed teats, for a large number of teats is one of the best indications of a valuable brood sow. She should possess a quiet disposition and should be accustomed to being handled, which is of great value in caring for the dam and litter at farrowing."

THE FEEDER.

Do not feed corn to 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.

Salt as an Appetizer.
Salt makes animals livelier, stronger and more capable of resisting disease. Their flesh is harder, and the functions of the organs are more regular. Their digestion is better, and they can subsist on fodder that otherwise might be injurious to health. Moreover, the assistance of salt they can extract more nourishment from a given quantity of fodder, since the flow of digestive liquids is more copious; hence salt is of special importance.

Food For Strengthening Bones.
The Nebraska experiment station reports the effects of different feeds upon the strength of the bones of the hog. Hogs fed corn alone had the weakest bones. Corn and shorts gave bones somewhat stronger. Corn and skim milk, corn and tankage and corn and ground bone produced increased strength. The bones produced by corn and ground bone were more than twice as strong as those produced by corn alone. The stronger bones were not larger than the others, but the walls were thicker.

Potatoes For Colts.

An occasional feed of sliced raw potatoes substituted for the grain ration of colts will prove beneficial. Those that are not inclined to eat them can soon be taught to do so by cutting them very fine and mixing them with the grain ration. Potatoes are cooling and tend to prevent constipation. The latter must be guarded against when dry hay is fed. A brain mash once or twice a week into which a great spoonful of linseed meal has been stirred is an excellent laxative.

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.

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HOGS
CALVES

Wool a Specialty.

POTATOES
ONIONS

J. J. ELLIS, President.

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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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THE HORSEMAN.

Watering often is far better than waiting till a horse is almost choked and then letting him have all he can drink. Many horses are spoiled by the latter method, while no one ever hurt a horse by frequent watering.

Selecting Work Horses.

In buying a horse for work on the farm don't select a nervous, high strung animal. One with plenty of bone and muscle, that takes a hearty interest in the feed trough and is wide between the eyes will give more satisfaction.

Feeding the Foal.

To encourage the colt to eat solid foods I have found it a good plan to moisten a little bran with milk or sweetened water, says a horseman. A double handful of grain prepared in this way will make a good ration for a foal three times a day during the first month it is put on feed. At the end of the first month the ration should be increased one-half and at the end of the second month doubled, which quantity may be continued as about the proper ration until weaning time.

Correcting a Depraved Appetite.

When horses eat dirt and show a depraved appetite a veterinarian advises liberal bran mashes once a day and a tablespoonful of the following powder morning and night in feed: Powdered sulphate of iron, one ounce; half ounces; saltpeter, four ounces; nux vomica, one ounce. Should be thoroughly mixed and kept from air. Keep plenty of salt before horses at all times. Good rock salt may be used, but the pressed bricks of fine salt are to be preferred. Rock salt often contains injurious substances.

Preventing Shoulder Boils.

A vast majority of shoulder troubles arise from using collars too large. These move and shift with every motion of the horse. Even collars that fit reasonably well at first sometimes stretch and enlarge with use, while the necks, as they harden, grow smaller, even if the horses keep in good condition; hence chafing soon wears the neck or creates shoulder boils, and the suffering that follows increases the stress and wear upon the animal's vitality, often to such an extent that great loss of flesh follows. Frequently, even if there is no break in the skin, it is practically impossible for an animal to do its best in a collar that bears chiefly on the outside front of the shoulders or against the points of the lower shoulder rather than close up all around the neck.

Scab in Sheep.

The disease commonly called sheep scab is one of the oldest known, most prevalent and most injurious maladies which affect sheep. It is a contagious skin disease caused by a parasitic mite. Investigation has shown that the disease is not hereditary, as the parasites which cause it live on the external surface of the body. It is possible, however, for a lamb to become infected from a scabby mother at the moment of birth or immediately thereafter. The treatment must consist of external cures to "purify the blood." Proper hygienic conditions alone, though of importance in connection with the subject of treatment, cannot be relied upon to cure scab. The only rational treatment consists in using some external application which will kill the parasites. By far the most rational and satisfactory and the cheapest method of curing scab is by dipping the sheep in some liquid which will kill the parasites.—Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

Record of a Dairy Herd.

The records of sixteen cows of the Ontario experiment station showed that the different individuals ranged from 19,004 to 5,236 pounds of milk, and the profit over the cost of feeding ranged from \$109.76 to \$17.44.

Regular Feeding.

Experienced dairymen understand what regularity in feed and attention to stock mean. To run your animal to its full capacity no overfeeding or underfeeding must be indulged in. Animals left to themselves will take food and water at regular hours and intervals, and the wise feeder will give his rations in the same manner.

Foley's Kidney Remedy

Cures Backache, Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

It corrects irregularities, strengthens the kidneys so they will eliminate the impurities from the blood and tones up the whole system.

Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy at once and avoid Bright's Disease or Diabetes. 50 and \$1.00 bottles. For Sale by Rob't S. McKinney.

THE GRANGE

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

NEED OF THE HOUR.

A Closer Union in the Work of Grange Lecturers.

The Lecturer of the Michigan State Grange Suggests Specific Methods For Improving Present Conditions. Value of Directed Effort.

[Special Correspondence.]

"What in your opinion would strengthen the grange and grange work today?" you ask.

A closer union among the various lecture departments, national, state, pomona and subordinate. On the basis that the greatest mission of the grange is educational and that the lecturer occupies the position of a teacher, the organization should develop strong constructive plans for exploring and pre-empting the full possibilities of the lecture hour. The system with which its educational work is conducted should be made co-ordinate with that of other similar institutions devoted to agricultural and rural social uplift. As a whole, we will do our best under an aggressive, stimulating and directing force, emanating from the highest and permeating every degree of the order.

Some of the specific methods by which this closer union might be encouraged are:

First.—Through communications and advising by correspondence of the national lecturer with under lecturers.

Second.—Through up to date printed matter relating to grange history, accomplishments, progressive methods and present methods, made available for distribution from the national and state offices.

Third.—Through a few broad topics suggested to form the basis of uniformity in program work and to secure concentration of discussion throughout the order within a given time.

Fourth.—Through lecturers' conferences (a) at national sessions, which state granges should encourage and perhaps assist their lecturers to attend; (b) at state sessions, which pomona and subordinate granges should encourage and sometimes assist their lecturers to attend; (c) at pomona sessions, which subordinate granges should encourage their lecturers to attend.

JENNIE BUELL,
Lecturer Michigan State Grange.

THE GRANGE NEEDED.

It Must Aid in Keeping the Young Men on the Farm.

The drift of young people from rural homes to the city has shifted a heavier burden to the shoulders of those who remain, says a writer in the National Stockman. We no longer have the old methods of entertaining the young people in the country that were common forty years ago, when every schoolhouse had its singing school and literary society. The opera and moving picture shows are only in the towns. The bowling alleys, billiard hall, poolrooms and card tables are there also.

There is no better method of overcoming all these difficulties than to have in every community a good, live grange. It encourages education. It promotes social relations. It aids the backward. It broadens the horizon. It elevates the morals. It teaches thrift and economy. It promulgates new ideas and demonstrates old themes. It develops a progressive farmer who is equal to those in any other calling. It makes of farming a profession, dealing with scientific facts fully established. It dignifies labor and raises the toiling husbandman to a higher plane than he ever before has occupied. It is no new thing. For forty years it has toiled for the benefit of the masses. It is no untried thing. Its demands have been heard by congress and state legislatures. It seeks no mere selfish ends. All its past has been marked by widespread benefits.

Dimit, Not Demit.

In seeking honorable dismissal from a grange a member secures a card known as a "dimit." This word is often spelled incorrectly "demit," for which there seems to be no valid reason. A writer in the American Agriculturist gives the correct derivation of the word as from the Latin dimittere, to send away. Webster defines it as to dismiss, let go or release. Demit is derived from the Latin demittere, to send or bring down, to lower. A dimit from an organization does not lower one, and no grange should accept bylaws from its committee with such spelling in the text.

Those senators and congressmen holding down the grange's demands for parcels post, postal savings banks and the grange good roads bill will never have any monuments raised by popular subscription, says the National Stockman.

National Secretary Freeman was one of the speakers upon the agricultural special run over the C. H. and D. lines in Ohio. Other speakers were Governor Harmon and Secretary Sandles of the Ohio state board of agriculture.

Pennsylvania state grange will meet in the auditorium of the State college Dec. 21-24.

GATES ON STOCK FARMS.

Those of Steel Recommended For Convenience and Protection.

It is a common observation that comparatively few farmers are awake to the advantages and economic importance of practical, dependable gates for protection and convenience, says the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. Their tolerance of the crude, ineffective affairs used as gates argues a want of enterprise and business judgment that in some sections is astonishing.

Experiences are common in every agricultural community that should induce stockmen, particularly breeders of pedigreed stock, to maintain their gates and fences in the best possible condition. Many a two dollar gate



MODERN FARM GATE.

has allowed stock to smash through it and destroy \$50 worth of grain. A saving of 50 cents in making or repairing cheap, inferior gates often results in a loss equivalent to the cost of enough first class steel gates to supply an entire farm. There is no economy in the average type of plank or wooden gate.

Stock farmers, above all others, realize the importance of gates that will do reliable duty all the time and everywhere. Where pure bred stock is maintained it is reckless extravagance to use doubtful gates. Live stock breeders cannot afford to risk poorly constructed plank gates that are short lived and easily wrecked. If they are heavy enough to be reasonably strong they are too expensive in many communities to warrant their use, especially in the face of opportunities to employ steel gates costing less in the long run. Hundreds of costly accidents and complications in the conduct of a breeding farm are traceable to gates that fall of their duty.

Attention is called to this question in the belief that it is entitled to the serious consideration of all stock farmers. Gates are a large factor in successful husbandry. No farmer can secure the full results of his work or make the most of his opportunities if the gate problem is not solved with him. Ignored, it is sure to cause accidents and trouble representing hundreds of dollars. Good business farmers will not ignore it.

We recommend no special make of steel gate. It is the type that we here approve and urge as a new and significant departure. Wooden gates of modern, improved design should always be given preference wherever cost and service favor them as against other types. Whether the one or the other shall be adopted is a simple question of dollars and cents, to be decided on that basis and in accordance with individual conditions and predilections. There is a large place for both wooden and steel gates in agriculture, but a comparison based on all the qualities required in an efficient farm gate makes the steel type a favorite with thousands of corn belt farmers.

THE VETERINARY.

A mixture of equal parts of licorice and ginger in the hog feed two or three times each day is recommended for the pig that coughs. A lump of coal tar placed well down its throat while the pig is held on its feet is also good.

For Colic In Horses.

Turpentine for horses suffering from colic is used externally as follows: Pour about a tablespoonful on the loin and let it run down the horse's side. Rub it well into the hair, and wherever it has touched the horse grease the place well that the hair may not fall out.

Medicine For Swine.

A large raiser of hogs says that one of the most valuable things he has ever learned is that hogs need a large amount of potash. He uses a fourth to a half box of lye such as can be bought in the stores to a barrel of soaked corn slops or shorts when feeding. He says that worms, coughing, stunted hogs will soon make a marvelous change for the better.

A Cure For Windgalls.

Windgalls, dropsical or made by overexertion, may be caused to disappear, according to Dr. Law, by persistent pressure with bandages and pads. Apply at first two hours twice a day and thereafter two hours more per day until they can be kept on all the time. It may require five or six weeks and must be stopped if it causes inflammation in the sack.

Treatment For Big Head.

One of the first symptoms of big head is loss of vitality and irregular appetite, followed by shifting lameness; another is hock lameness and symptoms of rheumatism. Later the bones and jaw, together with the nose, begin to swell. The bureau of animal industry recommends that lime and phosphorus be administered in an assimilable form and that the rations should contain beans, cowpeas, oats, cottonseed meal and other materials rich in mineral salts.—Dr. Michener in Farm Journal.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

Harney.

Children's-day services were held at St. Paul's Lutheran church, on last Sunday afternoon, and at the U. B. church, in the evening. Both services were well rendered and pronounced unusually good by the large number that attended.

The item in our last issue, stating that "Mr. Jones had installed a gasoline engine on his farm" should have been Mr. Jones Ohler. We do not know whether it was our mistake, or whether it was an omission of the printer, however, no harm was done and such things will occasionally occur.

On last Tuesday, Mr. S. C. Shoemaker visited at Mr. Polomy Hiltbrich's.

On last Monday our strawberry pickers picked 184 bushels of fine berries from J. W. Siagenhau's patch. This is considered good for the number of pickers and the size of the patch.

Freem & Shildt are at work painting the Hotel Harney; it makes considerable improvement.

Harry Wolf's house is moving along rapidly this week.

Mr. S. D. Snider received an invitation from the Maryland School for the deaf, at Frederick, Md., stating that "through the courtesy of the board of visitors of the school, I hereby extend to you as a former pupil, an invitation to attend the Fifth Reunion, which will be held at the school building, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 16, 17 and 18. We will be ready to receive our guests at supper, on Wednesday night, the 16, and will furnish breakfast on Saturday morning the 19th." Signed, CHAS. W. ELY, Principal.

Sammy was greatly delighted when he received the above, and left on Wednesday evening to attend.

Communion services were held at Mt. Joy Lutheran church, on last Sunday morning, and will be held at St. Paul's Lutheran church, this Sunday morning. Preparatory services on Saturday afternoon previous.

Union Bridge.

Chas. O. Minnick, who has been confined to his bed, with painter's colic, is able to be about again.

The Standard Oil Company has supplied our driver with a new wagon.

Miss Lillian Sell, of Taneytown, spent several days visiting friends in this place.

Mrs. O. C. Grossnickle has been confined to her bed with an attack of rheumatism.

B. W. Straw was a visitor in this place, on Sunday.

Last Sunday morning, about 5 o'clock, the building occupied by J. Peipert, as a clothing store, was discovered to be on fire.

The promptness of the firemen saved the building as well as a number of adjoining buildings. The origin of the fire is unknown. The fire started in the ceiling, and was confined to the second floor where most of the damage was done. The damage to the building is not much, but Mr. Peipert's loss by fire and water is about \$3,000. The most damage was done on the second floor where there was a lot of ready-made clothing. The damage on the first floor is slight, some things being slightly damaged by water.

The firemen deserve much credit for their very efficient work. About five years ago the firemen saved the same building from destruction. The building is a large frame one and is occupied by Peipert and J. V. Baker's produce.

G. C. Eichelberger returned home, Sunday, from a trip South.

Uniontown.

Mrs. Rebecca Darby, of Williamsport, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Weaver.

Mrs. G. W. Baughman spent several days in Baltimore and Lutherville, this week.

Miss Belle Hill and brother, Gervis, have returned home from college for their summer vacation.

Hixon Bowersox spent several days this week in Westminster.

Roscoe Murray left on Thursday, for Congo, W. Va., where he will spend the summer with his brother, Samuel H. Murray. He will also visit friends in Pittsburgh and Butler, Pa.

Paul Devibiss has returned to Lebanon, Pa., where he expects to complete his studies in telegraphy, in a few months.

Alfred Zollickoff has gone to Arkansas for the summer.

Orville Bowersox, of Gist, spent last Sunday with his father and family.

Children's-day service, on Sunday, in the M. P. church, at 10.30 a. m., and in the Lutheran church, at 7.30 p. m.

Wm. Segafosse is very ill again.

Harry Haines and Miss Romaine Hollenberry visited friends at Pikesville and Baltimore, last week.

Milton Zollickoff is improving his house by the addition of a back building, and W. P. Englar is giving his property a coat of paint.

Our baseball club was defeated at Emmitsburg, last Saturday, in a well-played game; score, 9 to 4.

Ethel Kelly visited in New Windsor, this week.

Frizzellburg.

In a game of ball here, last Saturday, our team defeated the Linwood team by a score of 8 to 2.

Bear in mind the Granger's festival in the hall, this Saturday night.

Children's-day exercises will be held in the Church of God, here, this Sunday night, at 8 o'clock. All come.

An interesting game of ball will be played here, this Saturday afternoon, by the Uniontown boys and our home team.

Cherry picking is in full blast, and your correspondent has no time to write a longer letter. Will do better next time.

Linwood.

Rev. Tombaugh, of Hagerstown, will preach in the Linwood Brethren church, Sunday morning and evening, June 20. Miss Kitty Roop, of New Windsor, was the guest of Miss Violet Koons, over Sunday, and attended the Sam's Creek festival.

Mrs. Clara S. Englar accompanied her aunt, Mrs. Mary C. Wolfe, to the Fahrney Home, near Boonsboro, on Thursday, where she will board during the hot months, before returning to Philadelphia, in the fall.

Miss Westwood, of Pittsburg, is visiting Mrs. John A. Englar.

Miss Lotta Englar entertained a few friends, on Wednesday. Five of the members were Juniata schoolmates: Misses Elizabeth Rinehart, Mary Weybright, Margaret Englar, Florence Englar, Maud Stoner, of Ohio; Mrs. Herbert Englar, Misses Carrie Hoffman and Adelaide Messler.

Mrs. Belta Thomas is visiting her father, Albert Gilbert.

Miss Helen Englar spent the week in Westminster, attending commencement exercises at W. Md. College.

Ollie Fisher and bride, of Waynesboro, Pa., and the Winter's Lutheran church choir were entertained, on Sunday, by Joseph Bowers and wife.

Miss Mollie Royer is spending a couple weeks on her farm, and would be pleased to have her friends come and see her.

Misses Adelaide Messler and Lotta Englar are visiting Miss Viola Bond, at Dennings.

The Linwood baseball team was badly defeated by the Frizzellburg team last Saturday.

Pleasant Valley.

While Mrs. Jacob Frock and Mrs. Edward J. Myers were returning from Westminster, on Monday, the bit of the bridge broke and the horse ran away.

The occupants escaped uninjured and the buggy was not broken. The horse ran some distance, came in contact with a load of lumber, could not get past and was caught.

On Wednesday morning, about 100 persons gathered together and in a short time had the new barn raised for Mr. Harry L. Devilbiss. When raised, a bountiful dinner was awaiting them, to which every one did ample justice.

This property was the old homestead of his grandfather, and father, who in years past had a large trade in the tanning business.

Miss Grace Martin, of near Taneytown, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Myers.

Mrs. Edward Hahn is spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Ebaugh, near Carrollton.

Mr. Henry T. Wantz, who has been poorly, is somewhat improving.

Mrs. Catherine Myers is poorly and seems to be growing weaker.

Sunday School, this Sunday, at 1 p. m.; Divine service at 2, by Rev. Jas. B. Stonesifer. Prayer and praise service in the evening.

New Windsor.

Mr. Diehl, of Gettysburg, Pa., is a guest of Elder A. Snader.

Children's-day services this Sunday evening in the M. E. church.

Clinton Smith, of Baltimore, is visiting his parents, Isaac Smith and wife.

The Temperance lecture held in the Brethren church, on Friday evening last, was well attended.

Mrs. George L. Stocksdale entertained a number of her friends on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Mollie Buffington is improving her property by giving it a coat of paint.

Wm. Anders is also building a new porch to his house.

Miss Owens, of Baltimore, who has been visiting Miss Fannie Wilson for the past week, returned home on Wednesday.

Nelson Brown and son, of Silver Run, are visiting relatives and friends in town.

The boys of the town will give the girls a dance, in the I. O. O. F. Hall, this Friday evening.

Mayberry.

Mrs. Margaret Link and grandson, Walter, of Woodsboro, spent from Saturday until Monday with her cousin, Mrs. Clara Whitmore and family.

Miss Janette Feagle, of Colonial Park, Baltimore, returned home on Wednesday.

Miss Jennie Lawyer, of Baltimore, is visiting her parents, William E. Lawyer and family.

Garfield Rout, of Hagerstown, is visiting his parents, James Rout and family.

Miss Ruth Feagle, of Colonial Park, Baltimore, is visiting her friend, Cora Slomaker.

Edmund Yingling returned home on Friday, from a visit to relatives and friends, at Philadelphia.

A game of baseball will be played on Saturday, between the home team and Pleasant Valley, on the grounds of the home team.

Wm. H. Babylon, who was critically ill, is able to be up again.

York Road.

Mr. Chas. Albaugh and wife, spent from Saturday until Monday with the latter's parents, W. F. Zent and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stonesifer, visited friends in Frederick, last week.

Miss Lula Birely spent Monday with friends in Thurmont.

Mrs. John Newman and two children, were the guests of Chas. Newman, of near Littlestown, from Saturday until Monday.

Mrs. M. G. Barr, of Chicago, spent from Saturday until Tuesday, at the home of R. W. Galt.

Dr. Goff and two daughters, of Taneytown, were the guests of R. W. Galt and wife, on Thursday.

Men Past Fifty in Danger.

Men past middle life have found comfort and relief in Foley's Kidney Remedy, especially for enlarged prostate gland, which is very common among elderly men. L. E. Morris, Dexter, Ky., writes: "Up to a year ago my father suffered from kidney and bladder trouble and several physicians pronounced it enlargement of the prostate gland and advised an operation. On account of his age we were afraid he could not stand it and I recommended Foley's Kidney Remedy, and the first bottle relieved him, and after taking the second bottle he was no longer troubled with this complaint." Robt. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

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? Robt. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The world's supply of oil of bergamot comes from a comparatively small part of Calabria, in the extreme south of Italy, fronting on the strait of Messina.

Oil of Bergamot.

Clean your old clothes with Lum Tam Clothes Cleaner. Acts like Magic. Quick, sure, permanent. Leaves no spots or smell, but makes the clothing just like new. Price only 15¢. "Alle Samee."—Get at McKELLIP'S.

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Plans for Protecting the Canal.

At the present time it is proposed to construct emplacements for batteries, fortifications, military posts, and auxiliary batteries at a cost that will range between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000, exclusive of armament. For the existing and principal batteries there will be sixty 11-inch rifles, capable of sinking the best battleship afloat once it comes within range. The minor batteries, which will protect mines and be available for repelling landing parties, have not yet been designated, but they will be ample.

The 14-inch guns alone will cost upward of \$1,000,000. Each cannon, of rifled steel, costs \$53,000; the carriage adds \$85,000 to this sum, and the total is increased by the addition of \$150,000 for the emplacement. This totals just \$288,000 for the big gun in position to fire, and the cost of sixty is a matter of easy mathematics.

These gigantic guns hurl a projectile weighing 1,650 pounds. The heavy projectile, of high explosive power, is effective at a distance of seven miles, and for anything less than the most modern battleships is effective at practically all ranges. Combined with the 12 inch mortars, which also will be installed, the combined main batteries on both sides of the canal will be able to fire at one single round a mass of metal far in excess of 100,000 pounds.

The greatest activity in fortifying the canal will be expended on the Pacific side. Lying off the coast some ten or fifteen miles are a group of islands. As a matter of fact, they number fifteen, but four have been selected as commanding the channel entrance, and these will be crowned with low-lying batteries, so skillfully constructed that it will be practically impossible to mark their presence from the sea. The huge guns within them will be mounted on disappearing carriages, and it will be next to impossible to locate their deadly presence except by the flash of their discharges.

The four islands selected are Flamenco, Culebra, Naos and Perico. The last named two are practically one and lie immediately behind Culebra, which, in turn, is shouldered out of a clear view of the sea by the bluffs of Flamenco. The arrangement of the quartet of islands, however, lends to strategic strength, for they are so situated that each supports the other, and, combined, they command the entrance to the canal on both sides.

On the Atlantic side of the Isthmus the problem of fortifying the coast is comparatively simple. The ranges of steep hills that rise practically from the shore lead themselves to the construction of batteries that will be able to sweep the adjacent sea. The batteries will be planted high enough up on the side of these hills so that they will be able to outshoot the guns of the biggest battleships and engage them before they can get within range. It is possible that there will be a series of these batteries, but all of them likely will be planted on Point Toro. This plan may be changed, however, so that secondary batteries will be built on the Colon side of the canal, and, possibly, a supporting battery back in the hill from the coast to cover the actual approach to the big ditch.

Like the fortifications on the Pacific side, the principal batteries on the Atlantic side will mount both fourteen-inch guns and twelve inch mortars. There will be supporting batteries, naturally, but the location of these will not be determined until the position of the greater guns is decided.

A Thrilling Rescue.

How Bert R. Lean, of Cheney, Wash., was saved from a frightful death is a story to thrill the world. "A hard cold," he writes, "brought on a desperate lung trouble that baffled an expert doctor here. Then I paid \$10 to \$15 a visit to a lung specialist in Spokane, who did not help me. Then I went to California, but without benefit. At last I used Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me and now I am as well as ever." For Lung Trouble, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Croup and Whooping Cough its supreme. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Robt. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Dutch Engagements.

A custom among the Dutch is the exchanging of engagement rings, which are narrow bands of plain gold, with the initials of the betrothed and the day of the betrothal engraved on the inside. They are worn on the left hand before and on the right after marriage. Dutch engagements extend over a period of from two to five years. During this time the young woman gives up all amusements in which her fiancé does not participate. If he is not of the dancing sort she refrains from that recreation, however much she may desire to engage in it. She never goes in company anywhere if he is not present, and when they go together to a ball no gentleman will ever ask her to dance without formally gaining his permission. — London Scraps.

The Sure Thing.

A theatrical manager once offered a famous actress \$1,000 a week to make a tour of the world. She insisted on \$1,500. But the manager said \$1,000 was all he could give, and he reminded her of the fabulous jewels that South American millionaires, Russian grand dukes and Indian rajahs are wont to lavish on the ladies of the stage when they are touring.

"Go home," said the manager; "think the matter over and let me know your decision in the morning."

In the morning the actress sent the manager this message:

"Give me my terms and you can have the jewels."

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? Robt. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

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Tragic Tale of a Tragedian.

"The awfullest and the funniest stage wait I ever lived through," said a sprightly English actress, "was when a certain well known London actor manager, whose name I dare not divulge, was doing a tremendous curse scene on a darkened stage. He had the audience spellbound with his sonorous declamation, which, of course, they didn't know depended largely upon his ample mouthful of false teeth. At the very climax of his blood-curdling maledictions the entire dental collection dropped out suddenly in the excitement of the moment and bounded into some obscure hiding place. The tragedian's mighty voice died down to an unintelligible mumble as he groped about frantically in search of the missing masticators. We were all too helpless from laughter to be of much help in this critical situation. At last, after what seemed like half an hour

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

THE COMING CHARMER.

We wait for June impatiently,
The month of sun and roses,
For simple man then takes a brace
And to his love proposes.
It's Cupid's own and special month,
And in the line of wooing
When men and maidens take a stroll
There's always something doing.

The robins in the apple tree
Sing to the swain, "Get busy!"
When sweet sixteen comes walking by
His youthful head grows dizzy.
And both of them have heard about
The season of romances,
And neither wants to overlook
Or pass up any chances.

It is a very charming sight
To see a youthful lover
Shine up his shoes and slick his hair
And round a maiden hover.
It doesn't seem to worry her,
She welcomes his advances,
As any one in sight may know
By noticing her glances.

That's what we may expect in June,
The storied month for mating,
The month for which we sit around
And waste the moments waiting.
And any one who's seen it work
Is fortified with hunches
That there will be romance to burn,
Engagements done in bunches.



To Risk the Price.

"I have just bought a beautiful new umbrella."
"You must have had your faith in your friends renewed somehow."

Just His Fit.

"Where is the snail going in such hot haste, breaking all records and almost putting the automobiles to shame?" asked the tortoise in a sarcastic tone of voice as he saw his playfellow passing by without speaking.

"He saw an advertisement for a district messenger boy," replied the bullfrog, "and he wants to be the first to apply."

In Danger.

"He must be a good man, the way you describe him."
"He is sprouting wings right now."
"He had better be careful that he doesn't infringe on the patents of Wright brothers."

The Major Fraction.

Oh, when a fellow's better half
Appears upon the scene
It's then he's mighty lucky if
She's not the whole machine!

Deep.

"I am writing a story."
"Have you a plot?"
"Yes, a very subtle one."
"What is it?"
"To sell the thing to a magazine."

For What Other Purpose?

"I lost my watch and chain in a crowded street car."
"Why don't you see the chief of police?"
"You don't suspect him, do you?"

Expensive.

"Every time the doctor comes to see you you seem worse, my dear."
"Of course."
"Why of course?"
"Isn't he charging \$2 a trip?"

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Some people are such artistic borses that they are almost entertaining.

Even the most unorthodox like to believe in a little private hell of their own convenient to consign undesirable to.

It is a wise man who thoroughly understands that seeing is very often deceiving.

Most people have a certain amount of intelligence, but the skill some of them have in keeping it concealed amounts almost to genius.

The strong repugnance that some people have to money never seizes them until money is in their possession.

Some men are lucky because they are married and some because they aren't. It all depends, you see.

Doing as one pleases is only fascinating and absorbing as long as somebody else objects to it.

One disconcerting thing about facts is they have an unsettling way of getting in one's road and causing a general upset.

The purpose of an investigating committee seems to be to prove that it isn't so.

Sometimes it is bribery and sometimes it is patriotic regard for the pocketbook and special interests; all depends on the point of view.

The trouble about being prepared for the worst is that it is so apt to make some people so prepared dead anxious for it to happen.

Nurse and Nursery Combined.

A recent visitor to Brittany describes in the New Orleans Times-Democrat the two story closed bed of the Breton peasant, in many cases a richly carved and ornamented heirloom and always highly prized.

One day the visitor was expressing her admiration of a certain "lit-clos," when madam pulled the sliding panels apart and revealed the figure of her husband sleepily rubbing his eyes and wanting to know what was the matter. She calmly explained to him that the visitor wanted to see the inside of the bed and then explained to the visitor that her good man had been out fishing since dawn and was very tired. The visitor begged him to close the panels and go to sleep again, which he immediately did, but not before she noticed that he was fully dressed. It seems that the Breton peasant always disappears into the "lit-clos" fully dressed and always emerges therefrom in the same condition. While her husband slept madam enlarged on the advantages of a "lit-clos" in bringing up a family.

"I have had six children," she said, "and when they were little I used to put three in the top story and three in the bottom, then close the panels and leave them with an easy mind."

A Singular Meal.

One of the most singular meals ever eaten was that given to a select few by an antiquary named Goebel in Brussels some years ago. The bread was made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed out of Egypt, and it was spread with butter made when Elizabeth ruled England. For fruit there were apples which ripened before the Christian era, and the wine was older than the white man's knowledge of the new world. The bread was made from wheat taken from a chamber in one of the pyramids, the butter (of which there were several pounds) had been found in an earthen crock on a stone shelf under the icy waters of a well in Scotland. A pantry in the ruins of Pompeii had furnished the jar of apples (which were as sweet and finely flavored as if only a few months old), and the fagon of wine had been recovered from an old vault in Corinth. Six guests enjoyed this amazing meal.—Chicago News.

The Englishman and His "Bawth."

"I had a bachelor apartment at one time with an Englishman, who was always talking about his 'bawth, you know,'" said a New York banker. "The first thing of a morning he said: 'I must take my bawth, you know. Really, now, I must take my bawth—haw, haw!'"

"He did so much talking about his 'bawth' that I stayed one morning to see him take it—to see if it was different from the bath of the American."

"It was. This is what he did: First he spread a soft towel at the bottom of the bathtub, then turned on the water until it was about two inches high."

"So as not to chill my feet, you know—haw, haw!" he explained to me. "Then he stood on the soft towel in the two inches of water, turned on the spray, sprang through it, leaped out and rushed for a towel."

"He had taken his 'bawth, you know—haw, haw!'"—Washington Post.

Doors in China.

In China doors are often round, leaf shaped or semicircular. In placing them the builder usually avoids having one opposite another lest evil spirits find their way from the street into the recesses of the building. The doorways separating the courts of a garden are usually of an elaborate kind, and the octagonal form is one of the most popular. Religious superstition asserts itself in Chinese architecture, and the universal sacredness of the numerals 3 and 9 is shown in the arrangement of temple doors. There is a triple gateway to each of the halls of the imperial palace, and the same order prevails at the Ming tombs. The Temple of Heaven has a triple roof, a triple marble staircase, and all its mystic symbolism points either to 3 or its multiples.

The Color of Lakes.

Some lakes are distinctly blue, others are of various shades of green, so that in some cases they are scarcely distinguishable from their level, grass surrounded banks. A few, too, are almost black. The Lake of Geneva is azure hued, the Lake of Constance and the Lake of Lucerne are green, while the color of the Mediterranean has been called indigo. The Lake of Brienz is greenish yellow, and its neighbor, Lake Thun, is blue.

Fashion, Not Health.

In nine cases out of ten, says the Iowa Health Bulletin, if a physician tells a woman that in order to improve her health she must wear her clothes in a certain way she will follow the advice of her dressmaker instead.

A Total Abstinence.

Excited Individual—Is this where they swear people? Commissioner For Oaths—Yes, sir. What can I do for you? Excited Individual—I want to take an oath never to put down another carpet.—London Telegraph.

Accommodating Him.

Youth—Oh, I don't want to take that character. I'll make a fool of myself sure. Maiden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

Chased by a Sea Serpent.

"Ever see a sea serpent?"
"I was chased by one once."
"What did you do?"
"Got up and lit the gas."—Pittsburg Post.

ADVERTISING HINTS

To Mr. Business Man.

Some business men appear to succeed without advertising; that is, they do business and make some money. How much more they would make, and how much more easily they could conduct their business, if they DID advertise, they never try to figure out.

Wanamaker might now be running a successful, moderate sized store in Philadelphia, had he never advertised, instead of his present mammoth establishments in New York and Philadelphia.

There are lots of splendid articles, selling in a small way in the small places in this country, that might be known from ocean to ocean, had they been extensively advertised. As a matter of fact, many other articles, of less virtue, are now selling—because of advertising—in place of the better ones that should be selling.

It is all a matter of "push" and a little money, together with "know how," to make advertising pay. Of course, it does not pay the timid, and those who "don't believe in it"—nor perhaps those who are strictly conscientious in every word they say.

Some people advertise to humbug others, while others make advertising pay because they appear to want to be humbugged. At least, they do not object to trying a thing, "Just to see whether it's so."

Real advertising is this. It is making one printed statement take the place of thousands of salesmen, visiting the homes of the people, telling them of the merits of a store and its merchandise.

It is an invitation to the people to visit you. It is a way of telling the people that you want their trade—and most of them like to be told just that.

Don't they read interesting advertisements? We guess, yes. In fact, some people read all kinds, big and little, interesting and dull. If you don't believe it, offer dollar bills at 69c in an inch of space, in small type, in an obscure corner of an inside page of the RECORD, and see what happens.

Every subscriber does not read every advertisement, every week. Of course not. That's the reason why you must advertise, and KEEP AT IT. In the long run you catch the eye of all of them.

All sorts of advertising pays, in some measure. Some of it is worth very little, it's true—board fence advertising, for instance. We know the very best kind. It's the kind that is carried by a community's favorite newspaper. When you have found out which one is most appreciated—the most read—the most believed in—then you have found it—the best for that community.

But, you must know how to do it, just as you must know how to talk to the customer in your store. You must try to imagine what the people reasonably need at a particular time, or what you specially have that they would likely want if they knew about it. In fact, you must tell them your most interesting store news—and tell the truth.

A big town merchant can catch a good many victims by telling them things that are not true. A little town merchant had better tell the truth—his customers are too handy, and have remarkably good memories.

And don't make the mistake of not advertising when "business is dull." That is just the time when you ought to stimulate the desire of the people to buy. When a fellow feels out of sorts he is most apt to "take a drink." He feels like being livened up. Business gets the same way. It needs something to stimulate it, occasionally.

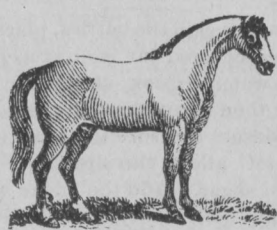
It costs too much to advertise? You are wrong about that. It never costs too much to do more business, when the cost is reasonable and properly expended. No one need bankrupt himself to try it. Anybody can get a good sized space in the RECORD for \$25.00 a year, payable quarterly. Anyway, if it "costs too much" it's likely your fault. Isn't it worth trying?

Just look over the papers and magazines, big and little. There must be an awful lot of foolish business men in the world, throwing away good money, and the odd thing about it is they don't know any better than to keep it up—have been at it for years.

The time to advertise is ALL the time. Get a move on, and let the printer help sell goods for you.

THE CARROLL RECORD CO.

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, please call or write, and I will promptly call and try to buy the same.

W. H. POOLE,
Taneytown, Md.
6-13tl
HOWARD J. SPALDING,
LITTLESTOWN, PA.
12-5-tf

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,
Taneytown, Md.
6-13tl
FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds! Prevents Pneumonia

Nature as a Designer.

Not the least mysterious of all the wonders of the earth is the extraordinary cleverness of Dame Nature as a carver and designer. Her tools are air, rain, rivers, springs and frost. Any one who has ever seen the marvelous Queen Bess rock on the north Cornish coast, that wonderful presentment of Queen Elizabeth, who is seated so grandly upon the sands, must have asked himself the question as to how much a thing could have been accomplished. Continuous trickling of water wears away the face of the rock. Haphazard it was until at last a weird pattern is formed that sometimes resembles a man's face, sometimes an animal. All over the world Nature has placed her picture gallery and her collection of statuary, the biggest free show in the world.

Another work of Nature's that very often results in extraordinary changes being effected is a landslide. And landslides have arisen from the tiniest possible causes. A little underground flow of water had gradually undermined a hill or cliff until at last the earth became like a hollow nut. Then the soil became top heavy. The sea beat against its foundations, and millions of tons of earth were flung into the sea, which proves the axiom that the tiniest beginnings often produce the mightiest ends.—London Standard.

English Luggage Lifters.

English railway companies suffer severely through the pilfering of passengers' baggage and other articles by platform thieves, and in some cases it is a difficult matter to find out the miscreant. One of these luggage lifters was on an occasion some time ago seen keeping vigil over a barrow of luggage, and in his hand he carried apparently a good sized portmanteau. He walked up and down the platform several times and at last stopped opposite the luggage. Placing his bag on the barrow for a moment, he then picked it up and walked off. But the lynx eye of one of the railway officials had also been watching the barrow, and, going up to the man, had him arrested and searched. It was found that his apparent portmanteau was only a skeleton and inside had a set of springs, etc., which, when placed over a smaller bag, held the latter in position. But for the smartness of the official another traveler's bag would have been missing.—London Answers.

The Hollow Bones of Birds.

The hollow bones of birds are frequently cited as beautiful instances of providential mechanics in building the strongest and largest possible limb with the least expenditure of material, and this is largely true, and yet birds, like ducks, which cleave the air with the speed of an express train, have the long bones filled with marrow or saturated with fat, while the lumbering hornbill, that fairly hurtles over the treetops, has one of the most completely pneumatic skeletons imaginable, permeated with air to the very toe tips, and the ungainly pelican is nearly as well off. Still, it is but fair to say that the frigate bird and turkey buzzards, creatures which are most at ease when on the wing, have extremely light and hollow bones; but, comparing one bird with another, the paramount importance of a pneumatic skeleton to a bird is not as evident as that of a pneumatic tire to a bicycle.—Exchange.

An Earl's Duel With a Butler.

About the middle of the last century the Lord Rosebery of that time was in Paris, and in paying a call one day he was received so rudely by the butler that he complained to his friend of the servant's conduct. But the butler had been a noncommissioned officer in the French army, and as such he challenged Lord Rosebery to a duel. The earl accepted, and two shots were exchanged without result. But Lord Rosebery was angered at his own condescension and afraid his antagonist might lay aside his military rank and resume his duties as a servant, thus exposing an earl to the reproach of having fought with a butler. So he settled an annuity of £250 on the man on condition he did not return to domestic service. The condition was faithfully observed on both sides.

Lord Russell's Retort.

Lord Russell once presided at a dinner given for Sir Henry Irving on his return from America. While the dinner was in progress Lord Russell suggested to Comyns Carr that he propose Sir Henry's health. "I can't make speeches, you know," he said.

Sir Henry gently replied, "I heard you make a fine speech before the Parnell commission."

To which the pungent Irishman answered, "Oh, yes, but then I had something to talk about!"

Before and After.

"That couple used to be inseparable a year ago," he observed, "and now you hardly ever see them together. Why is it? Do you know?"

"Yes," said she. "They weren't married a year ago."—New York Press.

Their Present Names.

"What are the names of that young couple next door?"

"We won't be able to find out for several weeks. They've just been married, and he calls her Birdie, and she calls him Pettie."

The Touch.

"Shadbolt, did you ever have a touch of anything like the appendicitis?"

"Once. Have you forgotten, Dinguss, that when you were operated on for it you touched me for an even hundred?"

—Chicago Tribune.

Be sure to put your feet in the right place, then stand firm.—Lincoln.

A HARASSING QUESTION.

What Is the Business Woman to Wear in Hot Weather?

The question of midsummer wearing apparel for the business woman is not an easy one.

In the first place, she wants to be cool in summer, but in any case she must be neat. And if she is neat she will at least look cool, a thing that she would not do were she ever so thinly clad in apparel that was other than neat.

As it grows warmer it is a great temptation for the business woman, especially if she is rather new in the field, to resort to some of the cool, dainty frocks that suggest themselves for July and August wear. But if she has been a business woman long enough to understand the situation she knows that frills and furbelows have no place for her. She also knows that they are not essential to feminine charm and that even in the hottest weather perfect tailoring and immaculate cleanliness will do as much toward making her look and even feel cool as sash ribbons and lacy garnitures.

But just what is the business woman to wear in hot weather?

Must she stick to the cloth skirt and white waist of fall and winter? Not necessarily. There are days when she doesn't want to think of a cloth skirt. In this case if she still wishes to retain the two piece suit arrangement it would pay her to have a coat and skirt of linen or cotton poplin in tan or blue.

But this is not wholly satisfactory, as it necessitates the purchase of a coat which is not entirely suitable for wear with other garments, and the coat must be pressed often to keep it in trim. Besides this, the skirt will require more frequent laundering than the coat, and even with the best material this is sure to make a difference in the appearance of the two garments.

This season affords a peculiarly fortunate solution to the dress problem of the business girl in the smart one piece tailored dress. It is, if strictly tailored, entirely proper for wear on the street without a coat, while the shirt waist and skirt seem to suggest the presence of a coat like the skirt. Then, too, the plainly made one piece dress is perfectly suitable for business wear and can be carried out in almost any material. Even a gingham in shepherd's check of black and white has a smart tailored look, though the more common materials are cotton poplin, racket cloth, rep or linen. The last, however, is only suitable for the woman with an unlimited amount of money for laundry and pressing.

The final advantage of the one piece dress is that it is quickly adjusted, no tiresome fussing with belt, collar and cuff links, but on and fastened up in a minute.

To add to this a skirt of some lightweight material, such as mohair or lightweight suiting, will provide an alternate costume for wear with shirt waists.

It takes a little courage, to be sure, but the wise business girl has learned that even in hot weather she must not yield to the temptation of wearing those soft, rumpled feminine looking things. And, too, if she is wise and has a position of any responsibility or importance she will go just a little easy on this "Dutch neck" craze and will not despise the starched collar altogether.

BATHING HINTS.

A little good toilet water or cologne poured into a bath is delightful in its effects.

When you feel exhausted after bathing hunt for the cause. The water may be too hot or too cold. You may be staying in it too long or bathing when too tired. A cup of hot milk is a great pick-me-up after a hot bath.

Don't rush immediately into the cold air after a hot bath, both for the sake of your skin and to prevent colds. Dashing with water as cold as you can stand it will make an early outdoor trip safe after the pores are opened by the hot water.

If we cannot copy the old time women, with their aromatic baths, there are many things which can be used in the water to soften it and make it more refreshing. Among these is a lemon cut in slices and placed in the bath ten minutes before using. A little borax will also soften the water, or a bag about five inches square filled with half bran and half oatmeal.

Excels Mere Man as Linguist.

Ernestine Gregory has won the honor of being the first woman to pass the examination in oriental languages in the University of Berlin. She is a writer on a Berlin newspaper, and a professorship in one of the German universities has been offered her. She is looked upon as one of the first linguists in Europe. She passed in oriental languages with high honors. Three months ago she stood first in an examination in the university in Russian language and literature. She also is proficient in French, English and Spanish.

Nails Must Not Glitter.

A glittering polish on the nails is no longer approved by Mme. Grundy, who requires at the moment a glaze acquired in a most natural and simple manner. Nails to be pretty should always be pink and bright, a condition obtained by rubbing them vigorously against the side of the hand. It has been discovered that the warmth and moisture of the flesh makes an ideal polisher, while the briskness of the rubbing gives the desired pink glow.

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.

Days of Sunday School Picnics.

Don't you remember the happy days when the height of earthly bliss was reached when you attended a Sunday School picnic?

These are the days when your childhood experiences with picnics are recalled, for, in many cases, you find scores of children singing and laughing, carrying lunchboxes and baskets, intent upon having a perfectly grand time. Scattered among the children are the teachers, who pass strenuous days upon these picnics—they are not always days of unalloyed bliss for the teachers.

Don't you remember the heart-burnings that were yours when you found that Maggie Jones, who lived down the street, belonged to a Sunday School which held its picnic down the bay, while your Sunday School merely rode in furniture wagons to the park or to the country? You felt that somehow you lost caste, and you listened in silence while Maggie Jones told you how much ice cream her Sunday School gave away—"as much as you could eat, and then they brought home four large freezers' full."

But sometimes your Sunday School went down the bay and Maggie Jones' Sunday School only went to the park, and then what superior airs you assumed over Maggie Jones!

You were sure to tell her all about it, and how the band played all the way coming home on the boat and how you got in the swings four times and went on the merry-go-round, and also went in bathing, and what a lovely time it all was.

Truly, the Sunday School picnic time is a merry time. You felt somewhat hurt because your fond mother would not allow you to attend two Sunday Schools, one being held in the morning and one in the afternoon during the month of May. In this way you could become eligible for two picnics, and the boy who live around the corner always attended two, and sometimes three Sunday Schools and had a perfectly lovely time. He never showed any great improvement in behavior, it is true, by this great attention to religion, and it was whispered among the good little children of the neighborhood that he had once been heard to swear, but this had very little weight with you; you felt that get it to the picnic was the main point, and he achieved that.

And then the picnic itself.

You waked up very early in the morning and had the whole family agitatedly preparing you for the great day. You carried your luncheon, as a rule, and the Sunday School supplied the ice cream and cake. That went with the ticket, so of course you must have a basket with fried chicken and tomatoes and other exceptionally good things in it. It was very important that your luncheon should be as good as the luncheon that Maggie Jones would bring, and you suspected that she would have deviled crabs.

Then after you were dressed in a clean white frock you were ready to start, and you wended your way to the Sunday School, where teacher was busy counting the members of her class over and over again to make sure none were lost.

Finally, after surreptitiously opening the lunch baskets, for it was not advisable to open them before you reached the picnic grounds, you arrived, and a grand dash was made for the swings.

It was always important to get to the swings first, because there were only a limited number of swings and every small girl on the picnic and nearly all the small boys—those who didn't make for the shooting galleries—wanted to swing. Sometimes you arrived first, and then it was the duty of the other girls and boys to "push" you, and you swung awfully high, so high that you gasped with mingled terror and joy.

But sometimes you didn't get to the swings first. Maggie Jones got there first, and you had to push her or else stand in the background and gloomily wait your turn. Ofttimes Maggie Jones was a very selfish person and stayed for a long, long time in the swing. You asked her politely to get out, but she refused; at times, in spite of the fact that she was on a Sunday School picnic, she stuck out her tongue at you. Then you went to teacher and complained plaintively.

"Maggie Jones has been in the swing an awful long time, and I haven't been in it once."

Then teacher consulted her watch and discovered that Maggie Jones had only been swinging a paltry six minutes, and

she was entitled to 15 minutes enjoyment.

Sometimes something tragic happened—the big boys got to the swings first. The big boys stood up in the swings and hung on in twos and threes and showed off very much. But you did not admire their antics, for you wanted to swing, and it was with the greatest delight that you saw the superintendent, a nice masterful man, go and stop the swings, one by one, and make the big-boys give up their places to the little girls.

Of course, you took a ride on the prancing horses that went widely around and around while a music box in the center played "Annie Rooney." Sometimes you caught that wonderful equivalent for another ride, the "brass ring," and sometimes Maggie Jones caught it. In the latter case you were consumed with a fierce jealousy for Maggie Jones and were perfectly sure that the man who managed the brass ring slipped it down when it came to be Maggie's turn to catch it.

But of course, everything faded into insignificance when luncheon time approached. All the lunchbaskets and boxes were gathered together and their contents spread upon a tablecloth which teacher had brought with her, and which was sometimes spread upon the ground and sometimes upon board tables, which are sometimes to be found in a picnic grounds. It was with great delight that you noticed that the biggest, reddest tomato on the table came out of your box, and that delight was scarcely injured by seeing it eaten by Maggie Jones and her little sister. You felt that you had done well in your contribution, and also by the beautiful fried chicken which your mother had packed for you.

Then you ate the ice cream—Sunday schools are very nice about serving ice cream—and then you played some more until it was time to go home.

How did you get home?

You really cannot remember very much about that journey home, can you, for you were so very, very tired; but hadn't you had a perfectly lovely time?

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.

Sketch of Various Temperance Movements.

The temperance movement was first instituted in this country by Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, one of the signers of the Declaration, and Prof. of Chemistry in the Phila. Medical College, who published in 1787 a series of articles on the effect of ardent spirits on the human body and mind. Prior to this, as early as 1744, John Wesley had inserted among the rules of the early Methodist church, a rule prohibiting the use of liquors, except in case of absolute necessity, but Rush is generally conceded to have been the first to agitate for a general temperance movement.

The first known Temperance Society to gain more than local prominence, was organized in Boston, in 1813, with the title The Mass. Society for the Suppression of Intemperance. As it provided only against the "too free" use of liquors it was rather a "moderation" society. As the use of liquors at that time was almost universal, anything like total abstinence was regarded as a mark of eccentricity, rather than as something likely to be actually accomplished. We are told that it was customary to supply spirituous liquors at christenings, weddings, funerals, and even at church conferences, and that ministers on their pastoral visits often partook of liquors, or wines, to excess.

This moderation movement spread over a number of states, but at the end of ten years it was generally pronounced a failure, and died out.

In 1825, Dr. Lyman Beecher came to the front in a series of sermons in which he demanded the banishment of liquors from the list of lawful articles of commerce. Other prominent ministers followed him, and in 1826 The American Society for the Promotion of Temperance was formed. Its influence became widespread, and in 1836 it had 7000 societies with over a million of members.

In 1833 a National Convention was held in Philadelphia, and a National Temperance Union formed. Up to this time, all agitation had been against "distilled" liquors, but the necessity was becoming more apparent for an advanced step and in 1836, at another National Temperance convention, total abstinence from all intoxicants, including beer and wines, was urged and approved.

What was known as the Washington movement developed in 1840—the most important and remarkable yet witnessed. It was formed by six drinkers, who, for some reason, suddenly pledged themselves to total abstinence, and urged others to do likewise. This Washington movement was composed entirely of reformed drinkers. In the three years during which it lasted, it is estimated that 600,000 drunkards, or at least regular drinkers, took the required pledge, but it is also estimated that three-fourths of them returned to their old habits.

The movement was emotional, rather than educational or soundly reformatory, but it aroused the country as nothing before had done, and resulted in the formation of many secret temperance societies, which have ever since been permanent educational organizations. It was this movement which reclaimed John B. Gough, that wonderful man who accomplished so much as a temperance advocate.

The Washington Movement also brought to the front, agitation for legal prohibitory legislation, from 1844 to the Civil War, but, while considerable progress had been made, it was found that at the close of the war, due to the great excitement of the times, most of the prohibitory laws had either been repealed, or were unenforced.

One of the outgrowths of the movement was the formation of the Sons of Temperance, 1842, and the good Templars, 1852, both of which are yet in existence with strong memberships.

It was following this retrograde period, at the close of the war, that the national W. C. T. U. was formed, when Miss Frances Willard commenced her splendid career, and again revived temperance influence. There were also formed, about this time, Red Ribbon, and Blue Ribbon, societies, their membership being reformed drinkers.

The first Prohibition law was adopted in Maine, in 1846, but it proved defective. In 1851 it was readopted, with amendments, but in 1856 by a coalition of opposition forces, it was repealed and a high-license law enacted instead. Two years later, however, it was again placed in operation, and has continued in force, with many amendments, until the present day. Iowa and Kansas were also pioneers in prohibitory legislation, and a number of other states tried it, with varying degrees of success, and in some cases it has been declared unconstitutional; but, out of this class of temperance agitation has grown the remarkable spread of Local Option, and High License legislation, until now after 125 years of effort, we are face to face with the greatest of all Temperance movements—the Anti-Saloon League, the newest, the most practical and aggressive, of all temperance organizations yet formed.

The Bootjack.

With the passing of boots there has gone an old friend well known of and appreciated by the men and women of 50 and 40 years ago. We refer to the bootjack, a contrivance that had many forms and served many purposes. Its principal office was to yank the sodden and reluctant boot from the foot of its suffering wearer. The "jack" might be fashioned from a forked limb, or from a section of plank with a "V" sawed in one end, or from castiron molded in the form of a beetle with long horns. In any of its forms the bootjack was a handy missile to throw at cats on the back fence or at invading hens scratching in the garden. In its plank form it was an excellent substitute for a shingle or a slipper for the persuasion of young chaps into the ways of rectitude. In a pinch the bootjack could be used for driving nails, cracking walnuts or raking roasted potatoes out of the ashes.

But the bootjack has gone to join the dodo in extinction. The other day, in the city of Cleveland, an old-fashioned man wanted to buy a bootjack. He visited six shoe stores, four department stores and an old curiosity shop, but in no place did the bright young salesmen understand what it was he inquired about. Three of them offered him shoe horns as "something just as good." Several others had never heard of a bootjack, much less seen one. One or two of them regarded the old gentleman as if wondering if he were not a bit cracked in the upper story. And so he was forced to go home and saw him a board, if he really wanted the bootjack.

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. Rob't S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Raspberry Vinegar Sirup.

This is an excellent Summer drink, and it is also sometimes recommended in cases of colds and fevers. Fill a large glass jar with picked raspberries, and add sufficient best malt vinegar to cover the fruit. Cover the jar and let it stand for a week in a cool place. At the end of that time strain off the vinegar through muslin or cheesecloth, but do not squeeze the fruit much if the sirup is required to look clear and bright. Weigh the vinegar and allow double the weight of sugar. Place vinegar and sugar in the jar, cover it and stand in a saucepan of water. Bring the water very gradually to the boil, and as soon as the sugar is dissolved, lift the saucepan from the fire, leaving the jar standing in it until it is quite cold. Bottle the vinegar, and use from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful to a tumbler of cold water, according to taste.

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.

Superiority.

We much despise the humble Fly,
And yet I have a feeling
That he is cleverer than I
At walking on the ceiling.
As well as on a window pane,
Without appearing to be vain.

We rather scorn the William Goat,
As on our way we're strutting.
But, naughty friend, I'd have you note
He beats our kind at butting!
I know that what I say is true—
I've had 'em butt me. Haven't you?

We're apt to jeer the silent Clam,
And call him dull andapid,
But when it comes to using "D—n,"
And other language rapid,
The notion with me grows intense,
The Clam has got a lot of sense.

We patronize the Mother Hen
And note her lack of knowledge,
But I have known a lot of men
Who spent four years in college
Who couldn't lay a simple egg—
No, not if it cost them a leg!

And so I say that when we think
We're smarter than these others,
That they are wholly on the blink
Beside our human brothers,
We might reflect that in their style
They've really got us skinned a mile!

—Carlyle Smith in *Harper's Weekly*.

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 its supreme. Infallible for Piles. Only 25c. at Rob't S. McKinney's, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Fruit For Canning.

To insure success in canning, jelly-making and preserving, vegetables and fruit must be used when just right. Fortunately the housekeeper who can pluck from her own orchard or garden and fill her store closet shelves with fruit ripened on its native soil.

Fruit for "doing up" should never be over-ripe. If fresh picked, it should be gathered the night before when dry, for fruit covered with dew or wet with rain will not keep well. Few housewives attempt to can vegetables, but the difference in taste and grocery bills more than repays the trouble. Thorough sterilization of cans, rubbers, covers and the fruit or vegetables in process of cooking are the sureties of success in canning.

Jelly is made from fruit juices and as "a pint's a pound, the world around," the same proportion of sugar applies as for most preserves, save when the fruit is sweet, then three-quarters of a pound to a pint of juice is sufficient. One of the secrets of having fruit "jell" quickly is to have the sugar spread on a platter and heated in the oven before it is added to the boiling juice. Then, if currants or other fruit are at the right stage of ripeness, a few minutes' boiling will produce a firm, clear jelly. Underripe or overripe fruit will not make good jelly because they do not contain a gelatin-making material found in ripe fruit. The ripeness of a pineapple may be tested by pulling its leaves. If they do not pluck readily the pineapple is not fit to use.

Jelly should not be stirred more than is necessary to have it clear and prevent granulation of the sugar, but marmalade and preserves, on account of their tendency to settle and burn, must be stirred frequently.—*The Delineator* for July.

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. Rob't S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Raspberry Pudding.

Butter a pudding dish, line the sides and bottom with breadcrumbs, stew one pint of raspberries with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one tablespoonful cold water; pour the stewed fruit into the pudding dish and cover with breadcrumbs; make a custard with a pint of milk and the yolks of three eggs, pour over the breadcrumbs, and bake in the oven till browned. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, flavor them with sugar and vanilla extract; pile this on the top of the pudding and place in the oven for a few minutes. This makes a good cold pudding, when it may be baked in a mold and whipped cream used in the place of the whites of eggs.

Raspberry Jelly.

Pick and weigh the berries, place them in a large covered jar in a saucepan of boiling water. Cook gently for about an hour, then strain through cheesecloth, or fine sieve. Measure the juice and to each pint allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Add the sugar to the juice and boil slowly until it becomes firm when tested on a cold plate.

Raspberry Water Ice.

Pick one pound of raspberries, and four ounces of red currants, mash them well in a saucepan and boil them with a pint of water and eight ounces of lump sugar. When the fruit is cooked strain it through muslin. Pour this sirup into the freezing machine and freeze in the usual way. Serve in small glasses.

Why Take Alcohol?

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

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

Raspberry Mold.

Dissolve one and a-half heaping tablespoonful powered gelatine in two gills of milk. Place one cupful of milk, the thinly cut rind of one lemon, and three tablespoonfuls of sugar in a saucepan and stir gently over the fire till it boils. Strain it into the gelatine, allow to cool a little, then add a half pint of whipped cream, one gill of raspberry juice and a few drops of red coloring. Pour into a wet mold; when firm, turn out into a cold dish and decorate with raspberries.

He Should Have Had One.

Little Harold, aged six, is very fond of chocolates. One evening he said to his father: "Father, does your stomach ever feel lonesome?" "No," answered his father; "how does it feel?" "It feels like a chocolate," was the reply.—*The Delineator* for July.

Woman's World

A GIFTED NOVELIST.

Home and Personality of the Author of "Red Horse Hill."

Sidney McCall (Mary McNeil Fenollosa), the author of "Red Horse Hill," etc., when scarcely more than a girl was living in another part of Japan when the late Lafcadio Hearn began his studies of that country. Independently she, too, was absorbing the mystic influences of beauty, and in a different form, that of verse, was shaping her impressions into concrete structure. A modest little volume of poems called "Out of the Nest" is thought by many of her friends to contain some of her finest work. Lafcadio Hearn, who later became one of her valued friends, was delighted with these poems. In her home in Tokyo, with its garden where grew pines, magnolias, and "moon flowers," Mrs. Fenollosa wrote her first novel, "Truth Dexter," a book which had a great success. "The Breath of the Gods" was the outcome of her impressions of the situation in Japan and Russia just before the crisis, but it was written after her return to America in the "big, low workroom of her southern home in Alabama, which looks out upon a garden where the blossoming cherry mingles its petals with those of the rose and the jasmine." Kobinata, or little Sunshine Hill, so called after the Japanese home, contains much that is best in beauty both of the east and west. Here also was written Mrs. Fenollosa's latest book, "Red Horse Hill."

Mrs. Fenollosa comes of an artistic family. Both her parents were writers. Her father, William Stoddard McNeil, was a poet of ability and a lover and



SIDNEY McCALL.

keen student of nature. Mrs. Fenollosa's home life in Mobile has always been one of the units in a very close knit, large, devoted family group. "Truth Dexter" was in part an outcome of that homesickness which, while absent in Japan, she felt for the dearly loved home circle.

To her husband, the late Professor Ernest F. Fenollosa, well known in art circles as an authority on oriental art, Mrs. Fenollosa feels that she is deeply indebted for criticism, suggestion and constant encouragement, although in the matter of plot and actual writing she always works entirely alone. Their life together, both in Japan and in this country, was characterized by independent but absolutely congenial work and by harmony of interests and tastes.

In her latest book, "Red Horse Hill," Sidney McCall, as she prefers to sign herself, has furnished another American setting, that of a southern mill town. The conflict of human interests, a deep love motive that runs through four related lives among the characters of this story and the power for good or evil held in the hands of the controller of southern mills all bear a vital part in the drama.

Beauty In Dandelions and Milk.

If you want to be beautiful drink lots of dandelion tea and bathe in scented milk. Any one who consents to drink dandelion tea is entitled to immortal beauty as a small reward. Still the stuff may be made palatable by putting things in it. For instance, a dash of brandy may be added, but the tea is better for the skin without that alcoholic addition. Several cups a day must be taken for the first two months of summer and then one cup a day throughout the year. Scented milk for the skin is recommended by those who study beauty scientifically. The milk must be boiled and then a few drops of violet water added. The fluid must be rubbed into face, neck and arms thoroughly and permitted to dry. Then the rubbing must be renewed. To steam the face with hot milk makes it soft and white as an infant's.

For the Tea Table.

A favorite dainty for the tea table is salted wafers or round, thin water crackers covered with beaten white of egg through which have been mixed finely chopped English walnuts. The crackers are baked in a hot oven and served instead of small cakes.

Keeping Out the Bacteria.

The dirt and dust adhering to the cow's udder should be wiped off with a damp cloth before beginning milking.

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USE OUR

Special Notice Column

FOR SHORT ADS.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
stops the cough and heals lungs

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XIII.—Second Quarter,
For June 27, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Rom. xiii. 8-14.
Memory Verses 8, 10—Golden Text,
Rom. xiii. 14—Commentary Prepared
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

We have today an excellent lesson from the writings of the Holy Spirit through Paul in perfect keeping with our recent lessons from James showing the necessity of a godly life to prove to the world the reality of our faith. The first two verses call our attention to the law which is holy and just and good, but which, according to Rom. iii. 19, was given that every mouth might be stopped and all the world be proved guilty before God, for no one has ever lived since Adam fell but has broken the law except the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (Rom. x. 4). He perfectly loved God and man and by His sacrifice for sin on our behalf has provided absolutely perfect righteousness, justifying freely by His grace all who come unto God by Him. This is fully set forth in the first eight chapters of this epistle. Then follows in three chapters the story of Israel, then the life not conformed to this world which the Lord expects to be found, by His grace, in all believers—a life of love, according to I John iv. 11, "Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another." The life of love that He will live in us if we will let Him is fully told in I Cor. xiii. 4-7. He redeems us from the curse of the law and assures us of no condemnation to any who are in Christ, in order that the righteousness of the law may be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit (Rom. viii. 1-4).

If the man or woman given to wine or strong drink knew of the love that is better than wine, the love that can neither be quenched nor bought (Song 1, 2; viii. 7), the appetite for earth's stimulant would be overcome.

Having become children of light and of the day, not man's day, but the Lord's day, we are expected to walk as children of light, to walk in love, and to awake from all sleep or indifference to the things of God (I Thess. v. 5-8; Eph. v. 2, 8, 15). Remember Jonah and his disobedience, Samson and his weakness, and also the sleep of the favored three on the Mount of Transfiguration and in the garden, and, hearing the voice of Him who is ever calling us to a closer walk with Himself, "Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light" (Eph. v. 14), let us aim to be separate from all dead things and dead people and alive only unto God.

The salvation of the individual believer is threefold—we are saved, we are working out that salvation in our daily life, and we are waiting for and daily drawing nearer to the redemption of the body. It is that third phase to which we are all the time nearer, and until we receive those glorified bodies, just like His own (Phil. iii. 20, 21), we cannot be said to have obtained the fullness of the life that is ours in Christ. Then shall the life really begin for which we are now being fitted by our training here. His precious blood fits us perfectly for His presence, but there is a fitness for His service in the ages to come when He will show the exceeding riches of His grace in His kindness toward us through Christ Jesus (Eph. i. 7), and for this every bit of discipline in the daily life is needed. If we believed this we would not shrink from anything He sends or permits to come to us this little while, but would by His grace say, "This is His best for me today. This age, called in I Cor. iv. 3, margin, 'man's day,' with all its boasted progress, is in the sight of God, and as compared with the next age, only as night, when the light comes through moon and stars, but the coming day will begin when the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in His wings. Then shall all things that offend be gathered out and the righteous shall shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father (Mal. iv. Matt. xiii. 41-43).

With the kingdom and glory to which He has called us ever before us (I Thess. ii. 12) we are able to rejoice even when partakers of His sufferings, knowing that when His glory shall be revealed we shall be glad with exceeding joy (I Pet. iv. 13). We have no longer any desire, to live the rest of our time in the flesh to the lusts of men, but to the will of God, for the time past of our lives has more than sufficed to have wrought the will of the gentiles (I Pet. iv. 2-3). We have been crucified with Christ, we are risen with Christ, we seek things above, not on the earth, for we have died, and our life is hid with Christ in God, and we continually anticipate the coming again with Him in glory (Col. iii. 1-4). Knowing that we are now the children of God and having our hope set on Him, we are by His grace enabled to put on the Lord Jesus Christ, let Him also live in us, on the throne of our hearts, and thus make no provision for the sinful self life, but rather reckon it dead and walk in newness of life to the glory of God. Having become the Lord's own property, our motto is henceforth "unto the Lord," and the judgment seat of Christ is ever before us, remembering that every one of us shall give account of himself to God (xlv. 7-12).

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week
Beginning June 27, 1909.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.
Topic.—Pocketbooks of missionaries.—
II Cor. ix. 6-15.

Giving is an essential Christian grace. The man who does not consecrate his pocketbook to God when he consecrates himself has failed in full consecration and has room to doubt whether he is a Christian. Few if any duties have been more emphasized in the Scriptures than that of giving. The Old Testament gives it a most prominent place, and Malachi goes so far as to declare that the outpouring of spiritual blessings depends upon "the bringing of the tithes into the storehouse." Perhaps the reason why so many Christians do not enjoy to the fullest extent the blessings of their religion is because they are a little shy in opening their pocketbooks or when they open them are too particular in seeking the smallest coin within rather than the largest. We cannot buy salvation by gifts of the largest sums of money, yet at the same time a closed pocketbook is a fairly good sign that our Christianity is rather shallow. If it be genuine it must get down as deep as the pocketbook.

Giving to missions is one of the most important phases of giving. Giving to the support of our own local church, from which we ourselves derive the benefits and blessings, is very important, but giving to missions is even more so. Our great mission as Christians is to send the gospel throughout the world, and this can be done only through liberal giving. Railroads and ocean liners do not carry passengers free. Missionaries are human. They must live by eating and must be provided with clothing and the necessary requirements for the preaching of the gospel. Air castles cannot be used for churches and school buildings. They must be substantial, material structures. "The laborer is (also) worthy of his hire."

All these things demand money. Let us not be afraid to say it out loud—MONEY! Some Christians think that we should talk about money, especially for missions, in whispers. Sympathy and prayers are essential elements to missionary success, but if a man prays for missions and in eloquent words declares his sympathy for missions and then when the plate is passed around looks into his hymn book rather than his pocketbook he is simply a fraud. His prayers and speeches are "as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

Paul in the topical reference sets forth several characteristics of giving in general which may be applied to giving to missions. (1) The promise of God should inspire missionary giving. "He which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." If you believe God do not be stingy when the missionary offering is taken. If we are then under the law, "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly." (2) Giving to missions should be sincere. "As a man purposeth in his heart, so let him give." Giving for show is despicable; giving from the heart is most commendable. Heart giving should be cultivated. God wants no money that is given grudgingly or of necessity. (3) Giving to missions should be cheerful. "God loveth a cheerful giver." God's love is both an incentive and a reward for cheerful giving. God "loveth" a cheerful giver. This fact should encourage cheerful giving.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ex. xxxvi. 1-7; Ps. civ. 14-30; Mal. iii. 10; Isa. iii. 7; Matt. vii. 2; Matt. xxviii. 19, 20; Luke vi. 38; II Cor. viii. 1-9; Phil. ii. 1-12; Rom. viii. 32.

Endeavor Seed Sowing.

On a Sunday afternoon I spoke at the Y. M. C. A. tent on the common of Chelsea, Mass., to a very mixed audience.

After the service as I was walking toward the ferry I inquired the way of a man and so fell into conversation with him.

"I heard you this afternoon," he said. "What kind of a meeting was it—Christian Endeavor?"

"No, but I am an Endeavorer."

"Well," said he, "I met an Endeavorer at Coney Island that did me a mighty good turn."

"Tell me about it," said I. And then followed a story which I repeat because it may come to the attention of the particular Endeavorer who is spoken of and may encourage him to believe that seed sown by the wayside sometimes falls into good soil and bears fruit.

It seems that this man, who is a stone and brick mason in good business and who lives in one of the towns near Boston, left his family to go on a debauch. He took the steamer to New York, carrying in his pocket a quart bottle of rum. As a result he became very drunk, and he knew nothing till he awoke on Coney Island beach hungry and penniless.

Feeling sick and not knowing what to do, he wandered into a Christian Endeavor meeting, and at the conclusion of the services he asked the leader for 5 cents in order to buy a sausage with which to stay his hunger.

"Bring a man here with a basket of frankfurters and eat one in my presence, and I will pay for it," was the reply.

This was done, and the help did not stop here. Our friend, the Endeavorer, talked with the man so earnestly about his folly and helped him on his way so kindly that he was able to return to his home a sober, thoughtful man, so sober that he has not touched a drop of intoxicants since.

"I attended mass this morning," said he, "and now I have come to your meeting, and you hit me all right."

"Do you know," said he, "that these little meetings scattered about in these places do a lot of good?"—Rev. Horace Dutton in Christian Endeavor World.

DISPOSSESSED.

The New Owner Secured More
Than the Old Home.

By JUANITA ALVAREZ.

[Copyrighted, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

It was early in the morning—so early, in fact, that the dew stood in big, opalescent drops on hedge and blossom.

Marjorie ran quickly up the short flight of stone steps. She stood for an instant, her breath coming and going in a little jerky fashion. She thrust a cold hand into her bag and fumbled tremulously for her latchkey. A second and her trepidation had passed. The high paneled door yielded instantly, swinging noiselessly back on its hinges.

Marjorie drew a long breath of satisfaction as she glanced down at the familiar things at her feet, the rich old rugs of oriental pattern scattered here and there among the high backed chairs; the masterpieces hung sus-



"I HAVE SUCCEEDED," HE SAID QUIETLY.

pended from the walls, the statuary just where it had stood on the night she went away.

With a deep drawn sigh of relief Marjorie threw herself into a chair to rest and collect herself before proceeding to her own room.

After all, she reflected, it was a whole lot better to be at home with one's own people than to be sticking it out alone somewhere else, whatever the temptation or inducement. She had stuck it out and won. Others had tried the same thing and lost. The result was pretty near the same in any event, she argued, flushed now with the mere joy of her homecoming.

She wondered vaguely if her parents could by any possibility fail to forgive the waywardness which had taken her away to do battle, single handed, in the great world of need and struggle? The parting had been very bitter, so bitter that she tried not to recall it any oftener than she was forced to. The surprise, the triumphant results she was bringing home to them, would they compensate for her disobedience?

During the two months just passed she had heard little or nothing from either of them in her continued passage from place to place. Had she confided the real motive behind her desperate ambition things might have been different, but there are some secrets too dear and too sacred almost to be held in communion with one's own thoughts.

All at once a whole army of clocks began to strike 6, and innumerable whistles in every key shrieked a peremptory warning of the hour.

Marjorie started from her reveries in alarm and, quietly crossing the length of the hallway, moved up the deep carved and carpeted staircase.

The door of her sitting room stood ajar, and she entered noiselessly, depositing her bag and parcel on the familiar little spider legged table that held the student's lamp. Then she threw herself down into the old fashioned rocker that stood invitingly near and began to draw off her gloves. For the moment a rush of feeling dimmed her eyes so that she could not see. But in a little while she pulled herself together and glanced about critically, noting that nothing apparently had been disturbed. Everything was just as she was accustomed to have it—every picture, every book.

She bent toward the reading table with a sudden heart throb. There lay a fresh supply of the current periodicals, a newspaper or so, a paper knife she was sure she had never seen before and a half smoked cigar.

"Poor, dear papa," sighed Marjorie, with a little tremulous smile, "he will forgive me, after all. He must have cared very much to do this. I'm afraid I wounded him more deeply than I dreamed." She put forth her hand in a mechanical fashion and lifted the paper knife from the table, touching it softly with caressing fingers. It was just a common little affair of steel and ivory, but two initials showed roughly on the handle, as though carved there in some absent moment—"R. L."

"Richard Lassiter!" Marjorie's lips unconsciously framed the words. She looked up, half frightened, and glanced about her quickly.

Almost at the moment the door leading into her room was pushed open softly, from the other side, and Richard

Lassiter himself stood on the threshold.

"Miss Winthrop!"

Marjorie was on her feet in an instant, pale, embarrassed, bewildered. For once in her life all self control had abandoned her. She took an unsteady step forward, groping with one hand before her for support.

"I'm awfully sorry," began Lassiter apologetically. "There has in all probability been some mistake. I thought you knew."

Marjorie regarded him half dazed. "My father and mother," she broke in appealingly, "what has become of them?"

"They are perfectly safe and well. I can assure you of that much. As soon as possible—as is practicable—I shall send you to them. Your father speculated heavily. He was unfortunate, but he did not lose everything," he went on, answering the unspoken question in her eyes. "A long expected lift from fortune made me independent, placed me where I am—here."

When he looked down Marjorie was crying softly, the tears slipping down her cheeks and splashing unheeded on her hands.

"When I learned that the place was for sale," proceeded Lassiter after a silence, "I wanted more than anything else in the world to come here to live. It seemed like—well, like being nearer to you, somehow. You don't mind me saying this, Mar—Miss Winthrop?"

Marjorie's tears had ceased suddenly. An exquisite tint of carnation had crept up slowly under her skin, and the lids closed over her eyes like pale white globes over blue lights. "I would rather it were you—than any one else—here," she replied presently in a low voice.

Something in her tone, in her manner and more than all in the swift avoidance of his eyes made Lassiter suddenly bold. He went and stood at the side of her chair, his hand resting on the back of it, his gaze, impassioned enough now, fixed on the shining brown waves of hair that intoxicated him with the delicate breath of perfume.

"Marjorie," he said hurriedly, "let me tell you—everything—now, won't you? It isn't the time nor the place perhaps, conventionally speaking, but I can't let you get away from me again. I think you must have known, dear, that I have always loved you—you did know it, didn't you? But you knew, too, that you were rich, while I was poor and that because of it my lips were sealed. But I was working night and day, day and night—working as no one ever could have worked before, for no one ever had so sweet and dear and precious an incentive—working to make myself worthy to ask you to be my wife."

He paused, out of breath from sheer emotion, the veins of his neck throbbing. He bent suddenly and took her hand in his.

Marjorie felt the quick quivering and yielding of her fingers and knew that with it was the giving up of her whole self.

Minutes passed and neither spoke.

After awhile she glanced up, with a slow flush deepening vividly on her cheeks, and Lassiter broke the silence.

"I have succeeded," he said quietly. "Will you come back home, sweetheart?"

Marjorie did not speak, but presently she lifted her other hand and gave that, too, into his keeping.

He Was Slow.

Lincoln used to be fond of telling a story of a lawyer who desired the nomination for county judge. On the morning preceding the evening on which the county convention was to meet he applied to the livery stable keeper in his village for a horse and buggy in which to drive to the county town, sixteen miles distant, where the convention was to be held. "Give me the best and the fastest horse you have, Sam," said he, "so that I will have time to go around and see the boys before the convention comes in."

The liveryman, however, was supporting a rival candidate and gave the lawyer a horse which outwardly appeared perfect, but which broke down entirely before half the journey was completed, so that when the candidate arrived the convention had adjourned and his rival had been nominated.

On his return to the stable late the following afternoon, knowing that it was useless to resent the trick played upon him, he said to the owner: "Look here, Smith, you must be training this horse for the New York market. You expect to sell him to an undertaker for a hearse horse, don't you? Well, it's time wasted. I know from his gait that you have spent days training him to pull a hearse, but he'll prove a dead failure. Why, he's so slow he couldn't get a corpse to the cemetery in time for the resurrection."

A Story of Dumas.

One day Alexandre Dumas visited Marseilles and made a trip to the Chateau d'If to visit the palace he had helped to make famous. The guide showed him everything; also the subterranean passage by which Edmond Dantes and Abbe Faria used to visit each other. "This passage was dug by Abbe Faria by the aid of a fish bone," the guide explained. "M. Dumas tells about it in his story of 'Monte Cristo.'"

"Indeed!" replied the author. "Alexandre Dumas must be familiar with all the surroundings here. Perhaps you know him?"

"I should think so! He is one of my best friends."

"And you are one of his," replied the impulsive scribe, letting 2 louis d'or slip into the hand of the astonished guide.

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At the Lowest Possible Prices, call on

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

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IS MIGHTY
POOR TRUST!

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

THE HOME

Insurance Company, of N. Y.

THERE IS NONE BETTER!

Protect Yourself Against Fire or Wind
Storm.

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Agent,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Origin of the Term "Gringo."
To the average Mexican all Americans are "gringos." They are too polite to call you a gringo to your face, but among themselves it is the term generally used in referring to Americans. It is a term of disrespect, just as "greaser" when applied to a Mexican is an opprobrious term. "Gringo" had its origin during our war with Mexico in 1847. Bobby Burns' song, with the chorus,

Green grow the rushes, O!
Green grow the rushes, O!
The sweetest hours that e'er I spend
Are spent among the lasses, O!

was very popular then, and our soldiers in Mexico sang it on the march and on nearly every occasion. "Green grow" sounded like "gringo" to the Mexicans unacquainted with English, and they quickly learned to speak of the American soldiers as "gringos," and thenceforth this appellation has been attached to all Americans.—Outing Magazine.

Three Kinds of Cigars.

What is a Havana cigar? George Augustus Sala, who had studied Cuban cigar-making on the spot, once set forth that three kinds of cigars come from Havana itself—first, genuine Havanas, made of tobacco grown, cured and rolled in the island of Cuba; second, cigars composed inside of United States or European tobacco imported into Cuba, with an outside wrapper of Havana leaf; third, cigars brought ready made from Europe, mostly from Bremen and Switzerland, and re-exported from Havana to Europe, where they pay duty and are sold to the unwary as "Havanas."

The Romance of Other Years.

"One of the most beautiful smiles ever seen upon the face of mortal suffused itself on the countenance of Lord St. Orville as he fell at the feet of Julia in a deathlike swoon." You probably suppose that this sentence is an extract from some schoolgirl's novelette; but, in fact, it comes from a novel which eighty years ago was seen on the tables of most people of taste and culture. That is the style which was delectable in the brave days of old.—London Telegraph.

Not Guilty.

"I have orders to arrest all blind beggars," said the policeman, not unkindly, to the man with an "I Am Blind" placard.

"Go your way," responded the mendicant blithely. "I can see as well as you can. That placard is part of the fake."

Naturally the embarrassed policeman let him go.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Where Clothes Are No Clew.

A man's golfing garb not only affords no clew to his golfing ability, but it does not give the slightest indication of his social position or wealth or even of his taste.—Golf Illustrated.

"Little Englands."

The English always carry with them their national customs, and wherever they settle down, even for awhile, they organize "little Englands."—Paris Opinion.

A patient mind is the best remedy for afflictions.—Plautus.



The 1900 Ball Bearing Electric Washing Machine

Can be used with water power or engine. Send for one on trial. This Washer and Electric Wringer is put out under a positive guarantee. If you are not situated so as to use a power washer, just try one of our late

Imp 1900 Gravity Washers
the best Hand Washer on the market. Take one on 30 days' trial, free of charge. Will be pleased to furnish all cheaper makes of Washers at low prices. Address or Phone—

L. K. BIRELY,
General Agent 1900 Washer Co.,
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good

Pump,
Windwheel,
or Any Piping

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

We sell the Penn
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H. S. KOONS,
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A Sweet Singer.

It is the Marvelous quality of tone that makes the LEHR PIANO.

The ideal instrument for the home. It is sweet, sympathetic, responsive. The sweet singer of PIANOS. You can't get a harsh note from it. And it wears for years and years. Becomes even better—sweeter—with time and use. Come and see the many beautiful styles of LEHR PIANOS at—

BIRELY'S Palace of Music,

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for children; safe, sure. No opiates

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Miss Nellie I. Fringer returned home, last week, from her school work in Virginia.

Mrs. C. O. Fuss and Miss Ethel Sauerhammer left, this week, to spend some time in Baltimore.

Miss Marian Hess, who is a nurse, at the Frederick Hospital, is home on a three week's vacation.

Miss Ida Royer, who has been at Springfield Hospital, for a year or more, returned home, on Monday.

Mrs. Upton Birnie, of Philadelphia, is visiting her brother and sister, and will spend a portion of the summer here.

Mr. A. H. Bankard has sold to Mr. S. W. Plank the meat market property, on Baltimore St., now occupied by him.

Rev. C. W. Christman attended the C. E. Convention of the U. B. church, held in Salem church, Baltimore, this week.

Mrs. John C. Shreeve and two children, Margaret and Philip, of Waynesboro, came Wednesday evening, on a visit to her old home.

The children's-day exercises are to be held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning, June 20th, at 10 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

Mrs. John J. Reid and little son, Maynard, are spending the week with Mrs. Edgar McCauley, at Arlington, and with other friends in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Belt and Mr. and Mrs. Babylon and daughter, Grace, of Westminster, spent Sunday last, with relatives and friends in this place.

Miss Lena E. Angell has gone to York, Pa., to visit her brother, Markwood, and from York she will go to Middletown, Pa., to visit her sister, Mrs. Jerley.

Miss Helen Swamley returned, last week, from a visit to friends in Philadelphia. Miss Sue Himes, of New Oxford, Pa., is visiting Miss Swamley.

Mrs. Ernest W. Angell went to Baltimore, on Thursday morning, to visit her sister, Mrs. Wm. E. Wagner, who was operated on at the Church Home hospital.

The baseball game, last Saturday, between Taneytown and Galt teams, resulted in a score of 6 to 3 in favor of Taneytown. The teams were mixed, in both cases.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Business Men's Association, relative to early closing. The decision to close at 11 o'clock, on Saturday nights, is especially commendable.

Owing to the disagreeable weather of last Sunday, the Children's-day exercises at the Reformed church were postponed until this Sunday, when a very interesting program will be rendered.

Mrs. Joseph Nissley from Landisville, Mrs. David Baker, from Pittsburgh, and Jonas Whitmer, from Marietta, Pa., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jessiah Myers, the latter part of last and first of this week.

Children's-day, in the Lutheran church will be observed by an attractive program, on the last Sunday morning of this month. The receipts of the day, as usual, will go to Loysville Orphan's Home.

Mr. E. O. Garner brought to our office, on Monday, a number of heads of wheat showing considerable damage done by the wet weather. The heads were only partially filled, due to the blossom being knocked off.

As the Fourth of July is approaching, it may be well to call attention to the fact that most insurance policies prohibit the keeping on hand of fire-works, Greek fire, etc., therefore, all who violate this provision do so at their own risk.

Mr. Washington Jones, wife and daughter, Effie, and Mr. Nabia Arter, wife and daughter, Erma, of near Union Mills, drove to Taneytown, last Saturday evening, the former as guests at Mr. Theodore Bankard's, and the latter at Mr. Wm. Airing's, near town.

Our neighbor dramatists from Union Bridge, should be well patronized, on their visit to Taneytown, next Tuesday evening, especially as the object of their coming is a worthy one—to secure funds for the purchase of a piano for their town hall. See full announcements in another column—and buy your tickets early.

The twelve-o'clock turning out of the street lamps has its disadvantages, and we trust that before long the authorities will see their way clear toward giving us light all night. Taneytown is no longer a little cross-roads village, and it deserves all the light possible. Light is not only a convenience, but a protection.

According to the new W. M. R. R. schedule, eastbound trains leave Bruceville at 7:49 and 9:40 a. m., and 2:58 and 5:48 p. m.; westbound, at 5:49, 10:06 and 10:30 a. m., and 4:50 and 6:55 p. m. Under the present arrangement, our morning train south, due at Bruceville at 9:38, makes connection with the second train east, for Westminster and Baltimore.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Washington, is home on a visit to her parents.

Master Francis Shaum was badly injured, last Saturday evening, in a runaway accident at the Farmers' Warehouse, where he had made some purchases. His horse, in some way, got beyond his control, upset the wagon and threw him out, cutting his head badly and breaking one of the bones of his right leg below the knee. He was promptly fixed up by Dr. Roop, and taken home, and is now getting along nicely.

The Gettysburg Star says: "Galt Weaver, residing near Hunterstown, had his one eye and a portion of his face painfully burned with acid one day last week. One of his horses had been hurt and in attempting to cleanse the wound with acid the animal jumped striking the bottle containing the acid with one of his legs, throwing the fluid in Mr. Weaver's eye and face, inflicting painful injuries. Medical aid was at once summoned, and his sufferings relieved as much as possible. It was at first thought the sight was destroyed but we are glad to note that he is getting along nicely and his vision will not be impaired."

Editor Galt of the Emmitsburg Chronicle says that "Emmitsburg has more pretty girls in it than any town of its size in Maryland, or any other state in the Union," and a lot more stuff along the same line. Hold on there; you are taking in too much territory! If you except Carroll county, or just Taneytown district, we have no objections, but without that we will be compelled to refer you to our lawyer to answer charge for slander against the handsome—the talented—the charming—young ladies of Taneytown, who, by comparison, make the "pretty girls" of Emmitsburg look like Pennsylvanians. Take it back, or suffer the consequences.

The Taneytown Baseball club has been reorganized, with Mr. M. C. Dutera as manager, Mr. W. Rein Motter, captain, and Mr. G. Walter Wilt, treasurer. A new and much better field has been secured, from Mrs. C. W. Weaver, on the Westminster road, and the outlook is for the best team in the history of Taneytown baseball. A festival for the benefit of the Club will be held in the Catholic school building, next Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, June 24-26. All those favorable to the great American game are urged to extend their liberal financial support. It is expected that two games will be played, next Thursday, on the home ground, with the strong Fairfield, Pa., club, which will represent the real opening of the season.

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.

A Birthday Party.

For the Record.—At the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter R. Wilhide, near Keyville, on Saturday evening, June 12th, a very enjoyable birthday surprise party was given in honor of Mrs. Wilhide, it being her 45th birthday.

About 7:30 the guests began to arrive. The evening was very pleasantly spent in social conversation, and about 10:30 all were invited to the dining-room where a table was laden with the delicacies of the season, such as ice cream, cake and bananas, to which all did ample justice. At a late hour they departed for their homes wishing the host and hostess many more such happy birthdays.

Those present were Edward Shorb and wife, Peter Wilhide and wife, George Ritter and wife, Oliver Newcomer and wife, Wm. Deberry and wife, Harvey Shorb and wife, Calvin Hahn and wife, R. A. Stonesifer and wife, Calvin Valentine and wife, George Clute and wife, Harry Deberry and wife, Clifford Hahn and wife, Misses Marion Wilhide, Anna Ritter, Anna and Carrie Newcomer, Hilda and Theodora Deberry, Catharine Shorb, Bertina Stonesifer, Ellen Valentine, Grace Knipple, Verna and Florence Welty, Aletta Hahn, Bessie Willard; Messrs. Charles Newcomer, Edward Shorb, Wilbur Hahn, Russell Stonesifer, Lenny Valentine, Harry and Charles Clute, and Lloyd Knipple.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

Thoroughly cleanses the teeth and gives a refreshing sensation to the mouth, imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.—Get at McKELLIP'S. 4-1-3mo

No "Miss" Before Negress' Name.

Memphis, June 14.—Indignation over the determined efforts of a negro girl to force white women to address her as "Miss" came to a head in Greenville, Miss., last night and resulted in the hasty departure from that city of the family of E. W. Lampton, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The girl is the nearly grown daughter of Bishop Lampton. For some time she has vainly insisted that the title be used by saleswomen in stores and by telephone operators.

On Saturday the negro girl was unusually insistent for her title, and after sharp words addressed to one of the telephone operators declared that her father would force white hirelings to speak to her in a becomingly respectful manner.

Shortly after this threat Lampton called at the telephone exchange, and in an interview with the manager, demanded that all the young women employed there be forced to address his daughter as Miss Lampton.

Opera House, Tuesday, June 22

The following program will be rendered in the Opera House, Taneytown, on Tuesday evening next, June 22, by Union Bridge talent, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of a Piano for the Union Bridge Town Hall. Tickets are on sale at McKinney's Drug Store. Admission, 25¢ and 35¢.

Both plays are highly entertaining and will be produced in a first-class manner, the participants being a guarantee that the event will merit the patronage of our best citizens. Union Bridge gave "Pauline" a good audience, and it is now incumbent on Taneytown to return the favor. The following is the cast of characters and a synopsis of both plays. The Byers Orchestra will furnish music.

"THE TROUBLE AT SATTERLEE'S."

CHARACTERS.

DOROTHY ALICE Why belong to Miss Satterlee's Select Seminary for Young Ladies. ELIZABETH RINEHART. GRACE GROSSNICKLE. CARRIE HOFFMAN. LILLIAN WILSON. AGNES LYNCH. MARIE SENSENEY.

SCENE—Dorothy's room in the boarding school. Dorothy, the leading spirit of mischief in the school, thinking of her engagement, writes a play, quite tragic, to be given as a surprise to the literary society; unfortunately, during the rehearsal the Irish maid overhears the plot and mistaking it for an impending tragedy, informs the principal of the fate awaiting her. As "all's well that ends well," the tangle is at last unravelled satisfactorily to all.

SOLO,

WM. L. REISLER.

"A PERPLEXING SITUATION."

CHARACTERS.

MR. MIDDLETON, inclined to be miserly. RAYMOND LONG. MRS. MIDDLETON, his patient wife. CARRIE HOFFMAN. TOM MIDDLETON, his son. S. RAYMOND SENSENEY. JESSIE MIDDLETON, his eldest daughter. AGNES LYNCH. LUCY MIDDLETON, his second daughter. LILLIAN WILSON. LUCY FALLEN, a cunning neighbor. ANNE SMITH. MRS. NOSTLE, a cunning neighbor. S. LAYNE GARRER. ALEXANDER WILSON, Jessie's lover. ELIZABETH RINEHART. MAUDE, a visitor. MARIE SENSENEY. MARY, Irish servant. HERBERT AMBROSE. FRITZ, Man-of-all-work. WILLIAM REISLER. UNCLE EPITUMAS, from way up the country. JOHN EYNCH. HEALTH OFFICER.

SYNOPSIS:

Act I—Mrs. Middleton, niece and daughters in sitting room discuss the approaching wedding, and embarrassment of dress because of Mr. Middleton's miserly habits. Mr. M. and Tom, enter, talking business matters disturbed by such chattering, gives wages of \$50 each to each, increased to \$75, if women can keep tongues still for 48 hours. Jessie remains in sitting room—while others go to different apartments—when her friend calls and finds her speechless and leaves angry—grieves Jessie. Servant girl not understanding the situation, thinks Mrs. M. has fainted, calls to Fritz for water; Fritz, greatly excited, supposing there is fire, rushes with pail of water.

BANJO STUNT,

TOM ZUMBRUM.

Act II—With much excitement they receive rare call from country uncle—Ep—grieves to find pretty niece dumb. This unusual quietness about the house attracts neighbors, who not being received in usual hospitable manner, speak of contagious disease, which hurries Health Officer to make investigation, and small-pox, and there recognizes his sweetheart. Tom enters excited. At 6 p. m., Mr. Middleton walks in amazed at claim that money was won. The situation explained, introductions and recognitions joyously made. All in the best of spirits prepare for the wedding.

Peach Crop to be Short.

According to Prof. T. B. Symons, the State entomologist, who, with Prof. J. B. Norton, the State pathologist, has just returned from a trip throughout the State, during which nearly every county was visited, the farmers of the Eastern Shore will realize not more than 15 per cent. of their present peach crop, while in Western Maryland about 30 per cent. of the crop will be saved.

This small percentage on both the Eastern and Western Shores is due largely, the officials state, to the heavy frosts during the early spring, and also to the "peach leaf curl," which is far more prevalent this year than in the past. The spraying with sulphur wash, under the direction of the State Horticultural Department, has, however, reduced the injury from the curl leaf to a reasonably small per cent. of their leaves as a result of Eastern Shore and in Western Maryland have been visited, and the report is made that in a majority of cases where the spraying with the lime sulphur solution has been thoroughly made no significant damage was apparent.

In some cases practically no curl appeared, while in others only the trees of the Elberta variety seemed injured to any extent. Several striking instances were observed where unsprayed trees which had lost a large per cent. of their leaves as a result of the curl stood close to trees that had been sprayed and which showed no damage. These observations, the State entomologist declares accord with the generally accepted view that lime sulphur sprays applied before the buds open in spring is a practical treatment for peach leaf curl, as well as for San Jose scale.

Bordeaux mixture applied when the trees are dormant is of course, a specific treatment for this disease, but as the lime sulphur is generally used for the scale, experience shows it to be a sufficient remedy.

"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.

Two and One Make Two.

Up in Hudson, Wis., where ex-Senator John C. Spooner first gave signs of becoming a great legal luminary, lives George D. Cline, an editor of the old-fashioned school—one of the few that are left. Mr. Cline runs a Democratic paper, one or two in northern Wisconsin. He writes scholarly editorials and, in fact people read his paper for the editorials more than anything else.

A while ago there was a consolidation of papers in the Wisconsin town. For years back three papers had been trying to make a living, with more or less chances of success. Finally, it was announced that one of Mr. Cline's opponents had purchased the paper owned by the third competitor, which left but two in the field—Mr. Cline's which, strangely enough, is called the True Republican, and the new paper which blossomed out as The Star-Observer—a combination of the Observer and the Star-Times.

Anyway, Mr. Cline, who is always reminded of a story by anything that happens, said this reminded him of one. "One time," he said, "a Frenchman went to a hotel in Germany. The place was very crowded and the best he could get was accommodations in a room containing five or six other persons.

"When he got to the room it was rather late and every one was asleep. A discordant chorus of snores greeted his ears, one of which in particular resembled a trombone doing a continuous vandeille act. The Frenchman was of a nervous temperament and, though he laid down, was unable to go to sleep.

"This sort of thing went on till about 3 a. m., when all of a sudden the loud snorer gave forth a blast that was enough to waken every one in the room. For a minute or so all was quiet. A pin could have been heard to drop. 'Thank God,' exclaimed the Frenchman at this, 'one of 'em's dead.'

"And that's the way I feel about the newspapers in Hudson. 'Thank God,' one of 'em's dead.'—News-papergod.

Special Notices.

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

EGGS WANTED! good Squabs, 18 to 20c a pair; Spring Chickens, 16 cents, lb., not less than 1 1/2 lbs. Chickens, 11 cents; Good Calves 6c. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning. —SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 30c for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER, 6-10-9

ANYONE WISHING a Stylish Hat can be pleased at our Store, from now on. All Hats will be sold at a great reduction. Also, all Gingham and Lawns at cost.—MRS. M. J. GARDNER.

CELERY PLANTS for sale by REV. D. J. WOLF, Taneytown.

KEYSVILLE Union Sunday School will hold its annual picnic, at the usual place, on the first Saturday in August.

PORTABLE TENT, the one I used at Grangers' Pic-nic, for sale cheap.—L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg, Md.

NINE BERKSHIRE and Poland China pigs, for sale by VERNON S. BROWER, near Taneytown.

A FESTIVAL for the benefit of St. Joseph's church, Taneytown, will be held at the School-house, this Saturday evening, June 19th. Supper and refreshments, as usual.

LAMPS—CHEAP. A fine Hall Lamp, with handsome shade and chain fixtures, nearly new; also, a large centre draft Rochester Lamp, with harp and shade; 1 nickel automatic Student's Lamp, and several small bracket Lamps, will be sold at a sacrifice, on account of installation of gas. Apply at RECORD Office. 6-19-3t

CHICKENS CAPONED. Call on or address CALVIN R. STARNER, Route 11, Westminster. 6-12-5t

SHINGLES.—Closing out sale of 25,000 first-class white chestnut shingles, in bales, at \$4.50 per 1000.—A. J. Bemiller, Silver Run, Md. (United Phone). 6-12-4t

REDUCED TO 50¢ a setting of 15, for balance of season, S. C. Rhode Island Red Eggs.—JOHN J. REID, Taneytown, Md. 6-12-4t

Early Closing Notice

The following Merchants have decided to close their store, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 6 o'clock, commencing June 21st, until further notice be given.

D. J. Hesson. D. M. Mehrling. C. Edgar Yount. H. S. Koons. M. A. Koons. Mrs. M. J. Gardner. J. Wm. Hull.

The following have decided to close at 9 o'clock, the same evenings, until further notice be given.

N. B. Hagan. C. E. H. Shriner. Sponseller & Otto. S. C. Reaver. Samuel Ott. J. S. Bower. John McKellip. M. H. Reindollar. R. S. McKinney. K. B. Everhart. D. B. Plank. H. S. Hill. D. B. Shann.

All of the above have decided to close at 11 o'clock, on Saturday nights.

The Taneytown Business Men's Association.

6-19-3t

Suits the Case.

"That prisoner over yonder, warden, has rather a mischievous look."

"Do you think so?"

"Yes, quite a rogish expression."

Baltimore American.

To me the meanest flower that blows can give thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.—Wordsworth.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store" WEAR W. B. CORSETS.

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

STORE CLOSÉS at 6 o'clock, p. m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Men's Heavy Shoes

Tan Bluchers, \$1.95
Black Bluchers, Heavy Sole, \$1.25.
Heavy Credecores, \$1.15.

Men's Dress Shoes.

\$2.25 Gun Metal, Bluchers, \$1.98.
\$1.89 " " " " \$1.50.
\$2.25 Vici Bluchers, \$1.98.

Walk-Over Shoes and Oxfords, Tan, Patent, Gun Metal and Vici. Best to be had. Try them.

STRAW HATS.

MEN'S AND BOYS.

Our line of Straw Hats is complete, including everything from the low priced India harvest up to the genuine dress shapes.

SNAP TURBAN SHAPE.

One of the most popular blocks introduced in years. Fine white eastern braid. \$1.50.

Boy's Hats as low as 25c.

Glasgow Suiting.

Superior to linen. An ideal fabric for clothing women and children. Fast colors, light tan, blue and white.

14c Yard.

Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Telescopes.

ALL MILLINERY REDUCED.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Having purchased the Store of J. T. Koontz, and wishing to reduce my Stock on Second Floor, I will give, for a limited time, a Discount of 15c on the Dollar on all Goods, consisting of

Set Dishes, Toilet Sets, Clocks, Silverware (Rogers 1847) Japanese Ware, Glassware, Lamps, Granite ware, Cutlery, Etc., Etc.

Come and look my Stock over and get some of the Great Bargains. Also a few Bargains on First Floor. A Discount of 20 per cent will be given on the following:

Horse, Cattle and Poultry Powders, International, Pratts and Victory. Also, 1 Cake of Soap and 1 Box of Talcum Powder, for 8c; regular 15c Goods. 7 cakes and 1 Box Talcum Powder, for 18c—only a few at this price.

Ice Cream!

Ice Cream!

All flavors packed and delivered. Leave your orders for Brick Cream. Those wishing Milk, on Sunday, can get it between the hours of 6.30 and 8 a. m.; and 5 and 6 p. m.

Thanking you in advance, I remain yours to serve.

Samuel C. Ott.

Ice Cream

All flavors, put up in any style.

HARLEQUIN

a specialty.

Sodas, all flavors.

Also, a Fine Line of Apolli Chocolates just received—they are THE BEST.

Fancy and Staple Groceries and Tobacco of all Kinds.

Respectfully,

Sponseller & Otto.

5-8-tt

NO. 4442 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Joshua A. Reimann, Plaintiff,

vs. Anna L. Dayhoff, et al, Defendants.

Ordered this 16th day of June, A. D. 1909, by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the sale of the Real Estate made by James S. O. Smith, trustee in the above cause, and this day reported to this Court, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of July, 1909; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Carroll County, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 12th day of July, 1909.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$405.00.

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity.

True Copy, Test: DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. 6-19-4t

MOVING PICTURES

Opera House, Taneytown, every

WEDNESDAY NIGHT,

at 8.30 o'clock.

Admission, - - only 10 cents.

Programme changed weekly.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY REMEDY

Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

SNIDER'S Special Bargains!

Osborne Standard Twine, at 8c lb., cash.

24 Pairs of Men's \$1.25 and \$1.50 Heavy Plow Shoes, size 6; now 75c and 95c a pair.

Special Prices on Men's, Ladies', Boy's and Misses' Oxfords.

50 Pairs Baby Shoes, sizes 1 to 4; regular 40c kind, at 19c.

Clothing—an extra Fine Line—and they do go at our extremely low prices.

Don't forget our Line of White Fish. Don't forget we have the kind of Wire and Fence you want, at the Lowest Prices.

M. R. SNIDER,

6-12-2t HARNEY, MD.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to me by book account that I have placed my books in the hands of Mr. John H. Diffendal, for settlement, and ask as all so indebted to call at his office at the earliest possible date and settle, either by cash or note.

Respectfully, John T. Koontz.

6-12-4t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected weekly, on day of publication.