

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

The Westminster baseball club was twice beaten, this week by the Frederick club, the scores being 5 to 1 and 18 to 8.

The State Camp of Maryland, P. O. S. of A. will meet in Chestertown, Kent County, on the second Tuesday in August, for a two day's convention.

A train on the N. Y. Central R. R., recently made the run from New York to Chicago—965 miles—in 967 minutes. This is one of the fastest runs on record.

Rev. Charles Reinwald, pastor of the Lutheran church of Emmitsburg, was given the degrees of Doctor of Divinity at the annual commencement of the Susquehanna University, Selins Grove, Pa.

The Maryland State Teachers' Association will meet at Mountain Lake Park, from June 29 to July 2. A very interesting program has been arranged, and there promises to be a very large attendance.

The yield of maple sugar in Garrett county this year was the largest in its history. The section about Grantsville is the most prolific. One merchant shipped 100,000 pounds from Bittinger, another about 50,000 pounds from Grantsville and another about 50,000 pounds from the same place. These shipments were mostly to the West. Ralph Engle is supposed to be the largest producer in Garrett county. His product was 120,000 pounds. The home price was from six to eight cents a pound.

The contract for the Lutheran Deaconess Mother House, to be erected on North avenue, Baltimore, near the Western Maryland railroad crossing, designed by Architect Joseph Evans Sperry, has been awarded to the Benjamin F. Bennett Building Company. The walls of the building, which is to be 175 by 42 feet, will be of granite. The roof will be covered with slate. No woodwork will be used on the exterior except for the window frames and doors. The contract calls for the completion of the building by July 1, 1910. The total cost including the chapel, but exclusive of the mechanical plant, will be about \$79,000.

The fire loss of Jacob E. Sharetts of Cumberland township, by the burning of his barn, wagon shed, hog pens, hen house and produce on the night of April 10th, has been adjusted by representatives of the Mumaburg Insurance Company, in which he was insured. The amount awarded Mr. Sharetts was \$1416. The fire loss of O. B. Sharetts, sustained by the burning of all his stock, consisting of 7 horses, 18 head of cattle, 11hogs, 250 chickens, all his machinery and produce, has been adjusted by representatives of the Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in which he was insured. Both are still heavy losers. The amount awarded the latter was \$1200.

The War Department intends to save \$192,800 in the next three years and a proportionate sum yearly thereafter by changing the cloth of the fatigue uniform or working clothes of the enlisted men of the United States Army from brown canvas to blue denim. Hereafter, the quartermaster's department will issue to the troops of the mobile army in all arms of the service blue denim fatigue uniforms. The reason for this change is that it has been found the blue denim is in every way just as satisfactory as the brown canvas and the cost is about one-fourth less. The supply of brown canvas uniforms now in stock will be issued until exhausted.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson of Iowa will leave the President's Cabinet in December and Representative Charles Frederick Scott of the Second district of Kansas will be named as his successor, according to reliable information heard this week. Mr. Scott is chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. Secretary Wilson has broken the record for length of continuous cabinet service. He will have served 13 years when he retires in the winter. He had an ambition to serve in the Cabinet for a longer period than any other man. The ambition has been realized, and he will now be able to retire with entire satisfaction to himself. Secretary Wilson is 74 years old.

Dr. Arthur P. Herring, Secretary of the State Lunacy Commission in a letter to Dr. Harry P. Fabney, Frederick, physician to Montevue Hospital, says: "I regret that the papers of Frederick have taken exception to my criticisms of Montevue. The statements made in the papers recently concerning my criticism of Montevue were inaccurate. It represented me as referring to the Frederick County Almshouse. I distinctly said the negro department of Montevue. I am sure you will agree with me that the negro department is certainly inadequate in every way for the treatment of an insane person. The main building at Montevue I have always found in a fairly good condition."

Funktown, Md., has not held a municipal election for twelve years. Then these officers were chosen: Burgess, Louis B. Betts; assistant, William Shildneck; commissioners, Norman P. South, George Kendall, Henry Eyler, Martin L. Miller and Frederick B. Shilling. The charter provides that all officers shall hold over until their successors qualify. Of the officers elected a dozen years ago, the burgess, Mr. Betts, lives in Hagerstown, and Mr. South and Mr. Eyler are dead. The remaining officers under the charter have authority to fill vacancies. The old board, it is understood, are talking of holding a meeting and reorganizing.

About Street Lighting.

An article in a recent issue of *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York) coincides thoroughly with our ideas relative to very liberal street lighting, and while much of the article applies particularly to small cities, portions of it applies exactly to such places as Taneytown. We often feel it to be true that "a proper street lighting, save in his own country," therefore it gives us peculiar satisfaction to reproduce such high authority in support of our opinions relative to lighting. The article says: "Brilliantly lighted streets are the centre of attraction, both for business and pedestrians. That good light increases the value of residential streets by making them more desirable, needs no argument. Lighting, of course, is a business asset from an even broader point of view than this. It is, for instance, an efficient measure of public safety and even of sanitation."

"It is a practice in many cities, especially the smaller, to extinguish a considerable portion of the street lights at midnight or thereabouts, thus leaving them without this protection for half the night. To be sure many streets are lit-frequented during this period, but a single breach of public order, resulting in robbery or murder, would more than offset the additional expense involved. The midnight schedule is a piece of petty economy entirely out of keeping with the wealth and civilization of our country at the present time."

"What is called the moonlight schedule is even a greater fallacy if literally carried out. Moonlight is a far too uncertain quantity to be reckoned with in so vital a thing as street lighting. To consider the phases of the moon in a public lighting contract is as much behind the times as regulating the planting of crops, or the prediction of the weather, on this basis. A town should not only be lighted up adequately in every part, but should be kept lighted up during the entire part of the twenty-four hours when sunlight is not available."

Death of Mrs. John S. Bower.

Mrs. Lucinda Bower, wife of Mr. John S. Bower, of this place, died on Friday morning, after an illness from Bright's disease, of nearly one year's standing, the last six months of which was accompanied by much suffering, and brief periods of apparent improvement. Mrs. Bower bore her long affliction bravely and cheerfully, a most difficult task for one so energetic and active about her various duties as she had always been; but her ailment baffled all personal courage, medical aid and loving nursing, and she has now passed to her reward, while yet in the prime of life, with much left behind to desire to live for.

Her many friends in town and community mourn her removal, and her stricken family have the sincere sympathy of all. In addition to her husband she leaves four children: Mrs. Edna Burke, of New Castle, Del., Misses Bernice and Grace, and Mr. Walter A. Bower, of Taneytown. Also her aged mother, Mrs. — Weaver, of Harrisburg, and the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. David Staley, of this district; Mrs. Elmer Wehring, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Frank Weybright, and James H. Weaver, of near Harnsey, and Daniel Weaver, of Two Taverns, Pa.

Funeral services will be held at the house, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, her pastor, Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler, officiating.

Weaver—Sawkins.

A pretty wedding took place Tuesday night at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, when Miss Edna Georgine Sawkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sawkins, 720 North Arlington avenue, was married to Mr. Henry C. Weaver, of Roland Park, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weaver, of Uniontown. The church was beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers. Rev. Dr. Robert Copland, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. Eugene Sawkins, and was given away by her father. She wore a suit of white satin messaline and carried lilies-of-the-valley. The matron of honor, Mrs. A. G. Daniels, wore a suit of white radium silk and carried pink roses. Mr. Howard Jamison acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver left last night for a two-week trip to Atlantic City, and on their return will reside 404 Roland avenue, Roland Park. The bride received a handsome horseshoe pin set with sappires and pearls from the groom. The ushers were Messrs. John H. Sawkins, A. G. Daniels, Phillips Merry and Wallace McCormick.

Fight the Flies.

To warn people of the danger of flies, and to show them how to get rid of the pests, the Chicago health department has issued a bulletin in which the nuisances are called all sorts of bad names. "Flies are the dirtiest and filthiest of vermin," the bulletin says. "They are born in filth, live in filth and carry filth around with them. Millions of death dealing germs cling to them, only to be scattered upon those whom they touch. Now is your time to build your lines of defense. Prepare to fight them as you would wild beasts seeking your life." A good fly poison, not dangerous to human life, the bulletin adds, is a solution of bichromate of potash, one dram dissolved in two ounces of water and sweetened with a little sugar. Put some in shallow dishes and place throughout the house.

MARRIED.

MYERS—HARNISH.—On June 20, 1909, at the Reformed parsonage, Taneytown, Md., by Rev. D. J. Wolf, Mr. Paul Myers, and Miss Mamie Harnish.

Church Notices.

Children's Day services will be rendered by the Ladiesburg Reformed Sunday School, on Sunday at 10 a. m. Special illustrated lecture at St. Paul's, Union Bridge, at 7:45 p. m. MARTIN SCHWETZER, Pastor.

TAXPAYERS TAKE NOTICE.

Further Information About the Present Primary Election Law.

In our article on the new Primary Election law, last week, we failed to state that should the Prohibitionists nominate a county ticket, the expense to the county will be increased another \$500.00, or thereabouts. As this party cast less than 150 votes in 1907 and 1908, their primaries would cost about \$3.00 for each prohibition vote in the county, and as less than half of their voters would participate in the primaries, each vote actually cast would likely represent an expense on the tax payers of about \$8.00 or \$10.00.

The voters and tax-payers of Carroll county, irrespective of party, ought to be interested in this law, which seems to us to entail a wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable expense. Action should be taken at the coming county conventions, looking toward its repeal, at least so far as Carroll county is concerned, and our members of the House of Delegates should be instructed to vote and act accordingly.

The people must make themselves heard, for if left to the politicians alone, there may be no change. If the tax-payers are willing that from \$1000. to \$1500. shall be spent, each year, on our primaries, in addition to over \$6000. for the present law, there is nothing further to be said. It is a matter for the people to settle, and now is the time to get interested and speak out.

Our whole election system represents an unnecessary expense, almost double what it was before the present law went into effect, without real benefit to any party, or to the people. The extra cost of the election law, combined with the cost of the primary law, would build a mile of first-class road each year. These are facts worth while considering. They are facts that the tax-payers can remedy—if they will.

Remember, the Primary Law will cost \$21.00 for election officials alone, for each party, in every voting precinct in the county. If two parties nominate tickets, the cost to the tax-payers of the county will be about \$1000; if three parties nominate, the cost will be about \$1500. What do you think of it? What do the Westminster party papers think of it?

The new law is published in pamphlet form by the Secretary of State. The first part of the pamphlet is taken up with a copy of the law. Then follows "Instructions Prepared by the Attorney General," and in conclusion, are the "Offenses and Penalties." Under the subhead of "Who Shall Be Entitled to Vote," and after reference is made to a qualified voter not being able to vote at the primary election of more than one party, the Attorney General says:

"Any registered voter who at the last preceding election voted for the electors for president or vice president of the United States or governor, comptroller or other candidate for a state office in Maryland or the county candidates of the party at whose primary he tenders his ballot, or any voter who shall attain the age of 21 years prior to the next election or who having failed to vote at the last election declares his intention to vote at the next succeeding election for the candidates of the party at whose election he tenders his ballot shall be deemed a member of such party and entitled to vote at such primary election."

Taneytown 6—Fairfield 4.

The first regular game of baseball, of the season, in Taneytown, resulted in a hard-fought victory for the home team over the strong Fairfield, Pa., team. As the score shows, it was anybody's game until the end, and contained many sharp plays on both sides. There were but few errors, and they were of the doubtful sort, due chiefly to poor throwing. The batting was about equal, but the Taneytown pitcher had the best of the strike-out, having 8 to his credit, while the Fairfield twirlers had but 5. Each side had 4 men left on bases.

The Fairfield players held up their reputation for being, not only strong players, but gentlemen, and if only such young men played baseball, the game would have a much more desirable reputation. Win or lose, the game will come again in Taneytown at any time. The following score tells the story:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Taneytown | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | x-6 |
| Fairfield | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0-4 |

Batteries, Taneytown, Lease and Clingan; Fairfield, Cunningham, Bowers and Musselman. Umpire Dr. N. A. Hitchcock.

Points to Price of Wheat.

A criterion of what the crop of wheat now being harvested in Maryland and Virginia will sell for in this market was fixed on Wednesday. The receipts at the Chamber of Commerce were 1,208 bushels. Most of it came from the tide-water counties or Virginia, which is usually the first section to send new wheat to Baltimore. One small lot came from Dorchester county, Maryland.

All the offerings sold by sample; that is, none of it was graded or accepted to grade any of the recognized standards established by grain dealers. The best lots of the wheat sold at \$1.10 a bushel. This was in fair condition, except that it was damp, showing plainly that it had been thrashed before the rain could harden in the husk. From this figure the lots sold down to \$1 a bushel, the lowest price being paid for poor, shriveled and mixed stock.

These prices would seem to establish the fact that wheat will not sell for less than \$1 a bushel this year. All the dealers do not agree to do this, but most of them hold this view. When the stock is dry and in good condition otherwise, the premium will be considerably above this level.—Balt. Sun.

Let Convicts Make State Roads.

Mr. William L. Marbury, one of the most prominent lawyers in Maryland, in a talk with a reporter for the *Star*, on Wednesday, made a strong plea for the use of convict labor on the public roads. He gave the outlines of how such labor can be used both to the advantage of the state from a financial point of view and to the convicts themselves from a moral and physical point of view. He referred to what North Carolina has done—a state not as rich as Maryland, and said:

"It has long been a marvel to me that our people have been so slow to realize the enormous benefit which would result from making use, under a proper system, of the labor of our convicts in the construction and maintenance of public roads. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the need of better roads in this state is desperate. We are beginning to realize this fact, but at the same time we are also beginning to realize that good roads—really good roads—such as will be permanent, and therefore worth building, cost a great deal of money—more money than our people are prepared to spend.

"The problem is to find the means to build them. It seems to me that the use of convict labor would go a long way toward solving this problem. We have great numbers of men serving terms for various offenses in the Baltimore City Jail and Penitentiary, and in the various jails and penal institutions of the state, who could be put at this work instead of being supported in idleness by the taxpayers, and kept at such work as making shoes, etc., work which honest labor is to that extent deprived of the opportunity to do.

"Adopting the system which has been employed with splendid results in other states, camps could be established in various parts of the state from which these men could be taken out every day the weather permitted work on the roads. Think of what could be accomplished by a thousand men working in this way under intelligent supervision for a single year!

"A year or two ago I met a gentleman from North Carolina, who told me that thousands of miles of splendid roads were being constructed throughout that state. Knowing that North Carolina was not a rich state, I inquired of him how they managed, and he replied that it was by the use of the labor of their convicts.

"Why should we not do the same in Maryland? The situation of some of our people, owing to the lack of decent, even tolerable, roads in most of the country districts, is pathetic. I refer more particularly to the women—the wives and daughters of the farmers. The isolation, the loneliness and tedium of the lives of so many of them from this cause is beyond description. That is the main cause of the increasing tendency of the country population to drift into and over-crowd the cities.

"Nothing but good roads can remedy this condition. Furthermore, bad roads are a most effective bar to desirable immigrants. In modern Europe, or at least that part of Europe from which our immigrants mainly come, Great Britain, Germany, etc., bad roads are practically unknown. Their civilization has passed that stage long ago.

"Even the poorest peasant from one of those countries shruders at the loneliness of farm life in this country. The result is that he also crowds into the cities, where he is not needed, instead of going to the country, where his labor would be in great demand. Can nothing be done to stir up our political parties and, through them, our legislators, to at least consider these things?—Balt. Star.

Dr. Kelly Would be a Candidate.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly, the eminent Baltimore surgeon, who has been urged to announce himself as a democratic candidate for the legislature, has consented to do so, but his advocacy of local option will likely put the organization solidly against him. Dr. Kelly's statement is as follows:

"Having been honored by the request of prominent citizens that I allow my name to be used as a candidate for the Legislature in response to the invitation from the leaders of the respective party organizations for representative men to become candidates for the nomination, and recognizing the importance of such service, I have decided to consent.

"That there may be no misunderstanding since I will under no circumstances permit myself to be made a party to the killing of the proposed State-wide local option bill of the Anti-Saloon League, I wish to state distinctly that I am unqualifiedly in favor of that legislation. I believe that the right of the people of Baltimore to settle the saloon question by their own vote is the most important combined moral and political issue now before the people of this State, and that no Democrat can afford to attempt to block the effort of the conscience of the people to find expression through a majority vote.

"Since the discharge of the duties of a member of the Legislature will involve a great sacrifice of my personal interests I can hardly be expected to become an active seeker of the nomination, but if the organization of the Democratic party has changed its attitude upon the local option question, or sees fit to support me and bring about my nomination with this understanding as to my own attitude, I shall accept, and if elected will serve to the best of my ability."

Special Prices on Envelopes.

We find ourselves rather overstocked with envelopes, due to buying direct from manufacturers, in large lots, and would like to quote special prices on 2,000 to 5,000 lots to business men who can use such quantities. These are first-class envelopes—not seconds, or job lots. Send for samples, and state whether white or colored. All are 3x5 in size. Our special rates will be in force only until about half of our present stock is moved.

MIXED ON THE TARIFF.

Both Parties at Odds over Protective Duties on Hides and Lumber.

One of the items of the tariff bill, over which there has been much discussion, is that of "free hides." The Dingley bill carried a duty of 15 per cent, which was stricken out in the new House bill. The Finance Committee of the Senate disagreed, and reported in favor of the present 15 per cent rate. After a long discussion, this was agreed to, on Tuesday.

The following Democratic Senators voted with the majority for the increase: Bailey, Culbertson, Fletcher, Foster, Hughes, McEnery, Newlands, Stone, Taliaferro, and Smith of Maryland. The following republicans voted for free hides: Briggs, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Clapp, Crane, Callom, DuPont, Fry, Johnson, LaFollette, Luce, Nelson, Page, Root, and Smith of Michigan. The tariff applies only to hides weighing over twenty-five pounds, or almost exclusively to sole leather; and the advance in the cost of shoes, on account of the tariff, is from 2 to 6 cents a pair, or not enough to affect the retail price to the consumer.

The vote on lumber was still more mixed. The present rate is \$2 00 per 1000 ft. The Payne bill reduced the rate to \$1.00, and on Wednesday the Senate made the rate \$1.50. More Republicans than Democrats voted against the increase. Smith, of Maryland, voted for the increase, as well as other Democratic Senators.

On pineapples, the Aldrich amendment providing for the present low rate, was defeated by Democratic votes, and a much higher rate was passed, as proposed by the Democratic Senators from Florida. Only 8 of the 30 votes against the high rate were Democrats.

The various votes show conclusively that Democrats are for "protection" when the products of Democratic states are involved, and that the only reason why there are not more Democratic protectionists is because Democratic states do not have as many things to protect as Republican states.

Bau-Spielman.

A very beautiful wedding was solemnized at Winter's church, on Wednesday, June 23, at 2:30 p. m. The contracting parties were Mr. Wm. H. Bau, a merchant of Baltimore, and Miss Emma E. Spielman, a daughter of the late Henry Spielman, of near Linwood. The bride wore a white embroidered robe of French batiste, over white silk tulle and carried a large bouquet of roses. The maid of honor, Miss Rosa Umbach, of Catonsville, was gowned in white embroidered batiste and carried sweet peas. The matron of honor, Mrs. Philip Hofmeister, of Baltimore, wore a lavender embroidered robe and carried sweet peas. The bridesmaids were the Misses Frieda, Ella and Rosa Peltz, of Baltimore. Miss Frieda wore a white gown over green, Miss Ella, a light blue embroidered gown and Miss Rosa a pink embroidered gown and each carried a bouquet of maidenhair fern. Catherine Bowers, a niece of the bride, was flower girl, she was dressed in white and carried a basket of sweet peas, while the groom and best man, Mr. Wm. Marquart, of Baltimore, were attired in conventional black. Messrs Philip Hofmeister, of Baltimore, and Wm. Bowers, of Linwood, were ushers.

The church was tastefully decorated with potted plants, vines and cut flowers. An arch of green foliage and crimson rambler roses spanned the chancel, a beautiful wedding bell of green foliage and white lilies was suspended from the arch under which the ceremony took place. Mrs. Samuel Keil, of Baltimore, rendered Mendelssohn's wedding march from Lohengrin, and during the ceremony softly played "O promise Me."

The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. Harry Spielman who gave her away. They were preceded by the ushers, flower girl and the groom and his best man at the altar, where the bride's pastor, Rev. G. W. Baughman, united them in marriage with the ring ceremony.

At the close of the ceremony an informal reception and luncheon was held on the lawn, at Gravel Spring farm, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowers. Each guest received a souvenir of this occasion, a dainty box of bride's cake.

The bridal party took the last mail, at Linwood, amid a shower of rice and old shoes. The bride's going away gown was tan Rajah silk; their bridal tour will include Philadelphia, Atlantic City and other points of interest. On their return, they will reside in Baltimore. The bride received many handsome, useful and ornamental gifts. A large number of guests were present from Baltimore, Union Bridge, Linwood, New Windsor, Uniontown and vicinity.

Needs of Springfield Asylum.

Dr. J. Clement Clark, superintendent of Springfield State Hospital, on Wednesday submitted to the board of managers a report showing the estimated cost of each patient at the institution. This was done so that the State may have a basis on which to work in providing State care for the indigent insane.

If Springfield Hospital does not grow Dr. Clark says that a safe calculation can be made on a basis of 950 patients at \$200 each per annum. From present indications Dr. Clark says the institution will continue to grow and in a few years will have about 1,200 patients. This increase Dr. Clark says will necessitate the construction of two additional cottages.

"If we are to receive from 500 to 1000 patients, as calculated by the State Care act," said Dr. Clark, "the institution will require a larger appropriation." During the past ten years Dr. Clark reports that the admissions averaged about 200 per annum, with a net increase of about 100 patients after deducting deaths and discharges.

Lutheran Church Gets Big Bequest.

Cumberland, Md., June 21.—J. Harry Kritz, aged 72 years, philanthropist and lawyer, who died a week ago at Somerset, and whose will has just been probated, left an estate of \$100,000. It practically all goes to the Lutheran Church and its institutions. After providing for his burial in Evergreen Cemetery, at Gettysburg, and directing that not less than \$800 be spent for a grave marker, the will makes the following bequests: American Bible Society, \$300; American Tract Society, \$1000; Board of Home Missions, Evangelical Lutheran Church, \$200; Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, \$200; Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, \$800; National Lutheran Home for the Aged, \$5000; Deaconess Board of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, \$7000; Pastors' Fund Society of the Lutheran Church, \$1000.

He says in his will that he deeded the American House, in Somerset, to his brothers and sisters for \$1. The property cost him over \$4000. He gave each of his brothers and sisters \$1 as their share of his estate. He said in the will that they are all well-to-do and "have plenty to live on." He added: "The residue of my estate I give and bequeath to the directors of the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Gettysburg, Pa."

He allowed but \$300 on which to settle up his estate, and warned his relatives to make no disturbance over his will.

Income Tax on Corporations.

President Taft's proposal of a tax on the net income of corporations has had instant approval, because it will bring publicity, regulation and supervision over corporations.

An overwhelming public opinion desires this. Fully two-thirds or more of the property in the country to day is held under a corporate title. The number and the magnitude of corporations daily grow. The States cannot control them, if they wanted to, and the Federal power has not yet exerted control. No practical way has yet been devised for control. The great corporations go on free from publicity, supervision or control.

A Federal tax on the net income of corporations will require some uniform accounting. With this, publicity will come. The gross earnings, the expenses of operation, fixed charges and interest, the amount expended on betterments, dividends and surplus must all come to be known.

This has come in railroads. A few years ago they were working in the dark. Not a third of our mileage published monthly earnings. Now all do. Months passed before shareholders knew the condition of their property. Earnings last April, gross and net, are known now for all our railroads. Railroad accounts are kept on a uniform plan. Their expenditures are classified and known. Railroads, shareholders, bondholders, shippers and the public are each and all better off than when two-thirds of our railroads published reports but once a year, often misleading, fragmentary and incomplete.

This is needed in the great corporations. All will be better for being under supervision, regulation and control. Properly drawn and administered, a Federal tax on the net income of corporations will accomplish this. President Taft wisely gathered strong corporation lawyers about him. The provisions for the new tax are not to be hastily, carelessly or unskillfully drawn, and the tax itself has behind it the sober, settled judgment and determination of the American people to secure the regulation of all corporations through the Federal power of taxation.—Phila. Press.

Using Neighbors' Phone.

There are a great many pretty nice people who would not think of borrowing their neighbors' money or good clothes, but who think nothing of "running in" to use the telephone. The idea of intruding upon a man's castle and tracking up the wife's hall carpet with muddy feet never occurs to them as being inconsiderate, yet it is just as much an imposition as anything can be. One man who felt that he was being imposed upon drafted the following set of rules and had them neatly printed on a card, which he posted conspicuously by the telephone. The rules were as follows:

1. Neighbors will kindly note the number of this telephone, and tell all their friends where it may be found.
2. This telephone is yours; we only pay the rent for it. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."
3. Please ring the door bell loudly upon calling and retiring as our maid needs exercise.
4. Our meal hours are 7 a. m., noon and 6 p. m. Kindly arrange to disturb us at meal times.
5. If the phone is not in a suitable position we will have it altered.
6. Please scribble on the walls, as they need decorating anyway.
7. Callers will kindly stand in line and not wipe their feet, as it might spoil the door mat.
8. Long-distance calls are our specialty. Kindly do not offer to settle.
9. Loud and long conversations desired at all times, especially at midnight.
10. Make all the noise you can, in order to keep the baby awake. He has no right to sleep anyway.
11. Please do not destroy the telephone directory, as it and the Bible are the only books we own.
12. Do not hesitate to ring us up at midnight about anything. Westay awake for that purpose.
13. Do not consider us for a moment if you wish to use the phone. We will wait indefinitely.
14. The public telephone close by is only a bluff. Use this one always.
15. Our family is prohibited from using the phone except between 6 and 7 a. m. Sundays.
16. These rules apply to every one except you.—Michigan State Gazette.

Keep sober, keep cool, work sensibly, and don't worry!

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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All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th 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 26th., 1909.

HOLDING ELECTIONS in Maryland is getting to be a mighty expensive, as well as complicated, means of expressing the will of the majority. Suppose we stop holding them for about ten years, and let the fellows that are "in," stay in? Perhaps that would prevent the necessity for any further manoeuvring, and at the same time save the tax-payers a lot of money.

IT SEEMS a little early for officialdom to be intimating that the legislature will have to provide another five or six millions for roads. Our "I told you so," which we can find by looking back over our numerous wise forecasts, comes into use a little sooner than expected. The question is, will the tax-payers endorse another loan, in the light of results during the past two years?

ONE INCREASE in the tariff, to which but few will object, is the increase on German made illuminated post-cards. The post-card business—even of American views of small towns—has very largely gone to German printers who have been flooding our markets, owing to much cheaper labor and material. Another increase—that on foreign automobiles—belongs in the same category.

WHEN SENATORS attempt to be experts on all articles of Commerce, they occasionally display their ignorance. For instance Senator Bristow, of Kansas, one of the leading "insurgents" who has been quarrelling with his presumed party associates on nearly every item of the tariff bill, perhaps to make a record for himself, learnedly and positively argued, last week, that the bond paper most largely used in business correspondence, weighs from 12 to 14 pounds to the ream 17x22. What the people of Kansas may use, we do not know, but certainly fully three-fourths of the paper used by the business men of the East weighs 20 pounds to the ream, while 16 pounds is considered, and is, light weight. A considerable portion of such paper used weighs 24 pounds. The light weight, mentioned by the Senator, is used almost exclusively for taking carbon copies, as it is too thin for correspondence purposes.

The Church and the Lodge.

It is reported that at the recent General Synod of the Lutheran church, a "spirit of toleration" was manifested with reference "to lodge membership as affecting church membership." As a matter of fact, we learn that the question was not before that body at all in any such way as to justify a newspaper report of "toleration." The General Synod takes the modern, liberal ground, on all such questions, notwithstanding the fact that some of the close-unionist Lutheran bodies take the opposite side. General Synod Lutheranism accepts all who accept Christ, and gives to its members personal liberty in matters purely benevolent and fraternal.

It is no doubt true that a few people do consider that their Lodge is good enough to take the place of the Church. It would be folly to expect lodges to be wholly free from "cranks," and it is also undoubtedly true that many members are of no credit to their lodges, and that lodges may at times be of little real good in a community; but, even all this does not prove lodges, as a whole, to be objects of suspicion, and that membership in them is necessarily out of harmony with church membership—a thing to be viewed with "toleration."

It would be decidedly better for most churches to exercise considerable more of the fraternal and charitable spirit which characterizes the best lodges, than to attempt to belittle and criticize them, practically without just provocation. The church is essential, above all organizations, but it does not, and cannot, do all the good that should be done in the world, therefore prohibiting "lodge membership" would simply mean "leaving undone things that should have been done." Without finding fault with the belief of those who honestly disagree, we are of the opinion that there will never be any great percentage of American people subscribe to the idea that there can be no good thing under the Sun, outside of the church.

Our Road-making System.

The folly of our road-making system has been fully demonstrated by a comparison with Pennsylvania roads. All one had to do, last week, was to drive from Carroll to Adams county, to notice the difference in the roads in favor of Adams. The chief reason is that in Pennsylvania, road scraping and repairing must be done early in the Spring, while in Maryland it appears that "any old time" will do.

We are of the opinion that the County Commissioners would get much better results by compelling supervisors to enter into definite agreements, under bond, for faithfully carrying on their work; not as they see proper to do it, but when and how it is specified to be done.

It is also somewhat incomprehensible that the split-log drag is not used on our roads, to any appreciable extent, notwithstanding the fact that where used—especially in the west—it has demonstrated itself to be a very simple and efficient road maker. We do not presume to be authority on road-making, but we hear so much complaint, and so many uncomplimentary comparisons between our roads and those of Pennsylvania, that we think there must be several screws loose somewhere in our Carroll county system.

The Real Man.

It does not pay to be always figuring and planning to get the best of a deal, nor to save every cent possible by using all manner of means not actually dishonest; but it does pay to give "the other fellow" a show and to have a reputation for fairness, honesty and liberality. We have said things much like this, often before, and expect to keep on saying them, with the hope that converts may be gained to this sort of philosophy.

It is really a pitiful spectacle to observe some men in their daily work, and in their dealings with mankind. They work and act as though the whole world was against them, and that they will gain some particular benefit, or glory, from suspecting everybody to be in league against them, or from accumulating a few hundreds or thousands of dollars, extra, above that which they would gain through working and living as God intends that mortals should.

It does not pay to combine and scheme to eliminate everybody else from making a little profit. This is a great big world, and the fellow who tries to get the best of every other fellow in it, will wake up at last to the conclusion that he hasn't accomplished much, after all, except acquiring a reputation for close-fistedness, or worse, which, in the final accounting, will be of no benefit to him.

This world was intended to live in decency, harmoniously, and in fellowship with each other. The whole object of life is not to make money, and get the best of every other fellow. Very fortunately and wisely, we have a diversity of employments and a multiplicity of individual capacities. We produce and consume, buy and sell, and have social and business transactions with each other. At times, it may be, we seem compelled to act unilaterally, as a class, to prevent other classes from getting the best of us, for there is a certain amount of animal nature in human nature, and a certain amount of the "survival of the fittest" in our daily relations. But, we are very apt to magnify the real, and to imagine the unreal, and become decidedly more personally aggressive, than is either justifiable or Christian.

And after a while we find out just how foolish we have been, and how much energy has been misdirected, to no good purpose. The most of us need to learn, and practice, the finer principles which go to make up the real manly man: the generous, open-hearted, fair-minded man, who does not worry himself over how rapidly other people are getting rich, just so he is getting on reasonably well, has plenty of good neighbors, and is on first-class terms with his competitors, and with all people he comes in contact with, socially or in a business way. One such man in a community is worth a dozen of the opposite sort.

The Dangerous "Fourth."

The following editorial, clipped from the Baltimore Star, is proper enough, but it is written largely on the assumption that only children engage in the "insane celebration" of the "Fourth," which is largely untrue. The fact is, it is the big babies—the reckless "smarties"—with more money than good sense—that make the day hideous, rather than the real children who usually indulge only in squibs and cap pistols. The Star says:

"In this land of the free, be fair with the children. Being fair does not mean putting them in the way of doing themselves bodily injury. A man may go through life very successfully with one arm or one eye or a face disfigured with powder, but that scarcely justifies criminal indulgence on the part of his parents. The glorious old Fourth of July is coming. If the noise of that day could be confined to the windy burst of spread eagle oratory all would be well. The oratory harms no one and it is even conceivable that it does the speaker good. But the use of fire crackers and other forms of explosives does no one any good and does annually serious injury to thousands of children and men. Can any one possibly find a defense for our customary insane celebration of

the Fourth? Neither the era of peace, the cause of humanity, general enlightenment nor national patriotism is advanced by the use of fire works and powder.

The father and mother who have furnished their child with means for killing or maiming have no reason to be surprised if he is brought in dead or mangled before the close of the day. Those whose children escape have reason to be thankful, but the others have only themselves to blame. Unfortunately the danger is not confined to the children immediately supplied with explosives. Like a pestilence the effects of the death-dealing instruments spread and the lives of the children of the wise are jeopardized. Law and rigid enforcement are needed. Even health and a sound body have sometimes to be forced upon the thoughtless."

Fraternal Order Insurance.

It begins to look as though various fraternal insurance orders, or societies, in due time, if not too late to accomplish anything practical, might come to their senses and get away from the faults of the system which has so long invested their memberships with the danger of losing what they put in. Too many of them do not charge rates for insurance which are adequate to meet inevitable payments at deaths of members. They exist in a season of seeming prosperity only so long as there is an inrush of young initiates. When that period has elapsed, when the earlier members begin to grow older and, in process of time, to die, these societies but too often find themselves embarrassed with decreasing surpluses with which to meet impending obligations, and the prospect of disintegration unless drastic measures are taken to build anew with higher rates.

This has happened to several of the larger and so-called better known American fraternal orders, and it will happen to others, as well as to some which have been once or twice through this ordeal. One trouble seems to be that officials of these societies, those who really know most about the weaknesses and the strong points, are afraid to admit the truth, to take the bull by the horns, for fear of creating a panic among the rank and file, those who blindly follow on without taking thought as to the strength of the foundation or the real likelihood of the organization being able to go on indefinitely. We feel no hesitancy in holding to the impression that if radical action in the direction indicated is not speedily taken by some of these societies, there will be more wrecks to add to those which already lie along the roadside of experiment which is being traveled by most of them.

These criticisms, while they do not necessarily apply to all such fraternities, carry a warning which none of them can afford to ignore. It is therefore with gratification that one learns something has been done, which, while it carried out may threaten to jar some of the brethren, will go a long way towards rendering those who remain in them and pay their dues likely to get the returns they seek. The announcement is made that a conference of committees from the National Congress and the Associated Fraternities, into which many of these societies are federated, a radical departure has been suggested.

This is, that after the year 1911 no business may be written on any lower table of rates than that of the National Fraternal Congress, with 4 per cent interest, with provision for annual valuation. It is high time that these societies should adopt a higher plane of solvency in doing business, and that they stop confiscating the surplus of lapsing members. The fact that this old, honest and business-like plan is open for rejection or radical revision, is to be regretted. It ought to go through with a rush and be adopted by all fraternals which care or deserve to live to do their duty. Those who might reject it would then be held up to the suspicion of all who cared to exercise intelligence in becoming members of life institutions. But whatever is done, some such reorganization has got to come some day. For those who reject such a change there is only one destiny, one of the most unpleasant to contemplate by those affiliated with them.—Newark Evening News.

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

Trick Ballots.

Chairman John B. Hanna, of the Republican State Central Committee, in the communication which he has forwarded to Governor Crothers, has directed the attention of the Chief Executive of the state to the unfair methods of the majority party representation on the boards of election supervisors in certain counties of this state. In eleven counties of the state, under the special election law pertaining to those counties, discretionary power of great importance in the arrangement of names or questions upon the official ballot is given to the electoral boards. Those appointed to serve upon these boards should be, according to the specifications of the state election law "men of high character and integrity." But the fact which the Republican chairman comments upon, namely, that "In certain of these counties the two Democratic supervisors have determined the arrangement of the

official ballot secretly and without permitting their Republican colleagues to take part in the proceeding or even to have any knowledge of the arrangement," is well-known because of successive repetitions.

In plain language, the trick ballot inquiry is accomplished by the secret manipulations of the majority representation on the electoral boards. The protest which the Republican chairman makes, that this secret and exclusive arrangement of the ballot "is illegal and unconstitutional," is so palpably well founded that there is no disputing the contention.

Previous attempts to have these abuses corrected have failed, as the Republican committee chairman surmises, because, "When the wrongs were known, election day was so near that no practical remedy could be afforded." With the knowledge in hand that the official ballots in certain counties have been secretly arranged and so manipulated in the printing as to constitute them instruments for unfair partisan advantage, the Governor is asked to announce that he will deem charges of the like conduct on the part of supervisors of elections, when these charges are sustained by due proof, a sufficient cause for the removal of the offending supervisors from office. And in case there should be doubt as to whether the action of the supervisors is illegal or not, it is asked that this phase of the matter be referred to the Attorney General, with, if practicable, an opportunity for judicial determination.

The trick ballot system has been put up to Governor Crothers in such manner that he could not avoid making some form of reply. It is exceedingly to be regretted that instead of answering the letter of the Republican chairman frankly and with a proper sense of responsibility, the Governor has made an attempt to dodge. For that is exactly what his subterfuge answer amounts to. The Governor is entirely mistaken, however, if he thinks he can befuddle the issue by making vague insinuations and counter charges.—Balt. Star.

Trouble Makers Ousted.

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

Cost of Living Going up.

Bradstreet's monthly tabulation of average costs of the necessities of life shows, as of June 1, an advance of 8.7 per cent. from the same date a year ago. The advance from May 1 to June 1 was 1.1 per cent., the largest advance in any single month in recent years. The comparison with June of 1908 is not quite fair, because the industrial depression had somewhat affected prices at that time. But the fact remains, and it is one of the striking facts of these times, that the recent industrial and financial stagnation had no effect on the cost of necessities which could fairly be considered proportionate. With an unimportant reduction in bad times, we find the business revival a signal for resumption of the upward movement by leaps and bounds.

Wheat has always been regarded as the index of the foodstuffs, as iron and steel have been of the industrial products. The crop reports show that in all kinds of wheat the production and acreage this year will show considerable increases. This naturally follows the great bulge in prices of recent months. Yet with this increased production impending, prices maintain figures so high that at last the students of the problem are conceding that Patten was right when he declared that he had not cornered wheat, but that the world had ceased to produce enough.

The problem of wheat production has been forecasted for a generation. The world wants more wheat per capita as it learns more of the cereal; and the area within which wheat may be grown profitably tends to contract. Immense territories in the United States which once constituted the world's most important wheat granary do not now make wheat an important crop simply because land is too expensive and more intensive farming must be applied.

There seems no doubt that the cost of living is destined to steady and continuing increase. The economic and finally the political effects of that increase will be most important. Broadly, the movement means that there must come a readjustment of distribution, by which the lower strata of society will secure a larger share of the product of their toil, in order that they may live. That struggle for a greater equity in the proceeds of effort will be more or less blind and unintelligent; but the need of things to eat will be the mainspring of political thought and action until a new adjustment is secured.—Balt. News.

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

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ASK TO SEE THEM!

A Great Reduction on Ready-made Clothing.
This Reduction includes our Entire Line. A good assortment to select from. It will pay you to buy now.

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If you are in the market for anything in the Foot gear Line, give us a call, as we can show you the largest and best selected line of Shoes and Slippers in the various kinds of leather, at right prices.

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5c Figured Lawns, at 3c
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We are making some very interesting prices in this department.

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We are now showing the most Up-to-date Line of Men's and Boys' Hats that the market can produce, at right prices.

N. B.—Store Closes at 6 o'clock, p. m.,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and Saturdays at 11 o'clock, p. m.

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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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9. It is absolutely confidential.
10. It has no sympathies or antipathies and no politics.
11. It can be relied upon to act up to its instructions.
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13. All new investments of value suitable for trust estates are offered in the first instance to trust companies, and in that way it has a choice of valuable securities.
14. Its capital and surplus are liable for the faithful performance of every trust.

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PRICE 50c & \$1.00. Trial Bottle Free.
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Farm and Garden

THE BEST SOIL FOR CELERY.

Vegetable Should Be Transplanted During Very Hot Summer Months. Celery, which in its native state is a hardy biennial, has been so improved by cultivation that it has become a delicious and palatable vegetable. While it may be grown on any well drained, fertile soil, a sandy loam will give best results for the following reasons: First, the quality of celery is superior to that grown on any other type of soil; second, the texture of the celery is firmer than that grown on muck soils, and therefore the shipping quality is better; third, when celery is grown on either clay or muck soil, neither of which dries out readily after rain, the land is too frequently injured by harvesting while the soil is wet. Celery that is grown on a sandy soil can be harvested several days earlier after a wet season than that grown on a clay or muck soil. This is an impor-



GIANT PASCAL CELERY DUG IN DECEMBER.

tant point when one considers how much it might mean to the grower to have his crop delayed a few days in reaching the market and how seriously he might injure his soil by harvesting while the land is too wet. While this applies to any method of growing celery, it is especially true when the celery is blanched by banking with soil. Celery is transplanted to the field during the summer months, when it is very hot and the soil usually dry. It is therefore necessary to water the plants as they are set out, but even though they are watered freely some of the plants will die if the weather remains dry and hot many days after the plants are transplanted.

When the plants are thinned in the seed bed those removed may be set in two and one-half inch paper pots and, after shading for a few days, treated in the same way as the plants in the seed bed. They will probably require more frequent watering unless they are plunged half their depth in soil.

The tops of the plants in the seed bed and also those in pots should be clipped back to about half their length three weeks before transplanting to the field and watered sparingly the last week before transplanting. An hour before the plants are removed from the beds they should be watered freely, and those in paper pots may then be set in the field without further watering. The pots will be partially decayed and need not be removed from around the plants when set in the field. Plants treated as described above will hardly be checked in their growth by transplanting.

In order to guard against carrying disease from the plant bed to the field the plants should be thoroughly sprayed with bordeaux mixture a few



READY FOR MARKET.

days before being removed from the plant beds. All dead and yellow leaves should be stripped from the plants after they are taken from the bed before they are carried to the field.

Late celery for winter use is blanched by soil. The plants are set in the field during July and early August, and the blanching is begun about the last of September. The celery is usually ready for use by the 20th of November, but will continue to grow rapidly during December and will usually need no protection until the last of that month, when it may be protected by covering entirely with soil or straw, or it may be stored in a suitable frame or trench.

RAM IN THE ROOTS.

Old Way to Plant Fruit Trees Is Bad. Useful Little Contrivances.

The following article is by an English fruit grower who has made a scientific study of the planting of fruit trees:

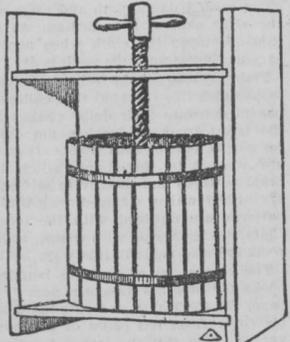
It is an article of faith among fruit growers that fruit trees must be planted in a certain special way if success is to be obtained. The soil is properly prepared, a large hole is made wide, but not deep, and the roots are carefully spread out in all directions and arranged near the surface, with a slight upward bearing at the ends. The soil is filled in with many precautions. Small quantities of the finer soil are first worked in among the roots, hollow places caused by archings in the stouter roots are filled up, and then the rest of the soil is put in, trodden carefully down and the whole left to the compacting influence of the rain. The tree is supported by stakes until it is sufficiently firmly established.

All this, according to the report before us, is precisely wrong. It is all exactly the opposite of what it should be. The proper way to plant a tree is to make a small hole, to double the roots up any way and stick the trees in, throw in the soil and ram it down as hard as if one were fixing a gatepost. The experiments seem convincing enough. They have been made at Woburn, Harpenden, Bedford, various places in Cambridgeshire and in Devonshire, England. Fifty-nine per cent of the sets showed in favor of ramming, 27 per cent showed no difference (i. e., all the elaborate detail of the ordinary way of planting was simply a waste of time), and only 14 per cent were against ramming. It makes no difference by what criterion the trees are judged, planting in this new way gives better results than planting in the orthodox fashion.

When a new fact is established by scientific experiment that no longer fits in with the old practical formula which has hitherto sufficed to cover all cases there is invariably a cry raised about the antagonism of theory (or science) and practice. This has duly happened in the present case. But no practical man has been able to give any reason for the faith that is in him beyond the fact that it is sanctioned by established custom. These appear to be the first serious experiments on the subject, and they do not seem to be vitiated by any constant error. Examination of the trees shows that ramming has led to a copious development of fibrous roots. Direct experiments show that the fibrous and small roots produced in the nursery before lifting play no great part as roots during the subsequent life of the tree. The important part is to induce fresh root formation, and ramming does this more rapidly than the orthodox method of planting. No harm was done, and sometimes good resulted, when the old roots were deliberately damaged before planting.

Homemade Cider Press.

To make a cider press like the one in the illustration take a plank 2 by 12 inches, 12 feet long. It should be of hard wood, but a well selected piece



FOR EXTRACTING THE JUICE OF THE APPLE. of soft wood will do. Cut two pieces four feet long and two pieces three feet long. Cut a groove in each of the four foot pieces four inches from the end one-half inch deep by two inches wide. Set short pieces in these grooves and spike firmly. Take a large carpenter's bench screw, preferably iron, setting it in the center of the upper cross-piece.

For the cheese crib take two bands made of hoop iron with holes punched about one and one-half inches apart. Fill the bands with staves about two feet long and one and one-quarter inches wide, securing them to the bands through the holes made for that purpose. The staves should be one-quarter of an inch apart.

This crib should have a false bottom to catch and conduct the cider.

For the grinder take a clean barrel—a flour barrel will do—sawing it through at the bulge. Next cut a false head smaller than the barrel head to tuck on outside to support the head or tub bottom when in use. For the cross or head piece of press boards take a piece of scantling three feet long, taper one end and round top. A block of hard wood with a hole bored in it half an inch deep is used for the screw to work in to keep from binding. The plate or board used to press the cheese should be of hard wood, and it is preferably made by fastening two sets of boards together, crossing the grain.

To mash the apples put in the tub described and with a piece of 2 by 4 or other heavy poulder mash until the juice may be readily separated.

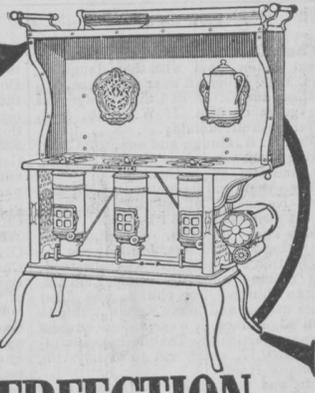
Value of Timothy.

Timothy is grown rather for hay than for pasture, and yet in certain areas of the prairie it is much relied upon for pasture at the present time.

For the Summer's Cooking

No kitchen appliance gives such actual satisfaction and real home comfort as the new Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Kitchen work, this coming summer, will be better and quicker done, with greater personal comfort for the worker, if, instead of the stifling heat of a coal fire, you cook by the concentrated flame of the



NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

Delivers heat where you want it—never where you don't want it—thus it does not overheat the kitchen. Note the CABINET TOP, with shelf for warming plates and keeping food hot after cooked, also convenient drop shelves that can be folded back when not in use, and two nicked bars for holding towels.

Three sizes. With or without Cabinet Top. At your dealer's, or write our nearest agency.



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

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BUTTER. POULTRY. PORK.

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THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

Good fleshy bulls have sold recently at \$5 to \$6 per hundredweight in leading markets. This means that the man who has bought, used and fed a pure bred bull can sell him for more than enough to buy another one. An aged bull that brings \$5 per hundredweight on the farm will pay for his successor and more, too, in some cases. And yet too many cattle raisers think that a pure bred bull at \$75 to \$125 is away out of sight. Counting the improvement made in the herd, the better quality and higher price of the cattle sold from it, the pure bred bull is about the cheapest investment in sight.

Pure Water For Calves.

It is very easy in the summer to allow calves to suffer for lack of fresh, clean water. Where calves are compelled to drink from stagnant ponds or foul troughs they cannot be expected to do their best—in fact, they are pretty likely to become poor and suffer from digestive troubles. In a trial at the Kansas station with thirteen calves ranging from two to three months of age it was found that 868 pounds of water were drunk in seven days, or nearly ten pounds per head per day. It was observed at the same time that the calves drank many times, drinking only a little each time.

To Clean Water Troughs.

A solution of 6 per cent of copper sulphate, used as a spray, is excellent to clean the water trough. It removes the green scum, the minute, threadlike plant called spirogyra.

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

THE GRANGE LEADERS

Farmers of the Country Must Come to the Front.

Organization Necessary For Their Material Welfare—They Must Take Their Rightful Places in the Government.

[From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.]

The grange today is the most powerful organization in the country. Its influence extends into every section, and as a factor in the education of the masses it has never had an equal. In this respect it stands by the side of the public school, only with a broader outlook and wider sweep of horizon. Its membership includes the best blood among the farming classes, and this has a more significant meaning when we consider that the rural telephone, trolley car and free postal delivery have practically wiped out the distinction between country and city life. It means that today the average farmer is fully the peer in intelligence and scope of capacity of the business or professional man. It means that he is a man of education and general culture as well as a tiller of the soil. It means in fact that he is a man in all that name implies and therefore fully capable of being a leader among men.

This great change has all been brought about during the past few years. A generation ago and only the weakest mentality in the farmer's family was selected to follow in the footsteps of the father. The brighter boys were allowed to go into other sections of the country, there to carve out their fortune as opportunity might offer. The weakling remained at home and succeeded in the ownership of the old farm.

All this is now changed. The agricultural college with its experiment station has raised farming to the dignity of a profession. To now succeed as a tiller of the soil the man must not only be well educated, but he must also have fine executive capacity. Intensive farming is the order of the day. No laggard has any place on the modern farm, and slowly but surely all such are being eliminated from the business.

In this great transformation of the agricultural industry the grange has borne a prominent part. Its leaders have been the men of most pronounced influence in their respective communities and contributed their full share in the uplifting of society. They have been the men of keen intelligence, high morals and most excellent judgment. Such men are always natural leaders, and on all moral questions their influence has been undisputed.

On the other hand, it is equally undisputed that in all matters pertaining to governmental, state or municipal leadership their influence has been practically nothing. They have stood back and allowed the village and city lawyers to take control of their affairs and make all the laws. Organized through the grange for action on moral questions, they have remained unorganized in all that pertains to their material welfare. This is the one weak spot in the grange today, and it is here that the order needs the greatest strengthening. There is no good reason why the farmer should be compelled to pay the merchant and the professional man whatever price they choose to place upon their goods and their services, while he is compelled to take whatever they may choose to give for the products of his farm. There is no equity in such a system, but for this condition no one is more to blame than the farmer himself.

PARCELS POST NEEDED.

New York's State Master Says This is the Most Important Question.

[Special Correspondence.] If there is one question more important than another in national legislation to the people of the United States and that the grange should strive for it is the enactment of a parcels post system for the whole country. I know of no other matter that would be of so much benefit to the people and I firmly believe would be of great profit to the postal department.

There seems to be a sentiment among country merchants that it would be a detriment to their business. This I do not believe would prove true, for with a reasonable parcels post rate and the fact that merchandise could be sold at a lower price people living in the country should be disposed to purchase of local merchants instead of sending long distances for their goods. A wholesale merchant told me not long ago that if there was a parcels post system, doing away with the exorbitant express charges, he could sell his goods at from 10 to 15 per cent less than present prices.

F. N. GODFREY.

Ogden grange, Monroe county, N. Y., held an open meeting April 13 to discuss the advisability of undertaking to teach agriculture in the high school. In addition to a large attendance of Patrons, the board of education and faculty and older pupils were present.

Western Massachusetts granges held a rally at Springfield April 7 which was attended by 600 Patrons.

SELECTING SHEEP.

The Value and Indications of a Strong Constitution.

By HOWARD A. CHANDLER.

There is one very important thing which is oftentimes never thought of or taken into consideration by the sheep breeder or buyer—that is, constitution.

Weak sheep cannot produce good, strong lambs; neither can they give good returns in the feed lot. The healthy, strong constitutional sheep has a much different appearance and general make-up than the weak one. In the examination of a sheep I always start at the end of the nose and work back. The indications of strong constitutions are a wide, open nostril, a short, broad head, width and depth of chest, fullness behind the shoulder both on top and at the side and well sprung ribs coming wide out from the backbone. Such a sheep has room for the vital organs to perform their work in a proper manner. Neither the breeder nor the feeder can afford to lose sight of the constitution in his sheep, because his profits will certainly be cut short.

To have the wool dense and of good length is a prime requisite. Although the breeders in the corn belt must pay close attention to the mutton qualities in their flocks, a good fleece can also be added. The Merino need not be introduced for this purpose. By careful selection rams of the English mutton breeds can be obtained which have extremely heavy fleeces that are very dense. There is a great variation in fleeces, and when making selection of your flock header it is well not to be too easily satisfied. The fleece should be of good length and the fiber dense.

Density means the number of fibers to the square inch. Of course they cannot be counted, but you can easily ascertain the density by the hand with fingers close together. Take a handful of wool on the side of the different sheep and you will find that there is far more wool in your hand on some sheep than on others.

Notice carefully the wool covering the belly. We must guard against bareness there for several reasons. Proper wool will increase the weight of fleece and also serve as protection from cold when the sheep is lying on wet ground. A good, heavy fleece can be produced on mutton sheep of the highest type, and we must still strive to have that sort. Not only does it increase your profits at home, but it increases the price of the lambs you send to market. In our large market centers sheep pelts are considered quite an item, and the lambs with heavy, dense fleeces will outsell the others.

Value of a Good Bull.

Did you use a scrub bull last year, and are you saving his heifer calves from your best cows? What assurance have you that the calves will be even as good as their dams? Would it not have been better to have bought a pure bred dairy bull? Yes, pure bred bulls cost money, and he might have cost \$100. Is that a large sum to pay out? Let us look into the matter. Suppose that such a bull sires for you but ten heifer calves and that each one of them, when she comes into milk, gives but one pint of milk at each milking more than her dam gave at like age, or 600 pints for the 600 milkings of the year, which is worth \$6 to you. But you milk a cow an average of seven years, and the one cow turns you \$42 more than her dam. Ten such cows means \$420. The probabilities are that the increased milk they would yield over their dams would be worth \$1,000. How, then, can any intelligent man afford to use a scrub bull?—Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent A. R. O.

Value of Pure Bred Stock.

Writing of pure bred sheep, a breeder says: It takes the same care to save a grade lamb that it does a pure bred. The same quantity of feed keeps each alike. If a grade will make you 100 per cent a year, it will be from one-fourth to one-half of what a pure bred ewe will make you with a little more money invested for the breeding stock. A \$5 grade ewe will raise you a \$3.50 lamb; a \$20 pure bred ewe will raise you a \$12.50 to \$15 lamb. The man who saves from 90 to 95 per cent of his lambs cannot afford to breed grade sheep. His labor is worth too much and his time is too precious. It is as easy to raise a \$25 lamb as it is a \$5 lamb if your foundation stock is right and you give it the proper care. A careless or negligent person had better breed grades, if anything at all, for he has not so much money invested.

Offering Cattle For Sale.

What does a buyer want to know about cattle offered for sale? First, the conformation and color markings and weight, style, general appearance, and in a cow, as to her udder, its size, shape, teats and milk veins; second, the buyer wants to know the pedigree from one to three generations and the records or yields of each ancestor. If it's an animal bred from cattle in the Advanced Register, state the milk and butter yield of each female and of her daughters, and if she has sons who have sired A. R. O. daughters give the number of them. State the breeding of the sire and give the number of his A. R. O. daughters, and mention the largest records of two or three of the larger ones; state the history of his sire and grand sire and the collateral branches of the family.

Rooting Pigs.

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

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.

The Record office is connected with the C. & P. and United Telephone, from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Use telephone, at our expense, for important items on Friday morning.

Harney.

Communion services at St. Paul's Lutheran church, on last Sunday, was largely attended.

Mr. Alfred Cantrell, who has been spending some time with C. G. Brown, at Hotel Harney, left on Monday for the Soldier's Home, at Hampton, Virginia.

Mr. John Harpel has been a guest at Hotel Harney, during last week. On last Tuesday, Mrs. Hannah Hess dined Mrs. Samuel Ott and Mrs. Daniel Hess.

Some one said it was a grandmother's reunion, as all are old and highly respected ladies. The guests are both very feeble and seem to enjoy the day, and partook heartily of a nicely prepared chicken dinner.

Mr. Jas. H. Reaver is building a new residence on his farm. Feeser and Thompson are drilling the well to furnish the water supply. After the buildings and all are completed, Mr. and Mrs. Reaver will vacate the farm buildings and occupy their private residence, as retired farmers.

Mr. H. M. Null is making preparations to build a new porch the full length of his house; the floor will be concrete. He also intends making a concrete pavement in front of his entire property, with walks leading from his house to the pavement.

That is in the proper line of improvement and other property owners would do well by following, because we are certain that no one can say that our walks do not need improving. Our farmers are putting in full time making hay and working corn this week, some think of cutting grain Friday or Saturday.

Our steam threshers have been threshing barley this week, so that they will have it out of the way before grain thrashing comes in.

Mrs. Louis Keefer and her granddaughter, Miss Faith Keefer, who have been keeping house for Mr. Jonas Harner for some time, are spending a week at their home with Mrs. E. M. Staub, in this place.

Mr. John D. Hesson is having some painting done on his property. Mr. J. Morris Eckenrode, of Westminster, visited his father, J. V. Eckenrode, this week, and is looking well.

Mrs. Mary J. Newcomer and Mrs. Norman Hess, visited Dr. Wolf's, at Arendtsville, on Tuesday.

Bark Hill.

Oliver Angell, wife and daughter, spent from Saturday till Sunday, visiting friends at Carrollton, and attended the children's service.

Mrs. Lucy Shaw is visiting her brother, Charles Haines and family, of near Greenham.

Misses Roumaine and Edna Hahn visited friends in Union Bridge, last week. Mrs. Julia Trite and daughter, spent one day last week with Mrs. Levi Rowe.

The Scott and Hooker boys, of Baltimore, visited Scraggy Maples on Sunday. They made the trip in their automobile.

Frank Bohn, wife and son, spent from Saturday till Sunday with Richard Bohn and family, of Beaverdam. Jesse Shivers, of Union Bridge, will move in the house recently vacated by Mr. Smith.

Sunday school, Sunday morning, at 9:30 o'clock. The Ladies' Home Missionary Society will hold an ice cream festival on the church lawn, July 2nd and 3rd.

Sykesville.

Sheriff Townsend was here among friends, on Wednesday.

Miss Ada Carter, who is well known here, and who for several years past has been the efficient teacher in charge of the Sykesville school, expects to sail for Chili, S. A., within a few days. She will accompany Mr. Jenkins on his return home (Chili) and will probably locate permanently in that clime.

Town clerk, Wm. D. B. Hepner, was in Westminster, on Tuesday, looking after the town's interest in the matter of assessments.

The parsonage committee have recently had a meeting, and have announced that the parsonage of the original Patasco Circuit of the M. E. Conference, located at this place, is for sale for the sum of \$3600.

C. E. Brown is enlarging his store room, in the west end of town. Harrison Otis, who was formerly employed by the First National Bank, as assistant cashier, and who is now pursuing a course of study in Washington, D. C., is spending some time here, with his friends.

A temperance mass-meeting will be held at St. Paul's M. E. church, Sunday, 27th., at 2:30 p. m. Rev. A. B. Wood, assistant superintendent of the Maryland Anti-saloon League, will give the principal address. The spirit of the meeting will be continued in the night service, which will be a union meeting of the Presbyterian and M. E. churches. A righteous cause never dies.

The heavy rainfall, on Tuesday, did considerable damage to our roads and streets. The business places here will take holiday on July 5th.

Tyrone.

Hay making is the order of the day. Mrs. Wm. Eichelberger and sons, George and Earl and Mrs. John Legore, of Hanover, Pa., spent from Saturday till Monday, with Howard Petry and family.

Mrs. Simon Petry returned home from Hanover, on Saturday, accompanied by her grandson.

Edward Fritz, of Baltimore, and Harry Fritz and family, spent from Saturday till Monday, with Mordecai Fritz and family.

Uniontown.

The Sunday School festival, of the Church of God, will be held on the public school ground, this Saturday evening, 26th. If rainy, it will be held on Monday evening.

Mrs. Edward Mitten, of New Windsor, is visiting her brother, Mr. George W. Slonaker, this week. Mrs. Sarah In Fuss is spending a few weeks in Union Bridge, with her son, Robert Fuss.

Mrs. Eliza Zollickoff is visiting Mrs. Elizabeth Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Crumpacker and family, Marshall Campbell and Raymond Dayhoff, were guests on Sunday, of Frank Bowersox and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Davis, of Waynesboro, visited Ephraim Kelly's family, the past week. Miss Ethel Kelly accompanied them on their return home.

Mrs. Alice Brough has returned, from a visit to friends in Fairfield. Miss Bessie D. Mering left on Monday, for an extended visit to friends, in Rockford and Rock Island, Ill. She was accompanied by her cousin, Franklin Reck, who has been spending some time here.

Harry Weaver and daughter, Miss Lucille, attended the wedding of Carroll Weaver, in Baltimore. Howard Myers, of Baltimore, was home, over Sunday.

Arthur Sittig spent Saturday and Sunday with his father. Mrs. Dr. J. F. Englar has been on the sick list, suffering with sciatic rheumatism.

Mrs. Dr. Clyde Routson and son, of Buckeystown, are guests of Thos. Routson and wife.

Mrs. John Heck and sons, visited in Union Bridge, the past week. Maurice Eckenrode and friend, Mr. Hoyt, of Westminster, were guests of Mr. James Cover's family, on Sunday.

Miss Belle Hill is visiting friends in Hagerstown, Winchester and Harper's Ferry.

Miss Maud Stremmel was a guest, over Sunday, of Mrs. Ellie Selby.

Detour.

Miss Verna Diller, a prominent lady of our town, was married in Baltimore, on Monday, to Mr. Webster Harnish, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. G. S. J. Fox spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Fogle, near Rocky Hill. Mrs. Jas. Warren and Mrs. Guy Warren, spent one day this week with Mrs. Warehime, at Mayberry.

Mrs. Emma Powell has returned home again, after spending a few weeks in Virginia.

Miss May Zimmerman, of Tyrone, is spending this week with Miss Marguerite Miller.

Mrs. and Mrs. Samuel Fleagle and daughter, of Hagerstown, spent last week at Mr. M. L. Fogle's.

Mrs. A. C. Miller and Mrs. Edward Essick, visited friends in Westminster, on Tuesday.

Mrs. M. A. Koons and sons, of Taneytown, and Mrs. Luther Kemp, of Uniontown, made a short visit to their mother, Mrs. Weant, last week.

Miss Cora Miller, of Woodsboro, spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Dresher. Prof. J. A. Blair, of Mercersburg, Pa., was a visitor at Harry B. Fogle's, on Monday and Tuesday.

Harvesting has begun with our farmers already. Preaching this Sunday evening, at 8 p. m., in Church of Brethren.

Mrs. M. L. Fogle and Mrs. Margaret Fogle, spent Wednesday at S. H. Fite's, near Motters.

Mrs. P. D. Koons and Mrs. W. C. Miller, spent last Friday at Mr. E. C. Shorb's, near Rocky Ridge.

Frizellburg.

On account of errors, our ball team repeated defeat last Saturday, when the Uniontown boys carried off a score of 11 to 7, although the game was closely contested up to the seventh inning, and everything indicated a victory for the home team. Pitcher Babylon hurt his arm in the first inning, while running bases, and was excused from playing, thus weakening our battery.

Myers then went in the box and pitched a good game, with a number of strike-outs to his credit.

The visiting team played loose ball at first, but got together at the close, and went home rejoicing. A return game will be played at Uniontown, this Saturday, and promises to be interesting, as both teams can play good ball if they try.

Union Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Beggs, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Gladhill and family. Mrs. Beggs will remain here several days.

Miss Edith Straw, of Hagerstown, spent last week with her parents, near town.

Jacob Peipert has been busily engaged in taking stock of his goods, since the fire.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Miller spent some time with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Rinehart and family.

Harry Kiler has purchased the automobile of Mabel Sten.

Elder C. D. Bousack, of Washington, D. C., has moved his family here and is now occupying the Wm. H. Dotterer home, on South Main St.

Most all of the electric light poles have been planted over town. Work has been greatly impeded in this work owing to the rainy weather, yet the town will likely have the lights on schedule time.

Farmers are busily engaged in making hay and some will be harvesting by the last of the week.

Emmitsburg.

The 12th annual commencement exercises of the Emmitsburg High School was held in the Opera House, on Tuesday night. The graduates were Keitholtz Hoke, salutatorian; George S. Eyster, Robert H. Gillelan and Miss Frances E. Rowe, valedictorian. The address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. John T. White, Sup't of Schools, Frederick Co. Essays were read by Robert H. Gillelan and George S. Eyster; the former's subject, "Trials of Life;" the latter, "Manners." The diplomas were presented by J. Henry Stokes. The program opened with a march by Misses Elenor Hack and A. Ruth Patterson; instrumental solo, by Miss Elenor Hack; song, "Hail and Farewell;" by school; instrumental solo, Miss Ruth Shuff; parting quotation, Miss A. Ruth Patterson; class ode, school; benediction, Rev. Chas. Reinwald.

York Road.

Chas. Ilgenfritz and wife, of York, spent a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Miller, of near this place. Miss Jane Ecker, of Union Bridge, was the guest of Mrs. J. W. Kolb, from Saturday until Monday.

Mrs. G. B. Haugh and son, of Clear-spring, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cover.

Mrs. Abahl and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Kefauver, of Middletown, were recent visitors at G. W. Dern's.

Miss Pansy Rutzan, of Westminster, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Forrest.

Children's-day service was observed, last Sunday morning, at Mt. Zion Lutheran church. The church was filled to its utmost and many were not able to gain admittance, it was quite a success in every particular. The offering amounted to \$100.17, which will go to Loyseville Orphans' Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Ilgenfritz, of York, Pa., Mr. Jacob Miller, of Rocky Ridge, Miss Ethel Foreman, of near Union Bridge, Miss Carrie Miller, of Ladiesburg, Mr. and Mrs. John Biddinger, of Ladiesburg, and Miss Matilda Miller, of Detour, were the guests at the home of Milton Miller, on Sunday last.

Ladiesburg.

Children's-day services were observed in Mt. Zion (Haugh's) Lutheran church, Sunday last. The house was crowded and many could not gain entrance. The services were fine and well rendered by the children; and the collection amounted to \$100, which was very much appreciated.

Master Lloyd Wilhide and little sister, Louise, of near Detour, are spending the week with their grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Haugh.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ilgenfritz, who have been spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Milton Miller, have returned home.

The farmers are busy making hay in this vicinity.

The following persons were pleasantly entertained, on Sunday last, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Miller: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ilgenfritz, of York, Pa.; Mr. Jacob Miller, of Rocky Ridge; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Biddinger, of Ladiesburg; Miss Ethel M. Foreman, of Johnsville, and Mr. and Mrs. Elcie C. Frock, wife and son, Charles, of Keysville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ilgenfritz, of York, Pa., Mr. Jacob Miller, of Rocky Ridge; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Biddinger, of Ladiesburg; Miss Ethel M. Foreman, of Johnsville, and Mr. and Mrs. Elcie C. Frock, wife and son, Charles, of Keysville.

Pleasant Valley.

Owing to the inclement weather, the children's-day service was postponed until this Sunday evening, 27th. Sunday school at 9 a. m.; divine service at 10 a. m., by Rev. J. O. Yoder.

Rev. J. B. Stonesifer will hold summer communion, Sunday morning, July 4th., at 10 o'clock. Preparatory service on Saturday afternoon, previous.

Masters Earle and Alvin Linsinger are spending some time with their grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Staub, and Mr. Henry Lambert.

On Sunday last, John N. Ditch and wife entertained at dinner the following guests: Jones Frock and wife, David Frock and wife, Andrew Smeek, wife, and sons, Lloyd and Harvey; C. E. Jerome, wife, and daughters, Ada and Miraud; Mrs. Roy Keefer and daughters, Margaret and Viola; Mrs. Robert Wantz and son, Leander; Miss Pauline Nusbaum, and Harvey Thompson.

Messrs. Paul and Clarence Myers, of Hagerstown, sons of J. Thomas Myers, have come to spend the summer with their uncle, J. Elmer Myers.

Southern Carroll.

The harvest is ripe, but the laborers are few. Children's service at Messiah Lutheran church, Berrett, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

A big conference meeting will be held in Sykesville, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Rev. Wood, of the Anti-saloon League, will speak. Keep the ball rolling.

Miss Mabel MacLeod, of Lansdowne, is spending a week with Miss Grace Pickett.

Several farmers have threshed barley. The crop is fair.

The country is full of city boarders, poodle dogs, Angora cats and fussy brats. Mrs. Amanda Valmont, of North Clarendon, Pa., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dorsey, at Berrett.

Strawberry festivals are over and we are mighty glad. Maybe our Sunday schools will not suffer so much from the Sunday sleeping sickness.

Prof. J. Bradley Hyatt, of Monrovia, spent Tuesday with the Brandensburgs.

The Grand Lodge of Md., I. O. G. T., will hold an all-day demonstration in Ramsburg's Park, at Poplar Springs, Howard county, on July 24th. The speakers will be announced later. Did you ever hear Chas. M. Scanlon?

Camp No. 30, P. O. S. of A., elected the following officers, on Saturday night: Pres., C. F. Beck; V. P., H. F. Leatherwood; M. of F., S. P. Lewis; Con., Tyson Gosnell; Sent., G. Buckingham; Guard, W. L. Lewis; delegates to State Camp, F. T. Buckingham, C. F. Beck; alternates, S. P. Lewis and T. G. Grimes.

Clear Ridge.

Miss Bessie Mehring entertained the pupils of the Wakefield school at her home, on last Wednesday afternoon. All enjoyed the occasion and wished those of "Sunny Bank" many days to brighten the lives of their friends.

Miss Mattie Beard spent a few days with friends in Westminster.

C. R. Drach, of M. C. I., and sister, Miss Bertha, of Sams Creek, paid a visit to their grandmother, Mrs. Jane Pfoutz.

Master Earl Goodwin, who was suffering with diphtheritic sore throat, is improving.

J. S. Waltz and son, Philip, went to Baltimore, on Wednesday. Master Philip is taking treatment at the Maryland General Hospital, for his feet.

A Thrilling Rescue.

How Bert R. Lean, of Cheny, 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, Whooping Cough its supreme. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Robt. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Linwood.

Joseph Englar gave his annual dinner to his business friends on the 20th. Covers were laid for 12, but I was told the second table numbered 18. The menu was the very best under the directions of Mrs. Nathan Englar and Mrs. Sollenberger. Misses Heien Englar and Caro Buffington assisted Mr. Englar in entertaining his guests, their pleasing personality adding much to the pleasure of the company. The guests were Messrs. Chas. England, Geo. Gambrill, J. M. Wharton, John W. Snider, Wm. D. Gill, C. S. Urner, Jesse Englar, Edw. Eager, Chas. Conrad, all of Baltimore; N. H. Baile, New Windsor, and Geo. K. Geier, of Westminster.

We are pleased to announce that Jesse Garner will address our Sunday School on the subject of "Temperance," this Sunday afternoon. If you want to be benefited, be sure and hear him. We especially invite the young men.

Miss Lula Etzler is confined to the house with pleurisy.

Mrs. Emily Messier is visiting her son, William.

Visitors in our village over Sunday were, Mrs. Jesse Englar, Mrs. Mollie Buffington and daughter, Caro, Mrs. Edward Eager, of Baltimore; Mrs. Mollie Eyer, of New Windsor, and Mr. Bryan, of N. Carolina.

Dr. John Messier had a call to fill a vacancy in his profession, near Pittsburg, Pa., and left for that point, Wednesday morning. Our best wishes go with him.

Our village and vicinity was well represented at the Spielman Bau wedding, Wednesday afternoon, in Winter's Lutheran church. The bride and groom, with a number of guests, took the fast mail, at Linwood, for Baltimore.

Mrs. Cover has returned from an extended trip to the Monumental City.

We have received the sad news of another death in the Rickett home, in Philadelphia. A grown son, Edward, was buried in the Union Bridge cemetery, Friday afternoon. Just a week ago his mother (E. B. McKinstry's eldest sister) was laid to rest in the same cemetery.

New Windsor.

Mrs. Mollie Buffington, of Baltimore, spent Saturday evening last, with friends in town.

Mrs. C. C. Currens, of Thurmont, spent Sunday last with her daughter, Mrs. M. D. Reid.

John G. Snader, spent Sunday last, with his sister, Mrs. Milton Zollickoff, of Uniontown.

Mrs. E. K. Reaver, of Taneytown, is visiting her niece, Mrs. M. D. Reid.

Mr. A. Banker went to the hospital, on Wednesday.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at Winter's church, on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Emma Wilhelm was married to William Bau, of Philadelphia, Pa., by Rev. Baughman, the bride's pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Bau left on the last mail for a tour in the North.

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

A Trip to Uniontown.

(For the Record.) On Monday, June 23, the writer and Harry B. Fogle, of Detour, started for a drive to Uniontown to be present at the funeral of an old friend, and neighbor, Henry Baker, who was unfortunately being thrown against the milk stand at Medford, a fortnight ago, who died from the bruises he received on face and head from not waiting till train came to a standstill which the conductor promised him, as he had got on wrong train. Funeral services were held at the M. P. church, near Wakefield Station, by Rev. G. J. Hill, interment in Uniontown M. P. cemetery.

On the way we halted at the old watering place Log Cabin Branch. The old slab bench of three score and ten years ago was absent when we used to walk out on, and dip a full bucket of water for our thirsty team, and our teamster would step back to the wagon box and get his cooling "dram."

We glided on and over the hills of the now D. S. Diehl farm where the late Tobias Cover raised a large family of sons and daughters, the last one now living in Maryland is James Cover, who we found at the home of Burrier Cookson and after a few minutes chat we went to the cemetery and waited for one hour for the arrival of the funeral procession.

We found a number of our old friends as bearers, Abdon Carlisle, the boy of 30 winters, C. C. Engle, Geo. Anders, P. B. Snader, Jonas Wagner, Thomas Hann and Henry Cassell.

After viewing the corpse and the lowering of the same, and the usual grave ceremony, and the usual greeting of family, we left for the home of Milton Zollickoff where lunch was awaiting. On our way up town we called at the Bank to see our old friend, Hamilton Singer who was pleased to meet us once more.

After lunch, our old friend and schoolmate, known as "Tom" Mehring, came over and would not let us go, or start for home until after a chat over old and new times and of how his two sisters, Misses Alexenta and Clay were getting along. He said they were now practical farmers and had corn on hand from last year's crop to feed their horse and cow, if they did not get any corn this year.

On our way home we came by the ancient borough of "Muttontown" or Bark Hill, and called at the home of our friends of "Scraggy Maples." I forgot to say my traveling companion gave me the slip, in Uniontown, and called on some of the fair sex, his former associates, after which, as the sun was getting ready to hide for the evening, we arrived home. SAMUEL WEYBRIGHT.

Economy is Wealth.

Clean your old clothes with Lum Tum Clothes Cleaner. Acts like Magic. Quick, sure, permanent. Leaves no spots or smell, but makes the clothing just like new. Price only 15c. "Alle Samee."—Get at MCKELLIP'S. 4-13mo

TACTFUL CHAPERONS.

How They Should Dispose of Undesirable Young Men.

The perfect chaperon is born, not made, because to be at her best she must be constantly on guard without the appearance of watching her charges, and that means a poise and self control and an ability for self effacement that the average woman does not possess. And because of this lack of sufficiency chaperons are frequently maligned either by parents or young folk, for if she is too strict the latter are annoyed, and if not sufficiently so parents are displeased.

The most difficult problem that a chaperon has to manage is what to do when men whom she considers undesirable talk to her charges. To give them the cut direct is rude and places her in a most unfortunate position.

To show her displeasure quietly is not apt to be effective, for girls are likely to champion those whom they deem downtrodden, and if the men have the least charm of manner or know how to make themselves agreeable to snub only makes them more interesting to the average young girl.

White no chaperon is so silly as to think that every man who meets her charge wishes to marry her, the older woman has nevertheless to remember that he may be a possible husband, and it is imperative that the girl should be guarded from undesirable associates. Probably the best way of managing such a situation is for the chaperon to be constantly in the foreground, without the appearance of being so, not giving the man any opportunity to develop the acquaintance beyond most formal lines.

Her greatest tact lies in so managing her charges that she can retain the girl's confidence, for so long as she has it she will know the situation. Once let her lose it, and she works in the dark, not being certain what the day may bring forth. As to how much liberty a girl may be given by her chaperon in summer, one can only say it depends greatly upon the girl and her associates. If they are reliable and she is sensible there is no need of her having a protector all the time, for her own good sense is enough. Girls are always given more freedom in summer than in winter, and with a man whom she has known intimately and is known to be a gentleman in the fullest sense of the word there is no reason why she should not drive, sail and walk unchaperoned.

NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

Art ticking braided in fancy designs is much used for bureau covers.

Among the dainty baby slips are those made with a Dutch neck for summer wear. They are decidedly attractive.

In stitching a pocket on the outside of a garment run the stitching half an inch above the edge of the pocket. This keeps the garment from tearing.

In pressing a plaited skirt one will gain time and have more satisfactory results if the plaits are basted before the pressing is done. Clean the skirt and brush it on the inside as well as the outside. Next baste the seams, cover with a damp cloth and press on the right side with a medium warm iron. Dampen the cloth when necessary and press until the cloth is dry.

Plain coarse chain stitching that looks much like the kind that children use to decorate their dolls' clothes is the latest freak of fashion, not only for gowns, but for shirt waists. Gowns are worked in the simple stitch in braid patterns and usually in self colors. Shirt waists stamped with braid patterns are outlined with the loose chain stitch. Stems with coarse, solid work are also made in this way.

The clever girl who makes laundry books for presents selects a neat rice paper for the leaves and cuts the double cover from red paper of a heavy variety, then ties the leaves together with red baby ribbon. Between the leaves of white paper are blue carbon paper slips, so that a duplicate copy is made when one marks off her laundry. This makes a handy booklet and one that would be appreciated by any woman who must send a list of laundry to her laundress and keep one herself.

Ex-President Roosevelt advocates the use of modern business methods on the farm. This means the regular use of the Fairfield Blood Tonics. A separate preparation for each kind of animal is the most modern and successful method of increasing profits. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

Candlesticks Again In Favor.

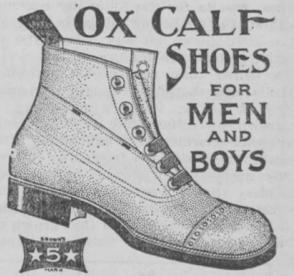
The woman whose aim is to reveal a touch of the artist in her home just at present is interested in the old fashioned candlestick. It is a revival as happy in its way as that of the return to favor of Sheffield or pewter ware. The candle held its own against the oil lamp, but lost its popularity when gas came in, and it was practically outlawed when electricity came into general use. Now, however, many women of society are using candles extensively. One society leader, in fact has gone to the extreme of having electric fixtures removed from several rooms, relying entirely upon candles for lighting. These candles she displays in antique candlesticks of beaten brass. Tall Russian candlesticks now are seen on many library tables, and tall silver colonial sticks are on many dressing tables. New candlesticks are shown in pottery and wrought iron, but antiques are first in favor. The prices of old brass candlesticks have advanced greatly in the last few weeks, and few now are to be found in the antique shops.

YOUNT'S

IF YOU WANT A Pair of Shoes

Just a little better than you ever had before, something that is comfortable, the finest workmanship, not the extreme style, a style that is always full dress, buy a pair of Stetson Shoes, made on the famous Stetson Last.

Men's Stetson Shoes, \$6.00 Pr
" " Oxfords, \$5.00 Pr



It is very hard to combine service and comfort in Men's Work Shoes, but past experience has proven that Men's Ox Calf Shoes not only wear well but are comfortable.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

The amount of egotism that some people manage to flourish with is a matter of constant astonishment to most modest mortals.

Some misinformation has such a convincing sound that it is so hard to resist it.

Why worry since we have forgotten what we wanted last year and don't know what we may want next?

There are two sides to anything, but what of it? You can't be in two places at the same time.

In order to make a fool of himself all a man has to do is to let his conceit have a half chance and it will do the rest.

There is this about the cocksure man—he has all the benefit of knowing that he is right, even after he is proved wrong.

It would be nice to be able to do anything if it were not for the fact that in that case people would expect you to do something.

Easy of Access.

The path that leads to trouble is not so hard to find, and one may stumble on it if he is so inclined. Just let him own an auto, and I have got a hunch most any road he travels he'll find it in a bunch.

But that is quite expensive. There are some cheaper ways if he will go about it. To find where trouble strays, if in a family racket, he tries to smooth things over. He'll get enough, I'm thinking, to stock a good sized store.

Or he might slyly venture to kick a neighbor's cat if he would in a hurry. See trouble come to bat. He might when some one warbles upon the patient air. Express his true opinion and get it then and there.

He need not run a circus. He need not own a goat. Alone he need not venture to price a lady's coat. He need not buy an airship and flutter in the air. He need not lift a finger—there's trouble everywhere.

Not Many of Them.

"I always try to be affable to my inferiors."
"Indeed!"
"Yes, invariably."
"At that you aren't called on to exercise your affability a great deal, are you?"

Got Another Guess.

"I've learned something new."
"What is it?"
"How to get something for nothing."
"There is nothing new about that."
"No?"
"No. It is old as the first fool."

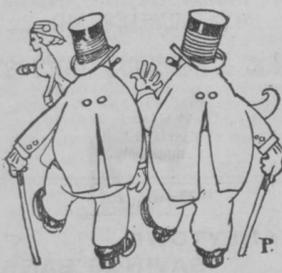
Her Record.

The hen was old and stiff and gray. But she was far too proud to beg; she had been faithful in her day and never laid a storage egg.

How It Happened.

"Take it from me!"
"No, I won't take a single thing from you!"
Here a lively scrap ensued.

Why She Was Mad.



"She doesn't speak to me."
"Why?"
"Because when she asked me what I thought of her complexion I told her it was very fair, but I could tell her a better brand."

For They Can.

"You can't always tell."
"Then there is one thing certain."
"What is it?"
"That you aren't a woman."

Substantial.

The joy of ready money. The pinch of cash in hand. Is something that the dullest can always understand. There may be other pleasures and other forms of bliss. But there is none, I venture, so sure enough as this.

In looking at the posies. In going for a walk. In taking in a lecture. To hear a fellow talk. And all such simple doings. Some pleasures may attend. But there is no enjoyment like having cash to spend.

In love and its allurements. The one of youthful mind. Some feelings highfalutin. May very often find. But when he pays the preacher. And starts to buy the hash. Things run on more serenely if he can scatter cash.

Then here's to ready money. The useful friend of man! It gets him into places. No other booster can. It gets him into places. And gets him out again. If he has ever handy. The twenty or the ten.

A Caroline Islands Legend.

The Caroline islands group includes, besides coral islands, five mountainous islands of basaltic formation, beautiful and fertile with rivers and springs. Among the many queer legends of these children of the Pacific there is none more highly improbable than their theory as to the origin of these islands and their inhabitants. They think they themselves were very strong in the water—in fact, they lived in it. The story goes that a woman and her children were floating around on the reef when a man appeared from the west with a basket of soil on his shoulders. He had started out to make an island with a mountain on it. One of the children cried out to him, "Give us a little soil to make a place for our mother to rest, for she is very weak and cannot swim." He took out a handful of the earth and threw it down, making an island. As the man was going on his way over the water the son slyly made a hole in the basket, so as he proceeded on his way he left a trail of land behind. Suddenly he became conscious that the basket seemed light, and, looking around, he saw the land. In his anger he turned about and trod upon it, and thus the islands were formed.

An Apt Answer.

The dangers associated with the fishing industry on the Newfoundland banks are many and grave. Foremost among them is that the dories may be upset while fishing, which involves almost inevitable loss of their occupants. Callous captains, secure themselves from the necessity of going, frequently order their men out when the weather does not warrant it, and disastrous are the results. One of these brutal skippers was aptly answered once by a bank man of whose courage or capacity there was no question. "Out with you!" shouted the captain. "Hurry up there! It's a fishing day!" "Oh, no, skipper!" replied the dory man. "It's too stormy today for a boat to fish." "Nonsense, man!" rejoined the skipper. "If my old grandmother was here today she'd get her dory out." "Then, skipper," said the man, "if her grandson will come out with me now I'll haul my trawl!" It is needless to say no dories were launched from that schooner on that date.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Barrie and Kipling.

Mr. Barrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch a train. He was hastening from the bookstall laden with papers, "a good many sixpenny ones among them," he dolefully relates, when, in rushing around a corner, he fell into the arms of Rudyard Kipling, equally in a tearing hurry. They turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled in recognition and asked each other whether he went. Then Kipling, exclaiming, "Ladies, beggars, you've got papers!" seized the bundle from Barrie, flung him some money and made off. "But you did not stoop to pick up his dirty pence, did you?" queried one of Mr. Barrie's hearers amusedly. "Didn't I, though?" returned Barrie, and added ruefully, "But he hadn't flung me half enough."—St. James' Gazette.

Rose Colds From Paper Roses.

"A patient of mine is subject to rose colds," a doctor said. "She caught a bad rose cold last week from a bouquet of artificial roses. That often happens. It is supposed to show the mystic, psychological aspect of disease, but as a matter of fact it is just as natural to take a rose cold from paper roses as from the real kind. Why? Because the paper roses that bring on rose colds are always perfumed. It is the fad, you know, to perfume artificial flowers. The scent used is the essential oil of roses, and it is this oil in the natural flowers that causes rose colds."—New York Press.

A Keen Observer.

Ethel, aged three, had been to visit her cousins, two fun loving and romp boys. She had climbed upon her father's knee and was telling him of her visit. "Papa, every night John and George say their prayers they ask God to make them good boys," said she. "That is nice," said papa. "Then, thinking soberly for a few minutes, she said, 'He ain't done it yet.'—Delineator.

Nocturnal Tragedy.

It is a dark night. It is also a dark kitchen. The kind hearted man in his stocking feet is after a drink of water for his fretful youngster. He thinks he can find his way in the inky darkness. He is mistaken. He turns to the left instead of to the right and falls down cellar.

Another good man gone wrong.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Nice Wedding Present.

A reproduction of a picture called "The Coming Storm" was advertised for sale in a Berlin shop window, and under the title there were the words in large type, "Suitable for a wedding present."

Thinking Oneself Old.

If at thirty you expect to be an old man or woman at fifty-five you will be one, because the mind makes the material correspondence of whatever it sets itself permanently upon.—Health Record.

Columbus' Oversight.

That was a wise schoolboy who when the master asked, "Why was it that his great discovery was not properly appreciated?" promptly replied, "It was because he didn't advertise, sir."

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.

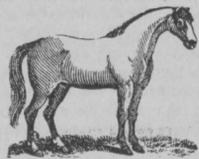
It costs too much to advertise? You are wrong about that. It never costs too much to do more business, when the cost is reasonable and properly expended. No one need bankrupt himself to try it. Anybody can get a good sized space in the RECORD for \$25.00 a year, payable quarterly. Anyway, if it "costs 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, will please drop me a postal and I will be glad to call and try buy your stock at any time.

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

HORSES AND MULES!



We Buy and Sell!

Good Horses and Colts always wanted! Also Fat Stock of all kinds. Good Roadsters and Workers always on hand for sale. Call or write, whether you want to buy or sell.

W. H. POOLE, Taneytown, Md. 16-13-1f

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

It is a question whether waiting deserves anything or not, but it sometimes wins.

Time, tide and scorching automobiles wait for no man.

Sometimes it is merely force of habit that keeps a man from paying his debts.

While an idealist is looking for his ideal some sordid minded relative is slaving to pay for the idealist's meal ticket.

One reason why we don't like to mention our vices is because it is obviously superfluous.

When they begin to act as if you were one of the family it will be safe to look out for some other loafing place.

When a man is a guy he does not call attention to his condition. That does so itself.

There are people who would rather work than starve, and as long as they continue to multiply the world is comparatively safe.

There are a great many commendable actions that the ordinary man would rather commend than perform.

It is hard to understand when we aren't hungry how anybody can starve to death.

Being optimistic is easy when the conditions are right.

The Lowly Singer.

The humble poet goes about in very modest raiment. If he could coin his tuneful words he'd gladly make a payment on rags that glisten as the sun. And raise an awful holler. But now he has to be content—He hasn't got a dollar.

For him the sun unfolds its light. For him the stars are gleaming. And so he cannot waste his time On profit bearing scheming. He must remain content to get The robin's morning greeting. And not disturb his high flown thoughts With vulgar things like eating.

Were he disposed to drop a peg And lower his profession Things might be drifting round his way In quite a long procession. Would he write ads. instead of songs Extolling pills or bacon He'd rake in coin; but, oh, his art Would have to be forsaken!

No; he will go along his way, Wrapped in his inspiration. Let sordid poets sing of soap; His theme is all creation. So take him gently by the hand And lead him to the table. And then the poet's appetite You'll find was but a fable.

His Dreadful Price.

"I have just had some swell photographs taken."
"I hope that they do you justice."
"Thanks, awfully, but that's not what's troubling me."
"What is?"
"How I am ever going to do the photographer justice?"

An Oversight.

"The constitution is a grand old document."
"Yes, but they wrote it too soon."
"Why so?"
"They should have waited until automobiles had been invented and made it unconstitutional to run a fellow down."

Coming.

When flying is perfected And man is on the wing A Wilbur Wright elopement Will be the proper thing.

Man From City Hall.

"Why does the man scrutinize his features so closely in the mirror?"
"Perhaps he is trying to detect the flight of time."
"What for?"
"Doubtless he desires to arrest it."

Her Opinion.

"Mr. Footprint, you are the most graceful dancer in the room," said the sweet young girl to the awkward guy who was falling all over her.
"A fine compliment, I am sure."
"No; just a knock on the other dancers."

Like Play.

"Going to send your son to art school?"
"What do they do there?"
"Just make pictures."
"I should say not. I want him to learn something."

An Oversight.

"Seen anything of a horse thief going by here?"
"I don't know. Several men have gone by, but I didn't think to ask any of them if they were horse thieves."

No Satisfaction.

"I am afraid I will have to give up smoking."
"The doctor order it?"
"No; my wife is beginning to like the odor of a good cigar."

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

Young Folks

HUNTING THE RHEA.

Ostrich-like Bird Furnishes Exciting Sport In Patagonia.

Down in Patagonia one of the principal sports is the chase of the rhea, a member of the ostrich family, but not quite so large as the ostriches we see in the circuses and the zoological gardens. The bird, however, is a swift runner and can set a fast pace for a horse or a greyhound. It has also some sagacity, for frequently it will double on its course and sometimes in that way succeeds in eluding its pursuers altogether. The requisites for the rhea hunter are a horse, a fast dog and a bola. The dog finds the scent of the bird, and the hunter pursues as fast as he can on the horse. When he comes close enough he makes use of the bola. This instrument is made of two or three balls of lead or stone attached to a throng which is six or eight feet long. When it is hurled at the fleeing bird the balls wind about the part where the bola strikes and serve to impede its progress. The hunters and dogs then rush forward and dispatch the rhea.

When the bird sees that it is in danger often it will crouch down flat on the ground and stretch its neck out under the grass and wait until the dogs pass. If the wind is blowing against the scent this ruse often saves the life of the game. If it is discovered it usually is so startled that it makes no effort to escape. The rhea will run for five or six miles on a stretch, and it gives dogs and riders all they can do to keep up with it. But when the game is captured the hunters feel that the chase is worth while, for the wings of the birds are not unlike turkey meat in flavor, and the meat of the thigh has a taste not unlike that of horseflesh, which connoisseurs pronounce very fine.

THE PIPE OF PEACE.

Etiquette of the Calumet Observed by the American Indian.

When you read an account of the conclusion of a treaty with the Indians you are pretty sure to find that the calumet was brought out and handed around. The calumet is a pipe of peculiar construction. The bowl is of red sandstone, and the stem is of reed, about two and a half feet long. The stem is decorated with women's hair and feathers, which hang from it like a fringe.

This pipe is the famous "pipe of peace," used by the American Indian. After a treaty has been concluded the pipe is produced and filled with tobacco. It is then handed to the representatives of the party with whom the treaty has been made, and they must take at least one whiff of it. It is afterward passed around among the Indians present, who also take a whiff of it, and that ceremonial ratifies and makes sacred the compact that has just been entered into. The passing around of the calumet is an act of hospitality, and a refusal to take it is considered a dire offense.—Chicago News.

A Fireside Game.

Word guessing is a good game to play in the evening. One of the players thinks of a word and says, "I have a word of six letters; the first letter is 'g' and the last is 'a.'"

The guessers are allowed to ask any questions they like, which the leader is bound to answer, if he can do so without actually telling the word. The player who guesses the word correctly chooses the next one, and a prize is won by the player guessing the largest number of words.

An Order For the Grocer.

Good morning, Mr. Grocer Boy! My order's long today. My pantry's nearly empty now, because I've been away. I want a pound of nice white flour and yeast to make some bread. Ten pounds of currants for a cake, some icing powder red.

Of butter give me half a pound, of sugar most a ton. I must make candy right away, before the morning's done. Potatoes? Why, of course I don't. And codfish? No, indeed! You interrupt and bother me. I know the things I need.



A quart of strong vanilla bring, and honey, too, and spice. A pound of nutmeg—don't forget—it makes things taste so nice. I want ten dozen freshest eggs, some "vaporated cream" And apples, 'bout a peck or two; some dumplings I must steam.

I'll take a box of oranges and chocolate, five cakes. And desiccated cocoanut—such lovely things it makes! Now, hurry up my order, please. I want them very soon. So I can get them all cooked up by luncheon time this noon.

—Youth's Companion.

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.

Is Taft Making a Better President than Roosevelt.

The July American Magazine publishes an interesting article called "Taft—So Far," signed "K," which takes up the question of the Taft administration in a very discriminating way. There has been little if any criticism or commendation in the daily press of Taft and the public is becoming rather curious as to the kind of a President Mr. Taft is making. The following quoted from this article may help allay such curiosity:

"Mr. Taft is very much the type of the civil lawyer. This instinct of the legal mind comports, moreover, with the inclinations of Mr. Taft's large, easy peace-loving nature. One of the first things he does is to attempt to bring political peace in the South, to smooth out the wrinkles of the race question, a task in which he is performing a profound public service. Similarly, he wants the business in Congress to go off smoothly and in an orderly manner; he will give no comfort to insurgents, he will not oppose Speaker Cannon, he will work on terms of harmony with Senator Aldrich. I am not here criticizing Mr. Taft; I am merely illustrating the normal traits of his character.

"A civil lawyer placates as far as he can and then fights doggedly. He does not like to fight, but, forced to it, he fights hard. Such also is Taft's reputation. Though he was against Speaker Cannon during the campaign, we hear him at the dinner given in Washington on May 8, 1909, referring to Speaker Cannon who was present as 'my dear friend, good old Uncle Joe.' At present he is placating the leaders in Congress: what he will do later no one knows.

Our Most Un-American City.

To this day, and for as far into the future as one can pierce, Washington bears and will continue to bear the marks of the prenatal influences that shaped it. It betrays them physically when, in half an hour's drive from its faultless pavements, one finds oneself ankle-deep in mud. It betrays them, in being the largest negro city in the world. It betrays them, again, in the impression the visitor receives of its being at once the most and the least American city in America. It is the most American because there, if anywhere, one feels one is assisting at the great composite panorama of American life. The city is a national reservoir fed by unnumbered tributaries. It is the clearing-house for the humanity of the entire continent. Underneath the rotunda of the House of Congress you will assuredly, sooner or later, meet every American you have ever known. Washington, alone on the American continent, approaches the European display of "show-places" and offers the same easy target to the tripper; and this, while not necessarily enhancing its attractions, adds immensely to the comprehensiveness of its summing up and makes it beyond all rivals a distillation of the whole country. A capital in which you can always find someone who can tell you at first hand what is going on, what is being said and felt, in any part of the country over which it presides, is a capital with an indisputable title to be considered representative; and

it is this title which Washington, at any rate during the months when Congress is sitting, may legitimately prefer.

But the proviso is significant. It is only when Congress is in session that Washington achieves its representative effect. Take away the legislators and their camp-followers and families, and the sight-seers, and it becomes a mere wilderness of hotels, government offices and boarding houses. What, in other words, gives Washington at times its air of being a condensation of America is the vastness and variety of its floating population. But you cannot compose a society out of a floating population, hotels and boarding houses, and the real Washington, the part that counts, is like some small and exquisite piece of embroidery over-weighted with a fringe that is neither small nor exquisite. The social structure of the American capital is that of a mansion whose vestibule is spacious and easy of access, but whose inner sanctums are closely guarded; and it is when he reaches these penetralia that the European visitor becomes conscious of something singularly un-American in the atmosphere and company.—Sydney Brooks, in Harper's Weekly.

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.

The Telephone on the Farm.

A farm telephone saves time and eliminates space, it saves many a trip to town or to the neighbors, both of which may be situate many miles away. By thus saving many a long trip, the day has been materially lengthened and an opportunity given for other important work at home. Much time is thus saved, which in the busy season is of great value and means many dollars to the farmer.

Man's genius and the work of science have been struggling against time and space, and to facilitate intercourse in the affairs of life; that is the triumph of modern invention. The telephone has done more to save time and abridge space than any one factor. It gives the farmer all the advantages of his town neighbor by placing him in communication and easy access to all. It orders supplies from his hardware or implement dealer, it gives him the daily weather reports whenever he cares to inquire, helps him to avoid loss of crops by storm and the opportunity of planning his work accordingly. It enables him to take advantage of the market in the sale of his grain or produce; in this alone he can save much more than the cost of his telephone every year.

It places him in direct contact with the postoffice in the event of important mail and in many instances a much earlier delivery is made by neighbors or parties coming in his direction. It enables him to sell his stock to the local shipper for more than market price in order to fill up a car and enables him to deliver in prime condition with the least shrinkage. It fills an important part of the work during harvest and threshing when exchange work is necessary and saves long and expensive delays when breakdowns occur in securing supplies.

The telephone is to the farm what steamboats and locomotives are to transportation—a medium through which distance is largely annihilated and a closer relationship established among the people. With the advent of the telephone on the farm that lonesome monotony of farm life becomes a thing of the past, and that isolated condition hitherto one of the drawbacks of country life beats a hasty retreat at the click of the electric bells.

In a word, it lengthens life. We have a long or a short life, according as we are able to accomplish things—if we have not the opportunity to do these things which we would, time cannot compensate.

Telephone service on the farm lengthens the day by shortening the time required in various occupations. Tiresome, time-consuming journeys may be disposed of in a few moments. Emergencies that may arise at any time, day or night, can be met promptly and efficiently. It is cheaper to phone than to travel.

A World's Fair in Boston.

The Boston Herald has announced the inception of a movement to commemorate by an International Exposition in Boston, in 1920, the three hundredth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims of the Founding of New England.

Steps are being taken to establish a permanent organization, which should represent the leading financial, commercial, industrial, educational, artistic and religious interests of New England, for the consummation of this project. Without doubt this announcement will be received with general approbation and enthusiasm; all interests, all sections and, indeed, all the world, should give the movement hearty encouragement and support. For such an exposition would celebrate more than a conspicuous incident in the annals of a faith; it would commemorate the beginning of the world's first free government, where

all men and all religions are free under the law.

In 1920 sixteen years will have passed since the preceding great exposition in this country, that of St. Louis, which commemorated the Louisiana Purchase. Twenty years will have passed since the preceding great exposition in Europe, that of Paris in 1900. The interval is, therefore, not too short, nor is the announcement too far in advance. An enterprise of such magnitude requires years of fore-thought and expert preparation.

New England alone, of all the sections of the United States, has had no great exposition. Philadelphia had the Centennial, Chicago the Columbian, Buffalo the Pan-American, St. Louis the Louisiana Purchase. San Francisco, Atlanta, New Orleans, Jamestown have had expositions on a smaller scale and more local in character. It is now New England's turn to have one of the first magnitude, one that will attract not only the nation, but the world. For New England's history is not only the common heritage of the nation, it is part of the heritage of modern civilization, of the progress of mankind. A World's Fair, worthy of the name, in her capital city, should arouse interest everywhere. From the West and South vast throngs will come to the land of their forefathers; from Canada, Mexico, Central and South America thousands will make pilgrimage to the birthplace of American liberty; from Europe, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Africa great numbers will come, attracted by the traditions of this old part of the New World, its natural attractions, and its teeming, prosperous contemporary life.

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 Robt. S. McKinney's, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Cleansing Hints.

Perspiration stains are hard to remove from unwashable materials. In fact, the only hope lies in a mixture of alcohol and ether in equal parts, with a dash of ammonia. This may do away with the worst feature of the stains, though do not let them get too old before the cleansing. When applying the fluid lay several thicknesses of white blotting paper under the soil to prevent the ring which is likely to remain when the garment is dry.

A fresh grease spot, such as would be made by food, may often be removed with ordinary talcum face powder. Sprinkle the spot thickly with the powder and let it remain on over night. Brush off briskly the next day. French chalk is always a good grease eradicant and no business woman should be without. The chalk, which is commonly applied on the wrong side of the stuff, is rubbed well into the spot and left on for four or more hours. After this the place is covered with a white blotting paper and pressed with a moderately warm iron. Move the paper along as the grease begins to show through and remember that a hot iron will make the grease spot a fixture instead of taking it out.

Five or ten cents a pair is all that good cleaners charge to freshen gloves. But if this cannot be afforded and the soil is trifling there are simple cleansing methods which any girl can employ at home without musing her chamber. White India rubber and stale bread crumbs, rubbed briskly against the dry kid, are both good cleansers for white or light gloves. Keep the gloves on the hands while cleaning them, and if the rubber and crumbs are not efficacious try a mixture of benzoin and oatmeal made into a paste. Both light gloves and kid slippers likewise respond to a good rubbing with a piece of flannel dipped in equal parts of fuller's earth and powdered alum. A last rub with dry oatmeal improves the look of the kid. When black gloves have become white at the finger tips, as the best of them often seem to, rub them there with black ink mixed with the same quantity of olive oil.

Eggs for Summer Dishes.

The men of the family will like SAVORY SHRIMP EGGS: Cut six small sausages in one-half inch pieces, and fry in one and one-half teaspoonful of melted butter six minutes. Add one cupful of tomato sauce and one teaspoonful of finely-chopped parsley. Put the mixture in six shirred-egg dishes and slip two uncooked eggs in each dish. Bake in a moderate oven until the eggs are set, and serve at once.

STUFFED EGGS when made after the following fashion have an epicurean taste: Cook six eggs until hard-boiled, and when cold cut in halves crosswise. Remove the yolks and mash three. Season the mashed yolks with three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, three anchovies finely chopped, two teaspoonfuls of tarragon vinegar, one tablespoonful of French mustard, one-half teaspoonful of fine-chopped capers, one-half teaspoonful of paprika, and salt to taste. When thoroughly mixed, shape into the forms of the original yolks, and refill the whites. Place each egg on a slice of tomato seasoned with French dressing, and arrange on crisp lettuce-leaves.—Woman's Home Companion for July.

The Children's Song.

Land of our birth, we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be
When we are grown and take our place
As men and women with our race.

Father in Heaven who lovest all,
Oh help Thy children when they call;
That they may build from age to age
An undefiled heritage

Teach us to bear the yoke in youth
With steadfastness and careful truth;
That, in our time, Thy Grace may give
The Truth whereby the nations live.

Teach us to rule ourselves always
Controlled and cleanly night and day;
That we may bring, if need arise,
No maimed or worthless sacrifice.

Teach us to look in all our ends,
On Thee for judge, and not our friends;
That we, with Thee, may walk uncowed
By fear or favor of the crowd.

Teach us the Strength that cannot seek
By deed or thought, to hurt the weak
That, under Thee, we may possess
Man's strength to comfort man's distress.

Teach us Delight in simple things,
And Mirth that has no bitter springs;
Forgiveness free of evil done,
And Love to all men 'neath the sun!

Land of our birth, our faith, our pride,
For whose dear sake our fathers died,
O Motherland, we pledge to thee
Head, heart and hand through the year
to be.

—Rudyard Kipling.

Woman's Suffrage Virtually Accepted.

The following is the conclusion reached by Prof. W. I. Thomas in his article, "Votes for Women," which appears in the July American Magazine:

"I think the case for woman's suffrage may be regarded as virtually decided. We respond to reason slowly, but we are finally amenable to it. The movement has developed many brilliant leaders who have taught women to organize and agitate, and the question is now in the condition where ways and means are beginning to be discussed rather than the general principle. But there still remains one weak point in the case. I think that the rank and file of women are still afraid of life in general. Traces of the strong infusion of the 18th century doctrine of subjection remain in the systems of most of them, and they still view education as an 'accomplishment.' At one time we cherished the belief that education and the ballot were ends in themselves, or we came near doing so, but we now recognize that they are only tools. The real affair is life, particularly as it has arranged itself, and is destined to arrange itself, in various sets of occupational activities. If woman should obtain the ballot without at the same time pushing out into this world she would still not be in a normal position in society, nor a proper person.

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.

A Picnic Sandwich.

The sandwich is the picnic standby, of course, and usually good ones can be made by baking a pan of little round rolls, cutting the tops nearly off when they are cold, scooping out some of the crumb, and filling them with chicken chopped and reduced to a stiff paste with cream. They may be seasoned highly with salt and black pepper, and celery salt if liked.—Woman's Home Companion 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. Robt. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

How the Cows Escaped at Gettysburg.

By Albertus McCreary, in the July McClure's.

"We had an old cow that had been in the family for years, and the morning of the first day of the fight we had put her in pasture as usual. This pasture was near the edge of town. Of course, we saw nothing of her during the three days of fighting. Often one of us would say, 'I wonder what has become of the old cow.' The general opinion was that we had seen the last of her. On the morning of the fourth day, father, my brother and I took a walk over the field to see if we could find any trace of her. We saw many terrible sights. Dead soldiers were lying around thick, dead horses, and many cow skins and heads; from this last we soon came to the conclusion that our cow has been killed for food like the rest, so we gave her up.

As we were eating supper one evening a week or more after the battle, we heard a familiar bellowing in the street. Everybody sprang from the table and rushed out. There stood our dear old cow, looking as happy as it is possible for a cow to look at being home again. We petted and hugged her in our pleasure at finding her alive, and soon had her in the stable in her own familiar stall. Then we discovered that she had a bullet-hole in her neck and one in her side. She was not severely hurt, how-

Falling Hair
Ayer's Hair Vigor promptly destroys the germs that cause falling hair. It nourishes the hair-balls, restores them to health. The hair stops falling out, grows more rapidly.

Dandruff
Ayer's Hair Vigor just as promptly destroys the germs that cause dandruff. It removes every trace of dandruff itself, and keeps the scalp clean and in a healthy condition.

Does not Color the Hair

We wish you to positively and distinctly understand that Ayer's Hair Vigor does not affect the color of the hair, even to the slightest degree. Persons with the whitest or the lightest and most delicate blond hair may use it freely without having the hair made a shade darker.

Ingredients: Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinin, Sodium Chlorid, Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume.

Show this formula to your doctor. Ask him what he thinks of it.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

ever, and both bullets came out eventually. We found out later that all the cows in that particular field had got out in some way the first day of the fight and had wandered off about ten miles from town, beyond the firing-line. After the battle they all found their way back to town.

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

FOR PRETTY FINGERS.

Consolation For Women With Homely Finger Tips.

Now that the gloveless time of year is pressing hard upon the season that renders covering for the hands imperative the maiden who has been neglecting her dainty digits is in despair. Injudicious ways of trimming nails are partly responsible for badly shaped finger tips, writes a manicurist of experience. Nails serve as a brace for the flesh, and if the prop is unwisely cut away the skin will sag. Thus the effect of cutting the nails too far at the corners is easily understood, for the flesh that should be upheld has nothing to cling to, and a broad, flat tip is developed.

It is absolutely impossible to make a wide nail almond shape, and, this being the case, the sooner heroic measures are dropped in effort to make the change the better. It is this unwise attempt to make narrow a surface which is wide that is the beginning of the trouble. An inexperienced person imagines that by cutting away the nail at the side its aspect will be altered. This is true, but only for the worse, a fact to be remembered each time a file or pair of scissors is used.

Consolation for a woman with homely finger tips lies in the fact that much improvement is gained merely in shaping the tops, letting the sides alone. If narrowness is achieved it will be by making them oval on the edge. A pointed top merely makes the rest of the nail look broader by contrast, whereas one slightly rounded does not call attention to the wide surface. It is always a mistake to clip the nails with scissors unless the final finish is given with a file. Even then scissors should not be used, for their effect is to thicken the nail and take away the transparency.

Once the use of the file is learned it works quickly, and better lines are made with it. Yet, excellent as it is, there is one disadvantage—that with it one can go lower in the edges, pulling down the corners more than is likely to happen with the scissors. If any rule can be given about when to stop filing at the side it is as soon as there is the least sensation, although it may not be a positive pain. But the instant live flesh makes itself evident any pushing or parting must cease.

HOTEL CIRCULARS.

The Genius Who Originates This Misleading Literature.

Does anybody's appreciation flow out in proper measure toward that descriptive genius who writes the summer hotel circulars? He is given as his theme a bleak, clapboard structure, an architectural blot of most unimproved material, of stuffy rooms divided by walls so thin that the corridors partake of the nature of dormitories, of inadequate bathing accommodations and noisy parlors, the whole offered at an exorbitant rate. It is his business to so describe this trap for the holiday seeker that without declaring that the hotel has what it has not or is not what it is it shall appear to the reader of circulars an earthly paradise, beyond all others in the country around. Now, how does he proceed? He begins with the attractions which may have turned the eyes of the traveler thither, the everlasting hills or the illimitable ocean. Regarding these he has all literature to support him, and he draws freely from his support. He works himself into a fine quotational frenzy. He mentions sunsets, rainbows and cool breezes, all such things for any failure to produce which Providence and not the innkeeper may be held responsible. Then he mentions the legends of the surrounding country—there are plenty of legends that may just as well become local in one place or another, as, for example, the "Lovers' Leap." And when at last the moment comes in which he must approach the mention of those attractions for which your landlord is alone responsible—cuisine and cleanly comfort and prompt service—does his description now become compromising? Not at all. Not for nothing has he learned the uses of indefinite enthusiasm. He classes these matters in one comprehensive phrase and declares them "simply grand."

Inappropriate Diplomas.
No matter how proudly the fair coeds of the June graduating class of 1908 gaze upon the sheepskin diplomas they received at that time, that sheepskin tells them that "he" instead of "she" got the honor. This year the registrar is gazing over such manuscript to avoid a recurrence.

The joke of giving a masculine diploma to a feminine graduate was played off unmeaningly upon these fair co-eds by the engraving company which did the work for the University of Minnesota. Upward of 200 of these papers were issued. So far as is known, only two women of the entire class noticed a mistake in the wording. When the 550 diplomas intended for the class in question arrived at the university last May it was found that the engraving company had failed to take into consideration the fact that 200 members of the class were women and sent diplomas intended for men only.

In the space left for the name of the graduate the names of the girls were entered in a correct manner, but the wording which followed it was carefully stated that "he" had been found qualified by the regents to receive the diploma and that for this reason the diploma was granted to "him."

Diplomas intended for this year's graduating class were carefully scrutinized.

Must Keep the Curtains Up.
"In London it is strictly against the law for the driver of any public conveyance to allow the curtains of his vehicle to be pulled down," said a man who has visited the English metropolis. "By day or night the windows of cabs, hansoms, carriages, or what not, whether drawn by horses or propelled by electric power, must be so open to public inspection as to allow a plain view of those occupying the interior. A closed rig wouldn't get a block before a London bobby would nab its driver and hale him to a magistrate's office, where he would get no mercy. The law is based on the theory that closed vehicles lend themselves easily to the commission of robbery or murder and that they may also assist a criminal to make his escape."—Baltimore American.

Classified Advertisements.

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MYERS BROS., Surgeon Dentists,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

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

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

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

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.
I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.
Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.
C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

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TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

Does a General Banking Business. Loans Money on Real or Personal security. Discounts Notes. Collections and Remittances promptly made.

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Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. **FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE** it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

USE OUR
Special Notice Column
FOR SHORT ADS.
FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
stops the cough and heals lungs

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—Third Quarter, For July 4, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xv, 36, to xvi, 15—Memory Verses, 9, 10—Golden Text, Acts xvi, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

When we left this wonderful story of the continued doings and teaching of the ascended Lord by His Spirit through His servants a few weeks ago, we saw Paul and Barnabas and others teaching and preaching the word of the Lord at Antioch (xv, 35). Now we are to have five consecutive lessons on Paul's second missionary journey as recorded in chapters xvi-xviii, but we have some preliminaries in the closing verses of chapter xv. Some Christians are tempted to think that God can only use perfect people, and while they are looking for such or waiting to become such themselves souls are perishing for lack of some kind of a pole to hold up the brazen serpent, not the pole, and live. I suppose that in considering this record of the quarrel between Paul and Barnabas concerning John Mark some would take one side and some the other, but the Lord overruled it to send out four missionaries instead of two, and He loved them all in spite of their sins and doubtless blessed them as they went forth in His name, Paul and Silas through Syria and Cilicia and Barnabas and Mark to Cyprus.

If Paul passed through Tarsus on his way to Derbe and Lystra, the record does not speak of his preaching there. He seems to have pressed on to Derbe, his farthest point on his first tour, and then to Lystra, where he had been stoned to death. From thence he took Timothy, who had known the Scriptures from his childhood, having been well taught both by his mother and his grandmother (I Tim. i, 5; iii, 15); he had possibly witnessed the stoning of Paul and his return to life, and it may have led to his conversion or to a more decided stand for Christ. Paul calls him "my own son in the faith" (I Tim. i, 2), as if he had been the instrument in leading him to Christ. On the principle of I Cor. ix, 20, Paul had him circumcised for the sake of winning the gentiles to Christ, but not that he for one moment thought circumcision essential to salvation (Gal. v, 6; vi, 15). I have never been able to understand why twenty-two years ago the Lord led me into a church using a liturgy and asked me to submit to wearing a gown.

He did so that He might thus reach some with the simplicity of the gospel and the glorious truths of the kingdom and the second coming of Christ who might not otherwise have been reached. His service is perfect freedom, and we ought to be willing to submit to anything, anywhere, anyhow, if only He can thus be glorified. As they passed from place to place the believers were more firmly established (by the word preached, no doubt), and the number of them increased, the Lord manifestly working with them. With a map of Asia Minor, which is necessary in this study one can see that, having passed well through the provinces to the west, they were forbidden, at that time, to go south into the province of Asia and not suffered to go north into Bithynia, the Spirit having His own plan for them. It should be our aim to live in the will and purpose of God and rely upon Ps. xxxiii, 8; Isa. xxx, 21; xlviii, 17, in the matter of guidance, for what seems to us good and wise and for the glory of God may not be His way for us just then. He opens or shuts as seems best to Him, and we simply dwell with Him for His work and yield to Him that He may work in and through us His good pleasure (I Chron. iv, 23; Phil. ii, 13; Heb. xiii, 21). Having come down to the sea at Troas, Paul saw in a vision a man of Macedonia, in Europe, who said, "Come over into Macedonia and help us." The writer says, "Immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them" (verse 10). The pronoun "we" instead of "they," as heretofore, would seem to indicate that Luke had now joined them, Luke the beloved physician, the writer of this book and of the gospel bearing his name. There came a time when Paul wrote, "Only Luke is with me" (II Tim. iv, 11). Note that they were called to preach the gospel, not to establish schools, as one has said. To teach the uneducated to read, that they may be able to read the Bible and to instruct them that they may instruct others in that which is essential, seems to be all right, but some are learning that education without Christ only makes more clever heathen or unbelievers. Our commission is to proclaim the good news of God concerning His Son that through Him souls may be saved.

Having crossed by ship to Neapolis, they proceeded to Philippi, the chief city of that part of Macedonia, and there they abode certain days. The man of the vision was not there to welcome them, nor was there a committee to receive them. No posters announced the arrival of the distinguished messengers, nor did any herald proclaim that one of them had been stoned to death and had come to life again. They were evidently not expected, and nobody cared. Was it all a mistake and the vision a delusion? Let us wait and watch, as they did.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning July 4, 1909.
By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Patriotism that counts.—Neh. iv, 5, 12-18.

In Nehemiah we have one of the most inspiring patriots in ancient history. He was one of the number of the Jews who remained in Babylon after the return of many in the reign of Cyrus. He held a high position under Artaxerxes, being a cupbearer of the king in Shushan, the winter residence of the king of Persia. While thus situated visitors from Jerusalem told him the story of the sad condition of the people and city of Jerusalem. He became sad and sorrowful in appearance, which led the king to ask him the cause of his trouble, and when it was explained the king allowed him to return to Jerusalem. On doing so he aroused the people from their lethargy and, overcoming various difficulties, finished his task. He ruled for twelve years, restoring the temple and the ancient law, which was found in the ruins of the temple, and dealing out justice and equity to all. Nothing is known of him except what is contained in his book, which should be read at this time by every Endeavor. It is intensely interesting from beginning to end and gives us a complete picture of the patriotism of a man, which counted.

1. Patriotism that counts is an in-born, inherent patriotism. True love of country cannot be manufactured. It cannot be made to order. It must be born into the man and be a natural part of his being. The patriot is born, not made. It was so with Nehemiah. No sooner did Nehemiah hear that his country was in distress than he "sat down and wept and mourned certain days and fasted and prayed before the God of heaven." No such results could have been produced by a pretense of patriotism. Nothing but an in-born love of country could have produced them. His sincerity could not be doubted, because his feelings were manifested in his appearance. True patriotism is always of such a character, and we may thank God that no nation exceeds our own in this kind of patriots.

2. Patriotism that counts must be self-sacrificing. The man who says "I love my country" and then when it is in distress refuses to deny himself for it belies his words. Nehemiah was no such a patriot. Once he left a position of ease and luxury, returned to his native land and, amid great privations and dangers, gave all his powers for the restoration of his people. The patriotism that counts must not consider self. It does not weigh personal pleasure and ease against national sacrifice and danger.

3. Patriotism that counts must be exercised in peace as well as war. Nehemiah's sacrifice was not that of his life, though it may at times have been in danger. His patriotism consisted in living, though at great sacrifice, for his country. Times of peace often require higher standards of patriotism than times of war. Nations have other enemies that destroy besides alien armies. Indeed, most great nations die as a result of inward iniquity rather than by conquering armies. To crush out evil, to uphold righteousness, is a patriotism that counts. But many who would shoulder a gun at the approach of an enemy calmly sit by and allow national, social and personal sins to eat out the vital life of the nation. Our own country is fast approaching the point where we shall need more living patriots than dying ones. The presence of social luxury, which breeds idleness and sin and arouses the anger of the toiling masses, and the undeniable corruption that exists in our commercial and political life are signs of the times that need to arouse the attention of every true patriot in our land and lead him to stand firmly against these things, which are as deadly to a nation's life as booming cannons, scattering shells and belching guns. "Righteousness (and righteousness alone) exalteth a nation" and preserves it.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ezra vi, 8-10; Neh. ii, 1-5; Ps. xxxiii, 12; cxlviii, 20; Prov. xiv, 23; Jer. xxxi, 7; Matt. xvii, 24-27; xxii, 15-21; xxiii, 37; Heb. xi, 10, 13-16.

Made by Its Atmosphere.

No one claims that Christian Endeavor has already attained or is nearing perfection. It is a living, growing, developing movement, not a dead method or stereotyped form of words, and it can be adapted to the needs of any church. Like all other departments of church life, it depends for its success very largely upon the atmosphere that surrounds it. If that atmosphere is worldly, indifferent, selfish or critical the society will probably be weak and inefficient. Whenever you hear the question asked, "What is the matter with the Christian Endeavor society?" you will usually find equal reason for asking, "What is the matter with the church, the Sunday school and the minister?" Some recent critics of Christian Endeavor seem to hold the little company of young people who are trying to stem the tide of worldliness that is sweeping so many from their moorings exclusively responsible for the success of the church prayer meeting and the Sunday evening service. If the society is enthralling enough to attract a company of young people to its meetings, but not strong enough to compel them all to go to the second service, then, instead of commending it for what it has accomplished, the advice is given, "Disband it," "Dynamite it."—General Secretary William Shaw.

HIS ALARMING ART.

After It Was Explained Has assumed a New Role.

By M. M. SMITH.

[Copyrighted, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

"Listen, Alice! He is at it again!" cried Tillie.

"Well, it's no concern of ours," replied her sister, idly fingering the piano keys.

"Oh, Alice, as if any woman deserved such treatment! We ought to inform the landlady!"

"And have her tell us to mind our business or move," urged the wiser elder sister.

"Just hear him browbeat her—the brute!" exclaimed Tillie, making a vehement exit.

Rushing downstairs two steps at a time, she bolted into the apartment directly underneath the one occupied by herself and sister. At the farther end of the room stood a tall, finely formed man, coatless and with hair awry. He looked up, dazed and astonished at the unexpected entrance.

"Pardon, one moment," he said, hastily donning his coat and smoothing his hair with his hands.

"Where is she?" gasped Tillie, visibly embarrassed.

"Who is it you wish to see?" he asked.

"Your wife," was the faint reply.

"My wife? Alas, I am not the fortunate possessor! But you are perhaps in trouble and need the counsel of a woman. Wait a moment."

Tillie stood aghast as he left the room in haste. She heard him talking in the hall below to one of the gossiping women. Their voices drew nearer. Evidently he was bringing assistance. Desperately she flew to the room opposite and opened the door, which she bolted after her entrance.

It proved to be another case of the frying pan and the fire. Comfortably ensconced in an armchair sat an elderly

man, who looked up in astonishment from his paper.

"Where—where is Miss Rush?" asked Tillie, breathing hard.

"Oh, the former occupant? The young lady—I presume the lady was young, judging from the hat she forgot to take with her—who gave up the rooms yesterday?"

A knock at the door prevented further explanations. The man went to open the door, and Tillie retreated behind the screen. To her delight, she heard Miss Rush's voice.

"Oh, Eleanor," she exclaimed, emerging from retirement, "how did you come to move yesterday? I thought tomorrow was your day to move, and I bolted right in here to this stranger's apartment."

"Poor Tillie!" laughed her friend. "Please—turning to the astonished man—"I forgot my hat—one of my hats."

While he was getting the hat from the next room Tillie whispered her troubles to Miss Rush. She promptly removed her veil and long coat and gave them to Tillie, who donned them for disguise in case of an encounter with the man who had gone to summon "assistance" for her.

The girls reached Tillie's apartments without any mishaps.

"Well," asked Alice, looking up in amusement, "did you rescue the abused wife, or were you ordered out?"

"Oh, Alice," was the hysterical laugh, "he hasn't any wife!"

"Whose wife was he beating?" demanded the indignant sister.

"He must have killed her or hidden her. I could see no one, and he thought I was in trouble and went to summon aid. He was bringing that glib-tongued Mrs. Hunt as first aid to the injured when I ducked and ran into Eleanor's room, or the room she vacated yesterday and which is now occupied by an elderly man who evidently thinks I have escaped from an asylum."

"The plot thickens! Maybe you will learn to have no ears after you have lived in apartments awhile longer."

"I must go," said Eleanor, "and I would thank you for my coat, Tillie. I really think you should keep the veil. You will need it in your detective work."

"I am afraid one of those men or that awful Mrs. Hunt will find you," sighed Alice.

"Move! Tomorrow," urged Eleanor. "The day next to mine is empty, and it

is a much more desirable place than this—better location, and the rent is cheaper, too."

Early the next morning a moving van carried away their effects to another part of the city, and Tillie breathed more freely.

One morning a few weeks later she was invited to join a box party at one of the theaters. When the party entered the play had begun. A continued applause caused Tillie to direct her attention to the stage before taking her seat.

There was the man whose apartment had entered in defense of his wife! or a full minute she stood gazing in his eyes. The audience noticed his attention to the party, but construed it a rebuke for their late entrance.

At the end of the act a note was handed to one of the men in the party, who immediately withdrew for a moment, when he returned he invited everybody to join him at a supper after the play. His casual remark that he had invited the young actor Reginald Monroe to join them gave a thrill of mingled delight and apprehension to Tillie.

"I shall have to explain, and what can I say?" she thought.

She was the last to meet the popular young actor, who said, with a whimsical look: "Miss Monroe and I don't need an introduction. We have met before."

So it naturally happened that Tillie was left to his charge on route to the supper.

"Miss Monroe," he began the dreaded interview, "will you tell me why you appealed to me for aid and then vanished in so mysterious a manner? I have haunted the halls of the apartment since that night for one more glimpse of you, and I have asked my audiences over every night, long to see you. I brought one of the lodgers up to my room, but you were gone. We looked everywhere, and I believe she thinks the incident a delusion of my senses."

"I—well, you see, I lived there for a while. I had the apartment over yours."

"And you have been so near all these weeks?"

"Oh, no! We moved the next day. Alice was so ashamed of my actions!"

"But where did you vanish that time, and why?"

"I—went into another room—without knocking, as I did at your room—only I thought it was a friend's room—or had been, and there was another strange man—"

He looked bewildered.

"Oh," he said, after a moment, "you mistook my room for some one else's? I remember you asked for my wife."

"Oh," groaned Tillie, "I might as well make a clean breast of it. For two nights I had heard you talking so loud and in such an angry voice, and then I heard sounds—well, to be honest, Sister Alice and I thought you were abusing your wife, and I couldn't stand it. I flew to her aid—and, well—I will never do it again!"

His mirth was unrestrained.

"I was rehearsing my part. I must have made more of a hit than I intended. But I think it was sweet of you to dare a rescue. But why didn't you explain?"

"You went for that awful woman, and so we moved early the next morning. Oh, if I had only known who you were I should have so enjoyed listening to the rehearsals!"

"I have a new play," he said, "not a tragic part like that one, but the part of a lover. May I come and rehearse to you?"

"Our walls are very thin," said Tillie ruefully.

"But my part calls for a low, soft tone. May I?"

"If you will never tell of my mistake."

"I promise," was the earnest response.

Not a Success.

The experiment was not a success. Frequently she had complained that he was not as he used to be, that his love seemed to have grown cold and that he was too prosaic and matter of fact. So when he found one of his old love letters to her he took it with him the next time he was called away from the city, made a copy of it and mailed it to her.

"John Henry," she exclaimed when he returned, "you're the biggest fool that ever lived. I believe you have softening of the brain. What did you mean by sending me that trash?"

"Trash, my dear!" he expostulated. "Yes, trash—just sickly, sentimental nonsense."

"That isn't how you described it when I first wrote it and sent it to you," he protested. "You said then it was the dearest, sweetest letter ever written, and you insist now that I have changed and you haven't. I thought I would try to—"

"Well, you didn't succeed," she interrupted, and she was mad for two days.

Sometimes it is mighty difficult to please a woman.—Chicago Post.

The Penalty of Folly.

Methuselah, Jarah, Lamech and the others had gone to the old settlers' reunion near Ararat. It was Methuselah's nine hundredth birthday, and he capered around like a kitten, throwing balls of opium wood at the rag dolls, taking chances in the grab bag conducted by the Canaan church and acting a perfect hog about the pink lemonade barrel and the candied popcorn stand.

"Better be careful, Meth," Lamech warned him. "You'll overdo yourself, old man."

But the ancient entup paid no heed and proceeded to ride on the merry-go-round with a woman of the Tubalites.

Alas, how fondly foolish is age! In sixty-nine fleeting years the old man was dead.—Puck.

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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Miss Mabel Leister spent several days this week, in Hanover.

Miss Kissinger, of Reading, Pa., is visiting Miss Clara Reindollar.

Mr. H. A. Veit and son, of Philadelphia, are visiting relatives in Taneytown.

Miss Mary Renner left Thursday evening, to spend a few days, in Creagers-town.

Miss Helen Devilbiss is spending this week in town, with her cousin, Miss Clara Devilbiss.

Don't forget to patronize the baseball boys, this Friday and Saturday nights, on the Catholic school grounds.

Mr. George H. Birnie and Mr. Walter A. Bower attended the State Banker's convention, at the Blue Mountain House, this week.

Mrs. Geo. W. Motter, Mrs. Margaret Reindollar and Miss Alice Reindollar, left, on Friday, on a visit to relatives in Tiffin, Ohio.

Miss Beulah Englar will return from her school, at Bound Brook, N. J., on Saturday, for her summer vacation, after ten months work.

Several loads of picturesque gipsys passed through town, on Thursday, the females having their characteristic desire to tell fortunes.

Communion services Sunday morning and evening, at the Reformed church. Preparatory service on Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m.

Judge H. M. Clabaugh and family arrived here, last Friday, for the summer, and are now enjoying the shades and breezes of "Antrim."

On this Saturday afternoon, the crack Woodsboro baseball team will play in Taneytown, at about 2.30 p. m. A good game is to be expected.

Mrs. Little, the mother of Mrs. E. C. Sauerhammer, died at her home in Littlestown, on Wednesday, after an extended illness, aged about 65 years.

The offering at Mt. Zion (Haug's) church, last Sunday—"Children's day"—for the benefit of the Loysville Orphan's Home, amounted to \$100.17.

The annual picnic of St. Joseph's Catholic church will be held on Wednesday, August 4, in Reindollar's grove, on the Emmitsburg road, with the usual attractions.

Mr. Robert G. Stott expects to leave, shortly, for Vancouver, British Columbia, having accepted an engagement with a Baltimore Electrical Company which has a contract there.

The following party visited Gettysburg, on Wednesday: Mr. Clyde Hesson and Miss Mary Fringer; Mr. Lloyd Basehoar and Miss Irene Fringer; Mr. Carroll C. Hess and Miss Bernice Basehoar.

Mr. Edwin F. Smith, near Bridgeport, fell from a load of hay to the barn floor, on Thursday, and broke several ribs. The fall is said to have been due to the breaking of the trip rope on a hay fork.

If you want to keep track of the store closing hours, cut out the ad in this issue and put it away where you can find it. One part is easy to remember—all places close, Saturday nights, at 11 o'clock.

Union Bridge authorities have contracted for electric light for their streets, at \$800.00 a year for fifteen years, for all night service. We take off our hat to the progressive spirit of the authorities of our neighbor town.

Hon. Jos. A. Goulden paid his folks here a brief visit, this week, while on his way to New York. Col. Goulden is getting to be a famous traveller, having been from Seattle to Panama within the past six months. Apparently, it agrees with him.

While the heat has been rather an extreme change, this week, it was just what was needed to be seasonable, and was generally beneficial to growing crops. Wheat harvest and haymaking is under way, but next week will be harvest week in full.

The Gettysburg Business Mens' Association has adopted a Constitution and By-laws, and published the same. This is an excellent idea, as the public often takes a wrong view of such organizations, and it is best to let it be known just what they stand for.

A little "Special Notice" last week, sold us three lamps. As there are many good lamps in Taneytown, which have been put out of use by the installation of gas, we suggest the advisability of this means of disposing of them. Of course, they must be offered very cheap.

Let Taneytown fall in line with sensible, progressive towns everywhere, and prohibit the shooting of crackers and fire arms within the corporate limits, on July 3 or 5th. No one will thereby have any proper privilege taken away, while the peace and quiet loving, the sick and nervous, will be properly considered. As the 4th comes on Sunday, this year, it will be best to cut out any noisy observance of the day, before or after.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Mikesell, and daughter, Miss Anna, of Wilmington, Del., and son, William, who was one of this year's graduates at W. M. College, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Hawk, spent last Friday as visitors of Mr. Samuel Harner and family, of this district.

Mrs. Daisy Young, of Columbus, Ohio, the only daughter of Milton J. Nickum, of Pleasantville, Ohio, and a niece of Miss Alice Nickum, formerly of Taneytown, died last Friday, of consumption, after an illness of six months. Just two months ago, a little daughter of Mrs. Young died.

The Taneytown baseball club's press agent asks us to insert the following: "Do you want your fortune told? Come hear it from one of the Romneys, who will be with us from 8.30 to 10 o'clock, on Friday and Saturday evenings. This is an opportunity of a life time, as so famous a personage seldom visits a town of this size."

The two breezy plays rendered in the Opera House, on Tuesday night, by Union Bridge talent, were well received by a fair audience. The parts were well rendered, throughout. The attendance would undoubtedly have been much larger, had it not been so late in the season for such events. A number of Union Bridge people accompanied the players.

Some of our progressive exchanges have been filling up space by printing labels for preserves, "strawberries," "cherries," etc., to be cut out and used by the feminine head of the house. This is all right for Pennsylvania and "dumb quarter," where tin cans and stone jars are still in use, but as Carroll county housewives use glass tumblers and jars, a label is about as sensible as to say "its hot" when the thermometer registers over 90° in the therm.

Why is the brick plant not operated? Apparently, this is a valuable plant and opportunity, going to waste. In the right hands, and intelligently operated, there does not appear to be any good reason why the brick business should not be a large and profitable industry in Taneytown, as there is at hand a large supply of first-class clay and red shale for the manufacture of the best grade of brick. Surely, somebody ought to start the business going. This would seem to be a question for the Business Men's Association to investigate.

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

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, June 21st., 1909.—George W. Jones and Urias Markle, executors of Charles P. Jones, deceased, received order to sell personal property.

James F. Yingling and U. Grant Yingling, executors of Urias Yingling, deceased, settled a supplemental account.

Hattie A. Hobbs, executrix of William M. Hobbs, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, money and debts.

David T. Shaffer, surviving executor of Annie Shaffer, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property and settled his first and final account.

Dobnea C. Nygren, administrator of Mary Nygren, deceased, received order to transfer judgment.

The last will and testament of Fannie S. Pearson, deceased, admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Mary B. Shellman, who received warrants to appraise real estate and personal property and order to notify creditors.

TUESDAY, June 22nd., 1909.—Walter H. C. Stockdale, executor of Tobias C. Stockdale, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

Ella M. Shipley, administratrix of J. Wilbur Shipley, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell same.

Western Farms Short of Workmen.

Washington, June 21.—Secretary Wilson, who has lately come back from the West, is impressed with the shortage of men needed to do the work on the farms of the country. He finds this shortage interferes seriously with the carrying on of the work of the farm.

Secretary Wilson visited his home, in Iowa. He said that he found the outlook good for splendid crops. He found the farmers more interested in the weather than in the tariff and more interested in the high prices of hogs and various farm products than politics. But he remarked the fact that the men who have the fine farms of Iowa are almost wholly unable to get help; that they find it practically impossible to get farm laborers, and that they have to do the work themselves. Plenty of farmers who are in a position to take life easy if they could get their farms themselves. And this in the face of the fact that all reports agree that the large cities are filled with men out of work and not long ago it was said by American Federation of Labor officials that there are 2,000,000 men out of work in this country.

What the remedy is for the situation Secretary Wilson does not assume to say. He points out that the fact that there are thousands of men out of work in the cities does not seem to do the farmer any good. "Most of the men out of work," said Secretary Wilson, "won't leave the sidewalks. They will insist on staying in the cities, even though they could get plenty of work on the farms without difficulty."

SIMPLE, harmless, effective! Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, etc. 10¢ and 25¢.—Get at McKELLIP'S. 4-1-3mo

A Question of Color.

The enormous difficulties of color terminology are illustrated by a customer's "exact statement of her requirements" in a large Deansgate establishment one day. "Something in blue taffeta silk, please. I don't want anything as dark as navy blue nor anything as light as Cambridge blue, but something darker than Eton blue and yet a little off from an electric blue and hardly a sky blue—more like a robin's egg blue and yet not quite so light, but not an indigo blue, but something like this tint; I think they call morning glory blue, which is something like a turquoise blue and yet not quite so light as that and yet not quite so quite as this aquamarine blue I have light as baby blue. Now, if you had anything in the shade I have designated, please show it to me." The intelligent assistant unrolled a length, a mass between the blue devils and the sea, with the remark: "This is the shade of blue you require, madam. It is called 'London milk'."—D. and Calico Printer.

The Oriental.

Frederic S. Isbam, author, told the following to illustrate the double dyed duplicity of the oriental mind. Mr. Isbam was in London. Passing the arch to the Baron on Kettler, supposed to be an act of contrition for the foul assassinating of that brave official, the novel asked a Chinaman who spoke a little English: "You know this monument was erected, I suppose, to commemorate a triumphal deed, the death of a very powerful foreigner?" "Commemorate! And is that"—in amazement—"what the people generally think was the purpose of this monument?" "Why not?" The Celestial's face was immovable, but a suggestion of sardonic humor seemed to flash from his silver eyes. "Chinese people much like monuments." And, indeed, they seemed to bask in the shade of it with much satisfaction.

Venetian Coffee Houses.

The first cup of coffee was drunk in Europe at Venice toward the end of the sixteenth century. The Venetian chronicler Morosini in his records of the events in the year 1585 mentions the beverage called "cave" drunk by the Turks and noted for its anti-soporific qualities. In the year 1591 a Venetian doctor introduced the berries from Egypt, taught his countrymen how to crush them and brew the beverage, and the use of coffee soon became general—so much so, in fact, that Venice was full of coffee houses where the people idled away their days drinking the aromatic beverage. A peculiarity of the Venetian coffee houses was that their patrons did not pay for each cup of coffee they drank, but settled their bills for all the coffee consumed at the end of each year. The regular price of a cup of coffee was 5 soldi, about 2½ cents, and in some of the old cafes of Venice today the same price is still charged.—New York Sun.

"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.

Awkward Compliment.

There is such a thing as being too persistently complimentary. A candid and well meaning professor who had witnessed the performance of a little play in a private house in which his hostess had taken the leading part met the lady as she came from behind the curtain.

"Madam," he said, rushing up to her, "you played excellently. That part fits you to perfection."

"Oh, no, professor," said the lady modestly. "A young and pretty woman is needed for that part."

"But, madam," persisted the professor, "you have positively proved the contrary!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Blamed the Planets.

In the middle of the fourteenth century in Paris a new ordinance enjoining the cleansing of the streets and the shutting up of swine was carefully neglected, as usual, and a terrible plague was the consequence. The faculty of medicine, called upon for a remedy by the king, sent to inform him after long discussion that the plague was the result of a hostile conjunction of the planets Mars and Jupiter.

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.

Reminders.

Mrs.—He said I reminded him of a Greek goddess. Mr.—Huh! Mrs.—What do I remind you of? Mr.—Of every darned thing I overlook that you ask me to do.—Cleveland Leader.

The temple of fame stands upon the grave. The flame that burns upon its altars is kindled from the ashes of dead men.

Scours in Calves.

A dairyman gives this remedy for scours in calves: In case your calves show signs of having scours, give them a teaspoonful of fine charcoal with the milk for a few days. When the trouble disappears begin feeding hay, and you will not have any more difficulty with the scours.

Special Notices.

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at ONE CENT a word, each insertion. Small advertisements of Real Estate, Farms, Houses and Lots, etc., which will be less than 10c. Cash; in advance, except by special agreement.

WANTED! good Squabs, 18 to 20 pair; Spring Chickens, 16 to 18 cents; not less than 1½ lbs. Chickens, 11 lbs; Good Calves 6c. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning. —SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50c for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER. 6-10-9



Dr. F. H. Walter, the optician will be at the Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, Wednesday, June 30, 1909, for the purpose of examining eyes and fitting glasses. All diseases of the eye treated. No charge for examination. Now is the time to select a useful present for all that have eye trouble.

HORSE FOR SALE, good worker and driver.—Geo. W. COPELAND, near Kumps.

FIVE PIGS for sale.—J. FRANK NULL, on the Lightner farm.

SEVEN PIGS, 6 weeks old, for sale by ALBERT ROWE, near Sell's Mill. 6-26-2t

PIC-NIC AUG. 21., by the Reformed Sunday School of Taneytown in Ober's grove.

NOTICE.—About 40 Street Lamps and Posts, for sale.—Apply to SAMUEL H. MEHRING, Burgess. 6-26-2t

LAMPS—CHEAP. A fine Hall Lamp, with handsome shade and chain fixtures, nearly new; also, 1 nickel automatic Student's Lamp, will be sold at a sacrifice, on account of installation of gas. Apply at RECORD OFFICE. 6-26-3t

DR. J. S. MYERS has discontinued visiting Taneytown, owing to the increase in his Westminster practice, and will hereafter be glad to have his Taneytown friends call at his Westminster office, when in need of dental work. 6-26-3t

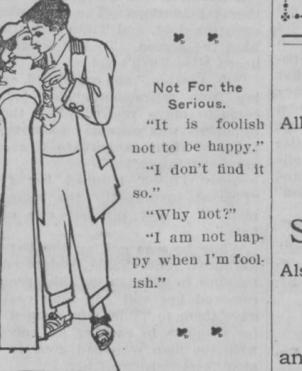
CHICKENS CAPONED. Call on or address CALVIN R. STARNER, Route 11, Westminster. 6-12-5t

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.

Could Do Better. HAROLD had received his first five dollar bill. He was told that it was to be deposited in the bank, and the details were explained to him. Harold accompanied his mother to the bank, and, when ready, the book was handed to him. He looked at it a moment and then, throwing the book across the room, exclaimed: "Such a small book for \$5! Why, I can get a bigger one than that for 5 cents!"

Stubborn. A little girl was heard talking to her rabbit. "Five times five," she said, "six times six, seven times seven." Between times she shook the rabbit violently. "Dorothy," said her mother, "what are you doing to your rabbit?" "Well, papa says," replied the child, "that rabbits multiply rapidly, and Bunny won't do it."



No Doubt of It. "He is certainly a good fellow who spends all he has." "Yes, and another thing." "What?" "He is a wise fellow who has all he spends."

Dislikes Solitude. "There is always room at the top." "There is just one thing against that." "What is it?" "The company is all at the bottom."

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

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'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.

Reliable Merchandise at Big Reductions.

WHITE GOODS. 12c India Linon, Yard 10c; 15c India Linon, 12c; 16c Linon Suiting, 13c; 19c Irish Dress Linon, 15c; 16c English Long Cloth, 13c; 38c Sheno Silk, 32c; 14c Barred Muslin, 12c; 20c Persian Lawn, 16c; 12c Nainsook Check, 10c; 33c Fancy Checked Silk, 25c. Big Reductions in WHITE WAISTS. Elaborately trimmed with tastefully chosen val. and venise lace and insertions; also many designed waists trimmed with imported Swiss embroidery. \$2.25 Net Waists, \$1.98; \$1.15 Lace Trimmed Waists, 98c; \$1.15 Embroidered, 98c; \$1.00, 89c. TRUNKS AND SUIT CASES. Best made—best styles—and prices not possible elsewhere. Before doing your summer packing, come here and look over our splendid stock of well-made, serviceable Trunks. \$6.00 Trunks, \$4.90; \$4.50, \$2.50; \$3.00, \$2.15. Also, see our display of Suit Cases and Traveling Bags. Suit Cases, as low as \$1.20. MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Soft Neglige Shirts, in choice patterns, neat black and white and fancy effects; some 75c values; 48c Men's strong made work shirts, 45c. Big Reductions in CARPETS, MATTINGS, OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS.

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 Dishca, 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 Early Closing Notice

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. NO. 442 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County. Joshua A. Reinamon, 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 N. 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 \$495.00. DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity. True Copy, Test: DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. 6-19-4t. Our Special Notice Column. Is a clearing house for all sorts of surplus property, as well as for "Wants," articles "Lost" and "Found," and important notices in general. Even to those who do not patronize it, it is worth the cost of a year's subscription for the information it carries. 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. Mehring. C. Edgar Yount. H. S. Koons. Koons Bros. 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. R. B. Everhart. S. W. Plank. H. S. Hill. D. B. Staum. All of the above have decided to close at 11 o'clock, on Saturday nights. The Taneytown Business Men's Association. 6-19-2t. Taneytown Grain and Hay Market Corrected weekly, on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co. Wheat, dry milling new..... 1.20@1.20 Corn, dry..... 80@80 Rye..... 75@75 Oats..... 50@50 Timothy Hay, prime old..... 10.00@10.00 Mixed Hay..... 8.00@9.00 Bundle Rye Straw, new..... 18.00@18.00 Baltimore Markets. Corrected Weekly. Wheat..... 1.13@1.15 Corn..... 76@78 Oats..... 58@60 Rye..... 90@94 Hay, Timothy..... 17.00@18.00 Hay, Mixed..... 15.00@16.00 Hay, Clover..... 12.00@12.50 Straw, Rye bales..... 28.00@30.00 Potatoes..... 85@90