

# THE CARROLL RECORD.

VOL. 16.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1909.

NO. 6

## NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Typhoid fever has appeared in Chestertown, Kent county, where there are over twenty cases, and in the neighborhood of Harrisonville, Baltimore county, where there are five or six cases.

The State Camp of Md., P. O. S. of A., which was to have been held in Chestertown, Kent county, next week, will meet in Royal Arcanum Hall, Baltimore, due to an epidemic of fever at the former place. The State health officers advised the authorities that as the water was contaminated, there would be some risk in meeting at Chestertown. The Entaw House will be used as headquarters.

A meeting of the Maryland Commission to the Seattle Exposition will be called in a few days, when the program for Maryland Day, on August 26, will be outlined and when it will be determined definitely what official representation this state will have at the exposition on that occasion. Several of the Governor's appointees have already gone West, and many others have indicated that they would go.

The churches of Lonaconing have appointed committees to push forward a movement started by several young lady school teachers of that place for a curfew law for Lonaconing. The teachers want the curfew time set at 9 o'clock for the summer months, and at 8 o'clock from October 1 to the end of the scholastic year. They assert that it will not only keep the children out of trouble and bad company on the street, but that it will enable them better to prepare their lessons for school. Prominent citizens are taking part in the movement.

Three Democratic ex-governors seem to have mixed matters a little on the question of that \$20,000 which ex-Governor Warfield in his Lisbon speech says that ex-Governor Brown told him that ex-Governor Smith had contributed for the purchase of the Democratic city organization in the senatorial primary of 1907. Ex-Governor Brown now says that ex-Governor Smith promised to contribute \$20,000 to the expense fund of the senatorial primary, but didn't do it. Ex-Governor Smith also says that he didn't do it—that is, he didn't pay the \$20,000. And ex-Governor Warfield, upon reflection, says that as he considered the promise of ex-Governor Smith to pay \$20,000 as being equivalent to paying, he did not take the trouble to inquire whether the sum was actually paid or not. And so the matter stands, but it unquestionably needs some further elucidation.

### Taneytown 5—Gettysburg 1.

About the best all around game of baseball ever played in Taneytown, was the one last Friday between the strong Gettysburg team, and the locals, which resulted in a clean victory for the latter. The innings were mostly of the one, two, three and out order, owing to the sharp fielding on both sides, and the effectiveness of the batteries. Taneytown won largely because of three two-base hits made at opportune times, while Gettysburg was unable to connect with the ball when hits were needed. The single run made by the latter was awarded on a very close decision, many of the spectators considering it an "out."

Battery for Taneytown, Lease and Clingan; strike out 8, hit by pitched ball 1. Battery for Gettysburg, Bucher, Stock and Beard; strike out 6, base on balls 4. Base hits, Taneytown 4, Gettysburg 3; errors, Gettysburg 3, Taneytown 3. Umpire, Mr. Welling. The score by innings was as follows:

Taney 3—0—0—0—2—0—0—x—5  
Gettys'g 0—0—0—0—0—0—1—0—1

Baseball is a mighty uncertain thing. Early in the summer, Taneytown easily defeated Fairfield; more recently, Gettysburg defeated Fairfield twice; last week, Taneytown played rings around Gettysburg 5 to 1, but on Tuesday, Fairfield defeated Taneytown 11 to 3, due to almost numberless errors by the latter.

### New Windsor College Campaign.

(For the Record.)  
The New Windsor College Campaign Committee will meet at its headquarters, on Tuesday evening, to arrange for a thorough canvass of the neighborhood for subscriptions. During the past month the work has not been pushed owing to the warm weather, but the committee now intends to renew its activities and push the campaign vigorously. The subscriptions now amount to \$2245.00, most of which are small. It is hoped that a few friends of the cause will send in some larger subscriptions before long to encourage the work.

On Thursday and Friday evenings, August 26th, and 27th, the guests of Hotel Dielman assisted by some of the ladies of the town will render "The Bachelor Maids Reunion" in the College Hall. The proceeds from this entertainment will be used in the College Campaign.  
C. E. E.

### Address The Carroll Record.

The Editor of the RECORD will leave for Mountain Lake Park, Md., on Monday, 16th, and will be absent about 10 days. All persons are requested to address letters containing business for the RECORD, to "The Carroll Record," and letters to the Editor, as personally addressed letters will be forwarded. It is always the best plan to address the Company, except when a personal communication is intended. Money Orders and checks should also be made payable to the Company.

### Carroll County S. S. Convention.

(For the Record.)

The Second Annual Convention and Reunion of the Carroll County Sunday School Association, was held in Dug Hill Park, near Bachman's church, July 29th. The County President, Mr. G. W. Yeiser, of Union Mills, presided. Rev. Long, of Littlestown, had charge of the music. Geo. H. Birnie, of Taneytown, led the devotional and based his remarks on the theme of the morning session, "Building for the Future." Greetings from the Maryland Sunday School Association were extended by Mr. Chas. W. Dorsey, Pres. of the State Association.

Mrs. W. E. Williams, in a pleasing manner, compared the standard of Carroll county with the standard of excellence planned by the State. While she complimented the work of Carroll, she also made one feel there is much yet to be accomplished before we can wholly attain this high standard. The Union Mills cornet band rendered excellent selections before and after the program.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer and praise service under the leadership of Rev. D. L. Greenfield, D. D., of Westminster. A very able address on "Teaching and Training" was delivered by Rev. F. T. Tagg, D. D., of Baltimore. He emphasized the fact that the lesson is not effective unless back of it the teacher has character to impress its truths; to teach religion without being religious is of no avail.

A double quartette rendered "Grace, enough for me," which was followed by the business session of the convention. The minutes of last convention were read and approved.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills; Vice Pres., Geo. Matler, Westminster; Sec.-Treasurer, Miss Adda L. Trump, Manchester; Supt., Adult Class, Rev. D. L. Greenfield, D. D., Westminster; Supt. Teacher's Training, Mr. Jesse P. Garner, Linwood; Supt. Cradle Roll, Miss Lizzie Herr, Westminster; Supt. Home Department, Mrs. F. D. Dittenbach, Westminster.

The report of the resolution committee was given by Rev. Nicol, of Hampstead. The County President, Mr. G. W. Yeiser, beautifully laid before the Convention the work of the county by an original planned white, green, and gold star. It is the effort of the Association to reach the Standard of Excellence and have an entire golden star. The officers of the Association cannot do it alone. The assistance of every school is necessary. The first assistance the Association desires is that every school in the county send report to Secretary, if same has not already been sent. Fall in line and have your school reported. If you have no blank report, please send to the County Secretary for one.

On motion, by a unanimous vote, the first Thursday of September, of each year, was selected as "Carroll County Sunday School Day," on which date the Annual Convention and Reunion will be held in the future. Rev. Andrew B. Wood, of Baltimore, assistant Supt. of the Anti-Saloon League, gave "Compensating Thoughts" for young and old in a very forcible address. Music and benediction closed the second successful and enjoyable convention.

ADDA LARUE TRUMP.

### Douglas—Reindollar.

Mr. Joseph Douglas, of Frederick, and Miss Alice Reindollar, of Taneytown, were married at the home of the latter, on Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler, pastor of the bride. Mr. Douglas is a well known representative of the International Harvester Company, while the bride is the only daughter of Mrs. Margaret Reindollar, of Taneytown. Only a few near relatives of the bride and groom witnessed the ceremony.

While it was generally understood that the couple were to be married, the secret was well kept as to time and place, and the event was a surprise to all but a very few. Mr. Douglas' daughter, and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Zimmerman, of Frederick, and Miss Winifred Chauley, of Beaver Falls, Pa., were among those present.

After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas were driven to Union Bridge, where they took a train for Baltimore. They will spend several weeks on a trip north, and then return to Frederick. Their many friends and relatives extend sincere congratulations.

### Fire Near Uniontown.

On Monday night, shortly after midnight, fire destroyed the barn and shed attached on the farm of G. Fielder Gilbert, near Uniontown, with all their contents. About 50 tons of hay, 1,200 bushels of wheat in the straw and a large lot of harness and farming implements were burned, and six horses.

The farm is tenanted by Mrs. Sophia Graham, to whom the horses belonged and who also owned about 400 bushels of the wheat, a portion of the hay and the harness and farming implements. The loss on buildings is about \$2,500, and on grain, hay, etc., as much more, making the total about \$5,000. Mr. Gilbert has \$1,500 insurance in the agency of James E. Smith, of Westminster, and \$750 in the Dug Hill Company. Mrs. Graham has \$425 insurance on the horses and \$400 on grain, etc., in companies represented by Mr. Smith. The origin of the fire is not known.

### IN MEMORIAL

of sad but loving remembrance of our dear daughter, C. Virginia Caylor, who died just one year ago to-day, Aug. 3, '08.

Our daughter dear has gone to rest. Sweetly she sleeps on the Saviour's breast. He gathered her tenderly in his arms. Away from care and earthly harms.

Oh! let us on that glorious day, Prepare to meet her on the way. Yes, we shall meet, where all is fair, By her Parents,  
Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wright.

### Church Notices.

Communion at St. Paul's Union Bridge, Sunday at 10:30 a. m.; S. S. at 9:30 a. m. Ladies' Dev. at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. at 8 p. m.  
MARTIN SCHWEITZER, Pastor.

## READY FOR THE PIC-NIC.

### Prospects for a Big Week. All Arrangements Now About Completed.

The Grangers' Pic-nic, next week is expected to draw large crowds, especially on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The buildings are ready for occupancy; in fact, some of the exhibits are already on the ground, while the rest will be put in shape by Monday. In various ways ample accommodations have been arranged for the visiting crowds. The grove has been cleared of underbrush; there is an ample supply of fine artesian well water, and in case of rain there will be roof shelter for a very large crowd.

With all trains stopping, telephone service, lighted grounds at night, refreshments of all kinds on sale, a fine program and numerous side attractions, in addition to the exhibits, the event will be one that nobody within reach can afford to miss.

As we have already published the program of speakers, and as the event has been widely advertised, it is unnecessary to repeat the good things in store for each day. The thing to do, now, is come, see, and hear!

Congressmen Lafean, Goulden, and others expect to arrive at the picnic grounds, Thursday morning, August 12, in an automobile from York.

Among the visitors from Washington to the pic-nic, will be Messrs. Joseph P. Burg and Alexis B. Blanchard, two officials of the House of Representatives.

Dinner and supper will be served on the ground each day. Mr. H. S. Hill has charge of this department, which is a guarantee of first-class service. The refreshment stand will be operated by Sponseller & Otto.

The following additional information has been handed in for publication:  
"We have been obliged to change our program, taking from, in some places, and adding to, in others. The most important change that has been made is in the case of Congressman Lafean, of York, Pa., who will be with us on Friday instead of Wednesday. Many of the Grangers are highly elated over the anticipated success of the coming meeting, and we sincerely hope that they will not be disappointed. The well, which is 122 feet deep, is supposed to furnish about 5 gallons of water per minute, and is of excellent quality. The speakers are all men of ability and there is hardly a possibility of a failure in that respect."

### Death of Rev. Dr. J. C. Butler.

Rev. J. C. Butler, D. D., of Washington, D. C., one of the most prominent Lutherans in the United States, and pastor of Luther Place Memorial Church for 40 years, died suddenly at his home, 1107 Eleventh St., N. W., on Monday morning. He had been in frail health for some years, but his death was due to heart failure and wholly unexpected. He had recently returned from Ocean Grove, N. J., and expected to go to Mountain Lake Park about the middle of the month.

Dr. Butler was born in 1826. He entered Gettysburg College in 1846, and graduated from the Seminary in 1849, when he entered the ministry, in Washington, where he remained continuously during his life.

He was elected chaplain of the House of Representatives in 1867, and served through three Congresses. He was chosen chaplain of the Senate in 1886, and served there for seven years. He was very active and prominent in the affairs of General Synod Lutherans, and was regarded as authority on most matters pertaining to that body. At the time of his death he was editor of the *Lutheran Evangelist*.

He was well acquainted with all of the Presidents from Lincoln to Taft. His sermon in St. Paul's Church, Easter Sunday morning, April 16, 1895, based on the assassination of Lincoln, was one of the memorable sermons of the time. Its subject was "Our Grief and Our Duty," and such an impression did it make that at the formal request of certain members of the church it was published "with a firm belief that the cause of good government and pure, undefiled religion will be subserved by a wider dissemination of the great truths so ably and so fully set forth therein."

Dr. Butler is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Butler; two sons, Rev. Charles H. and Dr. W. K. Butler; two daughters, Miss Ella C. Butler and Mrs. Dr. H. A. Polk; one sister, Mrs. M. A. Shaw. Both Dr. Butler and son, Rev. Chas. H. Butler, are well known in, and frequently visited, Taneytown.

### May Forecast the Ticket.

A dispatch from Westminster, to the *American*, giving the result of the primary contest in that district, last Saturday, may be important as a forecast of the ticket which will be nominated by the convention.

"In the Democratic primary contest the combination of Dr. T. J. Coonan, seeking nomination for register of wills; Joseph L. Franklin, clerk of the court; and Harry C. Hesson, sheriff, defeated the combination of Joseph B. Boyle for register and H. K. Oursler for sheriff. In the second precinct the vote for the Coonan combination was 101, for the Boyle combination 47; in the Fourth, Coonan 111, Boyle 47. These are West End precincts.

In Oursler's home precinct, the First, the vote for the Boyle combination was 78, for Coonan 70. This is also the court-house precinct. In the Third the Coonan vote was 88, Boyle 79.

Joseph L. Franklin, who won in the district fight, is the only announced aspirant for the clerkship nomination. Manchester has Dr. J. S. Ziegler seeking the nomination for register of wills. Hesson's chief opponent for the shrievalty will probably be Basil Dorsey, of Freedom, whose nomination is predicted.

Some of the friends of the defeated combination strongly denounce primary officials in the third precinct and do not hesitate to charge them with unfairness."

### Mr. Anderson Speaks in Taneytown.

Mr. Wm. H. Anderson, Supt. of the Anti-Saloon League, spoke in the Lutheran church, last Sunday morning, and at Piney Creek Presbyterian church, in the afternoon. Mr. Anderson gave a sketch of the wonderful progress made by local option since his visit here a year ago, and again clearly stated the plans of the League with reference to the state-wide measure for Maryland, emphasizing the fact that the League is no supporter of parties, but will indorse all candidates alike who will give satisfactory assurance that they are in favor of giving the people a chance to vote on the question.

Carroll is one of but three counties in the state that is wholly "wet." Ten counties are wholly "dry," while others are "dry" except in two or three places, and still others have "dry" spots. Carroll, Charles and St. Mary's, are the only ones not containing local option in some measure.

He spoke of the necessity for continuous organization in order to succeed in anything, and declared that Carroll will surely indorse local option, if the legislature will permit the vote to be taken. The plan of the League is to ascertain the exact position of the nominees for the legislature, in both parties, and to place the information so obtained before the people, in order that those who favor the submission of the question, may vote intelligently.

The fairness of the methods of the League is apparent, even to those who oppose local option, and there will no doubt be many who will vote against their own party nominees, this Fall, in order to carry out the spirit underlying American self-government—majority rule on questions affecting state and local interests—yet who may, when voting on the question itself, vote against local option.

One thing is very sure; both parties are considerably exercised over the situation, and at a loss to know just how to make it. This is shown in this county by the fact that neither of the party papers has had anything to say on the subject, nor has there been much talk of candidates for the legislature, as there has been for other places on the ticket. Until the nominations have been made, therefore, it is impossible to say just what the effect will be on party politics, or whether there will be any at all. It is thought by some that both sides will nominate men satisfactory to the supporters of the League's work.

### Thurmont and Electric Light.

Frederick, Md., July 30.—Rights-of-way have been secured along Hunting Creek near Thurmont, this county, for a pipe line which is planned to be part of a water-power system for the operation of an electric plant at that place. Mayor Freeze, of Thurmont, and L. R. Waesche are leaders in the project, and electrical engineers whom they have had at Thurmont looking over the ground are now preparing estimates of the cost of the plant.

It is planned to build a dam across Hunting Creek on the property of Mrs. William Firor, about a mile above Thurmont, and from the dam carry the water by a pipe line to a point just outside the town on the Frederick and Emmitsburg turnpike, where it is proposed to establish the power plant. From the site of the proposed dam to the point where it is proposed to locate the plant there is a fall of 150 feet, and it is proposed to establish a plant large enough not only to furnish lights for the streets of Thurmont and for the residences and stores of the town, but also to supply current for the operation of factories.

### Insurance and Steam Threshing.

The attention of farmers is called to the provision appearing in practically all stock and mutual fire insurance policies and permitting the use of a steam thrasher on the premises under certain conditions only. These conditions should be followed out to the letter, as otherwise, should a fire occur, there might be difficulty in collecting your insurance money.

The most important of these provisions usually is that the engine shall not be located within twenty-five feet of any building or stack; that a cap or screen in perfect order shall cover the smoke stack during all the time there is fire in the furnace; that at least three pails of water shall be kept close at hand while there is fire in the furnace; that during the absence of the person engaged in threshing a competent watchman shall be left in charge as long as there is any fire in the furnace.

Perhaps your policy may contain other and further conditions; better get it out and read it over, as the permit usually ends with "The violation or non-observance of any of these conditions or restrictions will render this policy absolutely void."

### To Breeders of Stock and Poultry.

The Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station is desirous of obtaining a full and complete list of all breeders of pure bred live stock and poultry of every description within the State of Maryland.

Breeders are requested to furnish complete information as to location of establishment, the class of animals bred and for sale, and any particular information which would tend to furnish complete knowledge of the breeding industry of Maryland.

It is the purpose of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station to devote some attention to this matter in order to promote the breeding of pure bred stock and to improve the classes of all animals in our State.

It is hoped that the responses to this request will be sufficiently complete and extensive to justify the publication of a live stock registry and directory for available source of information for those desiring knowledge upon this subject.

Please send all replies before September 15th, 1909, to: "Animal Industry," Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md.

## TARIFF BILL NOW LAW.

### President Signed Bill Thursday Afternoon. Seven Republicans Against It.

The conference report on the Tariff Bill was adopted in the House, last Saturday, by a vote of 195 to 183, and it is pretty safe to say that without President Taft's aid it would not have passed at all. Eighteen republicans voted against it because it was not enough downward revision; they considered it a departure from the principle of protection, and one voted against it for the single reason that it did not contain the House rate on printing paper. Considering the Republican majority of 46, this was a pretty close shave.

Although the bill is expected to produce more revenue than the old law, an examination of the changes will show that on the great bulk of articles purchased by general consumers, the rates have been lowered.

A flurry was raised over the hide and leather schedule, early in the week, which caused an amendment, to the wording to be made. The effect of the amendment is to make the reduced duties on boots and shoes and harness and saddlery apply to such articles as are composed of leather from the hides and skins of cattle and calf skins, instead of confining the reductions to articles made from hides which have hitherto been dutiable. The range of the reduction is greatly increased.

The Senate adopted the conference report, Thursday afternoon, ending the long struggle, and the President signed the bill at once. The vote was 47 to 31, all of the 47 being republicans. Seven republicans voted against the bill: Beveridge of Indiana; Bristow, of Kansas; Cummins and Dooliver, of Iowa; La Follette, of Wisconsin; Nelson and Clapp, of Minnesota.

No sooner had the report been adopted than Senator Aldrich called up the concurrent resolution to authorize the correction of the shoe and harness rates. Senator Culberson (Texas) tried to amend this resolution so as to have another correction made placing cotton bagging on the free list. This was tabled, 43 to 26, four Republicans voting with the Democrats. Senator Stone offered an amendment to make shoes and leather as well as harness free, along with hides. This too was tabled, 43 to 23, three Republicans voting to make these products of leather free. Then the concurrent resolution of Mr. Aldrich was adopted on rollcall by the vote of 69 to 0, every Senator present voting for the lower rates of 10 per cent. for shoes and 20 per cent. for harness. In the House this resolution was promptly adopted by viva-voce vote.

After signing the tariff bill President Taft issued the following statement: "I have signed the tariff bill because I believe it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision and to comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood, and as I interpreted them in the campaign before election.

"The bill is not a perfect tariff bill nor a complete compliance with the promises made strictly interpreted, but a fulfillment free from criticism in respect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles could not be expected. It suffices to say that, except with regard to whisky, liquors and wines and in regard to silks and to some high classes of cottons, all of which may be treated as luxuries and proper subjects of a revenue tariff—there have been very few increases in rates. There have been a great number of real decreases in rates, and they constitute a sufficient amount to justify the statement that this bill is a substantial downward revision and a reduction of excessive rates.

"This is not a free-trade bill. It was not intended to be. The Republican party did not promise to make a free-trade bill, but to reduce them when they exceeded the difference between the cost of production abroad and here, making allowance for the greater normal profit on active investments here. I believe that while this excess has not been reduced in a number of cases, in a great majority the rates are such as are necessary to protect American industries, but are low enough in case of abnormal increase of demand and raising of prices to permit the possibility of the importation of the foreign article and thus to prevent excessive prices.

### Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, August 2nd, 1909.—John Wesley Grose, executor of George Grose, deceased, returned inventory of personal property, and received order to sell real estate property and order to sell real estate.

The last will and testament of Emanuel Hawk, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Eliza Jane Hawk, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

John S. Wentz, George P. Wentz and Cornelia V. Wentz, executors of Phaniel Wentz, deceased, returned list of advancements, report of sale of real estate on which Court granted an order nisi.

Joshua M. Patterson, executor of Samuel H. Patterson, deceased, filed report of sale of real estate on which Court granted order nisi.

TUESDAY, August 3rd, 1909.—The last will and testament of Magruder D. Wilson, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Catherine Wilson, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Scott E. Koons, executor of John W. Angel, deceased, returned additional inventory of money and settled his first and final account.

A short hay crop, with advancing prices, seems to be an assured fact, from present outlook.

### Mr. Harry C. Bishop Drowned.

Mr. Harry C. Bishop, aged 38 years, of York, Pa., was drowned in Codorus creek, near York, last Friday evening, while bathing with a number of friends. His mother is a daughter of the late Mr. John F. Fair, of Taneytown. Funeral services were held in the Lutheran cemetery, Taneytown, on Monday morning.

According to the testimony of witnesses at the inquest, the deceased, with Raymond Markley, son-in-law of Mrs. Herman; Roser Herman and another friend, William Sharp, left his boarding house before 7 o'clock, which time they knew friends were in the habit of bathing. None of the young men were acquainted with the depth of the water, and cautiously began to wade in. Markley was first, and when the water reached his mouth, he began to swim and had progressed about forty feet, when he heard a cry of "help, help," and looking around, saw that Bishop was drowning. Being only an ordinary swimmer, it was with difficulty that Markley went to the aid of his comrade and tried to save him, but was prevented by the desperate efforts of Bishop, who was grasping for something to save himself.

William Julius, another young man who had been bathing, but at the time was sitting on the bank, saw Bishop step into the hole, and call for help. There were other bathers in the creek in that locality, but none were able to swim, so that the drowning lad had no succor lent him.

Clark Morton, a young man who responded to the call for help, appeared on the scene too late to save the young man, but succeeded in rescuing the body by repeated diving to the bottom of the creek. Several young men assisted in rescuing the body by dragging with poles.

It is said that Thursday morning Mr. Bishop received a letter, which for some cause affected him to such an extent as to move him to tears. After reading the letter he tore it to pieces and threw it into the stove. From that time up to the time of his death he seemed a different boy to those who were closely associated with him and some are therefore inclined to believe his drowning a case of suicide. He was aged 17 years, 10 months and 15 days.

### Prosperity is Returning.

The signs of returning prosperity continue to multiply and men who do not lightly step into the ranks of the prophets are putting themselves on record as expecting good times.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, who has held his job longer than any other cabinet officer, says that the farmers of the land will need to stiff their trousers in their boots to harvest bumper crops. He says that the corn crop promises to be the biggest in the history of the country. He adds that the farmers will not be able to hire the hands necessary to harvest the crops.

Figures gathered from the leading concerns in the heavy industrial line show that they have unfilled orders aggregating \$500,000,000 and that in many instances orders at present prices are being turned down.

The steel corporations have plans which call for the expenditure of \$74,000,000 for improvements during the next twelve months. This means that tens of thousands of workmen will have employment at remunerative wages. The cotton mills of New England and the Carolinas report that they are busier and have more orders on their books than for two years past and they are working on full time.

Railroads are perfecting plans for tremendous outlays for improvements, and it is said that before the close of this year the total of securities converted into cash will reach the amazing figures of \$1,250,000,000. James J. Hill recently stated that in a good year the railroads demand at least a billion dollars for improvements and new construction work.

A slight falling off in the production of hard coal is recorded, due to a lessened demand for household purposes, but the output of bituminous coal is on the jump, showing that the mills and factories are firing up to turn out the orders that are coming to them.

### Historic Railroad Relic.

Point of Rocks, Md., Aug. 2.—The warehouse of G. S. Mercier, dealer in grain, etc., in this village, has some curious and historic timber in it. The joists are made from the "stringers" which were used on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad when the cars were drawn by horses, before the days of the locomotive. These "stringers" were oak timbers, about six inches square, laid longitudinally on the track just as the "T" rails are now laid. Upon these timbers iron "straps," about two inches wide and a half inch thick were spiked, and upon these straps the wheels ran. To fit upon these thin straps the flanges of the wheels must have been very slight.

Now and then the end of a strap would get loose, the wheels would get under it and the iron would penetrate the floor and sometimes passengers were severely wounded by them. They were known as "snake heads." To several of the stringers now used as joists in Mr. Mercier's warehouse the straps are still attached, and it is doubtful whether anywhere in the world there is another specimen intact of this kind of "rail" used in the infancy of railroad construction. The warehouse was built about 60 years or more ago at the time the primitive rails were supplanted by cross-ties and iron rails.

For a year or two, beginning in 1832, Point of Rocks was the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, pending the litigation and the settlement by the Legislature of the right of way between the river and the mountain at this place. Large quantities of goods and produce were brought here, and the old warehouse in which they were stored is still standing and in good repair. It is now used as a hotel.

Walkersville has let the contract for a water plant, to cost \$20,000.

# THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)  
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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space. All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 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, AUGUST 7th., 1909.

All articles on this page are either original, or properly credited. This has always been a fixed rule of this office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

THERE IS A BIG difference between "throwing dirt" and "throwing mud." A good many citizens of Maryland would like to see an exhibition of the former, in the matter of building good roads; but, if they don't—then what?

IT IS A FACT not generally known, that in Burma, Asia, exists an oil trust, or corporation, of immense value and productivity, that John D. has neither been able to buy nor to put out of business. Indeed, it is said to be amply able to give the Standard a good many points in the game, and then easily win.

SENATOR ALDRICH is not as powerful a man as he once was, but he is a "fighter from way back," nevertheless. The trouble with the Senator was, that he looked too long at himself and his plans through a glass that flattered him, as even good American glass sometimes does. And "Uncle Joe" has not added to his popularity, either. There is a very strong suspicion that Mr. Speaker has lost much that he will never regain, through this long tariff wrangle.

TAKE WHICH YOU LIKE. Roosevelt and Taft are accused of stealing from Bryan, while Democratic members of Congress are accused of appropriating Republican protective tariff doctrines. Senator McEnery (Dem.) of Louisiana, is hardy counted a democrat, while Senator Lafollette (Rep.) of Wisconsin, is not depended on as a republican. Is the long-talked-of political disintegration coming about, Nationally? There are also signs of the same sort in Maryland, illustrated by Ex-Gov. Warfield and Geo. R. Gaither, in their anti-organization statements, and in the split over the disfranchising amendment. Big changes may take place in political lines within ten years.

### Writing Death Notices.

Owing to the widely varying desires of "the family," there is nothing more difficult in the experience of the country editor, than writing of the death—especially if it be sudden, or violent—of a prominent citizen, or one well known in a community. He must frequently write-up these very sad occurrences, hastily, and often with imperfect information, and he is extremely fortunate if he does so with entire satisfaction to all concerned—himself included.

Some families like a "splurge" made, including all the set phrases commonly used, and as long an account as possible, while others just as positively shrink from making their loss any more prominent than good taste, and the news item, requires. There is also the matter of precedent to observe. Readers are quick to notice, and imagine, partiality, and usually measure their conclusions by space, rather than by phraseology. Adjectives and sentences, therefore, necessarily call for careful handling, if one would preserve a rule of "treating all alike," which, of course, is necessarily impossible.

The safest rule to follow, in all cases, is not to write up deaths at great length, nor to dwell on the more or less "harrowing details," but stick strictly to facts, without encroaching on the field naturally belonging to the spiritual adviser of the family. It is also best not to solicit some friend of the family to relieve the editor of his duty, however difficult and unpleasant it may be, for so doing often opens up the very floodgates of effusiveness, and is responsible for future trouble.

While an editor treats death notices professionally, in a sense, there are many cases in which he is genuinely sympathetic. He fully realizes that he is unable to do them justice, and at the same time observe the general policy of his paper, and satisfy the sorrowing ones. Some writers seem to fairly revel over funerals; they indulge in elaborate biography, not only of the departed, but of his family connections; they tell of his religion, politics and habits, enumerate the pall-bearers, advertise the physician and undertaker, give extracts from the sermon, and perhaps speculate on the future possibilities resulting from the death, the most of which is in bad taste, to say the least.

And yet, after all is said that experi-

ence teaches, it is not possible to treat all deaths alike, for all people are not alike in life. The more prominent and widely known a man has been, naturally his taking away calls for more elaboration than in the case of a perhaps equally good man, though less prominent, and it is the determining of just such points that makes the editor feel like resigning, for the time being, in order to avoid his responsibility.

One rule, or custom, is pretty clearly established, which is, to give less space on the death of a woman, than on that of a man, which seems the natural thing to do, owing to the less conspicuous standing in a community of women, as compared with men; and it is for this reason that such deaths are usually classified among the "locals," while the others are given the prominence of an extended article, with a head line.

It is another pretty clearly defined rule not to give the name of the "attending physician" nor of the "undertaker in charge." The reason for this is that some physicians and undertakers court just this sort of publicity, and encourage it, while others do not; therefore, it is a matter of simple fairness to all to omit all "advertising" features, not only in the case of deaths, but of accidents and sickness. Any single sentence, or paragraph, which denotes mere display, or effort toward elaborate minuteness of detail, which, in effect, is advertising, should always be omitted, and this, by the way, is excellent advice to follow in the writing of articles in general.

### Good Roads and Politics.

There is some speculation as to whether the Good Roads question will cut any figure in the coming campaign in this state, especially as there will be practically no work in the way of construction before the election, and as there seems to have been a big miscalculation, somewhere, as to the average cost per mile of improved roads. There is also some doubt expressed as to whether the present Commission has been as practical and energetic as it should have been, and whether their plans, as outlined, are not more expensive than the average taxpayer approves.

Another question which may have some effect, is the character of the feeling which exists in the disappointed neighborhoods, but, as their feelings have not been further roughened by the sight of fine roads being built in rival neighborhoods, it is to be presumed that they have "cooled down," and forgotten some of their hastily made threats.

A still further question, which may not cut any figure before the election, is, whether or not a further big appropriation should be granted? There are many who oppose such action, but, as they have not yet been confronted with the question of liquidating the first \$5,000,000 loan, the presumption is that their opposition will not be so strong as it might be, under later, and still indistinct, financial conditions.

One thing seems reasonably sure. The Road law is not likely to benefit the party in power, even though it may not injure it, and this fact is not a great encouragement, for usually a party likes to point with pride to great public improvements actually accomplished. On the whole, we suspect that the influence of the question on the result will be very slight indeed, either way—not enough for the one party to fear, nor the other to bank on.

### The Taft-Payne Bill.

Due to the decisive efforts of President Taft and Chairman Payne, of the House Committee, the tariff bill in its final form fairly meets the pledges for "downward revision," and a general readjustment covering changed conditions since the passage of the Dingley law. As no tariff law can possibly be wholly satisfactory to all sections and all interests and parties, the present bill is no exception to the rule, but it is nevertheless a great improvement over existing rates, taken as a whole.

As parties are constituted, neither party could possibly pass a bill which the whole country would accept without protest. The Payne bill, therefore, will be attacked and ridiculed by the democrats, and the tariff will still be a political issue, notwithstanding the record of many Democratic Senators and members of the House for high duties. The Republican "insurgents" are also still displeased with the bill, and will likely vote against it.

The bill is especially favorable to agricultural sections, as a whole, as many of the lowered rates are in the direction of lower prices for merchandise, and for no reductions for farm products. The chief disappointment in the bill is with the wool and cotton schedules, which remain practically unchanged, apparently meaning no reduction in the cost of clothing—assuming that lower duties stand for lower prices. The chief reductions are on hides, shoes, leather, coal, glass, iron ore, lumber, paper, hardware, wood pulp, fertilizer materials, varnishes, white lead, tin plate, agricultural implements, gloves, etc., while many other articles are changed in classification which will result in reduction.

The chief increases are on wines and liquors, silks, hosiery, hemp, jewelry, tropical fruits, automobiles, fancy soaps, various chemicals, and a large number of articles not in general use.

Perhaps one-third of the whole list remains practically unchanged, while the

administrative features and classification rules have been very materially clarified. An important new feature of the bill is what is termed the "maximum and minimum" provision, which gives the President certain powers to regulate duties with countries which give the best rates to products of the United States. Another new feature is a corporation tax law, which is expected to produce considerable revenue from now untaxed wealth.

On the fifth page of this issue will be found a general history of the present bill, and tariff legislation in general, with a table showing the old and new rates on most of the items over which there was dispute. These are the rates given in the conference bill, and are not likely to be changed before its passage.

### Get Back to the Country.

Conditions everywhere show how foolish it is for the laboring man to leave the country for the city—especially if he belongs to the class of unskilled workmen. Here is H. G. Mooney, of Duluth, Minn., thus writing to the Country Gentleman: "The impoverished condition of the farmer has been depicted in your columns, but we have heard very little about the ordinary working man in the cities. In this city, for instance, four rooms on an alley cost from \$12 to \$15 a month, and water and light cost at least \$2. Eggs retailed last winter at 40 cents a dozen; butter at 35 to 38 cents; sirloin steak, 20 cents a pound; potatoes, \$1 a bushel; flour, \$3 25 for a 98-pound sack; and if Mr. Peer or any one else imagines that the workingman's wife and family are tasting many of the luxuries of life he is entirely mistaken. It is hard work from long before daylight until after dark, and when pay-day comes the money will scarcely go around for the absolute necessities of life; and in cases of sickness or accident, the bill positively cannot be paid. There are mighty few laboring people in the cities who do not sooner or later get on a dead-beat list, and the physicians and hospitals can show you columns of names of poor people who never will pay them.

A man on forty acres of land that he owns or even hires is a prince besides the man who toils with his hands in the cities, and why any man can get a foothold on the soil should want to give it up for the life of a laborer in the city I cannot imagine. As to clerks, teamsters, street car employes, and others that might be recruited from the farmers, they are making very little more money and having to dress better, are just that much poorer.

The trend of our shifting population should be by all means, from city to country at this time, and the time is not far off when it will be very difficult to secure land holdings, while it is comparatively easy today, and should be looked upon as an opportunity."

There is a statement of a condition prevailing everywhere. The other day James J. Hill, the great Western railroad king, stated that 65 per cent. of our population lives in cities, and asked how the other 35 per cent. can feed them on cheap food.

The farmers cannot; because labor is scarce and high, and this prevents the tillage of more soil. Hence the ever increasing high price of food stuffs. These cannot be raised on city streets.

Mr. Hill thinks, as we pointed out the other day, that nothing will correct this abnormal condition but "empty stomachs." When the price of things gets so high that the laboring man in the city is on the verge of starvation he will return to the land, and no sooner.

When this return comes then the farmer will raise more stuff, as he will have more help and cheaper help, too. Then food stuffs will fall and the city be more comfortable. The farmer can very well stand present conditions, but the city cannot.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

When the digestion is all right, the action of the bowels regular, there is a natural craving and relish for food. When this is lacking you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They strengthen the digestive organs, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Sold by all dealers.

### How We Invite Fire Losses.

American civilization has developed a number of highly specialized and costly institutions which, while they lead the world in equipment and efficiency, are things to be in reality rather ashamed than proud of, since they are merely the outgrowths of great lack of development along other lines. A striking example of this is seen in the fire-fighting organizations of the United States. These are admittedly by far the best in the world; but they have simply reached their high state of excellence in order to enable us to combat dangers arising from conditions in building construction which are the worst in the world.

The fire losses of the country for the past year were over \$200,000,000, or about \$2.50 per-capita, while the additional cost of maintenance of fire departments and of excessive insurance premiums swells the figure to \$500,000,000. In the six leading European nations the fire losses are 33 cents per-capita. This applied to the United States would reduce our fire losses to the comparatively small sum of \$26,000,000. The cause of this difference lies in the material of which we build our houses. This invites conflagrations, and it is solely our own fault that we are burning up and paying out needlessly every year one-half of the value of the buildings erected that year. Tinder boxes! Fire traps! Such are the structures that in the majority of cases Americans erect, although a few of our buildings may be considered models. In no country in the world, however, is

substantial and fire-resistant building material so cheap as it is in the United States. Foreign buildings, on the other hand, are put up with the intention that they shall stay. They are, as a rule more substantially built in every particular, and the material used is far more fire-resistant. The entire water-supply of London at the disposal of her fire department would be barely sufficient to put out such fires as may occur in any of our good-sized towns.—From "New Tests for Building Construction," by Guy Elliott Mitchell, in the *American Review of Reviews* for August.

### 'Twas a Glorious Victory.

There's rejoicing in Fedora, Tenn. A man's life has been saved, and now Dr. King's New Discovery is the talk of the town for curing C. V. Pepper of deadly lung hemorrhages. "I could not work nor get about," he writes, "and the doctors did me no good, but, after using Dr. King's New Discovery three weeks, I feel like a new man, and can do good work again." For weak, sore or diseased Lungs, Coughs and colds, Hemorrhages, Hay Fever, La Grippe, Asthma or any Bronchial affection it stands unrivaled. Price 50c. and \$1.00. Trial Bottle free. Sold and guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

### A Change of Base.

Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, declared in Chicago last week that the manufacturers and workmen of this country are entitled to protective duties equal to the difference between the cost of wages here and abroad. This is Republican doctrine. Yet Governor Johnson was, and doubtless is still, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He evidently does not fear antagonizing Mr. Bryan on this point, for he knows that he has plenty of Democratic company in advocating protection.

More than half the Democratic Senators voted with Senator Aldrich for high protective duties on articles which a large quota of the Republicans wanted to put on the free list. First and last nearly all the Democratic Senators voted at some stage of the tariff legislation for higher duties because they wanted to give the industry involved protection. The United States Senators are, as a rule, party leaders and represent the attitude of their party fairly accurately. Governor Johnson gauges this feeling and speaks for it in his declaration for protection.

There is evidently a distinct line of cleavage in the Democratic party on protection lines, and Governor Johnson makes it clear on which side he stands. Its past tariff deliverance will no longer do for the party whose Senators vote against free raw materials. Bryan stands for a number of policies which all of his party has never accepted cordially, except the old one of tariff for revenue only, which is now in the process of being discarded.—*Phila. Press.*

### Cured Hay Fever and Summer Cold.

A. S. Nuebaum, Batesville, Indiana, writes: "Last year I suffered for three months with a summer cold so distressing that it interfered with my business. I had many of the symptoms of hay fever, and a doctor's prescription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines which seemed only to aggravate it. Fortunately I insisted upon having Foley's Honey and Tar. It quickly cured me. My wife has since used Foley's Honey and Tar with the same success." R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

### Whan Coal Gives Out.

In 1905 there was mined in the United States nearly four hundred million tons of coal. At that rate it is estimated that the coal supply of the country would last nearly four thousand years. But if the constantly increasing rate of consumption in the last ninety years should be maintained the coal supply will be exhausted inside of a century.

On its face the situation for the generations immediately following this looks serious, but bountiful Nature and the ingenuity of man between them have in all likelihood solved the problem even now. Long before the world's coal is gone there is every probability that all the energy and heat needed to carry on the affairs of the earth will be secured from harnessed water power, to say nothing of the possibilities that lie in the use of the solar rays. What has been done with the power of Niagara Falls is familiar, and other less well known falls and swift streams in other places are doing the work formerly done with coal-driven engines, and doing it just as well, and far more economically.

For years New York has known that it has a water engine capable of an incalculable amount of work at its side in the turbulent and dangerous strait known as Hell Gate. So far it has not seen its way clear to bit and bridle the swirling current but now it is said that it is to be tried. Philadelphia has a like ready servant to its hand in the falls of the Susquehanna, only waiting to be put to service. Even when all the coal has been burned up the generation that becomes homeless will not be left stranded and helpless.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Your horse does at least \$3.00 worth of work per week. By adding one year to his life you put an extra \$156.00 in your pocket. The regular use of Fairfield's Blood Tonic for Horses Only adds years of usefulness to the life of your horses by keeping the digestive organs in perfect condition and purifying the blood. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

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Our Clearance Sale is now on, and we invite you to come quick before the bargains are all gone.

All Figured Lawns, Remnants of Calico, Gingham, Percales, Shirtings, Dress Goods, and Silks, are being closed out at a sacrifice.

We are now making the greatest sacrifice in our Ready-made Clothing Department in the history of our business.

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\$16.50 Suits, now \$12.38	\$7.00 Suits, now \$5.25
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Our entire stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Slippers must be closed out in the next few weeks, and to make them go quick, we say

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\$2.00 Ladies' Slippers, now \$1.50	\$3.50 Men's Slippers, now \$2.62
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	1.50 " " 1.13
	1.25 " " .94

We have a small lot of Men's Shoes, in odds and ends, regular price had been up to \$1.50, that we are now closing out at \$1.00. (Not all sizes.)

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, at any old price. Come and see if we can fit you.

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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.
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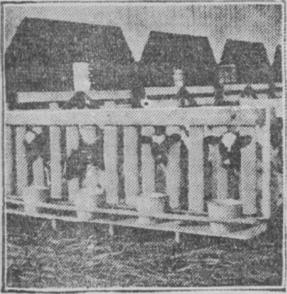
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## DEVELOPING THE HEIFER.

The development of the dairy heifer begins with its feeding when a calf. If the calf is well nourished and kept healthy it should develop a good appetite and should early learn to eat hay and other roughage. Hay should always be provided plentifully, as this bulky food tends to promote and develop the digestive system of the young animal. It is always well also to feed the grain mixed with cottonseed hulls if possible, as this makes a lighter feed and one that will be better masticated and digested. Some animals are somewhat dainty as to their feed and do not eat with the relish that should always be noticeable in the healthy and well nourished animals. This is usually a result of a disorganized condition of the digestive system and should be corrected without delay, as it may soon become a fixed habit.

The animal that has a poor appetite will never be a profitable dairy animal. Care should be exercised in feeding not to overfeed. It is always a safe proposition to feed twice a day as much grain as will be consumed in half an hour and as much hay as will be eaten in two hours. If any feed is left in the rack or manger it should be removed, and the next feeding should be reduced to correspond to the needs and appetite of the animal. To feed more than an animal will consume in two hours is wasteful. It is a safe proposition to feed as much as an animal will consume and still wish for more, but if more is fed than will be consumed the appetite for the next meal is decreased and the animal will soon be refusing to eat at all or, as the common expression is, will be "off its feed."

The best results in developing heifer calves are secured by feeding plenty of good bright alfalfa or cowpea or peanut hay during the first season in connection with sweet skim milk and a grain ration consisting of equal parts by weight of bran, oats and shelled corn mixed with cottonseed hulls. The calves may be allowed the run of a small Bermuda grass pasture, but the best development of the calf will be secured by keeping it on a dry feed ration during the first season, especially if it is born later than the 1st of May. If it is turned out under a false



A SKIMMILK QUARTET.

idea of economizing, the young thing suffers much from the heat and flies and, the grass being short and insufficient or too coarse to be relished, the calf is stunted in its growth. It begins the first winter in poor condition, and it never fully recovers from the setback.

When well cared for and nourished during the first season a sufficient growth and development will result so that the young heifer may be bred when not over fifteen or eighteen months old and be ready to take a place in the herd when she is two years old or at least not later than when she is thirty months old. This early breeding requires early development, which can only be secured by extra care and attention and an abundance of wholesome and nutritious food that will produce plenty of bone and lean meat, but not an excess of fat. The tendency to get fat should never be encouraged, yet a continuous, steady growth is always desirable, and any check or setback is harmful to the future usefulness of the animal.

Early breeding is desirable as it tends to develop the milk producing function in connection with the growth and development of the animal body. If your cow is to give more milk than the needs of nature demand the milk producing function in its growth and development must be balanced against the development of other parts of the body. If delayed until the animal is fully matured it will always remain in a somewhat dormant condition.

The illustration shows a cheap calf stanchion used by many dairymen. The stanchion is three feet high, and the distance from center to center is one and one-half feet. The stanchion is built off the ground on a board platform so as to prevent the ground becoming muddy in rainy weather. This could easily be built as a panel in a fence between two posts, or, as we have it arranged in our calf shed in the college, along one side of the stalls.

Practically as good results can be obtained from raising calves on skim milk, with the addition of some grain substitutes, as will be secured where the calves are allowed to run with the cow. Some very interesting exhibits have been carried on at the different experiment stations with beef animals, and it was found that at the age of two years there was very little difference that could be detected in the calves raised with the cow and those raised on skim milk.—Charles H. Alvord, Professor of Agriculture, Texas A. and M. College, in Farm and Ranch.

## STABLING CATTLE.

What to Feed Cows Kept Indoors All the Time.

I am going to keep my cow in the stable all the time this year. How shall I feed her to get the best results? What is the best feed to keep her healthy and give lots of milk? Does she need exercise?

Replying to the above in the National Stockman and Farmer, L. W. Lighty, the well known dairy authority of Pennsylvania, says:

Many successful dairymen keep their cattle in the stable practically all the time. The stable must be kept clean and comfortable and the animals made comfortable by close and careful attention. Your cow must have pure food, pure water and pure air in plentiful supply, and she will get the exercise she needs attending to her business.

I note some city officials claim that a cow's milk is not good for food unless she can have a prescribed course of exercise, and they will shortly recommend farmers building gymnasiums for their cows, but it is my private opinion that some cows have more sense of their needs than some health officials. Doubtless cows enjoy the freedom of the shady lot during the summer, but this is not absolutely necessary. I know what I am talking about in this last sentence from experience.

Feed plenty of early cut sweetly cured clover hay. For grain nothing is quite equal to good corn and oats chopped, and to this add one part of good wheat bran to two parts of chop. Be a generous feeder and if you have the cow a business man usually keeps she will be a generous producer. Your cow will get very hungry for greens in the spring, and you should feed her cut grass once a day during the fore part of the summer.

The rest of the year you should give her daily a peck of sugar beets or mangels. Do not forget a tablespoonful of pure salt per day.

### Horse Notes.

A horse suffering from colic should be kept quiet.

A horse is more liable to scare with than without blinders.

The age for working a colt varies with size, strength and maturity.

It is easier to keep a team in good condition than to make it so.

In training a colt do not make any of its lessons too long and wearisome.

As a rule, a horse broad in the forehead will be intelligent and kind.

A good growth the first year of the life of a colt costs less than at any other age.

One objection to working horses in the rain is the increased liability of sore shoulders.

Scant rations of good food are much better than lavish feeding of inferior provender.

No horse is of much account if he has not a level head and a good, vigorous constitution.

It is better to feed judiciously than plentifully. Many horses are fed into a poor condition.

The feet of a horse must be kept clean and in a healthy condition if he is to do the best service.

### Feeding Swine Alfalfa.

One of the most extensive and successful swine raisers in Kansas tells the author this: "Twenty-five years of pasturing hogs of all ages on alfalfa have proved conclusively to me that a fourth to a half grain ration while they are on pasture will produce greater growth per day than when in dry lots on full feeds of corn. Hogs will maintain a reasonable growth but not fatten much on alfalfa pasture alone. I believe it profitable to feed them some grain while running on green alfalfa. If it is desired to full feed hogs they will make a rapid fattening growth from increasing the grain ration while on pasture, and with the full grain ration the meat will be nearly as firm as that of hogs kept in a dry lot where grain alone has been fed. I find no distinction on the market between alfalfa fed swine and those purely grain fed, and they sell price and price alike. The general health of the alfalfa fed hogs is equal to that of those maintained on any other feed, and they are prolific."—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

### Regularity in Feeding Stock.

Punctuality in feeding operations promotes the fattening process in stock. Animals become accustomed to fixed hours for meals, and when fed irregularly they become uneasy, nervous and are inclined to lose condition. An animal fed at regular intervals becomes accustomed to anticipate its rations at a fixed period, and if not fed at that time it becomes fretful and loses flesh. Regularity in feeding cannot be ignored in fattening stock for market. The alimentary system becomes educated to anticipate a feed, and if the appointed time passes it is a detriment to the finishing process.

### Value of Silage.

One of the advantages of silage over dry forage is that it occupies less space. For instance, a ton of hay occupies on an average 400 cubic feet of space. In that same space eight tons of corn silage can be stored. A ton of hay contains a little less than 1,000 pounds of digestible dry matter, while eight tons of silage contain over two and one-half times as much.

### Time Wasted in Milking.

It requires about eight hours' time to milk a cow twice a day for a month. A herd of thirty cows can be tested for one month in less than four hours. If one-third of the thirty are unprofitable these ten will require eighty hours per month of one man's time to milk them. By testing the herd seventy-six hours of time could be saved.

## THE GRANGE

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## EDUCATIONAL WORK.

### Proposed Movement to Broaden Grange Thought.

A Maine Woman Advocates a Course of Study For Grange Members Along Chautauqua Lines, With Definite Ends in View.

There is no doubt at all that the grange is one of the greatest educational forces of the day, particularly for those residing in strictly rural districts. It has opened up new avenues of thought and study, it has developed latent talent, it has disclosed no little ability which without it might never have been revealed, and yet the educational work of the Order has lacked system, it has not been directed by any single mind and has therefore not accomplished what it might have accomplished.

One of the brightest women connected with the grange in Maine is Mrs. George E. Warren of Durham. A fine scholar herself, she is especially active in movements of an educational nature. For several years, says the Lewiston Journal, Mrs. Warren has been agitating for a movement inside the grange that would establish and direct a regular course of study. She would pattern this after the Chautauqua organization and have a course laid out by the state grange. This course of study would include history, ancient and modern, and all the philosophical and reform movements of the day. Especial attention would be given to political economy and its relation to the agricultural industry. Botany and horticulture would be included in the prescribed studies, as well as those sciences that relate to birds and their habits. It would not be compulsory for grange members to take this course unless they desired to do so. In every subordinate grange there would be some who would be delighted with the idea and who would take advantage of the opportunity. These members would form a club and receive their instruction from the state grange.

From that source they would be told what to study and would be compelled to pass occasional examinations before some competent committee appointed by the state grange officials. The great advantage to be derived from such a course of study can be seen at once. In every grange there would be certain members educated along certain lines in which they would become very proficient. Such members would be called upon now and then to write papers on their favorite studies that could be read before the grange. This would be the means of educating those members who were not taking the regular course. Mrs. Warren has carefully studied out this problem and is convinced that it is not only feasible, but extremely necessary.

### DOWN IN MAINE.

Mortimer Whitehead Engaged to Speak at Grange Field Meetings in Maine. State Master C. S. Stetson of the Maine state grange has made an elaborate series of field meetings to be held during the month of August and early September. For the principal speaker he has engaged Mortimer Whitehead of New Jersey, who will deliver at least one speech in every county of the state. This gentleman is too well known in Maine, as in other states, to need any special introduction to the Patrons of Husbandry. He was with the founders, was one of the earliest builders of the Order and is one of its ablest leaders. Mr. Whitehead has been heard many times at state and national grange meetings and his going into New England the present season will arouse great enthusiasm among the members of the grange there.

### A Live Wire Grange.

It is located at Iona, N. J. It is just commencing its work. It has a large two story building, and it proposes to do things. This is what its master, J. H. Leonard, says it proposes to do: "Our first aim is to have our building equipped with all the facilities necessary for a first class grange, such as a library, reading room, telephone, gas light, etc. Our second aim will be to induce manufacturers to locate in the village, the advantages of which it will not be necessary to comment on. Our third aim is to insist on having good roads, which will increase the valuation of property from 100 to 300 per cent. Our fourth aim will be to advocate strenuously the most improved appliances for lightening the arduous work of our mothers, wives and sisters as well as insist on the most approved appliances for the farmer." The Iona grange board of trade is the business end of the grange.

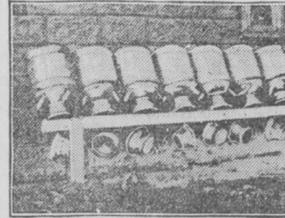
The members of the granges in Burlington county, N. J., purchased together enough seed potatoes from other members of the organization in the state of Maine to plant this spring 3,000 acres.

Ohio has over thirty new and reorganized granges since the last meeting of the state grange in Columbus as against eighteen for the entire year of 1908.

## CLEAN DAIRY UTENSILS.

An Important Part of the Work Too Often Neglected.

The milk pail should be made so as to reduce to a minimum the amount of dirt and hair that can get into it during the operation of milking. The form with a wide top is in most common use and is most objectionable. The narrow top in some form or other will undoubtedly in time replace the wide top. Pails and all other vessels designed to hold milk should be seamless if possible, and where seams must occur they should be flushed full and smoothed with solder. There should be no place either inside or out that cannot be reached with the brush in washing. Heavily tinned utensils are recognized as the best for milk purposes.



SUNNING THE MILK CANS.

Wood, galvanized iron or any material that is rough or porous is unfit for milk vessels.

No important part of the dairy work is so often neglected as the cleaning of the milk utensils. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that dairy utensils must, after the milk is washed from the surface with warm water, be scalded with boiling water or steam. Nothing short of this will insure clean milk. All milk utensils should be subjected to sunlight or dry hot air after having been steamed or scalded.

Care of milk during the first half hour after it is drawn from the udder counts for most. Warm milk is most susceptible to bad odors, and if not removed at once it rapidly absorbs the stable odors; hence it should be aerated to eliminate the animal heat and placed in a well covered can in a tank of cold water.

All utensils used in handling the milk should be washed and sterilized and allowed to air before they are to be used again.

### Night Pen For Sheep.

A breeder says that the best protection of sheep against dogs is a woven wire fence about seven feet high that can be readily set up in a pen where the sheep should be inclosed at night and can be easily moved from one spot to another before the ground gets foul. It may be set in the poorest part of the field, which the sheep will abundantly fertilize, but it is important that the sheep should be shut into it as late as possible in the evening and be let out very early next morning, as they like to feed late and early.

### Cost of Raising a Calf.

Professor R. S. Shaw of Michigan kept track of the first year's expenses of a Holstein calf. Here is the record: The amounts of feeds used in that time were 381 pounds of whole milk, 2,568 pounds of skim milk, 1,262 pounds of silage, 219 pounds of beet pulp, 1,254 pounds of hay, 1,247 pounds of grain, 147 pounds of roots, 14 pounds of alfalfa meal and 50 pounds of green corn. At the end of the year the calf weighed 800 pounds at a cost of \$28.55 for feed.

## THE DAIRYMAN.

Milk regularly at the same hour each night and morning. Divide the twenty-four hours as evenly as possible.

### Continue With One Breed.

If a pure bred sire of the same breed is used continually on a herd the results will be most satisfactory, besides making for uniformity in the herd and stronger milking tendencies in the heifers, which are in keeping with purpose and system in management.

### Delivering Cream.

The frequency of cream delivery depends largely on the distance from the station and the ability of the patron to keep his cream sweet. Although it is believed that with proper care on the farm the cream can be delivered from thirty-two to seventy-two hours old in a sweet condition, the general rule should be to deliver it just as soon as possible after thorough cooling.

### Calf Best Off in Barn.

Do not turn the three-months-old calf to pasture or tie it down in the orchard in the shade of a tree for the flies to eat up if you wish to raise a calf that will make a good, strong cow. Keep it in the cool barn and give it plenty of bedding if you wish to grow it right. If this is too much trouble to you and you are too lazy to keep the barn clean let some one raise the calves for you.

### Get Good Cans.

It pays to buy good milk cans. In cheap ones the thin coat of tin comes off easily, and the iron underneath will rust, and rust is bad for milk. Cheap cans made of light tin also dent easily, and a dent or crease in the surface collects filth and spoils milk. It is hard to thoroughly clean an indented surface. Some dairymen have their cans mended or patched in a way that leaves a seam or rough surface that catches dirt or spots of milk that sour and infect the next supply that comes in. There should be as few seams or rough places as possible in a milk can. It costs more at first to get high grade cans, but pays best in the end.

## For the Pic-nic Season.

5000 Yards of Lawns, Dimities, Swisses, Pongees, and all kinds of Hot Weather materials to go at Bargain Prices.

The different materials are too numerous to think of naming prices. Yet, they range in prices from 3c a yard up.

### Tan Slippers for Ladies and Children

at away down prices. In fact, everything in the entire line will be sold at DOWN prices. No matter what the competition may be, we will be there with the goods and the prices.

Those Beautiful Voile Skirts are becoming admired among the Ladies.

Perfumeries, Toilet Soaps, Talcum Powders, Dentrifices, Hair Oils, Developers, Pure Castile Soap.

A line of Hot Weather Material, the best that money can buy, is now displayed in stock.

STRAW HATS are being pushed out at any old price.

A new line of SUMMER WEIGHT WORK GLOVES in stock.

Lard, Eggs, and Carpet Rags taken in exchange.

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

BUTTER EGGS POULTRY GAME  
**SHIP**  
All Country Produce

WOOL — TO — WOOL  
**J. W. BUFFINGTON & CO.,**

1000 and 1002 Hillen Street,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

HOGS CALVES **Wool a Specialty.** POTATOES ONIONS!

J. J. ELLIS, President.

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

**The McMaster & Ellis Company,**

17 W. Camden Street,  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BEST LOCATION.

BEST RESULTS.

QUICK RETURNS.

BUTTER. POULTRY. PORK.  
**Capons a Specialty.**

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## YOU ARE GOING TO BUY Stockers and Feeding Cattle

THIS SEASON

You want to buy where you can get the best cattle for the least money. Write or wire at once to

**JOHN J. LAWLER**  
163 EXCHANGE BUILDING  
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

Sound, safe, conservative, strict honesty and a square deal guaranteed.

ESTABLISHED OVER 25 YEARS

REFERENCES: Live Stock Exchange National Bank, Chicago  
Any Mercantile Agency  
Thousands of our satisfied customers

We handle more stockers and feeders than any firm in the world. A big selection at all times. Sales, 40 to 50 loads daily.

Come to Chicago and we will sell direct to you, or order at once by mail or telegram and we will ship just what you want direct to you at lowest market prices. Write at once for our plan of filling orders. We can save you money. Write us for quotations of prices before you buy.

## SHOPPING ABROAD.

A Timely Word of Warning For the American Woman.

There is a mild little lecture in one of the English weeklies for the benefit of the American woman who travels and shops abroad.

"American women," says our critic, "even those with riches in abundance, are eminently practical as well as economical, though as shoppers they leave much to be desired, for many of them forget that the English business man has fixed prices and is not to be beaten down as if he were an oriental."

The criticism is doubtless a just one, but the writer need not have gone so far from home as the orient to draw her comparison, since in more than one country on the continent the American woman has had to learn the art of haggling over the price or else pay the one that has been made especially for Americans.

But it is a mistake to attempt to carry such a practice into England, for it is as much of a blunder to try to employ the methods of the oriental or Italian merchants in Oxford or Regent street as it would be to enter a department store and attempt to make the merchant lower his marked price.

The American woman who does not wish to encounter a lift of the eyebrows when she enters the best London shops will do well to bear this fact in mind.

But, as if the writer were remorseful for this little scolding which she has given the American woman, she hastens to make amends by commending her American sister for another form of economy which she practices. "Our sisters across the Atlantic," she adds, "take greater care of their

clothes than we do, and in this respect they show a better understanding of the word economy. Their pretty flower trimmed hats when worn while motoring are covered with a daintily draped waterproof silk chosen with discrimination to match the costume or the color of the car."

It should be remembered that there are such things as scrub pure breeds. Every breed has its weeds.

### Giving the Horse Rest.

Remove the harness from the horses at noon, when they ought to have a full, free rest. They will feel better and work better. At least once during the day, preferably at night, give them a thorough currying and grooming. This will enable them to secure the full benefit of the night's rest and will aid materially in keeping them in good health and thrift.

## Foley's Honey and Tar

Will cure a cough or cold no matter how severe and prevent pneumonia and consumption.

### A Guarantee.

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. For Sale by Rob't S. McKinney.

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.

Emmitsburg.

A very pretty wedding took place in St. Joseph's Catholic church, early Monday morning, the contracting parties being Mr. Cyril Rotering and Miss Joe Kretzer.

Miss Catherine Sheets, a former resident of this place, and daughter of the late Jacob and Elizabeth Sheets, died in Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening, aged 74 years.

After three weeks visit to Mrs. E. L. Annan, Miss Carrie Johnson has returned to her home at Elk Lick, Pa.

Miss Gertrude Helman, of Cumberland, is visiting at J. A. Helman's.

Miss Edith Nunnemaker is entertaining at a house party, friends from Washington, D. C., Chambersburg, Pa., Selinus Grove, Pa., and Sunbury, Pa.

New Windsor.

Jno. H. Roop put in a steam engine this week, to run his ice plant, in place of the gasoline engine which came with the plant.

Mrs. Julia Roop and Mrs. Mollie Selby, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson.

Mrs. Dr. Nourse, of Washington, D. C., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. E. Myers.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual lawn fête on the church lawn, this Friday and Saturday evenings.

On Wednesday evening, the State officers instituted a P. O. S. of A. Camp at this place, with a membership of about thirty.

William Fraser and wife, of Washington, D. C., are visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Walter Gettys visited her parents, in Frederick, last week.

Miss Donna Lambert visited Mrs. Charles Stokes, in Frederick, last week.

Mrs. J. E. Barnes entertained the W. H. and F. Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church at her home, on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Dr. Winterson and son, of Nebraska, are Miss Alice Boardman, of Baltimore, and guests at A. C. Smelser's.

At the Democratic primaries, on Saturday last, 18 votes were polled.

The Dunkard church is being frescoed and some other improvements being made.

Mrs. Julia Roop is having her house painted.

Truman Lambert started to lay off his new house, on Thursday evening.

Union Bridge.

J. W. Little has been suffering with a stubborn case of rheumatism.

Dr. M. M. Norris and family, are spending some time at Pen-Mar.

Postmaster M. C. Keefer, was in Baltimore, Monday, on business.

Dr. W. D. Brown, wife and sister, and Mrs. Stell, spent a few days fishing along Monocacy.

The baseball club, of this place, defeated the Johnsville team at the latter's picnic, Saturday, the score being 4 to 5.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Anders, Misses Elizabeth Rinehart and Marie Senseney, Messrs. Raymond Senseney and William Reiser, all of this place, left here last Thursday morning to spend a week or ten days at Atlantic City.

Mrs. L. C. Smith has presented to the congregation of St. James' Lutheran church, of this place, a beautiful individual communion service. The gift is made in memory of her departed husband.

Miss Emma A. Perry, of this place, and Miss Alice M. Archer, of Baltimore, have left for a two week's visit to the latter's sister, Mrs. John Cohan, at Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. Isaac Toyer, filled the pulpit for Rev. Schweitzer, here and at Baust church, Sunday.

Rev. Martin Schweitzer, spent the week at his home, Ephrata, Pa.

Bark Hill.

Mr. Jesse Rowe, wife and children, of York, are visiting his parents, Mr. Levi Rowe and family.

Frizzellburg.

Many of our farmers say the corn crop is greatly injured, with little or no prospect of the drouth being broken.

It is very provoking to fix dates with a ball team and then have it fail to come. For two successive weeks this has been our fate.

The real estate of Samuel Warehime, deceased, brought good prices, last Saturday. The farm was sold to Augustus Warehime, for \$65.05 per acre, and the property in this place to Burnside Hively for \$1345.

Our baseball team will play a game with the Taneytown team, on their ground, next Thursday afternoon.

John Haifley was on the sick list a few days this week, but is on the mend.

Mrs. John Sell was in Hanover, this week.

John Hively, who expects to have a windpump put up in a few weeks, is having trenches dug for the piping, and when completed will have water in the house and other outbuildings.

Mrs. Ellen Hellerstey and daughter, Mrs. Katie Mullen, of Martinsburg, W. Va., visited Mrs. Fannie Babylon, her niece, from Friday till Sunday.

Twenty-two years has elapsed since they were here, and their brief stay was very much enjoyed. They visited folks in Pleasant Valley this week.

Mrs. Mattie Myers and Mrs. Frank Schaeffer, left on Tuesday, for a week of recreation. While away they will visit folks in Hanover, Littlestown and Gettysburg.

Harry Dutterer and his boy, of Baltimore, visited his mother here, last Saturday and Sunday.

Preaching in the Chapel this Sunday night by the Church of the Brethren.

Charles Maus and wife, of Baltimore, returned home after spending a week's vacation with his brother and sister here.

Many of the early potatoes have been dug. The yield is not so big but the potatoes are large in size.

Uniontown.

The date of the Lutheran bazar has been changed from August 12th to August 19. A band will be in attendance.

Mrs. E. K. Fox and daughters are spending several weeks at the Blue Mountain House.

J. W. Rodkey, wife and Ruby Rodkey, have gone for an extended visit to Mrs. Rodkey's brother, Rev. E. E. Heltbride, of Grundy Centre, Iowa.

Misses Belle and Margaret Cover, and a friend from Easton, Md., are spending their vacation with Mrs. Mary Cover.

J. Newton Gilbert, of Annapolis, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Gilbert.

Wesley Eckard and wife, of Baltimore, are visiting his brother, J. Frank Eckard.

The Mite Society of the M. P. church was entertained on Tuesday evening, by Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.

On Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, it was discovered that the barn on G. Fielder Gilbert's farm was on fire.

The fire had made such headway before it was discovered that the horses could not be rescued, and six of them burned to death.

The cows were saved, but the most of this year's crop was burned, together with the farming implements.

The farm is tenanted by Mrs. Sophia Graham.

Mary and Harry Bangman have returned from a visit to relatives in Hagerstown and Greencastle. Their cousin, Fridley Schafhirt, of Hagerstown, returned with them.

Donald Mering, of Baltimore, is visiting his grand-children.

The Lutheran Sunday School held its annual picnic in the grove of Wm. Jones, at Bark Hill, on Wednesday, and all report having spent a pleasant day.

J. H. Singer still continues very ill. Wm. Segalose has been worse again this week.

Mayberry.

Mrs. Maggie Rose, of Harrisburg, who has been visiting Mrs. Motter Clingan, returned to her home, on last Saturday, accompanied by Miss Carrie Clingan.

Miss Ella Eckard returned home, Saturday, from a stay at Mr. and Mrs. Ezra McGee's.

Miss Virgie Keefer, is on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Gust Crouse, of near Marker's Mill.

Ollie Heltbride, of near this place, who has been a cripple for a number of years from rheumatism, had the misfortune to fall and break his leg, on last Monday, while attempting to go out the yard gate.

Preaching, this Sabbath morning, at 10 a. m.; Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Don't forget the Sabbath School picnic, this Saturday, in Marker's grove. Mayberry band will furnish the music. A game of baseball is expected to be played.

Calvin Slonaker's house is being erected by Carl & Halter, of this place.

Wm. Babylon still remains about the same.

Linwood.

Rev. Witter, of Illinois, preached in the Linwood Brethren church, Tuesday night.

Miss Edith Pfoutz is visiting relatives in Chambersburg, Pa.

Miss Helen Englar gave a company, on Monday evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Isabel Roop, of Westminster. Different games, interspersed with some fine music, made the time pass only too rapidly.

When father time announced the midnight hour all bade good night, wishing for more such pleasant evenings.

Miss Rudisil, of Gettysburg, is visiting Miss Minnie Garner.

Our village was well represented out at the Linwood Brethren reunion, on Thursday.

Miss Fink, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Amelia Speilman.

Mrs. John A. Englar gave a small company, on Tuesday evening, in honor of her sister, Miss Ruth Myers, and her friend, Miss Field.

Our baseball team won another victory, on Saturday, defeating the Union-town boys by a score of 12 to 9.

Detour.

The game of ball played at Haugh's picnic, last Saturday, between New Midway and Detour, resulted in victory for the Detour boys, score 6 to 3.

Score was as follows: New Midway 1-0-2-0-0-0-0-0-3 Detour 1-0-1-1-2-1-0-0-0-6

Mrs. Bessie Darling and son, of Baltimore, are visiting at Mr. Jas. Warren's.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Miller, and daughter, of York, Pa., were visiting this week at Edward Essick's and A. C. Miller's.

C. C. Eyer, of Baltimore, is spending a few days in town.

John Metzler, of Altoona, is the guest of E. L. Warner's for a few weeks.

Mrs. Emma Powell and daughter, have gone to Gettysburg, for the rest of the summer.

Mrs. W. C. Miller is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Miller, of Rocky Ridge, spent Monday, at Kathrine Dreshler's.

P. D. Koons, Sr., was in Baltimore, on Sunday.

Socrates Stoner, of Waynesboro, Pa., was in town a few days this week, on business.

Miss Loma Hahn, who has been in Philadelphia for the past ten months, returned home, Saturday.

Mrs. A. C. Miller and Mrs. Raymond Miller, spent Thursday, in Thurmont.

On last Sunday, Mr. Samuel Weybright attended services at Pipe Creek church, and on Monday visited Sams Creek fruit farm, in company with Elders W. M. Wine and J. M. Mohler, where they found a fine lot of peaches and cantaloupes about ready for market.

Messrs. Snader and Englar are the proprietors.

Union Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Nusbaum and daughter, Annie, of Hanover, spent Sunday with Wm. E. Frook and wife.

Mrs. Edward Scheaffer and daughter, of Baltimore, are being entertained by G. W. Yeiser and family.

Miss Elizabeth Warner, of Hanover, is the guest of Miss Evelyn Earhart.

Misses Zehna and Emma Burgoon, of Baltimore, are spending this week with Miss Aileen Bankert.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. Brown and daughter, Mary Alice, of New Windsor, spent a few days with their parents, the latter part of last week.

Aaron Bankert recently sold his farm along the Deep Run road to Humphrey Steward. Mr. Steward sold his farm located in Deep Run, to Edward Riffle.

Edward Hively, of Frizzellburg, has purchased Isaiah Humbert's farm, near here, for the sum of \$4000.

Adam Yingling is convalescing after a week's illness.

J. Wm. Earhart has been quite indisposed for the past week, but is thought to be getting somewhat stronger.

Leander Lookingbill was operated on, at St. Luke's Hospital, in Baltimore, last week, for a cancerous growth in the mouth. We are glad to report that he is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Edward Stonieser, who has been sick for quite a long time, has been taken to a hospital in Baltimore, for treatment.

The B. F. Shriver Co., have placed two large boilers in their canning factory at this place.

Southern Carroll.

The drought is broken and all nature rejoices.

The I. O. G. T. picnic, held on July 24, was one of the greatest temperance demonstrations ever held in this section of the state.

Misses Florence Brandenburg and Grace Pickett have returned from a visit to Long Island and Connecticut.

Miss Jessie Fleming and R. J. Brandenburg attended the M. C. I. reunion, at Pen-Mar, on the 27.

Messiah Lutheran church will hold a Sunday School celebration on the 14th. The boys of the school will play a game of ball with the Gist team during the afternoon.

Miss Norma Fleming, of Washington, who has been at Niantic, Connecticut, for two months, is now visiting her mother and sisters at Mt. Olive.

More than two hundred persons from Southern Carroll attended the Y. M. C. A. reunion at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., on the 29.

Rev. C. D. Bousack, of Union Bridge, was the guest of the Braundenburg's, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Josephine Lewis, of Washington, spent several days with Miss Grace Pickett this week.

The Western Maryland District C. E. Union of the M. P. church will hold its annual convention, at Brandenburg church, Berrett, on August 31.

Dr. S. F. Hess spent part of last week in Taneytown and vicinity.

William Hess, of Buckeystown, visited relatives in this section last week.

Harney.

The Lutheran picnic, on last Saturday, was largely attended and a handsome profit realized for the Sunday School.

Mr. Harry Wolf opened his new store, on last Tuesday. He has a nice room and a very nice stock of goods to supply present demands.

Thomas Dayhoff has just completed a nice cement pavement in front of S. C. Shoemaker's residence. Gettysburg and Taneytown streets both have commenced the cement paving, now who will be the first to start the work on Littlestown and Emmitsburg streets.

John J. Hess is having his house painted.

Harry Shryock, Internal Revenue Collector, of Baltimore, and family, are visiting at C. F. Shryock's, of this place.

Don't forget the U. B. Sunday School, on Saturday afternoon and evening. A good band of music will be present to enliven the occasion.

Some one accidentally, or purposely, broke a window light in on Mrs. Lightner's back porch, but we must confess that it looks more like an attempt at burglary.

The Crime of Idleness.

Idleness means trouble for any one. It's the same with a lazy liver. It causes constipation, headache, jaundice, sallow complexion, pimples and blotches, loss of appetite, nausea, but Dr. King's New Life Pills soon banish liver troubles and build up your health. 25c. at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown Md.

GRAND EXHIBIT! - BY Birely's Palace of Music - FREDERICK, MD. At Farmers' Pic-nic, near Taneytown. We will have for this occasion a number of special designs, and exceptionally fine-toned instruments, which we will offer at interesting prices. EVERYONE INVITED. Don't fail to come and see them. A Souvenir to Everyone! This exhibit will be under the personal charge of Mr. J. M. Birely, assisted by Geo. Everhart and R. Grubbs.

Western Maryland College WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND. REV. T. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., President. A high grade College with low rates, \$225 a year for board, furnished room, and tuition. Three courses leading to degree of A. B. Classical, Scientific, Historical, and a course in Pedagogy, entitling graduates to teach in Maryland without examination. Preparatory School for those not ready for College. Forty-third Year opens Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1909.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Two Valuable Farms, in Taneytown District, Carroll County, Maryland. By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in said Court, depending wherein Upton Harner and others were complainants, and Hezekiah Harner and others were defendants, being Cause No. 461 on the Equity Docket of said Court, the undersigned, Trustees therein named to sell the same, will sell at public sale, on the premises first hereinafter described, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1909, at 10 o'clock, p. m. First- All that farm, known as the "Home Farm" of Emanuel Harner, Senior, late of Carroll county, deceased, containing

YORK ROAD. Mr. Eli Hann, of Philadelphia, is spending some time with his brother, Lewis Hann, of this place. Mrs. Charles Gardner and two children, of Blue Ridge Summit, spent Wednesday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cover. Miss Lula Birely spent from Saturday until Monday in Westminster. Mrs. John Erb and Miss Kate Erb, of Colorado, are the guests of Chas. Garber and family.

STONERSVILLE. Mrs. Joseph Myers is visiting her parents, at Hanover, Pa. Rev. H. J. Macalister and wife have returned to their home in Newburg, Pa., after a pleasant visit to their daughter, Mrs. J. Wesley Biggs. Rev. S. A. Diehl, of Bendersville, formerly pastor of St. Benjamin Lutheran church has accepted a call to Mt. Carmel Charge, near Hanover, and will occupy his field about October 1. The Bendersville Charge, of which Rev. Diehl is now pastor, consists of four large congregations. Dr. Joseph Lane Finley, is now in Baltimore, undergoing treatment. The Dr. has been ill for several weeks. Mrs. Harry Blocher, daughter Miss Edna, and granddaughter, Miss Geraldine, of Littlestown, Pa., spent Monday and Tuesday with Francis J. Fuhrman and wife. Mr. Louis Wantz is ill at this writing.

Simple, Harmless, Effective. Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, and sweetening the breath. 10¢ and 25¢. -Get at McKELLIP'S. Pleasant Valley. Mrs. J. Roy Myers has a wonderful lily stalk. It froze off to the ground last winter, and was put on the attic. Last Tuesday Mrs. Myers noticed a little tiny sprout coming up and brought it down from the attic and gave it water, and on Friday of the same week it had grown to the height of 13 inches and had four flowers in full bloom. Would like to hear from anyone that can beat this. Mrs. Mollie Selby, of Bark Hill, was the guest of Mrs. Morris Lansinger, from Sunday until Tuesday. Irvin Hahn and wife, of Philadelphia, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hahn, and his sister, Mrs. Charles Black. Miss Ada Hahn is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. E. C. Ebaugh, near Carroll. Mr. and Mrs. James Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Keefer, Misses May and Ora Turle, of Westminster; Mrs. Harry Turle, Mrs. Fred Grimm and son, Freddie, of Winchester, Va., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Myers, on Sunday. Don't forget the Sunday School picnic, on the 14th. Miss Lurene Vetter, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. Jos. Yingling. Mrs. Kate Mullen and Mrs. Ellen Hellerstey, of Martinsburg, W. Va., are visiting Mrs. Wm. Yingling and Mrs. Harry Devilbiss.

MUSIC in the air, at the Farmer's Pic-nic. J. M. Birely will be there with Pianos and Organs—a fine display. Everybody should have on hand McKellip's Cholera and Diarrhoea Syrup. The great remedy for all bowel complaints. -Manufactured only by J. McKELLIP. 7-10-3mo

YOUNT'S Special Sale of Dishes Prices Good for Two Weeks 30 Sets A choice selection of the newest designs and decorations. The prices quoted are the lowest ever offered for this class of goods. These sets are made with pure white light weight body extra hard glaze, artistic design, neatly embossed, each piece full gold lined edges with all handles and knobs gold traced. Composition of 42-piece Sets as follows: 6 only Plates. 6 Small Plates. 6 Cups and Saucers. 5 Fruit Saucers. 2 Individual Butters. 6 Vegetable Dishes. 1 only Covered Sugar Bowl. 1 Meat Platter. 1 Cream Pitcher. 42-Piece Set Decorated Dishes Special Price, \$3.33. 31-Piece Set Decorated Dishes Special Price, \$2.48. 21-Piece Set Decorated Dishes Special Price, \$1.68. Take advantage of this unusual offer. TWO WEEKS ONLY. C. Edgar Yount & Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

BIG Clothing Bargains FOR JULY AT SHARRER & GORSUCH, WESTMINSTER, MD. Twenty-five Handsome \$20.00 and \$22.00 Suit Patterns, made to order this month, at \$15.00. Five Dollars taken off price of about twenty Suits, of which we only have one or two left. \$15.00 Suits, \$10.00. \$12.00 Suits, \$7.00. Great Reductions in Boys' Suits. Cool Underwear and Shirts, at Special Prices. We get New Ties and Collars each week. We sell the best Work Pants and Shirts, and save you 10 per cent. NO. 4442 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County: Joshua T. Reineman, Plaintiff, Anna L. Dayboon, et al, Defendants. Ordered this 29th day of July, A. D., 1909, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of August, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county. DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. True Copy, Test: DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. 7-31-09

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.

Ohio & Kentucky Horses I will receive a car load of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Saturday, Aug. 7, 1909. Call and see them. H. W. PARR, HANOVER, PA. Notice to Creditors. This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of EMANUEL HAWK, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of February, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hands this 7th day of August, 1909. ELIZA JANE HAWK, Executrix. FOLEY'S KIDNEY REMEDY Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

# THE PAYNE TARIFF BILL

## History of the Measure and a Summary of Its Principal Provisions--The New Free List.

After one of the bitterest and one of the most momentous legislative days in the history of the national capital the new tariff measure, the Payne bill, has been completed.

The progress of the bill through the legislative mill of both houses was eventful enough to satisfy the most ardent cravers for parliamentary warfare. The real battle opened when the bill (house report 1438) was received in the senate and referred to the committee on finance, April 10. Aldrich of Rhode Island, the leader of the senate as chairman of the finance committee, subsequently became chairman of the conference committee, which was appointed to adjust the differences arising between senate and house and between both houses of congress and the president.

### Taft For Free Hides.

The report of the conference committee which determined what would be the provisions of the Payne bill in its final form was a victory for President Taft. He informed all of the conferees that hides must be placed on the free list, together with petroleum, crude and refined. They thereupon decided to cut the Dingley tariff on hides to 8 per cent. The president heard the news and sent word that he had meant what he had said about free hides. The figures were then lowered to 7 per cent. Now Chairman Seno E. Payne of the ways and means committee decided to demonstrate that his original bill, providing for free hides should no longer be subjected to the emasculatory operations of the majority of the conferees. He announced that not even a 5 per cent duty on hides would be accepted by either himself or the house. "Without free hides this tariff bill will not pass the house," he was quoted as saying. The tariff came off hides instantly, and as quickly was it put on the untaxed schedule, together with gasoline, benzine and naphtha. The leather, rough lumber, print paper, coal and iron and glove schedules ranked next in importance during the closing days of the controversy.

If hides came in free, the important New England boot and shoe manufacturing interests would consent to a reduction of the tariff on their products, otherwise they would continue to fight. The solving of the hides problem left it a simple matter to agree to lower duties on boots and shoes--the Dingley rate being 25 per cent. Saddlery and harness were cut to 40 per cent, as against the Dingley rate of 45 per cent. The president resorted to the unusual method of sending a written message to the conference committee demanding lower rates on lumber and gloves than the Payne bill provided, and he secured them.

### Wool and Cotton.

The wool schedule underwent no change of consequence, but the entire cotton schedule was reconstructed and the phraseology greatly changed in the hope of preventing reductions through decisions by the courts such as have characterized the administration of the Dingley law during recent years. In many instances the rates intended to be imposed by the Dingley law were cut by these decisions, the reductions in some instances being from 60 per cent to 8 per cent ad valorem.

Probably the most marked reductions are found in the metal schedule. Beginning with a decrease in the rate of iron ore from 40 to 15 cents per ton, there is a general reduction throughout that part of the bill, pig iron going down from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton and scrap iron from \$4 to \$1. The reduction on many of the items in this schedule amounts to about 50 per cent. Rough lumber goes down from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per thousand feet, with a corresponding reduction in the differential on dressed lumber.

The president was subjected to severe pressure from both the upward and downward revisionists throughout. The upward revisionists told him that a reduction of duty on hides and leather manufactures would make the next congress Democratic, in which event they argued that Taft would not possibly be renominated for the presidency. The "downwards" told him that Roosevelt would surely be the next Republican candidate for president if the campaign promises for a downward revision were not fulfilled.

### The Corporation Tax.

The president had a highly difficult task also in preserving his scheme for a corporation tax intact in the Payne bill. This feature is clearly the most unpopular one in the entire measure, so far as members of the senate and house were concerned. Many of the members argued to the president that the tax as provided for was unconstitutional. Resolutions will be introduced in the various state legislatures condemning the act and recommending its repeal, according to statements made by various congressmen in Washington.

The corporation tax of 1 per cent on the entire net income over and above \$5,000 received by corporations from all sources, exclusive of certain items, must be paid on or before June 30 each year. Persons authorized by the government and who make returns or

## What the People Will Pay Less and More For--President Taft's Fight For Downward Revision.

statements of a fraudulent nature are subject to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year.

During the closing days of the tariff controversy, before the bill was voted on for final passage, over forty Republicans who had grievances of one sort or another against certain of the provisions of the bill stated that they would vote against it. They had it in their power to defeat the measure and force the president to call another special session in September or October. They had the party leaders plainly worried for a time, but the able peacemakers at the capital, including President Taft himself, succeeded in calming the ruffled waters at last.

### HISTORY OF THE BILL.

The new tariff law will be known in history as the Payne bill, taking its name from the chairman of the house committee of ways and means, the Hon. Seno E. Payne of New York, who also had a part in framing the McKinley and Dingley acts. Actually it should perhaps be called the Payne-Aldrich bill, as the chairman of the senate finance committee has had quite as much to do with dictating its final provisions as Mr. Payne. On this line of reasoning, however, there are those who insist that it should be called the Taft bill, as the hand of the president has been seen in all the moves that have shaped it from the days of the Republican national convention that nominated him and adopted a plank for tariff revision up until the hour of the final fight in conference committee, when the big man in the White House made his historic fight for free raw materials and for carrying out the promises of the party.

It is the first time there has been a change of the tariff laws in twelve years into effect in 1897. The inception of that law was strikingly like that of the present. In each case it was enacted by an extra session of congress, called as the first act of an incoming administration. More noteworthy still, each of these extra sessions was called to meet on March 15, the first one having been issued by William McKinley of Ohio, the last by William Howard Taft of Ohio.

### The Tariff Plank.

The agitation within the Republican party for a revision of the Dingley act has gone on from the days of the "Iowa idea" until at last it culminated in the plank in the last Republican platform beginning:

"The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president."

In his campaign on that platform Mr. Taft construed this plank as meaning revision downward, a point that he insisted on in his speeches and finally clinched in his inaugural address when he said that conditions had so changed relative to the Dingley act that they "will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any." That meant revision downward, which was recognized substantially by the house bill, but was changed to actual revision upward by the senate bill. It was at this point that the president quietly but firmly injected himself into the fight in the conference between the two houses, the house standing behind him and forcing the senate to yield. The Payne bill in its present form is the result.

### First Tariff Bill.

The first tariff bill enacted in the United States was that of the First congress. The opening section of that bill stated that, in addition to securing money for the support of the government, the tariff should be adopted for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures." From that time political parties of national scope have clashed on the issue of the tariff as to whether or not it should be more than "for revenue only."

The expenses of the war of 1812 necessitated a material increase in the tariff, but an adjustment occurred two years after the close of the war through an act prepared by Henry Clay.

In 1826 the tariff was jumped up a few pegs, and a year later it went higher, from 31 to 41 per cent.

When, in 1832, a bill establishing a protective tariff policy was passed, South Carolina refused to recognize the validity of the increased duties and threatened to secede. President Jackson had to dispatch a warship to South Carolina waters.

A horizontal reduction of the tariff took place in 1833. Twelve years later, under Polk's administration, a bill drafted by Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, was adopted, standing mildly for the protective policy. This bill lasted until 1857, when a reduction to 20 1/2 per cent occurred on the average duties. Actually a free trade system, this low tariff proved adequate for all government needs until the outbreak of the civil war, when an increased income was necessitated.

### The Morrill Bill.

The Morrill act of 1861 increased duties about one-third, and the tax was extended to include tea, coffee

and sugar. Internal revenue was collected, beginning in 1862, and two years later the duties were raised 50 per cent for a period of ninety days.

After a succession of tariff measures to the war's close a cessation of this form of legislative activity occurred. But in 1870 and 1872 reductions were made down the list, some of which were restored in 1874, making the average duty 38 1/2 per cent. A tariff commission was appointed in 1882 which prepared a bill that was put on the statute books, lasting six years. It was at this time that James G. Blaine took a most active part in tariff discussions. It was in the early eighties that William R. Morrison of Illinois, Democratic chairman of ways and means, prepared his well known horizontal reduction of 20 per cent on all taxed products, which was defeated.

During Cleveland's first administration the Mills bill was a powerful issue, and in 1888 the tariff fight resulted in the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency. He stood for a high protective tariff. As a result the McKinley bill was enacted, putting the duties over the marks reached during the civil war.

### The Wilson Bill.

But the revision which followed resulted in the re-election of Cleveland in 1892, with a Democratic congress. Then resulted the Wilson bill, providing for wholesale reductions, particularly as regarding iron and steel manufactures. It should be noted that the Dingley bill in 1897 retained practically the iron and steel duties laid down in the Wilson measure.

Though William McKinley was elected on the financial issue in 1896, his first act after being sworn in as president was the calling of an extra session of congress to repeal the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill. The result of that session was the Dingley law, named for its author, Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, which put the schedules practically back on the McKinley basis.

Following is a comparison between the old Dingley tariff rates and those of the new Payne bill:

### LUXURIES.

	Dingley	Payne
Cosmetics	50 p c	60 p c
China ware	60 p c	55 p c
Stained glass	45 p c	60 p c
Gold leaf, 500 leaves	\$1.75	\$1.75
Laces, embroideries, etc., of tinsel	\$0.75	\$1.50 and 60 p c
Candy, val. at 15c. or less	4c and 4c	4c and 4c
Candy, over 15c. per lb.	15 to 50	50 p c
Snuff, lb.	55 p c	55 p c
Cigars and cigarettes, lb.	\$4.50	\$4.50
Orchids	50 p c	\$1 to \$10 per m
Preserves	35 p c	1c and 25 p c
Jellies	25 p c	35 p c
Olives, gal.	25c	15c to 25c
Oranges and lemons, lb.	1c	1/2c to 1c
Almonds, lb.	4c	4c to 6c
Brandy, gal.	\$2.25	\$2.00
Bay rum, gal.	\$1.50	\$1.75
Champagne and all sparkling wines, qts. per doz.	\$8.00	\$9.00
In pint bottles, per doz.	\$4.00	\$4.00
Still wines, gal.	40c	45c
Ale, beer, etc., in bottles, gal	40c	45c
Laces	60 p c	60 p c
Silk manufactures	50 p c	50 p c
Fancy paper boxes	45 p c	45 p c
Playing cards, per pk.	10c	10c and 20 p c
Trimmed hats	50 p c	35 p c
Dolls	35 p c	35 p c
Firecrackers, lb.	8c	8c
Feathers (dressed)	50 p c	60 p c
Furs (dressed)	20 p c	20 p c
Human hair	10 p c	20 p c
Fans	50 p c	50 p c
Jewelry	50 p c	50 p c
Musical instruments	45 p c	45 p c
Paintings	20 p c	15 p c
Statues	20 p c	15 p c
Cut glass	60 p c	60 p c

### NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Castile soap, lb.	14c	14c
Common crockery	25 p c	25 p c
Glass jars, per lb.	1c	1c
Common window glass, per lb., from	1 1/2c to 1 3/4c	4 1/2c to 4 3/4c
Scissors and shears, doz.	15c and 15c	15c and 15c
Table cutlery, each	16c	14c
Cut nails, lb.	6-10c	4-10c
Wire nails, lb.	3 1/2c to 1c	4-10c
Needles, sewing and knitting, per thousand	\$1 and \$1	\$1 and \$1
Crochet needles	25 p c	25 p c
Wood.		
Rough lumber, per 1,000 ft.	\$1.50	\$1.25
Sawed boards of white wood, planks, etc., per 1,000 ft. board measure	\$1.00	50c
Other sawed wood, per 1,000 ft. board measure	\$2.00	15 p c
Clapboards, per thousand	\$1.50	\$1.25
Fenceposts, per thousand	10 p c	Free
Shingles, per thousand	30c	25c
Chair cane or reeds	10 p c	10 p c
House or cabinet furniture of wood	35 p c	35 p c
Sugar.		
Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard, per lb.	95-100c	95-100c
Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard, per lb.	1.15-1.00c	1.90-1.00c
Molasses tested, from 40 to 35 deg., per gal.	3c	3c
Molasses above 35 deg.	3c	6c
Maple sirup and maple sugar, per lb.	4c	4c
Agricultural Products.		
Cattle less than 1 yr. old, per head	\$2.00	\$2.00
Other cattle, val. under \$14	\$2.75	\$2.75
Over \$14, per head	\$2.75	\$2.75
Swine, per head	\$1.50	\$1.50
Horses and mules val. at \$50 or less, per head	\$30.00	\$30.00
Over that value	25 p c	25 p c
Sheep, per head	\$1.50	\$1.50
Breadstuffs.		
Barley, per bu.	30c	30c
Corn, per bu.	15c	15c
Oats, per bu.	15c	15c

Oatmeal and rolled oats, per lb.	1c	1c
Rice, cleaned, per lb.	2c	2c
Rye, per bu.	10c	10c
Wheat, per bu.	35c	35c
Wheat flour	25 p c	25 p c
Butter and substitutes, per lb.	6c	6c
Cheese, per lb.	6c	6c
Milk, per gal.	2c	2c
Beans, per bu.	45c	45c
Eggs, per doz.	5c	5c
Hay, per ton	\$4.00	\$4.00
Honey, per gal.	20c	20c
Hops, per lb.	12c	16c
Onions, per bu.	40c	40c
East green, per bu.	40c	25c
Peas (dried), per bu.	30c	25c
Potatoes, per bu.	25c	25c
Castor beans, per bu. of 50 lbs.	25c	25c
The same, or dressed, per bu.	\$1.50	\$1.50
Straw, per ton	\$1.50	\$1.50
Vegetables in natural state	25 p c	25 p c

Fish.		
Fish, dried, salted, smoked, pickled, frozen, per lb.	3/4c	3/4c
Mackerel, halibut or salmon, fresh, salted or pickled, per lb.	1c	1c
Fruits and Nuts.		
Apples, peaches and other small fruits, per bu.	25c	25c
The same, dried, per lb.	2c	2c
Berries, per qt.	1c	1c
Chocolate and cocoa, per lb.	2 1/2c	2 1/2c
Salt, per 100 lbs.	12c	11c
Salt in bulk	8c	7c
Starch, per lb.	2c	1 1/2c
Vinegar, per gal.	7 1/2c	7 1/2c

Cotton.		
Cotton thread and carded yarn up to and including No. 15, per lb.	3c	2 1/2c
Cotton from No. 15 to No. 20, per lb., increase per number	1-5c	1-15c
Cotton, exceeding No. 20, per lb., increase per No.	1/4c	1-5c
Cotton thread, colored, up to and including No. 20, per lb.	6c	6c
Cotton thread, colored, No. 20 to No. 30, increase per No.	1/4c	1/4c
Above 30, increase per No.	3-10c	3-10c
Spool thread of cotton, including crochet, darning and embroidery, per doz. spools	6c	6c
Cotton cloth, unbleached, less than 50 threads to sq. in., per sq. yd.	1c	1c
Cotton cloth, unbleached, from 50 to 100 threads to sq. in., per sq. yd.	1 1/4c	1 1/4c
Finer grades	1 1/2c to 2 1/2c	1c to 1c
Cotton cloth, bleached, val. at over 3c per sq. yd.	25 p c	3 to 4 p c

Cotton handkerchiefs or muffers	45 p c	45 p c
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p c	50 p c
Cotton corduroys, per sq. yd.	18c	18c
Cotton stockings	30 p c	30 p c
Cotton stockings, seamless, per doz.	50c to 70c	\$2.00 and 1.00
Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, sweaters, etc., per doz.	60c and 60c	15 p c and 15 p c
Same, higher grades	\$1.10 to \$1.10	\$2.25 and 1.15
Same, higher grades	\$1.10 to \$1.10	\$15.00 p c to \$15.00 and 25 p c
Cotton suspenders	45 p c	45 p c

Wool.		
All wools and hair of the first class, per lb.	11c	11c
Second class, per lb.	12c	12c
Third class, whereof the value shall be 12c. lb. or less, per lb.	4c	4c
Third class, where value is over 12c. lb., per lb.	7c	7c
Top waste, per lb.	30c	30c
Shoddy, per lb.	20c	25c
Women's and children's dress goods, wool, per sq. yd.	7c to 11c	11c and 50 p c
Carpet, treble ingrain, 3-ply, per sq. yd.	22c	22c and 22c
Wool carpets, Dutch and 2-ply ingrain, per sq. yd.	15c and 15c	40 p c and 40 p c
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, palm leaf, etc., not trimmed	35 p c	35 p c
Same, trimmed	50 p c	50 p c
Buttons, per gross	1-12c to 1 1/2c	1 1/2c and 15 p c

Plows and other agricultural implements	20 p c	15 p c
Raw Materials.		
Collodion (in sheets), lb.	50c	40c
Argols	1c	5 p c
Chalk, lb.	1c	1c
Clays, per ton	\$1.00	\$1.00
China clay (kaolin) per ton	\$3.00	\$2.20
Coal, per ton	6c	45 p c
Coal slack, per ton	6c	45 p c
Coke	20 p c	20 p c
Asphalt, per ton	\$1.50	50c
Marble, c. f.	65c	55c
Building stone, c. f.	12c	50 p c
Iron ore, per ton	40c	15c
Iron pigs, ton	\$4.00	\$2.50
Aluminum, lb.	8c	7c
Copper (bottoms), lb.	2 1/2c	2 1/2c
Lead ore, lb.	1 1/4c	1c
Mica, lb.	6c and 5c	20 p c
Nickel, lb.	6c	7c
Quicksilver, lb.	7c	7c
Zinc (pigs), lb.	1 1/2c	1 1/2c
Sugar cane	20 p c	20 p c
Tobacco, lb.		
Unstemmed	\$1.35	\$1.35
Stemmed	\$2.50	\$2.50
Flax straw, ton	\$5.00	\$2.00
Flax, not dressed, lb.	1c	1c
Hemp, ton	\$20.00	\$22.50
Silk (carded or combed), lb.	40c	35 p c
Cork bark, lb.	8c	8c
Feathers and down (crude)	15 p c	20 p c
Opium (crude), lb.	\$1.00	\$1.50
Plaster, rock or gypsum, crude, ton	50c	30c
Beauxite, ton	\$1.00	\$1.00
Fuller's earth, ton	\$1.50	\$1.50
Argentine	25 p c	25 p c
Metallic mineral substances in crude state, not specially provided for	20 p c	20 p c
Timber, hewn, sided or squared (not less than 8 in. sq.), and round timber, c. f.	1c	1 1/2c
Wood pulp, mechanically ground, lb.	1-12c	1 1/2c
Wood pulp, chemical, lb.	1-6c to 1-6c	4c
Hides	15 p c	Free

Hemp, Jute, Etc.		
Cables and cordage made of hemp, per lb.	3c	2c
Single yarns of flax hemp or ramie, per lb.	7c	10c
Floor matting, per sq. yd.	3c to 7c	3 1/2c
Paper.		
Sheathing and roofing paper	10 p c	10 p c
Printing paper, val. at from 2c. to 5c. per lb.	3-10c to 2-10c	3-10c to 8-10c
Same, val. above 5c. per lb.	15 p c	15 p c
Copying paper, tissue paper, etc., per lb.	6c and 5c to 9c	15 p c and 15 p c
Crape paper, per lb.	5c and 5c	5c and 5c
Surface coated papers, per lb.	2 1/2c and 2 1/2c	5c
Photographic papers, per lb.	3c and 3c	10 p c and 10 p c
Paper envelopes, plain	25 p c	30 p c
Letter and note paper, per lb.	2c and 3c	2c and 3c
Same, weighing more than 15 lbs., per ream, per lb.	3 1/2c and 2c	15 p c and 15 p c
Books and pamphlets	25 p c	25 p c

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 intendment of sentiments which may be expressed by contributors, and desire to be as liberal as possible, we at the same time request all to avoid personalities, and stick to proper expressions of opinion.

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

Written for THE RECORD.

A Spinster's Yarn. "SISSY."

By SOPHIA CHANDLER.

A dreary Autumn sky and chilly Autumn air without. Dust, bustle and disorder, on a liltipian scale, within. This is certainly the locality of Miss Helen's sanctum. Yes, and if you are a woman you will soon perceive that the ordinarily peaceful domain is now converted into a skirmishing-ground, by the semi-annual war against dust, which is waged Spring and Autumn, in every household. If you are a man, you have already put the door between yourself and the scene of action; for with characteristic consistency, the complacency with which you survey a neat environment, is in direct antithesis to your panic at the sight of broom and duster.

To be candid though, we must confess that house-cleaning, with a chilly Autumn day ranging one's nose and indigning one's fingers, is too much for even feminine equilibrium. 'Tis only in the Spring-time, when we are co-worker's with Nature, who amidst the caroling of birds is making vigorous efforts to eradicate every trace of Winter from the face of the earth, that we glory in our occupation, making melody in our hearts to the words: mere existence is enjoyment.

Miss Helen's young friends have not deserted her upon this occasion; on the contrary, they form quite a respectable body of militia. There is little, lispng Helen Dunn Laurens, in one corner, rearranging a series of pamphlets. "The R-e" spells she, from a purple-covered booklet. Let us peep over her shoulder and complete the title for ourselves. The Readings of Charles Dickens. As condensed by herself. A Christmas Carol, and the Trial from Pickwick. Miss Helen's quick eye has already deciphered it.

"Bring that to me, Helen," said she. "Right singular, child, that it should fall into your hands." And as she glanced over its pages, we caught sight of: "Dr. George Dunn, Miss Sophie Cosby, Monday eve, Jan. 16, 186-," written on the fly-leaf. "Girls," said Miss Helen, "come to me to-morrow night, and I will tell you the story of this book."

THE STORY.

To begin at the beginning, I must carry you back a few years previous to the existence of this little volume. Charles Dickens had not as yet given any Readings from his own works, but his numerous thought-creations were as familiar to us all, as if they had been so many beings encountered in real life.

"My little, little child!"—the father's wail for Tiny Tim, fell upon our ears, as my kinsman, Dr. George Dunn, and myself, entered a hospital in —, one afternoon, about three weeks after the battle —. "My little child!" and then reader and listener broke down together in sympathy with the bereaved father of the dead lame boy.

"Sissy, I almost wish I had not called for the reading of my favorite Christmas Carol to-day," said the wounded brother. "It has made me feel so sad."

Sissy's face, turned toward us, showed plainly that her heart gave a throb of self-accusation for being so injudiciously indulgent to the nervous invalid. But she was nevertheless a wise little nurse, that loving sister. In the twinkling of an eye, the dimples were dancing about her mouth, to the music of her merry laugh. "Never mind, *mon frere*," said she, as a counteracting potion, I shall read a prescription of Dr. Marigold."

Sissy was beautiful. Indeed, I think she was the only perfect specimen of *petite, spirituelle* beauty that I have ever seen. A graceful little figure, the face almost entirely devoid of color, yet of a wax-like purity, and small, almost faultless, features. The pale, golden hair, its little mistress had apparently tucked away according to the most approved hospital-nurse fashion, but a few wilful locks had escaped their bounds, and ran over her head in tiny, feathery curls.

Stop your ears now, all ye disbelievers in love at first sight. That is, if you do not wish to be convinced that there is at least one instance on record to support the theory. Doctor Dunn laid his hand impressively on my arm and said deliberately: "Helen, I recognize in that lady, the realization of an ideal which has been enthroned in my heart from the earliest years of my manhood." And his great, calm grey eyes, set the seal of truth upon his assertion.

"Miss Crosby," was given in reply, when we enquired the lady's name; our informant furthermore telling us that she was from Alabama, but had been, dur-

ing the War, residing with some of her friends in the North. Being Southerners, the brother and sister were not very well known in this hospital, but a formal introduction would perhaps be unnecessary in sad, war times, when mutual bereavement awoke a feeling of kinship. We would at least approach them, and trust that chance might lay some foundation upon which to build acquaintanceship.

But how provoking! The hospital clock pointed to a few minutes of the time our train was due. We had gone up to — on business that day, a distance of about forty miles, and a professional consultation demanded the doctor's return by a certain hour. "Well," said he hopefully, "we have at least made a beginning, I have found her. Business calls me back in a few days, and then for a meeting."

And then—ah—and then—the bird had flown. Our informant of the preceding week, was not to be found, either. "Do you know anything of a Miss Crosby who was here as nurse four days ago?" enquired the doctor anew. "Miss Crosby? Yes she left yesterday.—Her address?"—He gave the name of a certain village in Connecticut. The joy that the "yes" caused the doctor, was counteracted by the word Connecticut. He had hoped that the North, given by the first informant, as the residence of the lady's relatives, signified a Border State.

"I will at least write," determined he, and he did write. A letter based upon his firm belief that the lady was his fate, and begging her, if she were free, to accord him an acquaintanceship in order that they might mutually discover whether his impressions were correct. The communication was submitted to my perusal. It is a fine letter, thought I. If Miss Crosby be free, and a lady of taste and discrimination, as her appearance indicates, she will grant the request.

And there actually came a reply,—postmarked, Hayton, Connecticut. Appearances were certainly promising. A dainty envelope, the address in delicate, picturesque writing. But it is fortunate to you, O doctor, that your spirit is one well-disciplined.—Miss Crosby disclaimed all pretensions to being the lady in question. She had acted as nurse in the hospital that week, it was true, having had a wounded kinsman there, who, by the way, was in the Northern, not the Southern army. But she did not read The Christmas Carol aloud during the time. She had never answered to the sobriquet of Sissy, and moreover, instead of golden curls, she had straight black hair. She was not able, she said, to volunteer any information that might aid him in a further search.

It was quite a lady's letter. There was no suspicion of a presumptuous, "Accept my sympathy, and I hope you may be successful."

"Really" said the doctor, "in justice to this epistle, written under such awkward circumstances, I must say that it is one of the finest letters feminine that I have ever seen." Here may be material for a romance, I said, with a laugh. "She is not Sissy," replied he decidedly.

Almost as we were talking, there came news from the front, which was of such a startling character, and brought results so momentous, that they made up our world. All thoughts of other interests were for a space effaced.

And now, my little friend, [said Miss Helen, turning her eyes upon the booklet in her hand,] I must go on to the time when I made your acquaintance. It was on the first night of the Dickens' Readings in Baltimore, Maryland. We were waiting, in the Concordia, for him to appear. There was the sign of his coming, his little reading-stand, upholstered in crimson, that I had seen mentioned in a letter from Edinburg. The joyful tidings, Dickens is coming to America, had not been proclaimed, when I read that. I had no idea that my eyes would ever rest upon the stand or its owner.

Young and ardent, I fancied that somehow, the person of Dickens would bear the unmistakable stamp of his genius. Judge of my surprise, when a matter-of-fact looking individual, walked in a hurried, ungraceful manner, across the stage.

The next moment, I forgot the man, in thinking of his tailor, who evidently too prudal of cloth in the cutting of the pantalons, had perforce made the coat of the remnant. That this last garment was comfortable, I could not believe. It had such a pinching look, about the stooped shoulders.

The: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to read to you from A Christmas Carol," I scarce heard.—Then, right to the story: "Marry is dead, to begin with."—The voice was distinct, but not deep, or particularly pleasing, until suddenly, one recognized in it, a master, which became in turn, the miserly Scrooge, the genial nephew, and each member of the Cratchit family.

Again, the wail:—"My little, little child!" fell upon our ears, as we had heard it in the hospital. Again, the reader wept, and the eyes of the listeners were tear-charged. A smothered sob near by, attracted our attention, and as the doctor and myself looked, we beheld —Sissy—accompanied by a gentleman with whom we were slightly acquainted. "Doctor Dunn, Miss Crosby,"—Ah! that interpolated r, of our hospital informant, had been, all the while, the clog in this course of true love.

We subsequently learned, that the lady's half-brother, Colonel Dare, had died at the hospital, and that she had

then gone to reside with relatives in Baltimore.

I will only add that doctor Dunn found Miss Crosby free, and that she accepted her fate, according to his interpretation of it.

Diseased cattle often transmit their diseases to human beings. Protect yourself and family, as well as your live stock by the regular feeding of Fairfield's Blood Tonic and Milk Producer for Cattle Only. It prevents and cures disease and increases productiveness by purifying the blood. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

The Grain Fever.

When the freighters on the Great Lakes tie up at Chicago to unload their cargoes of merchandise from the East and load with grain there is hard work ahead for the longshoremen and also good pay. The men who stow the grain form a class by themselves. Most of them do no other work and remain idle if there is no boat lying at the elevator docks.

These periods of idleness are followed by labor of the hardest kind. Stripped to the waist the grain stowers stand in the hold with the flood of yellow grain pouring down through the elevator chute and shovel for dear life.

It is not an infrequent occurrence to hear a cry for help followed by a shouting of orders to cut off the grain. This means that a stower has been caught and half buried in the grain and that his fellows have dropped everything to dig him out. The stower's plight would be serious were it not for the quick action of his fellows, and not infrequently he is carried out of the hold unconscious.

To be caught in the grain, although a serious matter at the time, becomes the subject of many a joke afterward. According to the code of his fellow he should have been able to take care of himself.

The stowers are fine specimens physically. Most of them are over six feet tall, and the heavy work with the grain has given them the backs and shoulders of Hercules. Their pay is very high for men whose labor cannot be classed as skilled.

Most of them are inveterate gamblers, and at dinner hour when they climb out of the hold to eat their lunch in the 'tween decks the cards are pretty sure to follow the meal and a quarrel often follows the cards. No one interferes so long as the men make fists their weapons, but when, as sometimes happens one of them grabs up a shovel or pulls a knife his companions are quick to disarm him and bundle him ashore.

Hardy as the men are, there is one enemy they fear. This is grain fever, a kind of aggravated hay fever, that attacks those who work in the dust-filled atmosphere of a grain boat's hold. To protect themselves from the fever the men wear large bunches of oakum over their mouths and noses. To a person looking down into the dust-filled hold it seems as if a whole family of Father Neptune were at work with shovels in place of tridents.

The grain fever frequently attacks members of the boat's crew who go about their work unprotected. Light attacks result in nothing worse than dizziness and a slight headache, but severe cases end in entire unconsciousness which may last for twelve hours. There is apparently no bad after effect from the grain fever, for the sufferer awakes after his long sleep with a clear head and no feeling of lassitude.

When the grain carrier reaches her home port, sometimes on the lower lakes and sometimes as far away as Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence river, the grain is cleared from the hold by great pneumatic shovels tended by gangs of hand shovelers who keep the grain in the path of the great scoop.

After the hold is empty the deck hands are sent down to sweep out and prepare for a new cargo. This is another dusty job and usually most of the men who escaped the fever during the loading fall victims now. It is a strange thing about the fever that a man who has had it during the loading is immune for some time and seldom has trouble when sweeping out the hold.—New York Sun.

Take Notice.

All persons are recommended to take Foley's Kidney Remedy for backache, rheumatism, and kidney and bladder trouble. It will quickly correct urinary irregularities, which, if neglected, may develop into a serious illness. It will restore health and strength. Do not neglect signs of kidney or bladder trouble and risk Bright's disease or diabetes. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Weariness and Church Going.

"An American Woman" contributes a letter to the August American Magazine, which the publishers have incorporated into the department of "The Pilgrim's Scrip" which appears regularly in every issue of this magazine. Part of this reads as follows:

"I do not think that the churches realize—it seems impossible to make them realize—that most working people are simply too tired to go to church. The situation has nowhere been more clearly presented than in 'A Frank Letter' in the May American Magazine, and yet, I have been told that a clergyman in New York, after reading that letter to his congrega-

tion, accused the writer of having no soul. It is poor physical economy to spend indoors three hours of one's only day of rest and recreation. And what is poor physical economy becomes inevitably, I am inclined to think, poor spiritual economy. 'Why, this is the only day I have,' you hear on every side. 'I can't give it up to church-going. I want to get out into the air.'

"Another side of this church-going question, a very practical one too, does not often present itself to the leisure classes.

"Why don't you ever come to church nowadays, Miss Blank?" said a clergyman to a workingwoman of my acquaintance.

"Because I have to do my sewing Sunday morning," she replied with unhesitating forthrightness. "I can't sew evenings on account of my eyes and besides I'm too tired to sew then. Sunday morning is the only time I have to get ready for the next week."

The pastor, dumbfounded, said nothing. After all, when you come to think of it, what was there to say?"

Protect your hogs from Cholera by the regular feeding of Fairfield's Blood Tonic and Flesh Producer for Hogs only. It kills the Cholera germ by so perfecting the digestion that the intestinal tract is kept well supplied with pure blood. Pure blood is the only effective germicide. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

Concrete for Building.

Concrete is composed of cement, sand, and fine rock or gravel. Its manufacture is as old as the Roman Empire, but it is only of late years that Portland cement has been known; and that the wonderful combination of cement and steel,—reinforced concrete,—has become an important factor in building operations, especially in supplanting structural steel. So far as the supply is concerned and likewise the value of concrete as a building material, its position as a competitor of stone or as a supplement to stone in building operations is in most instances unassailable, while the reinforced concrete beam and column have, in the opinion of many engineers, great advantage for certain purposes over steel framing.

The constituents of concrete are not only unlimited in quantity, but they are widely distributed, so as to be cheaply procurable in every section of the country; and when properly made it seems to be not only the equal, but in many respects the superior, of the very best building stone, excepting probably the question of appearance. Moreover, it is useful in a score of ways where stone and brick cannot be economically employed. Sand and rock or gravel are, of course, present in every State in the Union in absolutely inexhaustible quantities, and the materials for the manufacture of cement are only slightly less widely distributed and plentiful.—American Review of Reviews for August.

Many elements beneficial to one kind of animal are very injurious to another kind. By the Fairfield method of compounding a separate Conditioner for each kind of animal success is assured, because each animal receives only the elements it requires. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

Summer Headaches.

The warm weather is very conducive to headaches—in fact, some people claim they feel the heat so that they become easily fatigued and irritable. Unless these take very good care of themselves they very easily acquire the habit of invalidism and suffer throughout the summer months. The sun may cause one's head to ache by bringing the blood into it too strongly; but the average headache is not caused by warm weather, but by the summer diet.

With regard to this most important matter, most people who suffer with the sick headache are really suffering from liver attacks. Meat, fish, soup stock—all become quickly tainted at this season, and tainted food is likely to be the cause of illness at any time of year.

The woman who cares for the health of the family will see that she does not use veal; pork or tinned goods to any extent; and, of course, the last mentioned must not be kept after the tin has once been opened.

It is most important to reduce the amount of meat and starchy foods during this weather. The main function of these is to supply bodily heat; so, as less heat is necessary now, the style of living should be changed. Take the appetite as an indication of how much you should eat. If you are not keen for your meals, do not worry. If your head aches, try one week of light diet. Take plenty of milk, eggs, bread and butter, ripe fruit and a few green vegetables.

In this way you will give your system a chance to get rid of whatever poisons are in your blood and will prevent high blood pressure, which is really the cause of throbbing headache.

No matter how long you have suffered, Foley's Kidney remedy will help you. Mrs. S. L. Bowen, of Wayne, W. Va., writes: "I was a sufferer from kidney disease, so that at times I could not get out of bed, and when I did I could not stand straight. I took Foley's Kidney Remedy. One dollar bottle and part of the second cured me entirely." It will cure you. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Are Doctors Any Good?

Foolish question! Yet some people act as if a medicine could take the place of a doctor! The best medicine in the world cannot do this. Have a family doctor, consult him frequently, trust him fully. If we did not believe doctors endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds, we would not offer it to you. Ask your doctor. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

If we did not believe doctors endorsed Ayer's Pills for constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, we would not offer them to you. Ask your own doctor about this.

Saving in Washing.

If the washing is to be done at home and if the following rules are carried out, much time labor and expense may be avoided and the washing day become a pleasure instead of drudgery.

Washing should be done once a week, as soiled clothes put by are more difficult to get clean and keep a good color; besides it is unwholesome to have dirty linen in the house for long. It should be kept, when possible, in a well ventilated place, not in the bedrooms.

Before washing separate the woolen things from the linen and the colored from the white. Put the white clothes into cold water, as this loosens the dirt and saves time and labor, less soap being required and less wear and tear in rubbing the garment.

If the fine things are very soiled dissolve some borax in boiling water and add to the soaking water; for coarse clothes, add soda dissolved in the same way.

Any holes in the clothes should be drawn together or the friction of washing will enlarge them.

Stains also should be removed, as in some cases soap and water harden and fix them. All necessary materials, such as blue, soap and starch, should be ready, and the utensils very clean.

Dysentery is a dangerous disease but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been successfully used in nine epidemics of dysentery. It has never been known to fail. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and when reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. Sold by all dealers.

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

White pepper will be found preferable to black in seasoning chicken soup.

For cleaning down stairs a stiff plain brush is better than a whisk broom.

A few chopped almonds added to a custard or bread pudding will greatly improve its flavor.

A cereal pan is much more easily cleaned if cold water is allowed to run in it as soon as the cereal is removed. Hot water hardens the mixture.

Canvas shoes may be cleaned with soap and water if one works quickly, so that the moisture does not penetrate the canvas. Make a thick lather with pure white soap and warm water.

To clean white marble, wash it thoroughly with soap and water, then brush it over well, especially in the crevices, with whitening mixed with a little blue as used for ceilings. Allow it to dry thoroughly and then polish with a clean, dry cloth.

To clean suede gloves put the gloves on "trees" or on your hands and rub them well with fine oatmeal, which should finally be brushed off with a soft nailbrush. Any obstinate stains may be removed with benzine applied on a piece of clean flannel.

If you find the hardwood floor is sticky after being treated with the usual preparation of boiled oil and turpentine, get a pail of strong cider vinegar, wring a cloth out of this, and wipe the floor with the strong acid. It will improve it in a short time.

Washington's Plague Spots

lie in the low, marshy bottoms of the Potomac, the breeding ground of malaria germs. These germs cause chills, fever and ague, biliousness, jaundice, lassitude, weakness and general debility and bring suffering or death to thousands yearly. But Electric Bitters never fail to destroy them and cure malaria troubles. "They are the best all-around tonic and cure for malaria I ever used," writes R. M. James, of Louellen, S. C. They cure Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Troubles and will prevent Typhoid. Try them, 50c. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Seared With a Hot Iron.

or scalded by overturned kettle—cut with a knife—bruised by slammed door—injured by gun or in any other way—the thing needed at once is Bucklen's Arnica Salve to subdue inflammation and kill the pain. It's earth's supreme healer, infallible for Boils, Ulcers, Fever, Sores, Eczema and Piles. 25c. at R. S. McKinney's, Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

Dip the Lambs.

When the old sheep are sheared the ticks will leave them and go to the lambs, because they find better protection in their long wool. At this time the lambs should be dipped to destroy the ticks or the lambs the farmer intends for the market may be unfit to sell on account of the reduction of flesh just at selling time. The commercial or tobacco dip may be used, and it is a good plan to dip the lambs twice to make sure that they are rid of the pests, as a new lot are liable to get on them. The second dipping may be given about two weeks after the first. —W. D. Neale.

Phony Mistake.

"The mistakes that occur through and by the telephone are numerous," said the lady who had one in her house, "and some of them are as amusing as the others are annoying. The last one I had happen to me was rather curious. My sister-in-law is named Drake, and I called her up at her house. The maid told me she had left word to call her up at a certain number, which I thought I had right. I called it and asked for Drake. They said there was no such person there. Then I wanted to know what place it was. The man at the other end said it was a poultry store, and he didn't laugh when he said it. It struck me as so funny that I laughed right out, and the man asked me what I was laughing at. He hadn't seen the point, and I rang off without enlightening him." —New York Herald.

If your liver is sluggish and out of tone, and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets tonight before retiring and you will feel all right in the morning. Sold by all dealers.

Guesswork in the Dairy.

Generally speaking, the average milker cannot guess within 1,500 or 2,000 pounds of the actual yearly production of the cows in his care. This leads to the conclusion that the attempt to estimate the amount of milk which any cow may give by the fullness of the pail is apt to be very misleading. It is certainly especially so when there is more or less foam on the top of the milk. Anywhere from one to three inches of foam may be found on the surface of the milk directly after drawing. The facts argue for the use of the scales if accuracy is desired. An estimate based on mere observation is always unsafe and unbusinesslike.

Be sure and take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with you when starting on your trip this summer. It cannot be obtained on board the trains or steamers. Changes of water and climate often cause sudden attacks of diarrhoea, and it is best to be prepared. Sold by all dealers.

Classified Advertisements.

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

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. 5-146

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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 VII.—Third Quarter,  
For Aug. 15, 1909.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xix, 8-20.  
Memory Verses, 19, 20—Golden Text,  
Acts xix, 17—Commentary Prepared  
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

On the return of Paul from his last journey he landed at Caesarea, where there must have been quite a company of believers besides the household of Cornelius and Philip and his four daughters. We can scarcely think of Paul passing through without fellowship with them, for at another time we find him and his company spending several days at Philip's home (xxi, 8, 9). The church at Jerusalem would be desirous to hear all about this great journey and the open doors in Europe, but the record simply says "saluted the church" (xviii, 22), which may have included a rehearsal of the Lord's doings in Europe. Then during his stay at Antioch he would not fail to tell of those households at Philippi who accepted the Lord Jesus and of all the marvelous grace of God. This brings us to his third journey, concerning the beginning of which we read that "he went over all the country of Galatia and Phrygia in order, strengthening all the disciples (xviii, 23). He has told us in his epistles how to be strong, so we can understand how he strengthened them. See Eph. iii, 16-19; vi, 10, 11; II Tim. ii, 1. There is no salvation, no strength, no victory, except in Christ Jesus, by His word and Spirit and by virtue of His precious blood.

When Paul left Priscilla and Aquila at Ephesus on his return home from Corinth he did not know that he was thus providing teachers for a man already mighty in the Scriptures as far as he knew them, but so it turned out (xviii, 23-28). If increased knowledge of God is given to any of us it is that we may meekly instruct others who have not the same measure of light. Blessed that we may be a blessing is the Lord's way for His redeemed. When Paul reached Ephesus on this third tour he found disciples who had been taught by Apollos, evidently before he had been further instructed by Priscilla and Aquila, knowing only the baptism of John. When Paul had instructed them more fully they received through him in the name of the Lord Jesus a special filling of the Holy Spirit and spake with tongues and prophesied (xix, 6).

It seems quite clear that when Aquila and Priscilla heard Apollos in the synagogue they did not attempt publicly to enlighten him, but with humility and loving tact took him privately, probably to their home, and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly. Then it may have been that Apollos thought better to begin elsewhere with the new light he had received rather than where he would have to confess that he had not previously been fully taught in some things. That would have been human weakness, but this is only a suggestion. As to Apollos' two instructors, they were only humble tentmakers, and, while doubtless glad to help any who were willing to be helped, they did not feel called to act as public teachers.

For three months Paul spoke boldly in the synagogue at Ephesus, talking to them from the Scriptures concerning the kingdom of God (verse 8). See this great topic elsewhere in the Acts in chapters i, 3, 6; viii, 12; xiv, 22; xx, 25; xxviii, 23, 31, and from other portions of Scripture seek to understand it and then let the Lord use you to help others to see that the kingdom of God is nothing less than the will of God done on earth as in heaven and that when it is fully come a righteous Israel shall be the earthly center, a blessing to all the nations on the earth, and Jesus, as son of David, shall occupy the throne of David at Jerusalem (Acts ii, 30; iii, 21; Luke i, 31-33; Isa. ix, 6, 7; xlii, 1-3, 6, 7).

This is the age of "the mystery." The kingdom being postponed, the church, the body of Christ, is being gathered to reign with Him when He shall return in His glory. To this end we should carry the gospel everywhere, having the ambition which Paul had to preach Christ specially to those who have not yet heard of Him (Rom. xv, 20), and when the unbelievers resist and talk against "the way" then enter some other door in the same town or go to another city or town. When the Jews resisted, Paul continued teaching in Ephesus, but at another center, "in the school of one Tyrannus," and for two years he continued, so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus (verse 10). He was in Ephesus at this time about three years, warning people night and day and oftentimes with tears (xx, 31). This was the Lord's time to sow this part of His field, but in chapter xvi, 6, His time had not fully come. When we are fully yielded and can truly say "My times are in thy hand" (Ps. xxxi, 15) we will rest in the Lord and dwell with Him to open or shut, as He shall please, having full confidence in His management. God for some reason wrought in a special and unusual way upon the bodies of people through Paul at this time (verses 11, 12), probably because the devil by his agencies was working specially too. But the Lord exceeded all the power of the adversary, the name of the Lord Jesus was magnified, the word of God grew mightily and prevailed, and there was what might be called a \$50,000 bonfire of the devil's literature.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week  
Beginning Aug. 15, 1909.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.  
Topic.—"Pilgrim's Progress" series.—  
VIII. Two valleys.—Ps. xxii, 1-8; Mic.  
vii, 7, 8; Rom. viii, 25-29.

Having sojourned in the Palace Pleasurific and been instructed and having "put on the whole armor of God," Christian resumed his journey. He was accompanied part of the way by Discretion, Piety, Charity and Prudence, good companions for Christians at all times. These inhabitants of the palace accompanied him down to the foot of the hill upon which the beautiful palace was located. Supplying him with food and drink, they returned and left him to continue alone.

His first experiences following these events consisted in passing through two valleys, the valley of Humiliation and the valley of the Shadow of Death. In these valleys he met with serious difficulties and dangers. The Christian life is not always an easy one. Temptations assail us within and without. The pathway is often narrow and difficult of following, and all along the way we must trust in the strength of God and "follow where He leadeth." This was what Christian did, and in doing so he overcame. "Who is he that overcometh the world but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God?" "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." Nothing "can separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus."

1. The valley of Humiliation. No sooner had Christian entered this valley than he met "a foul fiend coming over the field to meet him. His name was Apollyon." Apollyon represented an evil spirit who tries to disturb the faith of men, to devour their souls. Christian was alarmed, but met the enemy. An argument arose as to whether Christian belonged to the kingdom of Destruction or the kingdom of Christ. At last they entered upon a severe struggle. But Christian put his strength in God and won the victory. The temptation here described refers to an inward rather than an outward one. Bunyan passed through the most dreadful mental and spiritual temptations, far beyond what the average Christian does; hence his strong presentation of inward spiritual temptations and conflicts, which may not, from want of experience, be fully understood by all Christians. Yet we have our inward doubts and depressions. Sometimes God's providences produce in us such a frame of mind. We ask why and get no definite answer. But God will keep us and strengthen us for the battle if, like Christian, we put our trust in Him.

2. The valley of the Shadow of Death. From the first valley Christian passed into the second. Some who had turned back urged Christian to do so, telling him of their awful experience in the dark valley. But it was in the way to the celestial city, so undismayed he went boldly on. That some who start on the heavenly way and turn back should not cause us to do so. Fidelity unto the end is the only assurance of eternal life. "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee the crown of life." "No cross, no crown." The valley of the Shadow of Death was a place of awful experiences. The pathway was narrow and dark. "The mouth of hell stood hard by the wayside." There were flames of fire, fierce noises. He heard one singing, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the Shadow of Death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me." At this he was comforted. He prayed unto God in his trouble, and God delivered him. Valleys of darkness beset our way. Despair seems to settle upon us. But let us not fear. God will be with us. And if God be with us who can be against us?

BIBLE READINGS.  
Ex. v, 15-23; Ps. xxiii, 27; cvii, 1-8; Jer. ii, 6; Heb. iii, 12-19; Eph. vi, 10-18; Rom. viii, 20-23; I John ii, 8-11; v, 1-7; Rev. ii, 10.

### International C. E. Headquarters.

The purchase of two lots of land at the corner of Longwood and Huntington avenues, in Boston, by the United Society of Christian Endeavor has assured the erection of a building for new international headquarters for the society. The two parcels contain 13,644 square feet and are assessed on a valuation of \$19,323.25. A five story commodious building to cost \$200,000 or more is planned. It will contain offices of the United Society of Christian Endeavor of America and the World's Christian Endeavor union. There will be accommodations for the different branches of the society's work, including the publishing house. The upper floors of the building will be divided into halls and offices. It is the expectation of the officers that the building will be begun in the fall, and suggestion is being considered of having the wood and stone used in its erection come from all parts of the world. It has also been suggested that some of the rooms be furnished and named after some of the countries interested in the work. In the subscription for shares of the building fund at \$5 a share California has so far taken more shares than any other state in the west. Austria has sent \$1,000, and the following have subscribed: Marshall and Caroline Islands, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France and Russia. It is known that \$100,000 is devoted to the cause in the wills of people interested in the society. The trustees have \$50,000 in hand and \$30,000 in pledges.

### From Far Norway.

On Christian Endeavor day the following cablegram was received by Dr. Clark at Boston from Norwegian Christian Endeavorers:  
All Norwegian Endeavorers send Dr. Clark blessings and thanks.  
KLAEBØE.

# IN A MOOTED GROVE

A Tangle That Was Settled In Court and Then Out of Court.

By RICHARD BARKER SHELTON.  
[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

"Well," said Hillis shortly to the gray haired lawyer, who seemed rather bored with the whole matter, "what do you advise?"

The attorney grinned unpleasantly. "Rip up this fence and set it where it belongs—200 yards to the south," said he. "Your deed reads perfectly clear. This fence belongs the other side of the grove. The grove is yours. You've paid for it."

Hillis frowned. "I hate trouble," he observed. "I'm a newcomer here. I don't want to start on my career as owner of this place by antagonizing people."

"Then let it go," said the other disgustedly. "Let 'em put their fences on to your land as much as you please. In a little while, let 'em once get the



"OH!" SHE SAID, LOOKING UP IN EMBARRASSMENT, "OH!"

idea you're an easy mark, and they'll encroach on you right and left."

Hillis straightened himself, and his eyes flashed.

"If it's a matter of precedent"—he began.

"It is," said the lawyer laconically. "I know the crowd round here."

"Very well, then," said Hillis; "I'll have the gardener and some of the men fix this matter up in short order. Back goes the fence where it belongs. Two hundred yards to the south, you say? Good! I'll see it goes there."

"A man may just as well stand up for his rights," the lawyer remarked, "and in this vicinity I know perfectly well what I'm saying when I advise you to keep 'em off your toes at the outset."

Hillis turned on his heel and made his way back toward the house, the lawyer following.

Twenty minutes later Tim, the gardener, was tearing down the offending fence, while two helpers he had inveigled into service were digging post holes for its resetting on the other side of the grove.

But next morning Tim, with a lugubrious expression on his homely face, appeared before Hillis, who was lounging in the library of the house he had recently purchased.

"The fence is back, sir," he began—"back just where it was before we tore it down."

"Then take it down once more and set it the other side of the grove," Hillis commanded.

All the morning Tim labored again with his helpers, but at dusk Hillis, walking down to inspect the job, found the fence in its original position. "H'm!" he mused. "We'll take a hand in this thing personally, I think. Ho, Tim!"

Tim, who was coming through the bushes, hastened his steps.

"You see how it is," said Hillis to his gardener. "Call the men and move it once more. I shall keep an eye on it after you move it this time."

Once again the fence came down and went up again farther to the south. Darkness came on, and Tim and the men worked by the light of lanterns. When the work was done Hillis said curtly:

"I'll stay here now until this matter is settled one way or the other. Bring me down a bite to eat, Tim."

Tim brought the lunch from the house, and Hillis settled himself with his back against a pine to keep his vigil at the fence.

It was nearing 11 o'clock when he heard footsteps and low voices. He arose and strode to the fence. Two men armed with shovels and saws were already starting in on it.

"That fence stays just where it is this time," said Hillis quietly.

"Does it, indeed?" said a quiet voice, and out of the darkness stepped a young woman.

"You have no right to this grove," said the girl. "You, I presume, are Mr. Hillis, who has bought the Armitage place?"

"I am," said Hillis.

"This grove is ours," she went on. "You are Miss Gray?" Hillis asked.

The girl nodded.

"Permit me to say I am equally sure

it is mine," said he. "I have not moved the fence without being very sure of my position."

"The girl bit her lips. "If my men move it, what will you do?"

"They aren't going to move it, Miss Gray," said Hillis very quietly.

"There is law in the land. We shall see," she replied. "I am not going to let the men make any trouble now, but the courts shall decide it."

She moved away, followed by the two men, who were muttering angrily. But Hillis heard nothing more of the fence save a word from his attorney, who informed him the Grays had taken the matter to court and through his own attorney they had lost their case. Hillis grinned and was relieved that the matter was settled.

Some weeks later he strolled down to the mooted grove. He was sitting on a stump when he heard a strange sound to the left—the sound as of some one sobbing. He arose and moved softly in that direction. There, seated on a fallen pine, her face covered with her hands, was Miss Gray.

"Oh!" she said, looking up in embarrassment. "Oh!"

She jumped to her feet and started to move away.

"Miss Gray, just a moment, please," said Hillis, stepping quickly to her side.

Something in his voice made her halt her footsteps, even against her will.

She faced him defiantly. "You'll pardon my trespassing, I trust," she said slowly. "But this grove is very much to me—and since we lost it—"

"I didn't understand about it," Hillis said courteously, but the girl was gone.

Next evening, after a busy day at the county seat, Hillis drove over to the Grays'.

He had a tactful little speech all prepared, but somehow, face to face with the girl, the speech took sudden wings.

"I have brought you the deed to that grove," he broke out awkwardly, "and now you must take it and put your fence where it was originally," he hurried on.

"Indeed not," said she. "I couldn't possibly do that. The grove is yours. We are quite wrong in the matter."

Long did Hillis argue, but the girl was obdurate. He walked homeward feeling decidedly like a cad.

However, Hillis was a persistent mortal, and thereafter he went daily to the Grays', ostensibly to argue with the girl about accepting the grove, but in reality he knew it was something utterly different that took him on his daily errand.

"Now, why," said the girl one evening after some two weeks of this—"why should you be so anxious to give up that grove when you were so anxious to keep it in the first place?"

"Well," said Hillis, with an uneasy laugh, "there's a Scriptural injunction, you know, about loving your neighbor. I believe we are instructed to love our neighbor as ourself. Now, I have gone that injunction one better. I—I love my neighbor, a certain one of my neighbors, very much better than I do myself or anything else in the world. I—I—hang it—I'm rather awkward about saying things, but perhaps you understand."

Her hand rested lightly on his arm, and she was smiling up at him radiantly.

"I'll take the grove now," she laughed softly.

She Finds a Flat.

"Well," said Polly, smiling sweetly as she poured the tea, "I saw a perfectly lovely flat this morning!"

"Oh, nonsense, Polly," said I; "we're not going to move this year. I admit this place isn't any too comfortable, and the wall paper in the parlor is the limit, but if we moved the chances are we wouldn't get anything better. All moving would mean would be \$47 to a lot of furniture breakers to come in here and smash all our bric-a-brac and make dents in the top of the piano, to say nothing of our having to break in a new janitor and tip a lot of new elevator boys. We stay where we are."

"I've taken it, too," said Polly, apparently paying not the least attention to my observations, "on a long lease."

"What?" I cried indignantly. "Taken a flat on a long lease without consulting me?"

"You asked me to, dear," said Polly demurely.

"I?" I roared.

"Yes, and I told you that in spite of all your faults I loved you still," said Polly, "and so I took you for life—just the dearest old flat there ever was."—New York Times.

When Knowledge Is Valuable.

The faculty of having one's mind pigeonholed is of great value. Some people have their mental bookcases and storerooms piled up with masses of material, all valuable perhaps in their way, but jumbled up and piled together so that when any one thing is wanted it is not to be had without overhauling ten times as much other material, which, however valuable it may be in itself, has no particular use at the moment of search. Other people can lay their mental hands on any particular fact or fancy at a moment's notice and can keep on pulling out other facts and fancies of the same general character until they have told or found all they know. There is such a thing as an embarrassment of riches in one's mental treasury as well as in matters material.—Exchange.

Notes on Swine.

Fifty hogs in a bunch will thrive better than a larger number.

Pasture and pure water are the perfection of pig feed for summer.

Similarity of breeding stock produces offspring of much greater value.

The digestive powers of the hogs are the feeder's foundation of success.

Cast iron troughs are the most sanitary, although plank will do if kept clean.

Excessive flesh produces a crowding of the internal organs that is detrimental to fecundity.

The perfect mother bunches her brood in some corner and settles down a few feet from them.—William H. Underwood.

If you are all run down Foley's Kidney Remedy will help you. It strengthens the kidneys so they will eliminate the impurities from the blood that depresses the nerves, and cause exhaustion, backache, rheumatism, and urinary irregularities, which sap the vitality. Do not delay. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy at once. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Favorites.

"What are you going to put in there?" asked his wife.

"Peas, dear," replied the man with the trowel. "Say, if you're going into the house, bring out a can with you. You know—the kind we had for dinner yesterday!"—Puck.

When You Want the Latest  
—IN—  
**Shoes, Hats, and  
Gent's Furnishings**  
At the Lowest Possible Prices, call on  
**WM. C. DEVILBISS,**  
22 W. Main St. WESTMINSTER, MD.  
—AGENT FOR—  
"Walk-Over" Shoes for Men, \$3.50 and \$4.00.  
"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes for Women, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

**Trust to Luck**  
IS MIGHTY  
POOR TRUST!  
It is much safer to put your  
Trust in some good Insurance  
Company like  
**THE HOME**  
Insurance Company, of N. Y.  
THERE IS NONE BETTER!  
Protect Yourself Against Fire or Wind  
Storm.  
No notes, no assessments!  
You know exactly what your Insurance costs. No gambling, or chance, about it!  
**P. B. ENGLAR, Agent,**  
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Points For the Shepherd.  
See that the water supply is pure and clean.  
Lambs grow faster if they can get plenty of water to drink—a pointer for the man who is in a hurry to get his lambs to market.  
See that the supply of salt does not get low.  
Rains give sheep sniffles, diarrhoea and consumption. Bring them to the barn during a rainstorm and feed them under cover.  
Keep their noses smeared with tar or some disinfectant until the ravages of the gadfly are past.  
Intelligent, careful breeding tells more rapidly upon sheep than upon any other domestic animals.

Harness For Horses.  
A good horse collar is the chief part of the harness, and it should be of the very best kind and fit the animal's neck perfectly. It should be kept clean at all times and the horse's shoulders well washed and brushed each day. Much dirt and dust arise in the fields and on the roads at this season, and these are caught and held on the moist and sweaty shoulders, there to form hard lumps and ridges. Every time the collar is put on the horse it should be examined for these lumps and ridges. If any are found they should be carefully brushed and rubbed away. After each day's work bathe and clean the shoulders with a mixture of warm water, salt and soda.

A Three Horse Evener.  
The three horse evener shown in the illustration is owned by a New York farmer, who says of it: "A is crossbar four feet long, with clevis in center, and BB the eveners three feet long, long end twenty-four inches, short end

**Look Here!**  
When you want a  
good  
**Pump,  
Windwheel,  
or Any Piping**  
See KOONS before buying  
Now is the time to have  
your house Piped for  
Gas, as I have bought  
a big lot of Pipe at the  
Right Price.  
We sell the Penn  
Esther and Red  
Cross Stoves.  
**H. S. KOONS,**  
TANEYTOWN, MD.  
7-4-1y

**Lehr Pianos**  
A Sweet Singer.  
It is the Marvelous quality of tone that makes the LEHR PIANO.  
The ideal instrument for the home. It is sweet, sympathetic, responsive. The sweet singer of PIANOS. You can't get a harsh note from it. And it wears for years and years. Becomes even better—sweeter—with time and use. Come and see the many beautiful styles of LEHR PIANOS at—  
**BIRELY'S Palace of Music,**  
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FOR LIQUOR AND DRUG ADDICTIONS.  
**THE Keeley Cure**  
ESTABLISHED 1880  
ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.  
ADDRESS THE KEELEY INSTITUTE  
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11-21-8  
**FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR**  
For children; safe, sure. No opiates

**TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.**

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

Miss Leila Elliot, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., is here spending a portion of her vacation.

Miss Winifred Chandley, of Beaver Falls, Pa., is visiting Mrs. Margaret Reindollar.

Miss Mary Hagan, of Frederick, is visiting her uncle, Mr. N. B. Hagan, this week.

Regular meeting of the Fire Company, this Friday evening. Let there be a full attendance.

Miss Anna Wilhide, of Baltimore, is here on her customary summer vacation, visiting her sister, Miss Clara.

Recent visitors at the home of Chas. Hockensmith were, Mr. James Kebl and family, of Littlestown, and Mr. and Mrs. Twisden, of Gettysburg.

Mrs. Arthur W. Coombs, daughter Helen, and son Ralph, of Hanover, have been visiting relatives here.

Robert R. Fair and wife, of Baltimore, are spending their vacation here with the parents of the former.

Mr. Chas. G. Buffington, wife and son, of New York City, spent a week here on a visit to Mr. Buffington's brothers.

P. B. Englar's property, on Baltimore St., was bid to \$3100., last Saturday, but was not sold, the price being too low.

Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Knipple, and others, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Miller, last Sunday, notwithstanding the down-pour of rain.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. E. Wheeler left, on Wednesday evening, on their vacation, along the James river, in Va. They will be away until the latter part of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kehn are on a visit to their son, Mr. Harry L. Kehn, and family, in Camden, N. J., and will be absent about two weeks. They will likely take in Atlantic City before returning.

Mr. W. L. Hafer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Gettysburg Times paid our office a fraternal call, on Wednesday. He is a member of the Masonic Camping crowd, at Reck's grounds, near Harney.

Mr. A. E. Louis, of Detroit, Mich., whose wife was Miss Missouri Fleagle, formerly of this district, paid our office a visit, this week. Mr. Lewis is an newspaper publisher, and glad he made his escape.

This is the height of the summer bargain season at the stores—the time when up-to-date merchants sell at a loss in order to clean up summer stocks and get ready for Fall trade. Scan our advertising columns for money-saving hints.

Cashier Walter A. Bower brought 100 of the new Lincoln cents to town, the first of the week. For a while they will be novelty. We do not consider the design as good as the old, the lettering being indistinct.

Mr. J. W. Rodkey, wife and daughter, of Uniontown, left here on Tuesday for Grundy Centre, Iowa, and other points in the west, and expect to be away several months. The trip is being taken in part for the benefit of Mrs. Rodkey's health.

Misses Ella Vanneman, Kathleen Lechlider and Mr. Homer Vanneman, of Havre de Grace, Md., and Mr. Robert Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., returned home Saturday morning, after spending some time with Miss Roberta Roelkey.

There are some disgraceful scenes that occur on the streets of this town that we would like to write up as they deserve, if it would do any good; but, taking everything into consideration, it is just as well to say nothing. Perhaps, after all, such object lessons in course of time result in some good.

The Democratic primaries, in this district, last Saturday, cost the tax-payers about \$48.00 for about 40 votes cast. The same cost will attach to the Republican primaries today. This is throwing away money, absolutely. Each delegate to the convention is required to pay 50¢ toward the expense of the primary.

There will be no services, except C. E., in the Lutheran church, this coming Sunday, owing to the absence of the Pastor on his vacation. The following Sunday there will be morning services by Rev. C. F. Sanders, of Gettysburg. On the 22nd, there will be no services, but on the 27th, the Pastor will again be on duty.

An effort is being made in Lonaconing, Md., to secure a "curfew law" for that town, by which children unaccompanied by parents or other caretakers will be prohibited from being on the streets later than 9 o'clock in summer, and 8 o'clock in winter. Taneytown needs some restriction of this sort, as boys, especially, are left yelp and run at large by their parents, at very late hours, when it is impossible that their being on the streets can do them anything but harm. When parents take no better care of their children's education, or morals, than that, it is time for law to try and do so.

Antt Ellen Snyder, of Washington, D. C., is at present visiting the family of Mr. E. K. Reaver.

A good big rain came, last Sunday morning, which refreshed vegetation greatly. Farmers staid home from church to look at the corn growing.

The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Study, of near Gettysburg, Pa., died on last Friday evening and was buried in the Reformed cemetery, this place, on last Sunday afternoon. The child was aged 1 year and 7 months.

The following games of baseball will be played in Taneytown, on the new grounds, next week; Tuesday with Emmitsburg; Wednesday with Fairfield, and Thursday with Frizellburg. All games will be called at 2.30. Good live games are to be expected, as the locals will try hard to capture all of them.

The following delegates from Taneytown will attend the State Camp of the P. O. S. of A., in Baltimore, next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; L. D. Reid, Harry L. Baumgardner, Charles E. Ridinger, George E. Koutz, Harry L. Feesser and P. B. Englar; and from Harney, Mr. Harry T. Shryock and Geo. C. Kemper.

The watermelon social of the Lutheran C. E. Society, at Mr. J. H. Lambert's, on Monday night, was attended by about sixty persons, and a jolly time was had. On Thursday evening, the Mite Society enjoyed a straw ride to Mr. Oliver Fogle's, both events being made possible through the generosity of Mr. George Sauble in furnishing the motive power.

Mr. Rockford Nusbaum will perform a daring feat at the Grangers' picnic, on Wednesday, when he will enter a large cage of bees, handle them barehanded, and with very little bodily protection. Just what his performance will be is not definitely stated, but it will be a trick worth seeing, and no doubt all will be satisfied not to try it themselves.

**Robt. S. McKinney Successful.**  
After a great deal of effort and correspondence Robt. S. McKinney the popular druggist, has succeeded in getting the Dr. Howard Co., to make a special half-price introductory offer on the regular fifty cent size of their celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia.

This medicine is a recent discovery for the cure of all diseases of the stomach and bowels. It not only gives quick relief, but it makes permanent cures. Dr. Howard's specific has been so remarkably successful in curing constipation, dyspepsia and all liver troubles, that Robt. S. McKinney is willing to return the price paid in every case where it does not give relief.

So great is the demand for this specific that Robt. S. McKinney has been able to secure only a limited supply, and every one who is troubled with dyspepsia, constipation or liver trouble should call upon him at once.

**Liquor Men Signing Petitions.**

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Anti-saloon League of Washington county, reports from district committees as to the signing of petitions for the vote on prohibition to be held in that county in November were heard. The committee from Ringgold reported that one of the distillery men of their district had signed the petition for a vote on this question. He said to the man who asked him to sign that "It is coming anyway and every one may as well be given his right to vote on the question."

Another reported he had less trouble getting drinking men to sign the petition for a vote on the question than he had with many professing Christians. He explained it by saying that the drinking man knows more than others the danger and in many instances they want the saloon to be taken away. One reported that he had on his list three "old-soaks" an ex-saloonkeepers, and a number of drinking men.—Fred L. News.

People with chronic bronchitis, asthma and lung trouble, will find great relief and comfort in Foley's Honey and Tar, and can avoid suffering by commencing to take it at once. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

**His Means of Support.**  
Magistrate—Have you any visible means of support? Prisoner—Yus, yer washup. (To his wife, a laundress) Hemmar, stand up so's the court can see yer.—Throne and Country.

For indigestion and all stomach trouble take Foley's Orino Laxative as it stimulates the stomach and liver and regulates the bowels and will positively cure habitual constipation. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

**A Foible.**  
"Father," said little Rollo, "what is a foible?"  
"A foible, my son, is something somebody else is interested in and you're not."—Washington Star.

There is money in poultry—providing you use Fairfield's Blood Tonic and Egg Producer for Poultry only. It insures success, because it contains the elements that strengthen and stimulate the digestive organs, purify the blood and make hens lay. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

**Tax-payers in Arrears.**

All persons knowing themselves to be in arrears for State and County Taxes for 1908, will please pay them before September 1, 1909, after which date additional costs will be added.

E. F. SMITH,  
Coll. Dist. No. 1,  
7-31-3t

**Special Notices.**

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

**EGGS WANTED!** good Squabs, 18 to 20c pair; Spring Chickens, 14 cents lb., not less than 2lbs. Chickens, 11 cents; Good Calves 6c. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning.—SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

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

**PRIVATE SALE** of my property, on Baltimore St., until September 15, after which, the Dwelling part will be for rent; possession given April 1, 1910, or perhaps by January 1.—P. B. ENGLAR. 8-7-tf

**SMALL FARM** for sale of 37 acres, 3 miles west of Taneytown.—Apply to WM. OHLER. 8-14-tf

**NOTICE**—Don't fail to attend the Grangers' Pic-nic just in order to see the 1900 Electric Washing Machines, if you care for nothing else! This machine can be run with any kind of power. All makes of washers will be furnished on short notice. What you don't see at this exhibit, please ask for.—L. K. BIRELY.

**DRIVING MARE** and Colt, for sale by W. A. MORELOCK, near Harney.

**LARGE Wagon Umbrellas**, good for rain or shine, only 75c.—J. W. FREAM, Harney.

**FOR SALE**—7 Berkshire Pigs at my farm near Harney.—M. R. SNIDER.

**PEACHES** for sale about the latter part of next week, in my orchard.—C. M. COPEHAYER, Uniontown Pike.

**TWELVE PIGS** for sale by JOHN STAUB, Harney. 8-7-tf

**SMALL PROPERTY** for sale or Rent, 3 1/2 acres, near Kump. Possession April 1st.—H. T. SPANGLER. 7-31-3t

**FOR SALE**—Fleetwood Grain Separator, in good repair; suitable for 8 or 10 horse-power gasoline engine.—MARSHALL W. SENESENY, Union Bridge, Md. 7-31-2t

**PUBLIC SALE**, on Aug. 21, 1909, at 2 p. m., of Dwelling and lot, near Harney. A desirable little home. Terms will be made known on day of sale.—MRS. A. J. LAMBERT. 7-31-3t

**BUGGY, HARNESS & IMPLEMENT** sale, this Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at D. W. GARNER'S Implement Warehouse, Taneytown, Md.

**FOR SALE**—Horse Colt, 3 months old.—U. GRANT YINGLING, Mayberry. 8-7-3t

**ONE LAWN Swing** will sell below cost.—L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg.

**PUBLIC SALE**, On Aug. 20, of my farm now occupied by Greenberry Null, near Walnut Grove school. See advertisement.—MRS. MARTHA FRINGER. 7-31-3t

**GRACE REFORMED S. S. Pic-nic**, on Saturday, Aug. 21, in Ohler's Grove, along N. C. R., near Taneytown. The Taneytown Band will be present. All trains will stop at the Grove. Everybody invited to spend the day with us. 7-31-3t

**Please take notice** that the charge for the use of this column for Real Estate sales—Farms, Houses and Lots, etc.—is 2 cents per word, each issue; but when bills are printed, or when sale is advertised in full in the RECORD, the charge is 1¢ per word. 7-31-3t

**PRIVATE SALE** of my Dwelling property on Middle St., Taneytown. Possession Oct. 1, if desired. If not sold by Aug. 1, will be sold at Public Sale on Aug. 21. Any person wishing to view the property may call at any time.—CHAS. H. BASEHOAR. 7-17-tf

**PIANO EXHIBIT**, at the Granger's Pic-nic, by J. M. BIRELY, of Frederick. It will be one of the features of the occasion. See it! 7-17-4t

**CHANDELIERS FOR SALE**—Three large Frink Reflectors, and several ornamental chandeliers and vestibule lamps, used in the Lutheran church, have been displaced by the installation of gas. These reflectors and chandeliers are in first-class condition, and will be disposed of, singly or as a whole, at a big sacrifice. Apply to P. B. ENGLAR, Sec'y, Taneytown, Md. 7-10-tf

**Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder**, cleanses the teeth, purifies the breath. 10c bottle.—Get at MCKELLIP'S. 7-10-3mo

**FOR SALE**—Nine Pigs, 7 weeks old.—CHARLES C. WHITMER, Route No. 1, Taneytown, Md.

**When Attending THE FARMERS' PIC-NIC**

Call around and see this "Kant Klog" Nozzle Compressed Air Sprayer work, And leave your order for same with the Agent. E. C. FROCK, York Road, Carroll Co., Md

**DON'T FORGET** to visit the exhibit of J. M. Birely's famous Pianos, at the Granger's Pic-nic. It will be worth while seeing. 7-17-4t

**PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM**

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 20th., 1909, at 2 o'clock, p. m., her farm situated near Walnut Grove school house, 3 miles n. e. of Taneytown, on road leading from Gettysburg road to Penna. line, now occupied by Greenberry Null, containing

120 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, improved with a good 2 1/2 Story Weather-boarded Dwelling, with new Summer House attached, Barn and all other necessary outbuildings.

The land is of excellent quality, produces well, and is desirably located. There is a good artesian well at the house and a spring near the barn. About 4 acres of the land is in timber. Possession will be given April 1, 1910. TERMS: One-third cash on day of sale, and balance on April 1, 1910, or other terms may be made satisfactory to both owner and purchaser.

MRS. MARTHA FRINGER, J. N. O. Smith, Aucr. 7-31-3t

**PRIVATE SALE OF A DESIRABLE PROPERTY!**

The undersigned offers at Private Sale until Sept. 1, her property on the Taneytown and Harney road containing 25 ACRES OF LAND of excellent quality and very desirably located. The improvements consist of a good Stone-Weather-boarded Dwelling, good Barn and all necessary outbuildings. The property is just opposite the farm of Martin D. Hess. Possession April 1, 1910.

TERMS to suit purchaser. MRS. AMANDA M. SHOEMAKER. 8-7-4t

**PUBLIC SALE OF A DESIRABLE FARM**

near Bridgeport, Md.

The undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909, at 2 o'clock, p. m., that desirable farm, situated in Frederick Co., Md., about 1 mile from Bridgeport, along the Emmitsburg and Taneytown road, containing

96 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good DWELLING HOUSE, Barn and all other outbuildings. There are two wells of never-failing water, one at the barn and one at the house. Possession given April 1, 1910.

TERMS made known on day of sale. H. D. HAWK, WM. T. SMITH, Aucr. 8-7-3t

**Special For Two Weeks Only!**

25c Vases 10c. Poppy AND Rose Designs

Watch Window for Display. S. C. OTT.

Ice Cream! All flavors, put up in any style. HARLEQUIN a specialty.

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

Fancy and Staple Groceries and Tobacco of all Kinds. Respectfully, Sponseller & Otto. 5-8-tf

**FOR SALE TOWN RESIDENCE** TANEYTOWN, MD.

Ten room Brick House, with Bath and Furnace, Cemented Cellar under house with private drainage system, absolutely dry at all seasons. Well and cistern with water in the house, Wash House, Barn, Carriage House, Chicken House and Corn crib. Fine Fruit and Grapes; large lot. House finished in hard wood.

Also, Small Lot, with 5-Room House, Barn and necessary outbuildings, fruit, etc., situated at the forks of roads leading from Galt's grain shed to Marker's Mill and Basehoar's Mill. See ANNA GALT, or MRS. MARGARET G. STOTT.

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

# Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

**See How You Can Save AT THIS Great Clearing Sale**

6c Calico, 4 1/2c Remnants of all colors.	\$1.25 Suit Cases, 98c 24-inch Leatherette Cases; linen lined.	\$1.25 Women's Wrappers, 98c Women's Percal Wrappers, in dark blue, red, grey and black.
10c Dress Gingham, 7 1/2c Fancy patterns.	\$1.25 Men's Work Shoes, 98c	17-in Flouncing, 29c Extraordinary 40c value.
50c Men's Overalls, 37c Some with apron fronts. Special Lot.	50c Men's Work Shirts, 45c Well sewed, made full in body and long sleeves	35c All-over Embroidery, 23c
10c Children's Lace Hosiery, 7 1/2c Mostly small sizes.	\$1.60 Women's Kangaroo Shoes, \$1.40	\$1.50 Umbrella, \$1.39 Pearl and silver rolled gold, and natural wood handles, extra strong.
75c Leather Hand Bags, 48c With Gun Metal and Gilt Frames.	98c Matting Rug, 59c 3x6 ft Japanese Matting Rugs.	\$2.00 Umbrella, \$1.48 Rolled gold handles, top and bottom chased, centre of colored Oriental pearl. The rolled gold used on handles is warranted and of special thickness to insure service and durability. The cover is best quality American taffeta; steel frame; extra tight roll.
25c Ladies' Belts, 19c Blue, Black and Brown.	Men's Handk'fs, 4c Large size, mercerized finish, wide hem-stitched.	\$1.00 Men's Work Pants, 85c
Ladies' Dutch Collars, 15c	Hair Rats, 25c Can't slip, rust proof wire.	
10c Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5c Lace edge, fancy corners.	6c Toweling, 4 1/2c Grey, linen finish Toweling; good 6c value	
75c Men's Seersucker Coats, 37c		

**DRESS GOODS -- MUST GO**

\$1.25 Black Taffeta Silk, 98c yd	Imported Black Taffeta—pure dye and absolutely guaranteed. Yd. wide	<b>Your Chance</b> We have a few patterns of new style Summer Dress Goods that must go. At these prices they cannot last long, so be in time to get first choice.
65c Black Mohair, 48c	Black Brilliantine Mohair, 50 inches wide.	35c New Shade Green Suiting, with shaded stripe, 29c
Remnants of Dress Goods.	Mohair, Taffeta Cloth, Batiste, &c, in blue, black, brown and light shades, at about half price.	32c Light Suiting, neat stripe, 27c
25c Linen Suiting, 22c	Natural finish, very good quality.	30c Very Light Suiting, small check, 19c
Light Tan Mercerized Linen, 22c.	Small stripe, entirely new design; regular value, 25c.	50c New Shade, Blue Batiste, 39c
		60c Light Brown Crepe-line, 45c
		33c Soiesette, light blue, 25c
		48c Sheno Silk, in cream and blue, at 32c
		12c and 14c India Linon, 10c
		13c White Linen Suiting, 9c

\$1.25 Ladies' White Waists, 89c. Long or short sleeves, fastening front or back.	Men's Furnishings. The largest and most stylish assortment of furnishings to be found anywhere.	<b>JET BUTTONS.</b> A new style Button for Ladies' Dresses—of course we have them all sizes; also New Dress Trimmings.
Ladies' Vests, 5c. Low neck, no sleeve; 8c quality.	Ties—Shirts—Hose Take a peep at our display—convince yourself.	

**Good Unbleached Muslin, 5c Per Yd**

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Summer Clothing at Cost.	All Laces and Embroidery REDUCED.	W. B. CORSETS, Nuform and Erect Form. \$1.00.
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Special prices on Matings, Carpets, Linoleum, Rugs, &c, for this month

**MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.** Well made, serviceable, correctly fashioned, full size garments.

**Ladies' Muslin Skirts** 12-in Flounce, embroidered edge; 98c value, 75c.

10-in Double flounce, embroidered edge; \$1.25 value, 98c.

16-in Flounce, 2 rows of lace insertion and lace edge; \$1.25 regular, 98c.

\$1.25 Black Sateen Petticoats, 98c. Ladies' Night Gowns, sells regular at 75c; to clean them out, 49c.

Corset Covers, 25c. Don't forget we handle the famous WALK-OVER Shoes for Men.

**An Opportunity for Farmers TO SECURE A Superior Lime Flame Burned in Flue Kilns,**

from high per-cent Carbonate of Lime Rock, free from ash, slate and the impurities found in Lime burned in the "Old Pot Kilns" with alternating layers of rock and fuel.

Flame Burned Lime from Pure Rock gives better results in less quantity per acre than lime burned in the old way. Application is therefore cheaper, yet results are better. Address—Potomac Valley Stone & Lime Co. HAGERSTOWN, MD

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected weekly, on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.	
Wheat, dry milling new..... 1.03@1.03	
Corn, dry..... 75@75	
Rye..... 65@65	
Oats..... 45@45	
Timothy Hay, prime old..... 9.00@9.00	
Mixed Hay..... 6.00@6.00	
Bundle Rye Straw, new..... 9.00@9.00	

Baltimore Markets. Corrected Weekly.

Wheat..... 1.06@1.08	
Corn..... 74@75	
Oats..... 52@54	
Rye..... 65@70	
Hay, Timothy..... 16.00@17.00	
Hay, Mixed..... 14.00@15.00	
Hay, Clover..... 12.00@14.00	
Straw, Rye bales..... 13.00@14.00	
Potatoes..... 65@75	