

No. 13

right it will not be long until the American breakfast table will have its eggs regularly, and tasting the same whether the speckled hens are laying well or laying down on the job.

Another ambition of the Agricultural Department is to perfect an artificial egg. Some day they will make the egg and the gentle old hen will only be useful for eggs which may be consigned to the incubator for spring-chicken purposes.

THE CARROLL RECORD

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th., 1909.

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

State and County Nominations.

For State Comptroller.

JOSHUA W. HERING, DEMOCRATIC
FRANK E. WILLIAMS, REPUBLICAN

For Associate Judge Circuit Court.

JAMES R. BRASHEARS, DEMOCRATIC
WILLIAM H. FORSYTHE, DEMOCRATIC
J. CLARK THOMAS, REPUBLICAN

For Clerk Circuit Court.

JOSEPH L. FRANKLIN, DEMOCRATIC
OSCAR D. GILBERT, REPUBLICAN

For Register of Wills.

WILLIAM ARTHUR, REPUBLICAN
DR. T. J. COONAN, DEMOCRATIC

For Sheriff.

BASIL DORSEY, DEMOCRATIC
BENJAMIN D. KEMPER, REPUBLICAN

For House of Delegates.

JACOB FARVEL, DEMOCRATIC
DANIEL J. HESSON, DEMOCRATIC
JUDSON HILL, REPUBLICAN
WILLIAM F. JORDAN, REPUBLICAN
WILLIAM C. SHEARER, REPUBLICAN
R. SMITH SNADER, REPUBLICAN
JOHN T. STONER, DEMOCRATIC
DR. S. R. WATERS, DEMOCRATIC

For County Commissioner.

GEORGE BENSON, DEMOCRATIC
B. FRANK STANSBURY, REPUBLICAN

For County Treasurer.

O. EDWARD DODDER, DEMOCRATIC
ULYSSES H. SHIPLEY, REPUBLICAN

For County Surveyor.

WILLIAM E. ROOP, REPUBLICAN
M. THEODORE YEISER, DEMOCRATIC

PEARY SAYS he did not take a white man
along to the Pole because he wanted
"all the honor to himself." As Henson,
a colored man, says he was there, as
well as Peary, are we to conclude that
none but white men are entitled to Polar
discovery honors?

THERE IS POLITICS in almost every-
thing; therefore, the politics of Messrs.
Cook and Peary may have something to
do with the taking of sides as to the
merits of their claims. Who knows their
political stripe? It would be almost a
pity if both should be on the same side
of the fence.

THE REPUBLICAN proposition of trying
to carry the State Senate is quite likely
to end in "trying," as nothing but a po-
litical earthquake, which presents no ad-
vance symptoms, could possibly bring
such a condition about, even with "black
line" ballots out of the count; and with
a United States Senatorship at stake,
the election of the coming legislature is
not likely to be forgotten by the powers
that be.

COUNTY CANDIDATES are like the corn
crop—plentiful in spots, but generally
thin on the ground. Some will "turn
out" well, but others will be caught by
the frost about Nov. 2. No doubt some
will "shell out" liberally, while others
will have a "tight husk" and incline
toward "nubbins"—only half getting
"into the crib" after the harvest. Carry-
ing the comparison a little further, con-
sidering the effect of rain on corn, and
the relation corn is said to have, indi-
rectly, to politics, this ought to be a re-
publican year.

What the Record Stands for.

1—The repeal of all present ballot
laws—trick or otherwise—and the ad-
option of one law and ballot for the whole
state, both to be in their simplest pos-
sible form, requiring but one mark to vote
a straight ticket.

2—The defeat of the Disfranchising
amendment, as being both unfair and
dishonest as a means of disqualifying
all illiterates.

3—The passage of the state Local Op-
tion law, granting to each county the
right to vote "wet" or "dry" on the
liquor question.

4—The passage of laws further limit-
ing the speed of autos on our public
roads, and making conviction for viola-
tion easier to secure.

5—A general reassessment of all taxa-
ble property in the state.

6—State inspection of all towns and
villages in the state, with reference to
purity of water supply and general sani-
tary conditions, and the enforcement of
laws against the maintenance of nu-
isances detrimental to health.

7—The discontinuance of state appro-
priations to sectarian, or semi-sectarian,

institutions; especially to schools, colleges
and so-called reformatories, some of
which are of doubtful public value.

8—State care of the insane, and of all
unfortunates who must necessarily be
cared for at public expense.

9—A more liberal representation from
Baltimore city in the state legislature,
but not solely on the basis of population
without regard to area.

10—The gradual construction of per-
manent state roads, the work to be in
charge of the county commissioners of
each county who understand local con-
ditions; such roads to be built for dura-
bility and general use, and not as boule-
vards and automobile courses.

Western vs. Eastern Towns.

If it be true, as commonly claimed,
that the average Western town is far
ahead of the average Eastern town of
the same size, there must be reasons for
it. We mean, of course, far ahead in
the way of improvements, and up-to-
date public utilities. We suspect that
there are three main reasons; (1) that
Western towns are comparatively new,
and in the beginning were laid out with
the idea of a town being built, while
Eastern towns started as villages at a
country cross-roads and were left grow,
irregularly, without plan or prospects;
(2) that the citizens of Western towns
are largely those who left the East be-
cause of its lack of promising opportu-
nities for men of progressive spirit; (3)
that farming in the East has been less
profitable than in the West, and farming
has much to do with the progress of
small towns.

These may, or may not, be the main
reasons for the difference; and perhaps
there is not so much real difference as is
claimed, considering home life in both
sections. We are of the opinion that
there is a real difference between the
sections, due to long-standing causes
and characteristics. Here in Maryland
we are part Southern, part "Yankee,"
and part plodding German; as a rule,
money-making is of the "slow but sure"
order; the tendency is to bank and
safely invest, earnings, rather than
speculate with them, or spend for the
sake of greater public improvements.

This is true of the tax-payers and
property owners—not to the younger
set. Then too, a large percentage of
our town populations is made up of
retired farmers, who find town life, as
it is, quite up-to-date enough for them,
and the ordinary tax rates as high as
they want to pay.

Western towns pay for their luxuries.
They do not have them without big
debts and stiff tax rates, but neither
have any great terrors for them. They
are operated largely on the plan of
letting posterity take care of public
debts. Eastern people, as a rule, are
afraid of debt, and are willing to econo-
mize rather than spend much that can
be done without, while western people
represent the type who want to "live
while we live," and are not so bent on
saving a little money at the expense of
comforts and conveniences.

May not this, also, be a proper ex-
planation? Had we not, twenty years
ago, more cities than the West, and
closer together? and have not our small
towns always enjoyed easier access to
cities, which consequently reduced the
necessity and desire for the towns to
supply themselves with city conveni-
ences? Whatever the reasons, there is
a difference, and we must confess a
preference for the Western plan. Every
Eastern town should be a live little city,
within proper bounds. We need to
brighten up, and put on a little more
commendable style.

Senator Aldrich an Issue.

The effort to make Senator Aldrich an
issue in our National politics, through
President Taft's indorsement of him as a
financier, is hardly a fair proposition,
especially as it is based on Aldrich's un-
popularity as a tariff leader with those
who hoped, and worked, for lower tariff
rates. It is hardly substantiated that
the Senator was dishonest in his tariff
leadership, for if so, it would be hard to
tell where tariff dishonesty would stop,
or rest the heaviest. He was likely in
the same position as many others—
honest in his views, even though they
were circumscribed—and not to be un-
duly censured any further.

There is, perhaps, too much free and
harsh criticism of public men, generally.
Mr. Cleveland, admittedly one of the
best Presidents we ever had, was very
harshly condemned by his own party.
Mr. Bryan, who has so often led his
party, is a conscientious and honest man,
we truly believe, and yet no public man
has ever been so cordially lambasted.
The same is true of hundreds of others
who have been prominent in public life
in the last fifty years.

It is not fair, therefore—except as all
is fair in politics—to try to sneer at the
indorsement of the good qualities of
Senator Aldrich, and to try to down him
along all lines simply because he failed
to please the minority in one particular
direction. We are not an ardent follower
of Aldrich's tariff plans, but we do ad-
mire his strong qualities of leadership,
and his general intelligence and compre-
hensiveness over matters financial and
political. He may be, and no doubt is,
as honest as any prominent man living in
active participation in public affairs;
and, if this be true, there is nothing
rational in trying to belittle him, or his
indorsers.

Principles and Their Defense.

Principles and opinions, to be honest
and worth while, should be strong enough
to stand alone, and not need to be con-
tinually bolstered up by exceptional
passing events. We often observe ex-
amples of the latter class, and they are
always unworthy of adoption; sufficiently
so to cause a feeling of contempt for
those who stoop below their claimed
high plane, and who attempt to deceive
their patrons and followers.

When one favors, or opposes, a cer-
tain thing, or policy, why not do it on
the square? Why make bedfellows, for
the time being, of persons and practices
which at other times we would detest?
We regret to say that this is a common
practice with some of our so-called best
newspapers, who color their news col-
umns to suit their editorial policy.

There is, of course, justification in pro-
ducing evidence to support one's posi-
tion, but it should not be evidence so
far-fetched, or so slim in texture, as not
to be substantial or properly applicable
—not even fully true and respectable.
Sometimes, evidence for the defense is in
reality evidence for the prosecution.
It is a dangerous practice to try to
make exceptions disprove the rule. A
broader view than that should be taken
of all public questions, or, we should
admit our inability to stand broadly for
the right. Selfishness, in a public way,
is a despicable attitude, always, and
no veneer of claimed respectability can
cover it over to those competent to see
and understand—the head of the ostrich
may be hidden in the sand, but its body
remains in full view.

Not Converting the West.

President Taft is likely to find that
he is up against the real thing in the
West, and that the Congressmen out
there represented public sentiment,
whether they represented themselves or
not. The President is a very manly and
frank sort of fellow, and is sure to re-
ceive good treatment, but if he expects
to make a lot of fine speeches and heal
up a lot of bad sores, he is very likely
to return home very much mistaken, for
the "great west," just now, is hardly
open to reasonable conviction—it wants
to have hold of the big end in shaping
National policies, and it would not be
at all surprising if there does not evolve
a pretty clear case of sectional division
—the West vs the East.

The East, because of its preponderance
of manufacturing interests, holds that it
has the strongest right to dictate tariff
rates, while the West wants a good big
tariff on its products, but also wants its
manufactured purchases cheap; in other
words, it wants to win at both ends, a
rather difficult and unilateral proposi-
tion. The following portion of an edi-
torial from the Des Moines News, a paper
dominated by Senator Cummins, one of
the "insurgents," while neither dignified
nor learned, will likely be accepted by
the west as a "squelcher."

"And now comes Taft, and says in
substance: The party, right or wrong,
but always the party."
"He praises Aldrich as a statesman
and names him for leader of financial
legislation and speaks a good word for
Cannon and Payne."

"He argues for the tariff bill, admit-
ting that he got his figures from Aldrich
and Payne, men who stand elbow with
Rockefeller and Morgan."
"He attacks Governor Johnson, of
Minnesota, for arraying the West against
the East, and then makes a speech in
the West in which he places himself
squarely in line with the interests of the
East and tries to justify a tariff that was
made exclusively in behalf of the eastern
interests and in which the interests of
the West were ignored."

"Shades of Theodore Roosevelt, may
the ghosts of the wild animals he has
killed in Africa ever haunt him for
having foisted onto the country this man
Taft!"

Don't waste your money buying plas-
ters when you can get a bottle of Cham-
berlain's Liniment for twenty-five cents.
A piece of flannel dampened with this
liniment is superior to any plaster for
lame back, pains in the side and chest,
and much cheaper. Sold by all dealers.

Land Taxes by the State.

Southern California is agitated and
mass meetings of indignant taxpayers
are being held in all the southern Cali-
fornia towns. The grievance is the val-
uation for taxing purposes which the
State Board of Equalization placed on
land in the southern part of the State.
Los Angeles county being appraised \$85,-
000,000 in excess of San Francisco. A
demand for a division of the State is
made because of a conviction that the
northern portion is seeking to make the
southern counties pay more than their
fair share of taxes into the State treasury.

When the State taxes land for State
purposes this difference is always likely
to appear. If local assessments are ac-
cepted an inducement is given for under-
valuation in order to lighten the local
contribution to the State treasury. If a
central board determines the assessment
dissatisfaction is chronic in those sec-
tions which consider themselves over-
taxed through the excessive valuation of
their lands.

The Pennsylvania method of taxation
avoids this by leaving land taxes alto-
gether to the local governments, so that
whether the land is assessed high or low
in any particular jurisdiction makes no
difference outside of it. The Pennsylva-
nia tax method is administered with-
out friction or difficulty. The State
raises a goodly revenue from it, sup-
ports the State government, makes large

grants annually to charities, schools and
roads. It has by it extinguished the
State debt so that deducting the money
in the sinking fund the State is un-
burdened with a public debt.

Each State has developed its own
scheme of taxation independently and
the results differ widely. It is obvious,
however, that a system that gives the
State an adequate revenue and leaves
the different parts entirely satisfied is
superior to one that creates suspicion
and friction between the different parts
of a State, because of a method of land
valuation which may cause taxes to fall
unequally and therefore requires close
watching and is the source of ceaseless
complaining.—Phila. Press.

The American Bankers and the Postal Savings Bank.

It was not unnatural, perhaps, for the
American Bankers' Association to de-
nounce the postal savings bank proposi-
tion, but, unfortunately, it did not offer
any satisfactory substitute. The object
of the postal savings bank is to bring
into circulation money not deposited in
banks at all. It is not intended to inter-
fere with existing savings banks, which
pay a higher rate of interest, and which
would continue to attract the depositors
who now patronize them.

But many millions of dollars are sent
abroad every year for deposit in the for-
eign postal banks. Many thousands are
hid away in stockings and beneath floors.
Last year more than \$8,000,000 in post-
office money orders, made payable to the
purchasers, was bought by people in
this country merely as a method of keep-
ing it safely. They not only got no in-
terest on their money but actually paid
for the privilege of the Government's
guarantee.

The people who adopt these methods
are those who will not patronize the or-
dinary savings bank. They would patron-
ize a Government bank. There would
thus seem to be an open field for the
latter, and it would appear that the
bankers are unduly fearful of their own
safety. Incidentally, it is to be noted
that on the date they passed their resolu-
tion denouncing the postal banks
President Taft took occasion to call at-
tention to the fact that the Republican
party is bound by its platform to put
them in operation.—Balt. News.

A Hurry Up Call.

Quick! Mr. Druggist—Quick!—A box
of Bucklen's Arnica Salve—Here's a
quarter—For the love of Moses, hurry!
Baby's burned himself, terribly—John-
nie cut his foot with the axe—Mamie's
scalded—Pa can't walk from piles—Bill-
ie has boils—and my corns ache. Sue
got it and soon cured all the family. It's
the greatest healer on earth. Sold by
R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown,
Md.

Birth of Oklahoma.

It is not strange that Oklahoma has
grown with a rush, for so it was created.
Scattered here and there on its farms,
behind the counters of its stores, in the
offices of its banks, is many a man whose
eyes glint as he tells of that April day in
1889 when the prize was to the swiftest,
the day when 50,000 human beings were
massed on the frontier awaiting the gun-
shot which was to start them like so
many hounds in their race for the land.
Some had put their last dollar into the
fleetest horse they could buy, well know-
ing the value of getting there first. But
there were the hack, the pony, even the
humble mule, each with its eager rider.
Boomers who had been living in their
canyas wagons for months on the edge
of the promised land grasped the reins,
ready at the signal to bring into it their
entire outfit, from the teakettle to the
last baby. And down in the "draws"
and gulches, concealed amid the timber,
were hundreds of others who had stolen
over the border by night and had skulked
under cover like animals in their effort
to elude the vigilant soldiery.

Before the smoke of the gunshot
cleared away, the leaders in the "Okla-
homa Run" as it is known to this day,
had disappeared from sight. Straggling
out over mile after mile of prairie and
valley, the multitude of home-seekers
followed, gradually spreading over more
and more area as each individual or
family sought some particular goal. They
knew the choicer sites, where pure water
was abundant, the soil more fertile, and
the woodland afforded shade and fuel.
As fast as the lucky adventurer reached
one of these spots, quickly did he drive
a stake into the earth and nail his claim
board, if he did not plant a flag or pitch
a tent. Often that day and the next
and the next was heard the crack of the
rifle. Many a rider about to claim his
prize fell in his tracks, and the man with
the gun stepped in. All this was nearly
20 years ago, yet today they are families
living within a stone's throw of each
other who neither speak nor look as they
meet. They have land feuds, in Okla-
homa dating back to the Run of '89 when
two claim boards were put up on the
same home-site, and the holders built
their houses side by side, each refusing
to give down—Day Allen Willey, in Sep-
tember Lippincott's.

Testifies After Four Years.

Carlisle Center, N. Y., G. B. Burhans,
writes: "About four years ago I wrote
you that I had been entirely cured of
kidney trouble by taking two bottles of
Foley's Kidney Remedy, and after four
years I am again pleased to state that I
have never had any return of those
symptoms, and I am evidently cured to
stay cured." Foley's Kidney Remedy
will do the same for you. R. S. McKin-
ney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

We Are Now Showing a Beautiful Line of New Fall Goods.

Dress Goods. Our Assortment in this De-
partment comprises all the latest
Fabrics on the market; the styles
and shades are beautiful, and
prices right. Ask to see them.

Ready-made Clothing. The new Fall Line of Men's
and Boys' Suits and Overcoats
have arrived. Come and give
them a look over before making
your Fall purchases. Can save
you money.

SHOES. SHOES.
We have again refilled this Department with all the newest
and best styles to be found on the market, for Men, Women and
Children, in heavy and light weights, and at prices that will please
you.

**LAP ROBES, BED BLANKETS, HORSE
BLANKETS, BED COMFORTS,**
All for less money than last season.

Men's Underwear.	Ladies' Hosiery.
Boy's Underwear.	Misses' Hosiery.
Ladies' Underwear.	Men's Hosiery.
Misses' Underwear.	Boy's Hosiery.
Ladies' Union Suits.	Men's Suspenders.
Misses' Union Suits.	Boy's Suspenders.

At this time we have Every Department filled
to over-flowing with bargains.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO. TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

1. Its permanency; it does not die.
2. It does not go abroad.
3. It does not become insane.
4. It does not imperil the trust by failure or dishonesty.
5. Its experience and judgment in trust matters and trust securi-
ties are invaluable to the es-
tate.
6. It never neglects its work, or
hands it over to untrustworthy
people.
7. It does not fail to perform its
duties from caprice or from in-
experience.
8. It is invariably on hand dur-
ing business hours and can be
consulted at all times.
9. It is absolutely confidential.
10. It has no sympathies or anti-
pathies and no politics.
11. It can be relied upon to act
up to its instructions.
12. It does not resign.
13. All new investments of value
suitable for trust estates are
offered in the first instance to
trust companies, and in that
way it has a choice of valuable
securities.
14. Its capital and surplus are
liable for the faithful perfor-
mance of every trust.

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Is the Time to Have
Your Chickens in
Good Condition.

Nothing better for this purpose
than—



Dr. Hess' Pan-a-ce-a.

Makes healthy
Fowls and in-
creases Egg
Production.

25c, 60c,
and \$1.25
Packages.

FOR SALE BY—
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Littlestown Carriage Works.



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PHAETONS, TRAPS,
CARTS, CUTTERS, ETC.

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JAGGER WAGONS.**

Repairing Promptly Done.

Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed.
LITTLESTOWN, PA.,
Opposite Depot.

Try Our
Special Notice Column
For Small Ads.

**KILL THE COUGH
AND CURE THE LUNGS**

WITH **Dr. King's
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FOR **COUGHS**
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GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY
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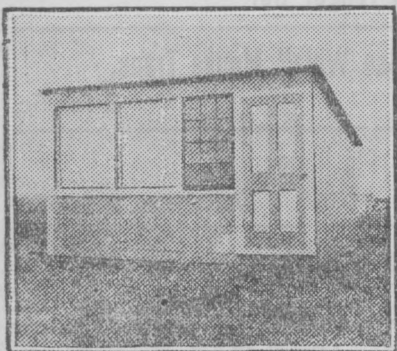
Farm and Garden

BIG PROFIT IN HENS.

Poultry Business as Viewed by a Scientist of the Government.

That the egg industry affords an excellent opportunity for investment is the opinion of Professor Milo M. Hastings, scientific assistant animal husbandry office of the agricultural department at Washington. The best estimates available indicate that the income from poultry products is one of the four or five most important sources of the agricultural wealth of the nation. The proof of this statement is attributed to the fact that the price of eggs for the last ten or twelve years has shown not only an absolute rise, but a relative rise, when compared with the general average of values of either farm crops or food products.

One of the principal requirements generally considered is the degree of freshness. The rule, however, is some-

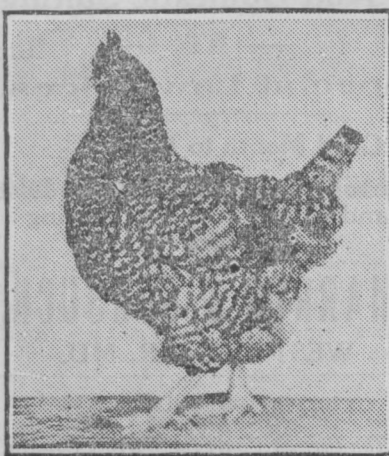


POULTRY HOUSE WITH CURTAIN.

times variously applied. An egg forty-eight hours old that has lain in a wheat shock during a warm July rain would probably be swarming with bacteria and be absolutely unfit for food, while another egg stored eight months in a first class cold storage room would be of much better quality. For food all fresh eggs are practically equal. The tint of the yolk varies somewhat, being more yellow when green feed has been supplied the hens. The flavor of the egg is also influenced by the food given to the hen.

Particular attention is called to the loss sustained by reason of dirty eggs, broken eggs and fertile eggs exposed to heat. The loss of eggs that are actually rotten forms only about 1 to 2 per cent of the year's output.

The farmer receives 15 cents for a dozen eggs, the shipper 3/4 of a cent, freight 1 1/2 cents, receiver 1/2 cent, jobber 1 1/4 cents, candling 2 cents and



A GOOD LAYER.

gross profit to retailer 4 cents, making a dozen eggs cost the New York consumer about 25 cents.

The high price of strictly fresh eggs is counterbalanced by the price at which cold storage can be secured. "The industry as a whole," Professor Hastings says, "is of great benefit to both the egg producer and the egg consumer. It has tended to level prices throughout the year and has resulted in a large increase in the fall and winter consumption of eggs. This means a larger total demand and a consequent increase in price."

The poultry shed shown in the illustration is a good type of house for hens that "give eggs." It has a curtain front which permits sufficient air and protects the layers. The curtains are of a length that prevent scratching of the shed. A good type of layer is shown in the picture of the Plymouth Rock hen, although there are other breeds.

Keeping Cream Sweet.

If properly cooled cream will keep much longer than milk, for the reason that it contains less milk serum or food for the action of bacteria. It should be kept in a pure atmosphere so as to prevent it from taking up flavors by absorption. If cream is kept in a cellar the walls should be white-washed several times during the year. Lime is a great purifier. Never allow vegetables to remain in the same room in which cream is kept. During the daytime the cellar should be kept closed, but at night there should be thorough ventilation.

The Swiss Chard.

Swiss chard is growing in popularity. It is cultivated like the beet and is ready for use as a sort of substitute for asparagus within a few weeks after seeding. It lacks the richness of flavor of asparagus, but is a good substitute while the asparagus plantation is getting ready to bear. The long stalks are served as asparagus or as creamed celery, and the leaves may be cooked like spinach. Lucullus is the choicest variety.

PROFIT IN TREE FARMING.

Government Advice Which Will Help Owners of Forest Lands.

Unused lands in any part of the United States can be made to produce from \$6 to \$20 an acre, according to a recent forestry report by the government.

In the report the interests of the country in general are considered, and in this light tree growers are advised to keep their trees uncut until they are of mature size. "Plantations of red cedar twenty-five years old," says one report, "have netted \$200.54 an acre. European larch, used for telephone or fence posts, will net from \$200 to \$225 an acre at the age of twenty-five years. White pine at the ripe age of forty years will produce \$300 an acre as uncut timber," while other woods more than twenty years of age bring prices that compare favorably with these.

But to the man who is expecting that in ten or fifteen years his tree crop will reach a salable value the figures of the national forest service are a bit out of reach. Yet to that individual hope is offered in the announcement that there are uses and even good prices paid for trees which range from the tender age of six years up and that the demand for these slender stripplings is growing greater each year.

An example of this lies in the match industry alone. This line of manufacture has nearly all been merged into a great trust which annually purchases at a good figure thousands of acres of white pine trees anywhere from Maine to California. It buys these as uncut timber in size from six inches up and after clearing the tract moves on to its next forest. In the manufacture of barrel staves and hoops trees of almost any tough, flexible wood are used from the ages of four to fifteen years, while any straight young trees of ten years will make salable flag or tent poles.

Young alders, poplars and willows of from ten to fifteen years serve mankind in the manufacture of gunpowder, while the prolific beech and maple, from six inches in diameter upward, can be used in the manufacture of wood alcohol, for which there is an enormously increasing demand all over the country. Furniture manufacturers, always on the outlook for wood with a fine grain, will take birch, cherry, walnut, etc., not large enough to be used in making parts of house furnishings for use as veneer. Never before in the history of the United States has so much wood been used in the manufacture of ornaments and toys as is now being used for that purpose, and thousands of feet of spruce are employed by manufacturers of sleighs and wagons.

In some parts of New York and Pennsylvania large quantities of small timber are used in wood distillation plants for the production of acid, while all over the country small timber is used for the manufacture of charcoal. Small sizes of timber, particularly the spruce of New England, is used in the pulp mills where paper and other wood pulp products are manufactured. Then, again, many small trees are bought for the manufacture of toothpicks, while in the mining country of Pennsylvania and other coal producing states thousands of "sprags" are purchased to serve their peculiar purpose. This is to check the speed of the mule carts as they go rapidly down the steep grade of the mines by being thrown beneath the wheels.

These are only a few of the hundreds of uses to which young timber may be put if it is near enough to a market to be sold.

Prairies of a New Country.

By way of contrast in a new country we give a picture showing the breaking up of virgin soil at Cordova, South America. A large part of the Argentine Republic, including practically the whole of the rich and fertile provinces of Cordova, San Luis and Santa Fe, is in its virgin state of little use for grazing, being sparsely covered with coarse, bitter grasses of but little nutriment. These lands, although having such a poor natural covering, require only the hand of man to turn



BREAKING UP VIRGIN SOIL IN SOUTH AMERICA.

them into the finest pasture in the world. Often as many as ten three-furrow disk plows may be seen following one another up and down, breaking up the land preparatory to sowing alfalfa (lucerne). The plows, as shown in the picture, are drawn by eight criollo (native) horses tied four abreast, the plowman riding the near wheeler. With two changes of horses one plow will break up as much as five acres of virgin soil a day. Some ranchers sow with lucerne 5,000 acres a year. This in its virgin state would carry some 250 head of cattle, but once down in lucerne would support 2,600 head.

Remedy For Plant Lice.

One of the best methods of destroying plant lice on roses and shrubs is by the use of tobacco stem solution. Pour a gallon of boiling water on a pound of tobacco stems and about twelve or fifteen hours later add four more gallons of water. Apply with a sprayer or sprinkling pot.

The Curl In the Pig's Tail.

The curl in a pig's tail is an indication of good health. When the curl begins to straighten out look for disease and give medicine or a change of feed.

THE GRANGE

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

REAL CO-OPERATION.

How a New Jersey Grange Helped the Fruit Growers.

Better Freight Rates Were Secured When the Farmers Got Together and Demanded Them—Co-operation in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

How the grange can co-operate in securing better railroad freight rates is very well illustrated at Moorestown, N. J. The grange at that place appointed what is known as a grange strawberry committee to investigate the cause of the delayed shipments of strawberries to the markets and the impossibility of their getting top market prices in Philadelphia, where the markets are glutted most of the time. It was formerly the custom to cart the berries to Philadelphia, there being no satisfactory freight service, and frequently the crops did not net the growers anything.

Now by organization and work of the grange strawberry committee all this is changed. The berries are no longer all carted to Philadelphia to glut the market, but by the aid of the fast freight cars can be diverted to any city where there is a shortage, and, as the cars are refrigerated, they can be held a day or so if necessary, although this matters little to the farmers, as the buyers are on the ground there and they receive their checks for the berries when they are loaded on the cars, all further expense being borne by the buyer, not the farmer.

This new method of shipping has also prevented "knocking down" by the commission men, a practice in the past only too frequent. One farmer from Moorestown, thinking he was not getting proper returns from his berries shipped to the New York market about a year ago, went on to that city and purchased some of his own berries at a price considerably above the returns forwarded to him. An interview and a demand for the money due or a warrant for arrest to be issued only too quickly brought a settlement. Since then commission houses have been more honest with the farmer, in that section at least.

On this subject of co-operation the American Agriculturist has this to say: "Co-operation is very properly being urged in season and out of season by farmers. It is the great modifying factor they must control before receiving profit which is their due. Specific progress has been made the past twelve months. For some time Maine has been doing excellent co-operative work, largely through the grange. It would seem the grange is the ideal vehicle through which to launch associated effort, inasmuch as in that farmers are already organized. Massachusetts grange started out last fall with a co-operative company, and it is reported that better than \$100,000 worth of business has been done already. The Connecticut state grange is also doing a good work in this line. Good! But great care must be taken to allow no flash in the pan. Dozens of pitfalls are to be avoided, and there are plenty of those who are plotting the downfall of co-operation among farmers. To direct these enterprises let us choose men in whom we have the utmost confidence as to ability, capacity and integrity and then give them our unequalled support both morally and financially."

A COMMENDABLE IDEA.

Maine State Pomological Society Meets With the Grange.

The more the grange co-operates with county and state agricultural and horticultural, dairy and live stock associations the better for all concerned. An illustration is at hand. Last June the Maine State Pomological society held a field meeting with East Hebron grange. The forenoon was taken up by demonstrations in spraying and the thinning of fruit and in general orchard research. In the afternoon there were a lecture on cultivation and talks on the New England apple show and apple enemies—insects and fungus. This leads the Maine Farmer to say that it is much gratified that the officials of the society are adopting this plan of combining forces with granges for field day demonstration work.

New York State Fair and Grange Exhibits.

C. S. Wilson, superintendent of fruit at the New York state fair, is interesting the granges of the state in the fruit exhibits. Prizes of \$80, \$40 and \$25 are offered for the largest and best collection of fruits collected and exhibited by any subordinate grange in the state. The space allotted to each of these exhibits is 4 by 9 feet of table space, 3 by 9 in shelf space and 9 by 9 of wall space. It is planned that this space shall hold 147 plates on the three shelves and the 9 by 9 space to be used for decoration if desired. This is the first time that premiums of this kind have been offered to the granges in the state.

An Ohio Woman Honored.

Governor Harmon of Ohio has appointed Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Webb of Athens county, of that state, as superintendent and matron of the Girls' Industrial school.

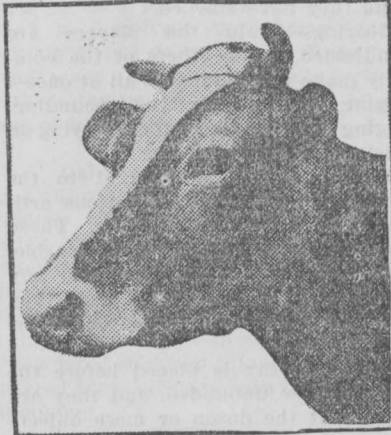
SUCCESS IN DAIRYING

By HAROLD J. DICKERSON.

Poor cows have everywhere honey-combed dairy society. They are "dead-beats." The more of this kind a man owns the poorer he is, and the longer he keeps them the poorer he becomes. To achieve success he must dispose of his worthless cows and adopt improved methods.

The first requisite in the dairy herd is good breeding. To start with registered stock is not absolutely essential, but select some good dairy breed and stick to it. There is no one dairy breed superior to all others. If there was we would all have it. Each breed has its imperfections as well as its redeeming features.

Different breeds are suited to different localities and conditions. Study the characteristics of each and choose the one best suited to the conditions by which you are surrounded. And remember that the term "dairy breed" does not include any of the so called dual purpose kind. You cannot eat your pie and keep it. Neither can you secure a breed that will successfully



HEAD OF PURE BRED GUERNSEY.

yield both milk and meat. You might as well expect a horse to pull two tons and trot in the two minute class.

Get as good a bull as possible from the chosen dairy breed, preferably one that has one or more daughters of high merit. It is often impracticable to buy a fully matured sire. In that event secure one with high producing ancestors, particularly the dam and grandam.

If you expect satisfactory returns from your dairy herd you must do your share—that is, you must furnish the wherewithal to make milk and butter. The cows cannot pick it out of the sunny side of a straw stack; neither can they face a cold northwest wind and gather profit from frosty cornstalks. A good cow must be a good feeder. Poets are born, not made. But the making has a great deal to do with dairy cattle. Start right with the calf and never let it stop growing. The result will be a healthy, well developed dairy cow.

If you are looking for results, the balanced ration is absolutely essential to the dairy cow. The most important components of the animal body are water, ash, protein and fat. If any of these elements are lacking in the dairy ration there will be a decrease in the flow of milk. On the other hand, if any one substance is fed more than is necessary it will be wasted.

Too bulky feeds should not be fed to heavy milkers, as they will have to eat too much in order to obtain sufficient nourishment. Likewise if the feeds are too concentrated the dry matter will be lacking. It is better to feed roughage high in protein, such as alfalfa or clover. If straw or corn fodder is used it will necessitate the feeding of a larger amount of concentrates. But will it pay to feed high priced grains? Most assuredly it will! If a cow will pay for the hay that she eats, she will pay for a liberal grain ration.

The mill feeds, which some think so costly, bring a large amount of nitrogen on to the farm, whereas in selling grain the farmer must either buy commercial fertilizers for the replenishment of his soil or let his farm run down. Give your cow a square deal, then take your Babcock tester and scales and say to her: "Old cow, I'm from Missouri, and you've got to show me. I'm going to weigh and test your milk regularly, and if at the end of the year your record isn't satisfactory I'll show you the way to the shambles."

Have a profitable standard and weed out all cows that fall below. Until a cow's ability to produce milk is known she has her owner at a disadvantage. Guessing is unsafe and unbusinesslike. The foam is deceitful, and the amount of milk is often overestimated as much as 2,000 pounds per year.

Dairy Wisdom.

If milk is to be separated, the sooner it is done after milking the better. See that the cows have access to pure water at all times.

Keep rock salt in all the mangers and in a box in the pastures.

Bran is one of the dairy cow's best foods. It contains bulk to make it digestible and protein and ash to form milk. Bran and cornmeal form one of the best combination dairy feeds.

Rice hulls are a very poor dairy feed, being very woody. Rice bran is better, but not so good as rice polish, which is a dairy food very rich in nutritive elements.

The old idea of "hay tea" as a calf feed is not a bad one. By mixing with it one-fourth pound each of flaxseed and wheat middlings to two gallons of the tea per day calves do well. By gradually increasing to a pound of middlings two pounds of flesh per head per day have been gained.

NEW GOODS FOR EARLY FALL ARE ARRIVING DAILY

And yet we still continue the Bargain Sale on Summer Goods. The first to arrive is a most beautiful line of

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS

This is one of the best lines of Goods we ever had. They are full 4-yd Sweep Skirts and measure from 23 to 30-in waist and any length desired. This is the best line of Skirts we have ever seen outside of a city. The next to arrive will be the new things in

HATS AND CAPS

We are proud of our selection this Fall and the trade can only appreciate them by seeing them.

SPECIALS IN ALL SUMMER GOODS

will continue while they last. Further announcement will be made as the Fall Goods arrive, and placed for inspection.

See the New Goods.

See the Low Prices.

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

BUTTER EGGS **SHIP** POULTRY GAME

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.



STAG SEMI PASTE PAINT
is made ready for use by the addition of Pure Raw Linseed Oil.
Simple! Reliable! Economical!
"ONE gallon makes TWO"

For Sale by
M. H. Reindollar.

THE COW TREE.

South American Plant Furnishes Milk, Bread and Fruit.

Groves of cow trees, such as are to be found in hilly districts of certain parts of South America, are said to be a wonderful sight. These trees, which, it need scarcely be said, do not actually resemble cows, grow to great height, yet for lengths of perhaps fifty feet they are quite without branches. Near the top they expand into thick heads of foliage, however, and display a matted texture of leaves and branches.

If you walk in a cow tree grove

at daybreak or evening you might have the surprising pleasure of seeing the natives come to milk the cow trees. A hole is bored into the heart of the trunk. From this hole there pours a milky fluid much esteemed as a drink by some. If this fluid is put aside for some time a thick white cake forms at the top of it, while beneath there remains only a clear liquid.

The fruit of the tree is also esteemed as food. It is of moderate size and contains one or two nuts which are said to rival strawberries and cream in their flavor. And this is not all. A kind of bread is made from the bark of the tree and is said to be almost as nourishing as wheaten bread.—Chicago News.

Foley's Kidney Remedy

Cures Backache, Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

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

Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy at once and avoid Bright's Disease or Diabetes. 50. and \$1.00 bottles.

For Sale by Robt. S. McKinney.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1909.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

Harney.

Communion services were held at Mt. Joy Lutheran church, on last Sunday morning.

A surprise party was given at Mr. J. S. Scott's on last Friday night, at which time about sixty-five of his friends and neighbors were present. A very pleasant evening was spent. Refreshments in abundance were served and a general good time enjoyed. Mr. Scott says that such social gatherings are nice, because you generally get all your neighbors to come to see you.

Mark R. Snider has purchased the Abraham Hesson farm, near this place. He will stock the farm in the Spring, when he gets possession and commence to make general repairs.

John H. Ridinger bought the Ridinger property, on last Saturday, for \$1542.50. This was considered a good price for 15 acres and 60 perches of land, in this community.

Joseph Fream, of near Emmitsburg, spent several days visiting friends around this place, during the week.

Luther and Harry Shriver will leave this Saturday morning for Denver, Colorado. Lute has been a former resident of that place, but it is a new venture for Harry, and while his many friends are sorry to lose him, all join in wishing him an abundant success. Now with best wishes we leave it all to Henry.

Mrs. Mary Hill has been on the sick list for some time, but at this writing she is somewhat better.

Miss Bessie Baker and Miss Nettie Lugenbill, of Unionville, Frederick county, are visiting Miss Ruth Snider, of this place.

Messrs. J. W. Fream, S. D. Hawn, John V. Eyler, E. L. Hess, Thomas Lemmon and C. A. Kemper, attended a meeting of the Select Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain, which met at Cumberland, Md., this week. They report the condition of the Order to be unusually good; while the growth in the western section was small, owing to the hard times in the mining region, the coming year starts out with bright prospects, and a much larger growth is anticipated.

Corn cutting and seeding seemed to be the order of the week. Some of our farmers have about finished while others have only commenced.

There will be a missionary entertainment at St. Paul's Lutheran church, on next Sunday evening.

Union Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rolland, of Hagerstown, spent Sunday here with Mrs. R's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hollenberger.

Misses Margaret and Mary Cover, of Baltimore, spent some time here with their parents, near town.

Philip G. Baker, wife and daughter, of Panama, are spending some time with Mr. B's brothers, in this place.

Mr. Wm. H. Ogilvie and wife, former citizens of this place, who had made their home for the past couple years in Kenton, Ohio, returned here, last week, and will reside in one of Mr. Joseph Wolfe's houses, on Farquhar St.

Mr. J. W. Little, who has been suffering with rheumatism is somewhat improved at this writing. Dr. Hering, of Baltimore, was called in on Wednesday.

Miss Anna Haines spent several days last week with Miss Edna Eader, at Libertytown.

Miss Bessie Nuebaum, near here, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is somewhat improved at this writing.

The "Rally Day" exercises held in the Reformed church here, Sunday evening, was well attended. The church being filled.

Tyrone.

On Tuesday evening the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Marquet gave their eldest daughter, Miss Laura, a complete surprise. Games of various kinds were indulged in until a late hour, when all were invited to the dining room to partake of the refreshments which had been prepared. Those present were Jacob Marquet and wife, George Nuebaum and wife, Guy Haines and wife, Mr. Thos. Eckard, Mrs. W. U. Marker, Mrs. Samuel Crouse; Misses Ella Dutterer, Grace Zimmerman, Edna Welk, Romaine Formwalt, Emma Hahn, Grace Formwalt, May Zimmerman, Laura Marquet, Esther Maus, Nellie Crouse, Julia Marquet; Messrs. John Lemmon, Walter Myers, Charles Ecker, Abraham Dutterer, Raymond Rodkey, Ralph Starnier, Luther Eckard, Milton Hyniller, Harry Formwalt, Howard Hymiller, Arthur Eckard, Howard Maus, Horace Koontz, Levi Myers, Ralph Marquet, Harry Marquet, Nevin Crouse, Frederick Marquet, and Jacob Marquet.

Detour.

Mr. E. L. Warner was away a few days this week on business.

Miss Mary Weybright and Master Wilbur Miller are very sick at this writing with typhoid fever.

Mrs. S. H. Fite and son, Newell, of Motter's, spent Sunday afternoon at Mrs. Maggie Fogle's.

Mrs. Wm. Welty is much improved at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Eyler, of Baltimore, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. E's mother, Mrs. Hannah Weant.

Dr. R. R. Diller left Tuesday for Brooklyn, where he will spend a few days with his sister, Mrs. Harnish, then return to Baltimore to resume his studies of medicine at U. of M.

Mrs. M. L. Fogle and Miss Katherine Appold, spent last Saturday at Mr. N. Mamma's, near Stony Branch.

Mrs. A. C. Miller, who was visiting in York last week, returned home Saturday.

New Windsor.

Mrs. Utz, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Brice, of Los Angeles, Cal., were visitors at Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson's, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Lambert returned from their wedding trip, on Wednesday evening.

Frank Lambert, a member of the Salvage Corp., of Baltimore, is home on a visit.

The Jr. O. U. A. M. are putting a concrete pavement in front of their building.

Edward Gilbert went to Pittsburgh, Pa., the first of the week.

New Windsor College opened on Wednesday with a fair attendance.

N. H. Baile is having his residence repainted, also the bank had their dwelling house repainted.

Uniontown.

Messrs. Harry and Frank Myerly, of Green Spring Valley, are the guests of Mr. Geo. W. Stonaker's family.

Mrs. Missouri Routsou is visiting in Baltimore.

Mrs. E. K. Fox and daughters, Grace and Mary Weaver, have returned to their home, in Washington, D. C.

Miss Nellie Weaver spent a few days with her parents.

E. G. Cover, wife and daughters, have returned to their home, in Easton, Md.

A large barn was raised on Wednesday, on G. Fielder Gilbert's farm, to replace the one that was burned in August. Bud Martin is the contractor.

The Lutheran C. E. Society, will hold a social on Friday evening, at the home of Misses Alexina and Clay Mering.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Piontz, widow of John D. Piontz, of Clear Ridge, died on Wednesday, of paralysis. She leaves the following children: Misses Rachel and Mattie Piontz, at home; Mrs. John Drach, of New Windsor; Mrs. R. I. Graver, of Washington, D. C., and Harvey E. Piontz, of Illinois. The funeral will take place this Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

M. C. I. Notes.

Our Lecture Committee has negotiated with the Brockway Bureau for a Lecture Course. It will consist of two musicals, one reader, and two lectures. Our patrons will be pleased to know that Dr. Driver will deliver one of the lectures. At present no dates can be announced.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brechbill, of Marion, Pa. stopped here over Sunday on their way to Baltimore and Washington, where they will spend several days in sight seeing.

For the past two weeks Mrs. S. P. Early has entertained her mother and brother, from North Manchester, Indiana. During their stay here, Professor Early and Mr. Wine spent a few days in New York and other interesting points. Mr. and Mrs. Wine left for their home Sept. 21. Professor Early and family accompanied them as far as Baltimore.

Southern Carroll.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Beck, spent Saturday and Sunday last, in Baltimore.

J. Bibb Mills, Esq., of the Anti-Saloon League, was in Southern Carroll, on Sunday. He presented the purposes of the League in a clear and practical manner, and urged the voters to rise up and free our state from the stigma of being one of the only five states in the union having no Local Option law, and Carroll from being one of only three counties in Maryland, having no "dry" spot.

The Brandenburg C. E. Society, of Berrett, will hold its annual rally, on October 16 and 17, the best yet. The program is being arranged; and a feast of good things may be expected. Remember the date.

We heartily endorse the things for which the RECORD stands as set forth in its editorial of Sept. 11. They are sensible, practical and timely, and they are destined to prevail.

Southern Carroll is very much in need of a "good Roads Commission" that will "deliver the goods." We must have better roads.

Linwood.

Mrs. Caroline Englar and Mrs. Lee Myers went to Cumberland last week, to attend the funeral of Charles Feaga.

Miss Lotta Englar returned from Mercersburg, Wednesday evening.

George Yeiser, of Union Mills, will address the Union Sabbath school, next Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Feaga, of Frederick, are visiting Mrs. Caroline Englar.

The Farmers in our neighborhood are about through with corn cutting, and are busy sowing wheat.

Fairfield's Blood Tonic for Hogs Only is specifically compounded for that animal and is a positive regulator of the digestion and purifier of the blood. It prevents Cholera and all diseases to which swine are subject. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills T. W. Mathers & Sons, Manchester, M. R. Snider, Harney.

A Wayside Philosopher.

"How'd you like to be a senator?" inquired the first wanderer.

"I'd like it first rate," responded the second wayfarer. "Still, a hobo's life has got its good points. He ain't got no constituents to kick about his inactivity."—Kansas City Journal.

Good Tree, Poor Crop.

"I suppose you know of my family tree?" said Baron Fucash.

"Yep," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It may have been a good tree, all right but it looks to me as if the crop was a failure."—Washington Star.

Credulous.

Bloobs—The girl to marry is the girl who believes in love in a cottage.

Sloobs—Yes, if a girl believes that, you could stuff her with any old thing.—Philadelphia Record.

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

Go With a Rush.

The demand for that wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney cure, Dr. King's New Life Pills—is astounding R. S. McKinney says he never saw the like. Its because they never fail to cure Sour Stomach, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilioussness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Chills and Malaria. Only 25c.

Young Folks

TESTING THE SENSES.

An Interesting Game That Will Prove Much Hilarity.

Any number can take part in this game, which requires a little preparation beforehand. Pencil and paper must be given each player, and the various articles for testing the senses should be in readiness before the game begins.

Taste.—The players are blindfolded, and a tray is then passed to each in succession with a dozen or more things to be used—sweet, sour, bitter, bread, cake, fruits, etc. Only a very small particle of each is given.

The tray is then taken away, the eyes unblind, and each player must write down the names of all the articles he has tasted that he can remember.

Smell.—A tray is brought in to the blindfolded players, with spices, medicines, flowers and perfumes, which are offered to them to smell, after which, as before, they must write down the names of all the things they think they have smelled.

Hearing.—Again the players are blindfolded, while others of the company make various noises all at once—singing, crying, laughing, pounding, ringing bells, tearing paper, playing on musical instruments, etc.

Touch.—A tray is brought to the blindfolded players with various articles to be felt by each in turn. These may be wood, cotton, cloth, marble, hair, flour, ice, china, glass and any other thing thought of. Then they must write down the names of the articles touched.

Sight.—A tray is placed before the players, now unblind, and they are to look at the dozen or more objects displayed upon it while twenty is slowly counted. Then the tray is removed, and the players must write a list of all the things they can remember.

WHEN RAIN IS COMING.

How to Foretell Weather by Observing Plants and Birds.

Chickweed gives more details than any other plant barometer. Like the majority of weather indicating flowers, it shuts tightly for wet weather and remains open for fine. If, however, it is merely going to be a showery day and not a continual downpour it stays open and partly closed.

Andrew Steinmetz, who was one of the greatest authorities on the subject of floral barometer, says, "We have no doubt that if the subject were systematically studied in daily observation almost every plant would be found to indicate more or less conspicuously all coming changes of the weather."

One cannot, however, have a much better sign of fine or wet weather than the swallows afford. When sunny skies are in vogue and going to continue the swallows fly high in the air, from twenty to a hundred or more feet up. But when rain clouds are on their way, although a long distance off, these birds skim close to the surface of the grass. This is because the small flies they feed on, feeling the moisture in the air long before the rain comes, flock down toward the earth and get ready to hide, and the swallows follow them. When the swallows barely clear the grass in their flight and swoop in swift short circles the observer should look for shelter or obtain an umbrella.

Improving Nature's Work.

"Ah, here's a chance to try my new paints!"

"How are these for blossoms?"

"While Getting Well."

A little bird sits on my window sill And winks his eye at me and says: "Hello! Sick, are you? Why, whatever's wrong? I'm never sick, you know!"

And just at breakfast time in comes the sun To make queer wiggly patterns on the wall And laugh and say: "Oh, lazybones, get up! You are not sick at all!"

And when I shut my eyes I hear the brook Calling and calling as it hurries by. I can't lie still! I'm hot and miserable! I'm 'fraid I've got to cry!

The leaves just whisper, whisper all the time. The little clouds all hurry by so quick. And nothing seems to care a speck about A little child that's sick!

Oh, here's the wind! How cool his fingers are! He steals across the bed and feels my hands. And my hot head and doesn't say a word. I think he understands.

—St. Nicholas

A MOOTED QUESTION.

Difference Between Suffragette and Suffragist Satisfactorily Explained.

In response to the repeated and numerous inquiries as to what may be the distinction between the suffragette and the suffragist it may be well at this time to define the difference.

Both are working for the cause at issue, but, while the suffragist plods along in the beaten track made by the great pioneers of the movement and contents herself with methods conservative, the suffragette is the product of the modern period. She is up to date in manner and method.

The suffragette is militant. She is awake to present conditions and employs methods which are in keeping with those conditions, realizing the helplessness of that important, though outclassed, part of the people—the women.

The suffragette, further, realizes the ineffectiveness of tea table and drawing room chat, of indoor meetings where the participants are mainly those who are believers in suffrage.

And, furthermore, the suffragette is conscious of the necessity of converting the masses—all the people—and therefore goes to the people direct, in the streets, on the highways and byways, and holds open air gatherings with able speakers to address the crowds. So does the suffragette spread the gospel of woman suffrage indiscriminately and effectively.

And still further does she recognize the necessity for recruiting and enlisting the men—the present voters. They alone can make woman suffrage possible, says Mrs. Sofia M. Loebinger in the American Suffragette. The voters must bring pressure to bear upon their political bosses, who in turn must instruct the legislators whom they have placed in office. It is love's labor lost to send large delegations to the legislature each year.

She wants it now, and she wants it quick. She needs it. It is her just right, her natural right and her constitutional right.

She is too sensible to be stung by any criticism, whatever may be the source, and simply follows along the path of duty in her own way.

Woman suffrage today is too serious a question to be treated sentimentally or theoretically. Practical treatment is needed.

The suffragette is an expert in her treatment of the disease known as anti-suffragitis. She uses her anti-toxin in such treatment with wonderful effect.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

The hair is often improved by heating the hairbrush before brushing the hair. Frequently hold the brush to the fire, then brush the scalp. Hair highly charged with electricity is snappy and will fly about in the most unruly manner, but it can be evenly brushed with the heated brush.

A slight massage with the rotary motion should be given the face at least once a day, preferably twice. The work consists merely in rubbing in a circle with the finger tips over the cheeks, temples and forehead sufficiently to stimulate circulation. This serves to keep the tissues in healthy condition and will freshen the color.

Finger nails that retain their grayish tinge at the tips should be bleached, and this can be done with wet borax or borax dampened with ammonia or ammonia and peroxide of hydrogen. Moistened the nails on the under side, slip the cambric handkerchief over the orange stick and wipe the nail edges. In most cases the nails are instantly turned a shell white.

An oculist says that short distance looking is responsible for much of the trouble women have with their eyes. He advises them to go to a high roof and look down, as that will do in part what a long range of vision in the distance of the plains might be able to effect. Persons who have a wide expanse of sea or plain to look at do not as a general thing suffer with weak eyes.

Burning a little lavender in a saucer gives a delightful fragrance to a room and is a method that certain French physicians declare highly antiseptic. Another good way to deodorize a room is to add a tablespoon of some good antiseptic to a glass of cold water and spray it with a small hand spray around the room several times daily. In cases of contagious diseases most of these antiseptics can be used full strength.

Homemade Frames.

By holding spoiled negatives under the hot water faucet the gelatin is removed and a nice piece of glass obtained.

With a ten cent piece of passe par-touting tape and a quantity of glass in different sizes to choose between it is possible to frame pictures from magazines for dens and nurseries almost without expense.

Spoiled negatives are frequently thrown away as worthless which could be washed clean in five minutes and put in good use. The glass which comes on both sides of honey cases in different sizes can also be removed, cleaned and used for picture making.

To Get Rid of Tobacco Smoke.

"My wife won't let me smoke in the drawing room because the odor of the tobacco clings to the curtains for so long," grumbled the young husband to his friend.

"I'll tell you what to do," said the man with more experience. "Place a large bowl of fresh water in the room at the end of the evening, and the odor of tobacco will be quite gone in the morning. I always do it, and my wife doesn't mind where I smoke."

YOUNT'S YOUNT'S

SPECIALS FOR THE LATTER PART OF SEPTEMBER

LIMITED LOTS AT CLOSE PRICES

Priced to make a quick clearance, regardless of cost or the present market value of the goods.

100 Ladies' 10c Handkerchiefs

Assorted lot, fancy lace edge, embroidered and plain white.

Reduced to 5c.

Canvas Gloves, 8c Pair.

Men's 10c Canvas Gloves, reduced to 8c pair; the heavy kind, knit wrist and gantlet. Now is the time to buy Canvas Gloves.

Men's 50c Overall, 45c.

Men's 50c Jumpers, 45c.

100 Dozen Hooks and Eyes.

1 Cent Per Dozen.

The kind sold at 2 Dozen for 5c.

Ladies' Vests, 7c.

Ladies' 10c Gauze Vests, reduced to 7c. Priced to close out.

Lot of Box Paper

10c Each.

Values 15c, 20c and 25c. Slightly shopworn.

Men's Underwear, 19c.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, regular 25c grade. Shirts and Drawers.

Reduced to 19c.

Boys' Underwear, 19c.

Boys' Balbriggan Shirts, sizes 28 and 32, at 19c.

Boys' Balbriggan Long Drawers, sizes 28 and 30, at 19c.

Boys' Balbriggan Knee Drawers, sizes 24, 26 and 30, at 19c.

Regular Price, 25c.

Men's 50c Overall, 45c.

Men's 50c Jumpers, 45c.

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Snider's Bargain Store

Quality Tells and Prices Sell

You find each and every Department full and complete, at any time, of the latest and up-to-date Goods, as we carry the largest stock of goods ever handled in the history of Harney, at

Rock Bottom Prices.

A call will convince you at once that SNIDER'S is the place to do your trading.

Dry Goods.

Muslins, bleached and unbleached, at 5c per yard and up; Gingham, 5c and up; Outing Cloth, 5c and up; Canton Flannel, 5c and up; Shaker Flannel, 5c and up; Shirting, 8c and up. A large assortment of Dress Gingham, Percale, Flannel, and Dress Goods of all kinds—just what you want. Hose, the best 10c and 12c line ever shown for children.

Carpet and Matting.

A full and complete line of Carisile Carpets—Ingrain, Rag, and Brussels. Matting of all kind, at extremely low prices.

Hats. Hats.

The kind you want at all times, at the right price.

Shoes. Shoes.

Our Fall line is coming in now right along, and the prices are second to none; so when in need come our way to get just what you want, at way down prices. 100 pairs of Misses' Kangaroo and Kip, on our center table—sizes, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 and 2—at less than cost. Just the thing for school. A large assortment of Ladies' Kangaroo and Kid, at 75c to \$1.00, on the same table, so don't wait, as they won't last long at these prices.

Shirts and Overalls.

5 Dozen latest style 50c Dress Shirts, for men, at 39c. 10 Dozen extra good 50c Every-day Shirts, at 45c. Overalls of all kinds and all prices.

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Everything carried in a first-class grocery store. Sugar, 5c and 5 1/2c. We have a fine line of Peaches, Apricots and Prunes. Coffee received every week, fresh from the roaster. Try our loose Coffee, at 12 1/2c, 15c and 20c lb. Special Blend, 1 lb. packed, at 15c. Lion and Arbuckle's, 16c per lb. Golden Drip, extra fine, at 17c a pack.

Don't forget our low prices on White Fish and Mackerel.

We will allow you 11c for Side Meat and Lard, in exchange for goods.

Clothing and Ready-made Pantaloon.

A large assortment of all kinds—Men's, Youths' and Boys'—at way down prices. Give us a call. We show you the goods and name you those cut prices.

Fence and Wire.

Don't forget we are still selling Fence right along. Also Round and Barb Wire, at the right prices. When in need we have it.

School Supplies of all Kinds.

Tablets, Satchels, Companions, Boxes, Crayons, Lead Pencils, Pen-holders, Lunch Boxes—just what you need.

Thanking you for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, as ever,
Your Friend,

M. R. SNIDER.

Status of the Deadbeat.

No man is wholly free from sin, but so many lesser evils are tolerated that a man should hesitate long before becoming a deadbeat. Criminals are despised and abhorred, but to the deadbeat all that is coming, as well as the contempt of his fellow men. There is something at once so mean and so little in taking advantage of the confidence which comes with friendship that the hand of every man is turned against a deadbeat as soon as his reputation is well established. The deadbeat may fondly imagine he is living easy and making money without work, and of course he takes no account of the confidence he violates and the hardships he inflicts on others. But, that aside, he really has a harder time than the man who is honest and fair. He is compelled to move a good deal and peace of mind he knows not. Like other types of crooks, he doesn't prosper, and his finish is more unpleasant than the beginning.—Atchison Globe.

Rounded Knife Blades.

Until the seventeenth century knife blades had pointed ends, as can be readily understood when the knife of those days was used for hunting and table purposes indiscriminately. The rounded end was introduced from France in a curious way. It happened that Cardinal Richelieu was compelled to entertain at his table a certain Chancellor Sequier—a vulgar and unmannerly man, who at the close of the meal proceeded to use his knife as a toothpick. This vulgar act so upset the cardinal that he ordered the end of every knife in his possession to be rounded, and so great was Richelieu's influence that the fashion was soon adopted all over the country. This is the vulgar, but nevertheless interesting, origin of the rounded knife of today.—Pearson's Weekly.

Dr. Abernethy, the great English physician, said, "Watch your kidneys. When they are affected, life is in danger." Foley's Kidney Remedy makes healthy kidneys, corrects urinary irregularities, and tones up the whole system. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

RUNAWAY ON THE A. AND B.

A Signal the Kindly Conductor Was Thankful He Heeded.

By JAMES E. DUNNING.

The G. P. A. put his head into the general superintendent's doorway and said:

"Old Tympan's out there again, I see, Palmer."

"No use," replied the general superintendent. "His name came in two hours ago. I told him to report here next time he got drunk. This finishes him."

Five minutes later old Tympan, after forty years of service for the A. and B., went tumbling down the stairs because he was drunk at the Hancock street switch the day the directors went up the line. Palmer had given him a pass home, eighty miles up the road, and then fired him with ten of the words Palmer wasn't accustomed to using on ordinary jobs.

Train No. 8 pulled in while Tympan fumbled the pass on the platform, and he climbed in and found a double seat in the smoker. He knew only that he was out of a job, with a full pint in his coat and Palmer's transportation to take him up home, where he could camp down for the winter with the boys. He had threatened that many times. They deserved it for letting him work for a living.

"Taking vacation, Tympan?" asked Hennessy of No. 8 when he came through for tickets. Tympan admitted he was off for a bit of time up the road.

"Guess you ain't coming back right off," taunted Hennessy. "The return check on your pass doesn't seem to be in sight. Long lay off, eh, Tympan?"

Tympan sat up, pulling his hat over his eyes.

"Dick Hennessy," he said, "you go slow on yer kiddin' 'r I'll roast you one o' these days 'r bein' so smart. They've fired me, you c'n bet—yes, they have—fired me good, but I'm next to Palmer yet. An' I heard what Palmer told the G. P. A. this mornin' about your runnin' over orders twice last week. I know somethin', an' don't you kid me no more!"

Train No. 8's conductor ignored the challenge, partly because he dared do no more. He knew the whole operating department had been knocking everybody in sight because old Tympan, invariably drunk and disorderly, held his job while better and younger and sober men were overhauled in Palmer's office for nothing more than leaving stations half a minute ahead of orders or failing to vise the annual of some of the spying directors who went up and down. R. H. Palmer got a master tongue lashing those days from the rank and file, and now that the dismissal had really come Hennessy was no more skeptical than any of the others concerning the general superintendent's honest intention of keeping Tympan out of service.

Hennessy tried to conciliate Tympan on his next trip through, but the old man lay with his hat over his face, steaming with rage, too angry even to curse. No. 8 was making beautiful work, and Hennessy felt better than usual. He had eight cars with a big load of women and kids and wanted to be on time anyway because it was his lay off that Saturday and there was an all night game in the "club" at home.

At Inchburg Hennessy got his usual orders, everything all straight, and left on time. The rear brakeman found him just afterward and said:

"Hear about the wild freight went up ahead of us? She's a big one, and it wouldn't surprise me if she got stuck on the Long Misery and held us at Lyshon."

Hennessy knew his man was right. Lyshon station is at the foot of a thirteen mile grade known for good reasons as "the Long Misery." If a freight got hung there ahead of No. 8 it meant everything balled up, for the A. and B. is a single line, and the directors won't stand for a siding between Lyshon and Oldtown, the station at the crest of the Long Misery.

Hennessy took the platform at Lyshon before No. 8's brakes held her and sought the dispatcher in the dingy station.

"Wild freight?" echoed the telegrapher. "Yes, went up an hour ago. Big train? Yes, big train, but she's got a good rail, and I don't believe she'll hold you a minute."

Hennessy went out and looked in the book by the station door. He found where the wild freight had reported and saw with satisfaction that she was in charge of Bitters, one of the ring and sure to do his best to get that heavy train out of the way long before Hennessy came along.

Lyshon was on the card for only thirty seconds, but Hennessy risked a trifling delay and went back to the operator:

"Can't you ask Oldtown, just for a chance, if that freight's showed up yet?" he asked.

Wild freight 543 started over the Long Misery in good order that Saturday and made excellent time for eight miles or more. Then she was stopped by a shaky injector in the mogul. Bitters left his caboose and ran up ahead in time to see his red headed engineer grab up the wrenches and start from his seat.

"Go ahead lively as you can, Mike!" he shouted.

Mike gave the mogul sand and steam. She strained for a moment while her drivers raced and then shot ahead so hard that Mike bounced out of his seat. The train had broken

apart seven cars down, leaving thirty-three detached. Before the mogul could gather herself to back up and catch the breakaway the fugitive section was moving off very slowly down the head end of the Long Misery.

"Back up, Irish! Back up and catch 'em!" screamed Bitters.

"You can't do it!" yelled a breathless brakeman who came up from the rear, "because the gear's just completely out o' the head o' that section and there wouldn't be nothin' to make a couplin' to if you caught 'em, which it ain't likely you'll do anyway."

Bitters was thinking of Hennessy and No. 8. If No. 8 were on time she was just leaving Lyshon. Chances were she was late. He knew Hennessy. It was for him to reach Oldtown in time to stop No. 8 at Lyshon. Bitters sickened at the thought of the Saturday night rush of women and children which had given Hennessy's train the name of the "nursery express."

They worked quickly then. In thirty seconds Bitters was in the cab and was giving the mogul steam enough and some to carry. Bitters figured it was four miles to the good, and the way they paced it off made it impossible for him to say he was disappointed when he jumped off at Oldtown.

"No. 8, hold her at Lyshon. My freight's busted, an' thirty-three o' 'em are on the grade, goin' to beat thunder!"

"No. 8!" The dispatcher's face was pie crust. "She left Lyshon six minutes ago, late." He went back to his instrument and sent "Seventeen," the clear out signal, to warn the road south of him, but as he did so he knew that No. 8 was coming up the Long Misery ten minutes late, straight into the teeth of the worst runaway the A. and B. had known.

Hennessy was fuming at Lyshon, for he couldn't afford another second, yet Oldtown had seen nothing of the wild freight.

"Better wait for another report from Oldtown," said the operator. But Hennessy was six minutes late then and resolved to go on up the grade. He signaled his engineer and jumped on the rear. The brakeman was there and grinned when the conductor cursed his luck.

Hennessy, halfway through the door, wheeled. There, away back by the station platform, only a fading bit of dismal detail in the familiar view, was old Tympan standing in the middle of the track and waving crossed arms.

"Left and signaling us to come back for him," said the rear brakeman.

Hennessy spoke eloquently, looking at his watch. The time frightened him. "I'll not go back for him," he cried. "I can't be!"

There was that in the rear brakeman's eyes which stopped Hennessy. Suppose he should leave Tympan at Lyshon over Sunday, with no trains either way, and suppose the old man's pull with R. H. P. were still working, and suppose the young husband of her who was Nell Tympan, he who worked in the G. P. A.'s office, should—

And there was old Tympan himself standing in the middle of the track and signaling. "Back up, back up, back up." Could he afford to ignore the old fellow? Though it hurt him to do it, he said:

"No, I believe I'll go back for the old guy, Bill!"

The rear brakeman pulled the cord, and Hennessy went in to reckon just how much over thirty minutes late he would be into Oldtown.

There was no denying that old Tympan was exceedingly drunk. Hennessy smothered his wrath with difficulty as No. 8 backed into Lyshon, for he hadn't relished what he had heard going through the day coaches. He leaned out toward the dirty figure reeling across the platform and heard Tympan's idiotic laugh as he boasted of having called back the biggest train on the road. "I jus' went out there—r! out there—and signaled. 'Back up,' and yer backed up, didn't yer? I tell yer, gents, there ain't er man o' the ro'd darst ter dis-obey my orders."

There was a scramble on the platform behind them, and the dispatcher came shrieking like a plover train at a blind crossing.

"Back up, Hennessy, for all you're worth!" he shouted. "Runaway freight—thirty something cars off the wild train coming down the grade—be here in less than a minute. Oldtown wired. Oh, Hennessy, look up the line!"

It was a cloud of sand and dust at the first curve in the Long Misery, three miles away.

Hennessy's knees wavered. The dispatcher struck him with his fist between the shoulders, crying: "Quick, man! Run her back into the siding and let the freight go by."

The passengers knew only enough to complain that they were horribly shaken up that afternoon near Lyshon. It was Hennessy himself who switched No. 8 into the siding and who thanked heaven with all sincerity that it was just long enough to take his train and leave the main line open. As he drew the switch his head went dizzy with the whirl of the freight. When the threatening thirty-three banged past Hennessy gave not one look after, but fainted over the lever and hung like a uniformed scarecrow until they gathered him up.

The Optimist.

Gunner—You look worried to death, old man.

Guyer—Can't help it. My wife is up to her neck in debt.

Gunner—Oh, cheer up! It might be worse.

Guyer—How could it be?

Gunner—Why, if she is only up to her neck in debt that means she has settled for her summer hat, and that means a great deal these days.—Chicago News.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Fish Chowder.

The fish should be very fresh. Remove the skin and bones and cut the flesh in two inch pieces. Cover head, bones and trimmings with cold water, slowly bring to boiling, and allow to simmer half an hour. For three pounds of fish saute an onion, sliced thin, in the fat from four ounces of fat salt pork, and add to the simmering trimmings, then strain the liquid over the fish. Have ready a scant quart of sliced potatoes, parboiled and drained, add to the fish with a tablespoonful of salt and a dash of paprika, and simmer until potatoes are tender. Then add one-fourth cupful of butter and three cupfuls of hot milk or strained tomato puree. Place a dozen buttered crackers in the tureen and pour the chowder in.

Grape Shrub.

Twelve pounds of grapes, two quarts of water, five ounces tartaric or citric acid, then pour water over grapes and mash them. Add the acid, cover with a plate to keep grapes under water, then let stand forty-eight hours and strain through a flannel bag. Add one and one-half pints of granulated sugar to each pint of juice. Stir till sugar is dissolved, then bottle and cork tight, but do not seal. Keep in a cool place. When serving allow two or three tablespoonfuls of shrub to a glass of ice water.

California Fruit Cheese.

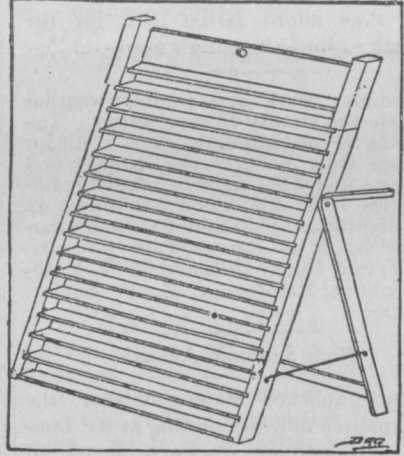
A California fruit cheese is made by grinding together a pound each of seeded raisins, figs, dates, currants, blanched almonds and two pounds of English walnuts. Mix into a solid cake and put under a press for two or three days. Serve in squares rolled in powdered sugar on thin slices of hot buttered toast covered with pulverized cinnamon.

Delmonico Potatoes.

Reheat two cups of boiled potatoes in one and one-quarter cups white sauce. Put in a buttered baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs and half a cup of grated mild cheese, arranging potatoes and cheese in alternate layers before covering with crumbs. Bake until crumbs are brown.

Handy Dish Carrier.

An article of twofold use is the dish carrier designed by a Californian. In addition to being a carrier, this also makes a good draining rack. The device consists of a frame with rows of inclined slots, somewhat resembling a window blind and resting at an angle upon supports. It is set on a



DISH CARRIER AND DRAINER.

table near where the dishes are washed, and as they are dried the plates and saucers are placed in the openings, or they can be placed there to drain before they are dried. When the rack is full scores of dishes can be carried with ease and safety to the cupboard at one trip, where otherwise a dozen journeys would be necessary.

To Clean Plumes.

To clean colored plumes wash them in gasoline and shake continuously until dry. To clean white plumes wet them with gasoline and starch. Draw through the hands from stem to tip until dry and the powder flakes off. Shake in the sunshine to puff the fronds.

Washing False Hair.

Never wash false hair in soap and water. Instead get some gasoline, put it in an earthen bowl and literally souse the hair up and down in this until all the dirt is out. The amount of dirt the gasoline gets out of the hair will be a surprise to most women.

Toast For Soup.

To serve with clear soup cut several slices of bread, divide them into one inch squares and toast them a light brown in the oven. They should be sprinkled slightly with salt. They are not only delicious, but they look pretty in the soup.

Kerosene Spots.

To remove kerosene spots from a carpet sprinkle the place with cornmeal, brushing it out when it has lain a few hours. The kerosene will all come out by repeating the application, which will have to be done if much has been spilled.

Neck Discoloration.

Lemon juice will remove the discoloration around the neck caused by wearing too high a collar. Massaging the neck carefully every night after bathing it in hot water will do much to preserve the youthful lines and beauty.

Stuffing For Roast Pork.

Three large onions parboiled and chopped, two cups fine breadcrumbs, two tablespoonfuls powdered sage, two tablespoonfuls melted butter or pork fat, salt and pepper to taste.

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Let us print your PROGRAMS, MENUS, SHIPPING TAGS, LABELS and all other kinds of Commercial or Law Printing

Give us one order and you will give us another

TO A BEETLE.

A beetle is a little bug for modest hearing noted. Its rounded form is builded snug and with no venom bloated. No insect ever flew so low for happiness and pleasure. Nor seemed so innocent, but, oh, we have at last its measure!

We never saunter to the shade for afternoon siesta. Because this little beast seems made to plague us and to pester. He's in our shoe or down our back or scrambling o'er our faces, And now and then he gives a crack and round our ear rim chases.

He wanders idly through our hair and on our topknot lingers. We feel his scratchy footsteps there, likewise his sticky fingers.

We dare not hit the brute a whack for fear our heads would suffer. And he—he knows it well, alack, and just hangs on the duffer!

The beetle is a natty bug, and goodness knows I wot it! But, drat its satisfaction smug, I'd like to up and swat it! I do not mind its looking through my pockets or my stocking. But this for any bug should do, and more is simply shocking.

—Lurana W. Sheldon in New York Times.

Two Rascals.



"Here come two rascals. I guess we are going to lose all our money!" "I'm afraid so. By the way, here's that dollar you lent me this morning." —Megendorfer Blatter.

Cause and Effect.

"I want to exchange the hat I bought of you last week for another," said the lady as she entered the milliner shop. "Everybody says it doesn't look good on me."

"I'm not at all surprised—if you wear it as you are doing now," rejoined the milliner. "You have it on upside down."—Chicago News.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. Sold by all dealers.

Order of Publication.

NO. 4499 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Jacob H. Marquet and Edith A. Marquet, his wife, plaintiffs,

vs.
John F. Marquet and Ida Marquet his wife; Charles A. Marquet and Flora Marquet his wife; Joanna S. Bankert and Nelson Bankert her husband; Laura C. Glids and Sherman Glids her husband; Carrie E. Whitmer and Charles Whitmer her husband; Emma J. Marker and W. Upton Marker her husband; Annie Marquet; Charles Selby; Ernest Selby; Fannie Selby; Sallie Marquet, heirs at law of Frederick Marquet, deceased, and Mary Virginia Martin, assignee of mortgage, defendants.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Carroll County, State of Maryland, belonging to Frederick Marquet, deceased, in his lifetime, and the distribution of the proceeds among the parties interested and entitled thereto.

The bill states that Frederick Marquet died intestate seized and possessed of 26 acres of land situate in said county, during the month of August, 1899, leaving surviving him the following children and only heirs at law to whom said land has descended, to-wit:

John F. Marquet intermarried with Ida Marquet; Charles A. Marquet intermarried with Flora Marquet; Jacob H. Marquet intermarried with Edith A. Marquet; Joanna S. Bankert intermarried with Nelson Bankert; Laura C. Glids intermarried with Sherman Glids; Carrie E. Whitmer intermarried with Charles Whitmer; Emma J. Marker intermarried with W. Upton Marker; Annie Marquet; Catharine Selby, who died leaving three children, Charles Selby, Ernest Selby and Fannie Selby; and Sallie Marquet, a daughter, and that all the parties to this cause are adults, and that all of them reside in Carroll County, Maryland; except Annie Marquet, who resides in Baltimore City; Charles Selby, who resides in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; Fannie Selby and Sallie Marquet, whose residence is unknown.

That Mary Virginia Martin, assignee of mortgage, who holds a mortgage on a part of said real estate for \$1020.00 is made a party to this cause.

That said real estate is not susceptible of division among the parties named and cannot be divided among them without loss or injury to them and that it will be necessary and to the advantage of all parties that said and be decreed to be sold by this Court and the proceeds divided among the parties interested according to their respective rights.

It is thereupon, this 14th day of September, 1909, ordered that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll County once in each of four successive weeks before the 15th day of October, 1909, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of the Bill in this suit and warn them to appear in this court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 15th day of November, 1909, to answer the premises and show cause if any they have, why a decree ought not be passed as prayed.

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

Test: DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

IVAN L. HOFF, Attorney. 9-18-51

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.

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

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

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

It's Time to Wash Winter Bedding.

While the sun is still sending out its warmest rays and the grass is as green as in June; while the sweet air of early Autumn blows its fragrance and ripe pungent odors into our tanned and sun-burned faces, filling us with the desire to be up and doing, making us want to accomplish something after the long rest of the hot summer. When the children are safely started back to school once more, and the peach and pear preserves, and cucumber pickles are standing in orderly rows upon the shelves of the neat cupboard, this is the time to prepare for the cold snap which may be upon us almost any time.

The bedding, which all Summer long has given one no trouble whatever, except a hasty examination now and then in search of moths, the Winter bedding should be brought forth and cleansed. This is not really hard work, and it is so satisfying to view the great piles of sweet smelling and soft blankets, the puffy comforts and the snowy spreads after the day's labor, that one forgets a few aches and pains gleaned during the process.

To wash eiderdown coverlets make a strong soap lather by simmering half a pound of good yellow soap in a pint of water until it has quite dissolved. Stir gently once or twice, but do not froth in any way. Stand the saucepan aside until its contents are quite cold. Pour two gallons of hot water into a large tub. Add two tablespoonfuls of the soap jelly and two teaspoonfuls of liquid ammonia. Beat up into a good lather. Examine the quilt, see that there are no loose stitches and brush along the pipings. Put it into the tub, work it well up and down and squeeze it between the hands, but do not wring it. Press out as much water as you can, prepare a second lather and wash the quilt again. Then rinse in as many waters as are necessary to remove all traces of soap. On no account must the quilt be passed through the wringer. Hang it up in a breezy place, but not in the full sun. Shake frequently and when quite dry shake until the feathers inside the covering are soft and fluffy.

A day on which a rather high wind is blowing must be chosen for the washing of blankets. Not only is it not hygienic to dry bed clothing of any description indoors, but in the case of blankets it is absolutely necessary to dry them in the wind or they will speedily assume an unpleasant, grayish looking tint. New blankets also require soaking in tepid ammoniated water for about half an hour before they come into contact with soap.

The method of washing is practically the same as that described for eiderdowns. Soap jelly should be used, and the greater the number of rinsing baths so much the better for the softness of the blanket. Leave on the line until thoroughly dry. Stretch well, and then rub each side briskly with a piece of rough flannel. Only have one blanket in the washing tub at a time, and make a fresh lather for each.

Feather pillow ticks are also the better for a good wash in the summer time. Undo the ticking at one end and empty out the feathers into a clean cloth bag. Turn the ticking inside out, pick off as much fluff as you can and wash well, using plenty of soap and soda.

If the pillow has been used by an invalid the feathers had better be washed also. Fasten up the mouth of the bag securely, immerse it into a lather such as is used for an eiderdown, leave it for a few minutes, sousing it well up and down. Plunge it into rinsing baths until the water remains clear, and then hang it up as it is, without wringing. Shake it well when the water has ceased dripping. When the feathers are quite dry whip the bag with a carpet beater until they are soft.

To Teach Bird Value.

To save the natural wealth of America by educating its people regarding the value of wild bird life, as the only sure check to the insect pests that are rapidly devastating the crops and woods of the country, is the object of a movement that has been on foot in New York City. Headed by the National Association of Audubon Societies, a campaign is to be begun in every section of the continent which it is intended shall result in the establishment of a national university devoted to the conservation of American resources through the preservation of the pest-killing birds. Suitable endowment for an educational institution of such vital economic importance is to be at once sought by officers of the association. To greatly extend the educational

work that is now being pushed with all the funds at the command of the Audubon workers is designed to be the main aim of the proposed national university. Skilled ornithologists are to be employed in investigating, compiling and analyzing scientific data showing the capacity of various species of wild birds for destroying such pests as the Gypsy Moth, the Boll Weevil and the Brown Tail Moth, whose ravages have been proven to cost the country one billion dollars in its crop yield each year. Men and women lecturers, trained at the proposed university, will be stationed in every section of the continent to present to the people proofs of their enormous loss in agricultural wealth due solely to lack of knowledge of the work done by the feathered insect-eaters, that nature intended to check crop plagues.

On the children of the land, who will face this most pressing problem when bird destruction has brought on an even more appalling spread of crop-killing insects, the Audubon officials declare they must base their hopes for the spread of the gospel of conservation through the bird resources of the nation. Trained teachers are to be assigned to conduct summer schools among the teachers of every region and through them to reach the great body of future American citizens. The preparation and extensive circulation of illustrated, educational pamphlets on the economic uses of wild bird life is designed to be one of the chief activities of the new national institution, as it is of the National Association of Audubon Societies at present. Text books treating of all the local wild birds will be published and issued to every school.

"Nothing but the education of the American people on the value of the wild birds as crop and forest preservers can now avail to ward off the impending agricultural devastation on this land," said William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, at its headquarters, 141 Broadway, New York City. "If some one or more persons of wealth desire to bestow upon their country the greatest possible benefit, now and for all time, no better way could be devised than to endow such a national university on conservation through bird life as we have projected. We shall exert our best efforts to procure this extension of the educational work that we have been pushing for years."

A Narrow Escape.

Edgar N. Bayliss, a merchant of Robinsonville, Del., wrote: "About two years ago I was thin and sick, and coughed all the time and if I did not have consumption, it was near to it. I commenced using Foley's Honey and Tar, and it stopped my cough, and I am now entirely well, and have gained twenty-eight pounds, all due to the good results from taking Foley's Honey and Tar." R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Neck Finishings.

There are many novelties in the fall neck ruchings. Many are made of three or four folds or layers, and introduce a color in a combination with the white. So, if your frock is of blue, for example, you can have a ruche with a line of blue, for example, you can have a ruche with a line of blue in it. The newest ruching is fairly wide, but a woman must wear the becoming thing next to her throat, and the narrow ruche may be more suitable.

Lace, lace everywhere in all the more elaborate French jabots and those made in imitation of French. There are three shapes for the bottom edge—either a fan curve, a flat edge, or a point—but the folds must always be laid very flat. If made at home, all the little plaits can be fastened under the trimming of lace or embroidery. Of course, there is every color in the neckwear, but the handsomer jabots are more often in pure white or ecru.

For wear with your house frock or morning blouse, the new crushed ribbon collar is simple and attractive. It can be made at home, and as a ribbon edge next the face is hard and unbecoming, the ribbon collar can be faced with an ordinary ruche. Such a collar requires about a yard and a half of ribbon, crosses in the back and ties either in a bow or loose sailor knot in front.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is today the best known medicine in use for the relief and cure of bowel complaints. It cures griping, diarrhoea, dysentery, and should be taken at the first unnatural looseness of the bowels. It is equally valuable for children and adults. It always cures. Sold by all dealers.

Tuberculosis Notes.

In Germany there are 99 public sanatoria for adult consumptives with 10,539 beds, besides 36 private sanatoria with 2,175 beds. In 18 sanatoria for children with tuberculosis there are 837 beds, a total of less than 13,000 beds. In the United States there are over 300 sanatoria with over 15,000 beds, showing that this country is in the lead in the Anti-Tuberculosis war. France has only 12 sanatoria for adult consumptives, with a total capacity of 148 beds. All of these institutions are private except the sanatorium at Agincourt.

The United States government operates three tuberculosis sanatoriums, one for soldiers and officers of the regular army at Fort Bayard, N. M.; one for

seamen in the merchant marine, and others employed in coast service of the government, not in the navy, located at Fort Stanton, N. M.; and one for officers and enlisted men in the navy at Las Animas, Col. The first hospital is conducted by the department of War; the second by the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and the latter by the Navy Department.

On the basis of 150,000 deaths yearly from tuberculosis, in the United States the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis computes that there are 684,934 persons constantly sick with this disease. Allowing only \$500 as the average earnings of the workman who dies, the annual loss to the country from the ranks of labor alone, is over \$114,000,000 each year.

That poverty is a friend to consumption is demonstrated by some recent German statistics, which show that of 10,000 well-to-do persons, 40 annually die of consumption; of the same number only moderately well-to-do, 66; of the same number really poor, 77; and of paupers, 97. According to John Burns the famous English labor leader, 80 per cent. of the consumptives in London receive charitable relief in their homes.

According to United States Consular reports, the tuberculosis death rate is twice as large in Syria and Turkey as it is in the United States. There is only one special hospital for this disease in the entire Ottoman Empire.

Dr. Bertillon, the eminent French vital statistician, has shown that tuberculosis is twice as prevalent among the retail liquor dealers of France as among other shopkeepers. He attributes it to the fact that the alcohol which they handle and use all day long weakens their bodies and thus renders them more susceptible to the disease germ.

Letters and mail bags are frequent carriers of tuberculosis. According to testimony recently given before the Postal Commissioner of the British Empire, during the last 20 years, 80 per cent. of the deaths among letter sorters had been due to consumption, contracted by the men after they had entered the service.

Improper breathing is a frequent cause of consumption. A large majority of people are too lazy or too ignorant to breathe deep, and hence the lungs are developed only to part of their capacity and thus afford fertile field for the growth of the tuberculosis germ.

Summer work and summer weather deplete the vitality of your horses. The regular use of Fairfield's Blood Tonic for Horses Only restores lost vitality and imparts increased vigor by removing impurities from the blood and toning up the digestion. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Weaver, Taneytown, G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills and T. W. Mathers & Sons, Manchester, M. R. Snider, Harney.

High Salaried Animals.

The published statement that the chimpanzee now performing at the London Hippodrome draws a salary of "\$500 a week for eating his meals and smoking cigarettes twice a day in public" has surprised many, but managers explain that "turns" are paid for according to their power to attract money to the box office, irrespective of whether they are artistic dancers or trained chimpanzees.

There is a monkey, called Peter Consul, who is at present filling engagements in Germany and for whom \$1,500 a week for an American engagement has just been refused.

Trixie, the clever old gray mare who is well known at the Palace Theatre in London, can earn \$400 a week for her owner, and Emir, the musical horse, draws \$250.

A troupe of three or four elephants will appear on a salary at from \$500 to \$600 a week; two tiny parrots now going the rounds of music halls are good for some \$250.

Pilu, the thought reading dog, is earning \$150 a week for his master, and the boxing kangaroo draws \$250.

One of the most expensive animal "turns" is Seeth's troupe of lions, which get \$1,500 a week. Hendrickson's tigers get half that sum. Leopards are also good salary earners, but snakes have small value nowadays.

Good dog "turns" always command high pay. Merion's dogs, on their reputation as sabot dancers, are getting \$500 a week in Paris, and Barnold's dog pantomime, on the fame of a terrier who acts the part of a drunken man, is drawing \$1,000 in the American music halls.

Cats when well trained are a great attraction, but they are rare. One of the best known and highest paid troupes of cats disappeared with their mistress, Claire Beassy, on the night of December 28 in the earthquake at Messina.

Thousands of dollars worth of feed are wasted yearly by the imperfect digestion of foodstuffs by our domestic animals. Food that is not digested is a total loss and a menace to the health of the animal. The Fairfield Blood Tonic perfects digestion and purify the blood, thus saving feed and fortifying the animal against disease. A separate preparation is compounded for each kind of animal. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Weaver, Taneytown, G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills and T. W. Mathers & Sons, Manchester, M. R. Snider, Harney.

The Indian Did Not See the Difference.

Near Hudson Bay we were doing some frontier missionary work connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society among a small band of Indians. We lived in the chief's shack while among them, he moving into a smaller and less pretentious one next door. This was not for the love of the missionary, however, but for "filthy lucre's" sake, for he demanded the modest sum of six dollars per month for his "palace." That sounds like a bargain until you hear that this mansion contained but two rooms, each about nine feet square—one of them being floored.

These folks are hot the cleanest in the world, as will be understood when I say that while the squaws do wash their dishes once in a while, they stand by their table in the center of the room and give the pan of water a "hoist," in most any direction, letting it fall when it may. As a consequence the door yard soon becomes as slippery and fragrant as the Chicago Stock Yards. Sundry flies swarming around finish the picture.

Old Tom, the chief, had a garden just back of the "palace" where the finest garden truck I ever saw would grow and mature during the short summer (there being only about seventy-five growing days.) One hot afternoon, and it does get hot around Hudson Bay sometimes, I saw Tom's wife and daughter hoeing in the garden while "His Highness" sat on the fence under the shade of a small tree and smoked his "tabac canadien." I felt sorry for the women and walked up to where he sat, determined that I would severely rebuke him. "Tom, you lazy old rascal," I said, "why don't you do that work and let your folks go to the house. No wonder your house is dirty."

"Umph," said he, pointing to his wife, "him lak dat. No lak work in house, and me lak him do dat for gal." I tried to persuade him to take hold and help, but he couldn't see it that way, so I returned, disgusted, to my own "dig tree."—By REV. O. S. EDWARDS.

"Can be depended upon" is an expression we all like to hear, and when it is used in connection with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy it means that it never fails to cure diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is pleasant to take and equally valuable for children and adults. Sold by all dealers.

Vegetable Time Table.

Cook in water:
Potatoes, 25 to 30 minutes.
Carrots, 35 to 40 minutes.
Beets (young), 45 minutes.
Beets (old), 3 to 4 hours.
Tomatoes, 1 to 3 hours.
String beans, 1 to 3 hours.
Onions, 40 to 50 minutes.
Cabbage, 40 to 50 minutes.
Celery, 30 to 45 minutes.
Parsnips, 30 to 45 minutes.
Green peas, 30 minutes.

Peppermint Farms.

The world's peppermint is wrong on peppermint farms in the neighborhood of Kalamazoo. Over 300,000 pounds of peppermint oil, worth \$5 a pound, is produced annually from the moist and ink-black soil of southwestern Michigan.

Peppermint farming is simple. The roots are planted in the spring; the bushes, which are about three feet high, are cut down in the late summer; the stilling goes on through August and September.

An acre yields about twenty-five pounds of oil. The cost of this production—planting, weeding, stilling—is about \$15. The oil itself brings \$125. Thus every acre of a peppermint farm gives a profit of \$110.

Night on Bald Mountain.

On a lonely night Alex. Benton, of Fort Edward, N. Y., climbed Bald Mountain to the home of a neighbor, tortured by Asthma, bent on curing him with Dr. King's New Discovery, that had cured himself of asthma. This wonderful medicine soon relieved and quickly cured his neighbor. Later it cured his son's wife of a severe lung trouble. Millions believe it the greatest Throat and Lung cure on Earth. Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hemorrhages and Sore Lungs are surely cured by it. Best for Hay Fever, Grip and Whooping Cough. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Demand For Rat Skins.

The use of rat skins in various industries has created a demand in London alone to the amount of nearly \$200,000 a year. They are used, among other things, for bookbinding, photograph frames, purses, and for thumbs in gloves.

A new branch of work is likely to increase the consumption largely, and as much as 75 to 90 cents a day has been earned by the unemployed in Denmark last year, when the rat act was passed. The damage done by rats in England alone is estimated to amount to many million dollars per annum, and their capture already occupies a large number of persons.

Hard on Moths.

Many housekeepers, even experienced ones, feel that if they have succeeded in outwitting the voracious moth during the summer months there is nothing more to fear from him. In point of the fact the early fall months are dangerous, particularly where a town house is not opened until late.

If one finds moths around in the fall, and does not wish to go to the trouble of getting more camphor or tar balls for a

Tonic or Stimulant?

There is an immense difference between a tonic and a stimulant. Up one day, way back the next; that's a stimulant. Steady progress day by day toward perfect health; that's a tonic. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic, a strong tonic. The only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol. Do not stimulate unless your doctor says so. Heknows. Ask him. Do as he says. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Constipation is the one great cause of sick-headache, biliousness, indigestion, bad breath, debility, nervousness. Has your doctor ever recommended Ayer's Pills to you?

comparatively short period, let them try the carbolic acid cure.

Wipe off the woodwork, shelves and floors of closet or wherever danger of moths lies, with a solution of carbolic acid. Be careful in doing this that none gets on the hands, as it will burn badly when too strong.

After wiping down the woodwork a little of the acid may be put in the small alcohol stove. The heating causes the fumes to rise through the closet and helps in the moth fighting.

The Road to Success

has many obstructions, but none so desperate as poor health. Success today demands health, but Electric Bitters is the greatest health builder the world has ever known. It compels perfect action of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, purifies and invigorates the whole system. Vigorous body and keen brain follow their use. You can't afford to slight Electric Bitters if weak, rundown or sickly. Only 50c. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

HOUSEHOLD JOTTINGS.

Never put thin glassware into hot water bottom first, as it is apt to crack from sudden expansion. Slip it in edgewise.

Do not wash colored clothes in the same water with all white ones. This especially holds good if one happens to have table linen with colored borders.

Have you ever tried adding a teaspoonful of paraffin to every gallon of water when boiling white clothes? It is said to be excellent for removing stains.

Remember, good tools make rapid work. If you do not own a good knife sharpener which you can use to improve your steel blades, not ruin them, as is the usual amateur sharpener's method, make arrangements for your knives to be sharpened by a professional every two weeks.

Dishcloths cannot be kept clean without daily boiling. They should not only be washed out thoroughly after each meal and hung in the sun to dry, but once a day, or without fail every other day, should be boiled in water to which has been added washing soda or a tablespoonful of kerosene.

Warning.

Do not be persuaded into taking anything but Foley's Honey and Tar for chronic coughs, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, and lung trouble, as it stops the cough and heals the lungs. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

THE OTHER FELLOW.

Think a Little of His Rights When You're Traveling.

The girl in the room had been telling how to secure personal comfort while traveling on a train. Then the man looked up, smiled a little shyly as he caught the maiden's eyes and said: "I don't mean to be personal of course not. But don't you think it is every traveler's duty to think a little about how to make other people comfortable?"

And then he told a story of a perfect girl traveler whose exquisite breeding while on the train had made an indelible impression on his mind.

To be remembered so sweetly by your accidental train neighbor that every thought of you is an ever fresh delight or to be recalled as the living type of feminine selfishness and bad taste is a question. Which shall you choose? For, alas, though often perfectly bred women are met with on railway trains, my sex is not always renowned for its thought of others when on voyage.

So let us start upon our summer vacation travels with the idea that we will think a little of "the other fellow's" comfort.

And now let me say a word or two to the girl traveling alone for the first time.

When you enter a crowded day coach look first for a seat next to somebody of your own sex. Maiden modesty requires this, and everybody in the car makes a note of any violation of the accepted rule. If you have the good luck to obtain a seat all to yourself put your wraps and packages in the coat rack above you, for as you have not paid for the vacant seat beside you it is an act of selfishness to make use of it for your traps. It is your duty to look up pleasantly at the first person who inquires if the seat is taken and say no.

It is always well for girls traveling alone to take a parlor car when possible, as the continual presence of the porter is in itself a protection. Of course the porter will expect a tip for his services, but if a girl makes no great demands upon his time he is happy to get the usual dime or quarter.

Generally it is sheer carelessness or the sudden sense of unaccustomed freedom which impel girls alone to behave inconsiderately when traveling. But the actual train nuisance is a vigorous species, and whether it is child or

maid, man or woman, incessantly chattering pair behind, the result is the same, says a writer. Some unoffending somebody is annoyed or shocked and the train trip made an affliction.

The remedy is in the hands of the individual. So if each one of us behaves our very best on the train matters may be mended after awhile and everybody be made comfortable.

A Lamb Club.

About thirty years ago in a little town fifteen miles north of Nashville there was organized the Goodlettville Lamb and Wool club, which has been in active operation ever since. The club has fifty members and markets about 2,000 lambs each year. In 1907 the first draft of lambs was delivered June 20 at 6 1/2 cents per pound, while in 1908 the delivery was made May 23 at 7 cents per pound. These prices are at least one-half cent higher than those obtained by farmers in adjoining communities, who are outside of the club.

Selection of Sheep.

Before starting in the breeding of sheep the farmer should have a definite object in view and make a careful selection of the foundation stock. If it is intended to produce wool the Merino should be chosen. If mutton is the chief object one of the larger breeds would be best. If it is desired to produce both wool and mutton a judicious crossbred or grade may be selected. But in any case the start should be begun on a small scale and cautiously proceeded with, never forgetting that the "ram is half of the flock."

Many people delude themselves by saying "I will wear away," when they notice symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble. This is a mistake. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy, and stop the drain on the vitality. It cures backache, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, and makes every trace of pain, weakness, and urinary trouble disappear. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Classified Advertisements.

Dentistry.

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

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

GAS ADMINISTERED.
J. E. MYERS will be in New Windsor, every day except the first Friday and Saturday of each month.
W. M. and C. P. Telephones. 10-13-15

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

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

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

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.
Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.
C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

Banking.

TANEYTOWN

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

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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NORVAL P. SHOEMAKER. DAN'L J. HESSON.
JOSHUA KOUTZ.

Electric Bitters

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

USE OUR

Special Notice Column

FOR SHORT ADS.

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

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 3, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxi, 27-39. Memory Verse, 39—Golden Text, 11 Tim. ii, 3—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Our last lesson in the Acts left Paul and his companions at Jerusalem, whither they had just returned from Paul's third missionary journey, and there we resume the story and imagine ourselves present at the service, when, in the presence of James and the elders, Paul declared particularly what things God had wrought among the gentiles by His ministry, and with them we would glorify the Lord (verses 19, 20). Right here comes in our perplexity concerning the advice from the church to Paul that for peace sake he should conform to certain things which were not essential, but which were made much of by the Jews at Jerusalem who believed—the thousands of Jews who believed, but yet continued zealous of the law. That Paul should consent to this suggestion seems somewhat like doing what he condemned Peter for doing in Gal. ii, 11-14. There is always trouble when we depart from the simplicity that is in Christ (11 Cor. xi, 3) and seek to keep peace with legal Christians by conforming to their ways instead of standing fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free (Gal. v, 1). Well, the plan did not work, for the Jews which were of Asia succeeded in exciting the city against Paul, and he would have been killed had not the chief captain with centurions and soldiers rescued him from the mob who were beating him to death.

In Paul's defense, as recorded in the next chapter, he acknowledges that the Lord had said to him some time after his conversion, "Make haste and get thee quickly out of Jerusalem, for they will not receive thy testimony concerning me; depart, for I will send thee far hence unto the gentiles" (xxii, 18, 21). This, with chapter xxi, 4, and the events which followed Paul's return to Jerusalem at this time, causes me to think that perhaps there was something of Paul in all this and that his years of imprisonment might have been avoided. No one is qualified to throw any stones at him, for who is there that has not been at some time or other very set in his own way because he thought it was the Lord's way, notwithstanding the opinion and the advice of his most intimate fellow believers? Then see how the Lord overruled it all to give us His most helpful epistles from prison, in some of which we can almost hear the clanking of his chains, as some one has said. See Eph. iv, 1; Col. iv, 18.

But, to return to our story and to pursue it, Paul must have been strongly reminded of his own zeal against "the way" in past years as he heard the mob cry, "Away with him!" and a little later, "Away with such a fellow from the earth, for it is not fit that he should live" (xxi, 36; xxii, 22). The people were so violent that not only had the soldiers to rescue him from them, but they actually had to carry him. Asking permission to speak as he was about to be led into the castle, the chief captain was surprised that his prisoner could speak Greek, and then Paul had a new occasion to understand what it meant to be falsely accused and numbered with transgressors, for the captain asked him if he was not an Egyptian who had made an uproar and had led 4,000 murderers into the wilderness (verse 38). Paul acknowledged himself a blasphemer and a persecutor (1 Tim. i, 13), but to be reckoned a captain of 4,000 murderers was a pretty heavy accusation. As followers of Christ we must be content for His sake to have laid to our charge things we know not (Ps. xxxv, 11). Paul's testimony for himself was that he was a Jew of Tarsus, a citizen of no mean city. In xxii, 25, and back in xvi, 37, he pleads that he is a Roman citizen, a citizenship not purchased with money, but his by birth. Because of a great price, even the precious blood of Christ, paid for our redemption, all who receive Him are thus born from above and become citizens of that holy city the new Jerusalem (John i, 12, 13; Phil. iii, 20). Being citizens of such a city, how glad we should be to bear anything for His sake who at such infinite cost has made us such, and how eager we should be to have others enrolled as such citizens, for any one from any part of the wide world may have the privilege.

Paul addressed the multitude in Hebrew, and when they heard him speak in that language they kept the more silence. He rehearsed the story of his birth and education and his zeal toward God such as they were that day manifesting. Then he told how Jesus of Nazareth, risen from the dead and ascended to heaven, had appeared to him on the way to Damascus and convinced him that He was Israel's Messiah and the Saviour of all men and that he was to bear the good news to all men of forgiveness of sins through His name. When they heard of his being sent to the gentiles they as Jews had no use for such a man, cast off their clothes, threw dust into the air and made such an uproar that the chief captain was only prevented from scourging him that he might find out what he had been talking about (for he had been speaking in Hebrew) by Paul's question, "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" (xxii, 2).

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 3, 1909.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Life lessons for me from the book of Ephesians.—Eph. iv, 1-6, 25-32. Inasmuch as the title of this book is not found in some of the manuscripts and further that it contains no personal salutations, Ephesians is thought by some to have been a circular letter, sent first to Ephesus and then to be read in other churches of Asia Minor. This was not uncommon with the Apostle Paul. In Col. iv, 16, he instructs the Colossians after reading their letter to send it to Laodicea and also for them to read his letter to the Laodiceans. But while we may not hold this opinion we can see from the character of the Epistle that it was well adapted for such a purpose.

Ephesians was not written because of any peculiar difficulties in the church at Ephesus. It is a strong, stimulating letter to gentle Christians encouraging them to "walk worthy of their high calling" in spite of the many temptations to lapse into paganism. For those at Ephesus it was a difficult matter to live a sincere Christian life. Ephesus was the great port of Asia Minor. Its people were rich and licentious and idolatrous. There was the statue of the goddess Diana, and their religious fanaticism was seen when in a demonstration against Paul thousands cried out for hours, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" But the Ephesians must have been faithful, even amid such unfavorable surroundings, for Paul has no word of censure or condemnation for them as for the Corinthians. They should thus teach us a great lesson. The world's allurements are many, but it "is not a means of grace to help us on to God." Like the Ephesians, we should stand fast. Instead of conforming to this world we should "walk worthy of the high calling of God."

Ephesians naturally falls into two divisions, of three chapters each: I. Doctrinal. II. Practical. In the doctrinal part Paul exalts the glorious inheritance to which the Ephesians were made heirs by the death and resurrection and exaltation of Christ; he contrasts their condition as Christians with that of their former condition as pagans, and speaks of the mystery which made it possible for them to become Christians, praying, after the manner of the Lord's Prayer, that they may enjoy the highest spiritual privileges. In the practical part he exhorts them to unity, warns them against certain immoralities, urges them in all the relations of life to consecrate themselves to God, and, that they may withstand the wiles of the devil, to put on the whole armor of God. The study of this book cannot but result in a spiritual uplift to every Christian Endeavorer.

BIBLE READINGS.

Eph. i, 1-6; ii, 1-10, 19-22; iii, 1-7, 14-21; iv, 11-16; v, 15-21; vi, 1-4, 5-9, 10-19; 1 Tim. ii, 5-7.

What Makes a Good Social.

The kind of social gathering is of less importance than the results that flow from it, and almost any social managed in the right way will produce good results, just as good corn will grow in almost any soil if it is well cultivated.

The old fashioned social is good, where people just stand around and chat, if they do stand around and chat, and not always with the same people. The new fashioned social is good, where there are games and entertainments, if the games and entertainments are not an end in themselves, but a means which help people to get interested in one another and in the church.

The society supper is good, for it brings people together around a common board and leads them to break bread together, which is one of the best ways of overcoming formalism and getting acquainted.

The fair, bazaar or paid entertainment is good if we are sure to give people their money's worth and do not charge them the price of a "square meal" for "a lonely oyster swimming in a bowl of milk and water."

I do not share in the common prejudice against church entertainments where a fee is charged, provided they are conducted fairly and honestly and value is given for value received, for it is often the best way of bringing people together as well as a good way, though not usually the best, of raising money for the Lord's work.

Only let us remember, whether we eat or drink, whether we have entertainments for pay or free entertainments, old fashioned socials or new fashioned socials, suppers or games, to do all to the glory of God.—Francis E. Clark, D. D., in Christian Endeavor World.

The Kansas C. E. Officers.

The Christian Endeavorers of Kansas in their twenty-second annual convention at Wichita, Kan., the other day elected the following officers:

President, E. S. Shoecraft. Overbrook; first vice president, Nicholas G. Bird, Wichita; second vice president, Miss Bertha E. Moody, Topeka; corresponding secretary, Miss Bessie Slade, Kansas City; recording secretary, Miss Minnie Rose, Wichita; treasurer, Professor E. H. Stranahan, Wichita; directors, full term 1909 to 1912, H. T. Peters, Leavenworth; unexpired term, 1909 to 1911, C. H. Kutz, Topeka; junior superintendent, Miss Anna Lasaley, Lyons.

The next annual meeting will be held in Topeka.

Cadets of the Church.

John R. Mott in an Australian address on Christian Endeavor societies said, "Endeavorers are the cadets of the church's army."

WHEN SUSIE POUTED.

An Adventure That Introduced Her to the "Poke."

By JOSEPHINE REARDON.

[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

It was Miss Susie Cline's pouting day. Firstly, she had received a letter from a girl chum giving the news of a matrimonial engagement. It was written to make her feel bad.

Secondly, Miss Susie's Aunt Deborah, who was also her guardian, had charged her with carelessness in losing a piece of jewelry.

Thirdly, she had expected a girl friend to come and pass the summer with her, and that girl was going off on a yachting party to Norway instead.

The list could be strung out to tenthly without exhausting it. When things begin to go wrong with a good looking girl of eighteen, with a \$20,000 estate coming to her at one and twenty, it's sure to be blue day. Miss Susie at first thought she would go to her room and have a good cry. Then she decided to sit on the veranda and let her eyes brim over with tears. The



"I AM A TRESPASSER, AND I HAVE BEEN SERVED RIGHT."

third decision was to go out into the orchard and climb a tree, but she had only started when she changed directions and wandered down the country highway without definite aim or object in view except to have her pout out. She had a stick in her hand as she walked, and the thistles and may-weeds lost their heads as she came within striking distance.

There are girls who look horrid when they pout and wish they had never been born, but Susie Cline was not one of them.

Half a mile down the road stood what was called the old bachelor's place. The five acres and cottage were the property of Mr. Wayne Ashley, twenty-five and unmarried. He lived in the city in the winter and in his country retreat in summer. He was called a reclusive, and there was a story to the effect that he had loved and lost and was the enemy of all womankind. Miss Ashley chosen to explain to the country folks he would have told them that certain flowers and vegetables were fads of his and he was out there to grow them and communicate results to certain horticultural and agricultural societies. In fact, he was the partner of a leading florist in the city, though his name and money were hidden under that of "Co." No woman had ever broken his heart or smothered his idols.

Miss Cline and Mr. Ashley had never met. If she referred to him it was as a "poke." He didn't refer to her at all. As the girl reached his place on this day her chin was in the air. Had she belonged to the other sex it would have been said that she had a chip on her shoulder.

In the "poke's" front yard grew a blue hollyhock, the result of one of his experiments. Miss Susie opened the gate and walked in for a closer look. Seeing no one about, she walked to the rear of the house to look at the vegetable garden. A feeling of defiance was mingled with her pouting. Any other day she would not have dared to open the gate. On this day she was ready to defy the old bachelor.

"U-r-r-r! Bark, bark!"

Miss Susie looked to her left, to see a big watchdog coming for her through the sugar beets. Ten feet away was a small tool house, with the door swinging open. Scarcely conscious of what she did, the girl made two or three jumps, reached the shelter and pulled the door to. Five seconds later the dog was leaping against it and uttering growls to chill her blood. She had just begun to beg and plead with the dog to go away and let her get back to the highway when she heard a voice saying:

"Good dog, Dick! Hold him there! It's dollars to cents that you've got a tramp for a prisoner!"

Miss Susie wanted to cry out that she was no tramp, but only a girl who had come out to pout; but she could not get the words out. The chip fell from her shoulder and her teeth chattered.

"Come out of that, you tramp!" called the man's voice after hushing the dog.

"Oh, you won't, eh? Well, we'll see about that. Watch him, Dick!"

The place was provided with a windmill and water tank and garden hose.

There was a small unglazed window six feet from the ground in the end of the tool house. The "poke" attached the hose, turned on the water and thrust the nozzle through the opening. Susie screamed wildly. If it was a tramp in there he had a falsetto voice. The hose was pulled away, the door opened, and there—

Susie had sunk down in a heap—a limp, wet heap.

"Great Scott! But what is it?" he exclaimed as he stood there holding open the door.

"It's—it's me!" came faintly after a moment regardless of grammar.

"Why, Miss—Miss—but I didn't know you were in here! I thought it was a tramp or a cat. I shall never forgive myself. Why didn't you call out? Allow me, please."

Perhaps a girl crouching down in a toolshed with her arms over her head is a more handsome object than a girl standing outside after having had a dozen barrels of water swished over her. The peach basket hat—the linen dress—the chin that had been in the air—where had all the jauntiness disappeared to? And in addition to all the other wetness, tears were rolling down the girl's cheeks over her humiliation.

"So sorry—so sorry," the man kept repeating. "You—you are Miss Cline. I think? I am Mr. Ashley. I wouldn't have had it happen for thousands of dollars!"

All of a sudden Miss Susie dashed the tears from her eyes and began to laugh. Her pout was over with, and her sunny nature had asserted itself. And Mr. Ashley laughed. She was laughing over the situation, and he was laughing because she laughed.

"I am a trespasser, and I have been served right," said the girl. "Yes, I am Miss Cline. I know you will offer to see me home, but I thank you. I shall tell auntie that I fell into the creek. If you ever—"

"I never shall. If it were known that I set my dog on a girl and then tried to drown her, what would people say?"

"And if I don't tell auntie that I fell into the creek what'll she say?"

A wan, wet, lone, limpsy Susie, trying her best to walk with dignity, went out of the gate and up the road to tell Aunt Deborah how she was stooping over to look at the fish and tumbled into the creek.

That evening Mr. Wayne Ashley paid a call on the aunt and niece and formally made himself known. The accident at the creek was touched upon, but not pursued with any fervor.

Having found his way over to his neighbors, Mr. Ashley contracted the habit of calling frequently, and one day, when fall had come and he was ready to return to the city, Miss Susie said to her relative:

"Mr. Ashley has asked the privilege of corresponding with me."

"Yes?"

"And he says he may run down and call."

"Yes?"

"And—and—"

"And he wants to guard you in future from falling into creeks? Well, Mr. Ashley can talk very interestingly on horticulture, and I shall be glad to listen to his remarks at any time," said Aunt Deborah.

Music of the Telegraph.

Every one has put his ear to a telegraph pole to hear the wires hum, and most people have assumed that the wind was entirely responsible for the sound. So it is in many cases, but often the note is heard when not the slightest movement of the air is perceptible. A French investigator tells us that the sound in this case is due to the expansion and contraction of the wires from variations of temperature. As the wires are not perfectly uniform, they rub against the insulators, making a slight noise, which is amplified by the post acting as a sounding board. Another investigator is sure the sounds are due to electric waves, but he fails to explain how ordinary telegraph wires should be able to serve as wave detectors and in what way the electric waves are transformed into sound waves. The other theory seems more probable.

Some curious stories are told of this telegraph wire music. In Siberia the bears think that it is the buzzing of bees and would tear down the poles to look for honey if the contractors did not pile great stones about them to prevent this. In France, on the south side of the forest of Fontainebleau, the telegraph sounds are regarded as presaging rain. This is because the south wind in this region brings rain and the forest shuts off the north wind. In some districts the noise is popularly supposed to be due to the passage of messages, but it is hardly necessary to say that there is no evidence to support this view.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Elopement Sanctioned.

This is the way they marry in Busoga, on the right bank of the Nile, at Ripan falls. The man goes to some dance, generally given in honor of some departed Busogan, and, having danced and feasted with his charmer, the happy pair elope and go to the bridegroom's home. This ends all ceremony, except that the brother of the bride visits them the next day and is received by the brother or some other relative of the bridegroom, who makes him a present of a cow or whatever else he can afford to give. This the girl's brother keeps until he gets married and pays it over to the brother of some other girl. Men already married carry away another wife in the same way and with like etiquette and payment, and sometimes a married woman is carried off, but this breach of custom is generally condoned as "a mistake" and atoned for by the payment of a cow.

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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mr. Frank Elliot, of Philadelphia, paid his relatives here a flying visit, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Shorb returned home, last week, after visiting friends in Baltimore.

A fine concrete crossing was placed across the street in front of the United Brethren church, this week.

Hereafter, Sunday evening services in the Lutheran church, will be held at 7.30, and Christian Endeavor at 6.30.

Mr. Arthur W. Coombs, of Hanover, Pa., spent several days here this week, partly in the interest of his insurance business.

Mrs. William E. Wagner returned to her home in New Freedom, Pa., after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Buffington.

On Friday and Saturday evenings, October 1 and 2, a festival will be held at Washington school, in order to secure a school library.

The town officials of Emmitsburg, have granted the Borst Co., of Baltimore, a franchise for the establishment of an acetylene lighting plant.

Catechetical instruction will begin in Grace Reformed church on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 25th., at 1.30 p. m. for Heidelberg League and at 2.15 for the Catechetical class.

The Congregational Missionary Society of Grace Reformed church will hold their meeting on Sunday evening, Sept. 26, at 7.30 p. m. The public is cordially invited to be present.

Mr. E. M. Dutterer, of Middleburg, won three "blue ribbons" on the horses he had on exhibition at the Hanover Fair. There was an unusually large exhibit of horses, this year.

Mr. Amos Dutera was operated on, at Johns Hopkins Hospital, on Tuesday, for removal of the prostate gland. The operation was fully successful and Mr. Dutera is improving as rapidly as could be expected.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Plank, died at an early hour on Tuesday morning, aged two months. Funeral services were held on Wednesday, interment being in the Presbyterian cemetery, Emmitsburg.

Wm. L. McGinnis, of Minneapolis, has sent us a copy of the *Minnesota Farmer*, containing an extended account of the great Minneapolis State Fair. We will be glad to turn the paper over to some up-to-date farmer, for it is well worth reading.

Communion services will be held in the Piney Creek Presbyterian church, in which the Taneytown church will unite, on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 10 a. m., and the preparatory service on Saturday preceding at 2 p. m. There will be preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Herman A. Goff, D. D.

We were misinformed, last week, as to the illness of Mrs. Friehofer, of Dayton, Ohio, also that her father, Mr. G. W. Baumgardner, had gone to Dayton. Mr. Baumgardner did not go, but was somewhat "under the weather" himself, last week. He will likely start on a western trip in a few weeks.

Our public school opened last week with an attendance of 125 pupils. The upper grades are in charge of J. E. Fleagle, of Baltimore and Miss Manie Bosley, of Finksburg. No change has been made in the lower grade rooms, Miss Emma Reaver and Miss G. May Forrest still presiding in that department as formerly.

Our undertaker, Chas. O. Fuss, has purchased a fine new funeral car, and in this particular is now better equipped than any other undertaker in this section of the state. There is not likely, however, to be any increased desire to take a ride with him as driver, simply because he has an up-to-date funeral car, and not just an ordinary hearse.

Next week, the Editor of the *RECORD* will attend the National Camp of the P. O. S. of A., which meets in New York city, from Tuesday to Thursday, which is also the time for holding the big Hudson-Fulton celebration, for which the city has made elaborate preparations. Ten delegates will represent the state at this convention, nearly all of which are from Baltimore.

(For the *RECORD*.) Mr. John S. Koontz, of Bridgeport and Miss Leah S. Stover, spent last Saturday in Westminster, visiting the family of Chas. H. Campbell and others. Mr. John S. Koontz and sister, Miss Emma, of Bridgeport, were the guests of Cornelius Stover and family, last Sunday and gave some very fine selections on their phonograph. Mr. Wm. Stover, wife and daughter, Helen, were also present.

Pure blood is the secret of perfect health. Fairfield's Blood Tonic and Milk Producer for Cattle Only acts directly upon the complicated digestive system of animals that chew the cud, purifying the blood by perfecting digestion. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills, T. W. Mathers & Sons, Manchester, M. R. Snider, Hanover.

Tariff Talk not Ended.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The tariff will be much in evidence about the Capitol this winter. It will be much discussed. It is not to be expected that anything will be done about it. At least, nothing will be done that will be worth while. But it will, so to speak, be in the air, and though a new tariff bill has just been passed, there will be enough of an aftermath to keep many a member of the House and Senate who is seeking re-election wrought up and nervous.

A great many statesmen and near-statesmen had the idea when the tariff measure was put through on August 5 that that would be about the last heard of tariff in Congress for a good many years, possibly for a decade. But various causes will contribute to keep it more or less alive.

In the first place, with the Congressional elections approaching, the Democrats will do a good deal of talking next winter on tariff topics. This will be done for political effect and quite regardless of the fact that some of the strongest opponents of genuine downward revision in the special session were Democrats. It is clear, however, that the Democratic leaders are going to make the utmost of tariff revision as an issue in the next Congressional campaign. They hope, also, to use it in the Presidential campaign of 1912. William Jennings Bryan has lately been urging that the party take up revision as an issue. So the Democratic statesmen may be expected to fill long pages of the *Record* with speeches on the tariff.

President Taft's utterances on the tariff will also encourage discussion of the tariff in Congress. Especially will this be the case with respect to what he has said on the woolen schedule. He has made it clear that he believes the woolen duties ought to be over-hauled. It is true he does not speak out in favor of having Congress take this matter up next winter. But it may be taken for granted that what he has said will encourage some of the Democrats and insurgents to attempt to stir up trouble for the schedule in question. Attacks will doubtless be made on it and bills introduced for reduced duties on woolen manufactures. It will not be possible to get any such bills, or any others for changes in rates, out of the Ways and Means Committee, and hence nothing will be done, but this will not prevent the matter from being agitated. It is possible some corrective legislation will be wanted, and in that case it might be allowed to get out of committee, but as a rule the Republican leaders are extremely chary of permitting any bill to get out of ways and means which might be used for the purpose of prying the lid off of the whole tariff question.

Health and Beauty Aid.

Cosmetics and lotions will not clear your complexion of pimples and blotches like Foley's Orino Laxative, for indigestion, stomach and liver trouble and habitual constipation. Cleanses the system and is pleasant to take. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Boy Carried up by Kites.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20.—Ralph A. Cooper, of Boston, who has been experimenting in kite flying at the home of his uncle, in Rockdale, took a sail skyward at the end of a group of box kites he tied together for experimental purposes.

He fastened three kites together and when they pulled strong borrowed three more and fastened them in the form of a maltese cross. They measured about nine feet in width and height. Late yesterday afternoon the kites were sent up, and it required two boys to hold them. When at a height of 300 feet Cooper relieved his companions and thought he was able to handle them himself.

When a strong breeze blew up the boy was lifted from the ground. He called for help and hung to the rope attached to the kites. He was raised to a height of 20 feet and was carried with the wind 50 yards toward Greenville pond. He was screaming and several boys rushed to assist him. They followed the path of the kites and a short distance from the pond the wind subsided and the kites dropped a few feet until they were protected under a hill from the wind and gradually came down.

When 10 feet from the ground young Cooper dropped and was badly bruised. The kites sailed away, and the boy was taken to the home of his uncle, bruised and frightened by his experience.

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The Hudson-Fulton Fete.

New York City has withstood all temptations to give itself a great world's fair, such as most of the larger American cities have had in turn, but it takes kindly to great water pageants, and proposes to give itself one of the greatest ever witnessed. Its magnificent harbor and stately river especially invite water displays. The city has had experience in getting them up successfully, and it is expected that the greatest marine fleet ever assembled in any harbor will, in grand parade twenty miles in length, inaugurate the tercentenary celebration of Henry Hudson's discovery and exploration of the beautiful river which bears his name.

Comploded with the glories of the Half Moon's voyage in September and October, 1609, is the triumphant voyage of the Clermont. It is the Hudson-Fulton celebration honoring at one end and the same time the discovery of the river and its subjection to steam navigation. It is a local celebration in which all the country will join sympathetically, and at the same time it will be represented by the flood of visitors which threatens to overtax even New York's provision for strangers.

The wealth and enterprise of the great metropolis will undoubtedly make the proposed two weeks' celebration a great spectacular success, worthy of the greatest American city and not unworthy the epochal achievements which this celebration is designed to commemorate.

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Cook and Peary Arrive Home.

Cheered by thousands of his fellow citizens, Dr. Frederick A. Cook landed on his native soil on Tuesday, for the first time since his discovery of the North Pole. Almost at the same time he was making his triumphal progress up New York harbor, his rival discoverer of the Pole—Commander Peary, on board the Roosevelt, arrived in the harbor of Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Both these intrepid men were met by their faithful wives, but Dr. Cook was also met by a welcoming delegation, who, after hanging a garland of roses about his neck, formally congratulated and escorted him to his native city—Brooklyn. In Sydney all business was stopped to do honor to Peary.

Both Explorers took further steps in their controversy. In a signed statement, Dr. Cook said that he would bring living witnesses to prove his case, and that he would be corroborated by Harry Whitney, the young American hunter, who will arrive in America the middle of October. Peary stated he had never believed Dr. Cook dead, and instead of taking his stores had, on the contrary, left stores at Etah, should he return there.

Chance for RECORD Readers.

In order to test the *RECORD*'s great circulation and its superior advertising value, the Dr. Howard Co. has made arrangements with R. S. McKinney the popular druggist to offer one of his best selling medicines at half price to anyone who will cut out the following coupon and present it at his store:

COUPON

This coupon entitles the holder to one 50c package of Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at half price 25c. I will refund the money to any dissatisfied customer.

R. S. McKinney.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia is not an unknown remedy. It has made many remarkable cures right here in Taneytown, and so positive is Druggist R. S. McKinney of its great superiority in curing dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache and liver troubles that he will, in addition to selling it at half price, refund the money to anyone whom it does not cure.

A Dull Scholar.

A negro boy was up for the fifth time on charges of chicken stealing. This time the magistrate decided to appeal to the boy's father.

"Now, see here, Abe," said he to the dorky, "this boy of yours has been up in court so many times for stealing chickens that I'm tired of seeing him here."

"Ah don't blame yo', sah," returned the father, "Ah's tired of seein' him here too."

"Then why don't you teach him how to act? Show him the right way, and he won't be coming here."

"Ah has showed 'im de right way, sah," declared the old man earnestly. "Ah has suttinly showed 'im de right way, but he somehow keeps gettin' caught comin' 'way wid dose chickens!"

"Economy is Wealth." Clean your old clothes with Lum Tann Clothes Cleaner.—Get at McKELLIP'S. 7-10-3m

Galvanized Roofing OF QUALITY!

We handle the Celebrated Galvanized Roofing manufactured by the Garry Iron & Steel Co. This material is Specially Selected and Thoroughly Galvanized

which gives it a wearing power Superior to all Others.

It costs the same or but little more than the ordinary kind that is now being offered the trade.

A roof is no stronger than it is at its weakest point.

Get the Best and Be Satisfied!

E. O. CASH, MIDDLEBURG, MD.

9-25-6m

Come and See Us before buying your SCHOOL SUPPLIES

We have them at Popular Prices.

A full Line of National Biscuit Co's Cakes and Crackers—they are the best.

Ask for one of our Fedora Cigars, one of the best 5c goods on the market.

Sponseller & Otto.

5-8-1f

Ohio & Kentucky Horses

I will receive a car load of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Saturday, Sept. 25, 1909. Call and see them.

H. W. FARR, HANOVER, PA.

9-25-6m

Special Notices.

Small advertisements will be inserted under this heading at ONE CENT a word, each insertion, except advertisements of Real Estate for sale—Furnish 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; Guineas wanted, 14 to 2 lbs.; good Spring Chickens, 12 to 13c lb., not less than 2 lbs. Old Chickens, 11 cents; Good Calves 7c. 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

NINE PIGS for sale by ROBERT REAVER, near Kump.

TWELVE SHOATS for sale by U. M. BOWERSOX, near Uniontown. 9-25-2t

FOR RENT—Small property suitable for blacksmith or days laborer.—HERBERT SMITH, near Hahn's Mill.

WANTED—25 Suckling Colts, at once. Good prices paid. Will ship carload the middle of next week. Let me know, at once, by letter, or 'phone, and I will call.—HALBERT POOLE, Taneytown.

A FINE PIANO, left from the Grangers' picnic, will be sold at an exceptionally low price. Can be seen at John E. Buffington's. Will sell on easy terms, if desired. Communicate with BIRELY'S PALACE OF MUSIC, Frederick, Md. 9-25-3t

H. MARTIN OASIER, Eye-sight Specialist, from York, will be at the Central Hotel today and tomorrow. Eyes examined free. A written guarantee with all work.

CLOSING OUT TINWARE, to go out of business. All home-made ware. Special prices to prompt buyers.—P. J. FINK. 9-25-2t

WE HAVE RETURNED from the city with all the latest Fall and Winter Millinery. Anyone wishing anything in our line please give us a call.—Mrs. M. J. GARDNER.

I WILL HAVE at my stable on Sept. 25, two carloads of Fresh Cows and Springers Heifers, and also some fat Cattle and Bulls from Virginia. Come and see them, all who are interested in stock of this kind.—EROY F. HARVER, Friesburg.

WANTED.—A young white or colored girl, for house work. Need not cook nor wash. Must be well recommended. Address—Box E, Taneytown, Md. 9-18-3t

FOR SALE.—Fine Mare Colt, 4 months old.—J. T. SHRINER, 1 mile east of Taneytown.

PRIVATE SALE of my property on Middle St. Apply to Mrs. CORA WEANT, Taneytown, Md. 9-11-1f

PAIR GOOD MULES coming 2 years in spring, dark bay, made up well, for sale by C. E. COPENHAVER, near Walnut Grove. 9-11-3t

FOR SALE.—New Runabout, run only a few miles; best make; belonging to the late James C. Galt. Apply to SAMUEL GALT, Copperville. 9-11-3t

WANTED, Oct. 1st., a steady woman as housekeeper, good wages and a good home, for right party. For particulars apply to SAMUEL H. MACKLEY, Union Bridge, Md. 9-11-1f

NOTICE.—I will make cider and boil apple butter, on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.—CHAS. J. CARBAUGH. 9-4-4t

PRIVATE SALE.—Two Story Frame Dwelling, containing store and hall. Desirably located lot, stable, etc. Will sell at a bargain.—DR. LUTHER KEMP, Uniontown. 9-11-1f

CEMENT BLOCK Machine for sale. Used in making the blocks for my new house, in Uniontown. Will make 7 styles of blocks, also sills, lintels, coping, posts, etc., has 250 dry pallets. The outfit will be sold very cheap.—DR. LUTHER KEMP. 9-11-1f

FOR SALE cheap, one 12-horse Peerless Traction Engine. Reason for selling have too many.—CHAS. H. CREBS, Taneytown. 9-11-3t

FOR RENT to a small family, house and garden, etc. Possession at once.—MRS. MOSES SEABROOK, Middleburg. 9-4-9t

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. 8-7-1f

FOR SALE! 14 pairs Fine Homer Pigeons.—MARLIN E. REID, Taneytown. 9-11-1f

School Supplies FOR CHILDREN!

For the next two weeks I will have in my window a Large Display of School Supplies, consisting of

Tablets, from 1c to 10c
Book Straps, Pencils,
Lunch Boxes, Ink,
Pens, Rulers,
Book Satchels,

all Sizes and Prices; in fact everything used by the School Child.

N. B.—Try a Loaf of Steam Bread, fresh every afternoon. 5c Loaf; 6 Loaves for 25c.

S. C. OTT.

FOLEYSHONEYANDTAR for children; safe, sure. No opiates

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Table Oilcloth
12½c yd

Elaborate Showing of New Fall Fashions.

The Most Exclusive, the Smartest and the Best.

We have arranged a very extensive display, and we can say, without hesitation, that no establishment can offer you a more comprehensive collection of the season's styles, and certainly cannot offer you the price advantage we do.



Men's New Fall Suits.

If you are seeking the best value for your money in ready-for-service clothes, then come to our store for a try-on of one of the snappiest and swaggiest garments ever designed to retail from

\$6.50 to \$16.50.

When it comes to designing, styling, inside and outside tailoring, we unhesitatingly claim that our smart suits for young men and boys represent the very highest examples of latter-day tailoring and clothes quality.

BOYS' SUITS.

Our new Fall Goods are the smartest we have ever yet shown. Made with fancy flaps, fancy cuffs and all the little nifty up-to-date features. Cut full and to fit.

\$1.95 to \$6.00.

Boys' Knee Pants, 25c and 50c.

Ladies' Tailored Suits.

We especially mention a line of high-grade Tailored Suits, made of Broadwale Diagonals, French Serges, Broadcloth, Homespuns, Cheviots and Worsteds. Coats are 40 to 50 inches long; beautifully trimmed with silk military braid and velvet or plain mannish effects, and lined with guaranteed Skinner Satin or Silk Serge. The Skirts are cut in the newest pleated models; all colors are here. Our prices are notably low compared with the high class merchandise.

\$10.00 to \$23.00.

THE NEW W. B. CORSET.

A straight line model. Styles 478 is lower in the bust, however with more length over hips, back and abdomen, constructed to insure perfect comfort to any average figure. Made of durable coutil, lace trimmed, Supporters attached, \$1.00.

We also have a new straight line Corset, at 50c.

Ladies' Knit Sweater Coats.

Worsted and yarn, closely knit, V-shape neck, pearl button front, 2 side pockets, shaped back; colors white, oxford and red.

Infants' Sacques, 25 Cents.

New Fall Millinery

will be on display on and after Saturday, October 2, 1909.

WHAT IS THE Ideal Vacuum Cleaner?

It is an Up-to-date Housecleaner; the Only Invention That Absolutely Cleans Carpets, Curtains and Upholstered Furniture.

Brushes and Brooms stir up the dirt and dust, and remove only a part of it from the surface.

The Carpet Sweeper is an improvement over brushes and brooms, but it is not thorough in its work.

The dirt that has been ground down into the fabric, neither brush, broom nor carpet sweeper can remove.

The Vacuum Cleaner

removes the dirt by suction. It does not force it in, but draws it out, and does not scatter it about.—It eats up the dirt.

It will not only sweep your house every day, but "clean it up."

With a VACUUM CLEANER, there need be no house-cleaning time, so far as Carpets and Upholstery are concerned.

Besides, it saves work, time and temper; it prolongs the life of Carpets and Rugs by saving them from the necessity of being beaten.

This is the amount of it. You believe in cleanliness, don't you? You know that dust and dirt are injurious to health? Then you want, and must have, a VACUUM CLEANER. Investigate their merits. They are for sale or rent, by—

JOHN S. BOWER,

Taneytown, Md.

9-18-9 C. & P. Phone 6 R

PUBLIC SALE OF Personal Property

The undersigned will sell at public sale at her home in Taneytown, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2nd., 1909, at 12 o'clock, the following household goods:—

TWO FULL BEDROOM SUITS, one solid walnut with marble top, one white iron bed, 3 mattresses, 2 bed springs, 2 solid walnut wardrobes, 1 chiffonier, 1 box couch,

PARLOR SUIT, SOLID WALNUT, five pieces; 10-ft walnut extension table, 6 dining room chairs, 5 rockers, 1 cook stove, 1 large double heater, 2 small coal stoves, 3-burner oil stove, coal oil heater, all stoves in good condition; 1 large kitchen table, several small tables, lot of cane-seat chairs, lot of kitchen chairs, lot of dishes and lamps, lot of forks, rakes, shovels, etc., and many articles not mentioned.

TERMS: A credit of 3 months will be given on all sums over \$5.00, on note bearing interest from date of sale, and under, cash. MARGARET REINDOLLAR. J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 9-18-3t

CIRCULATE -- THAT GOOD OLD \$ At Home. Don't Send It Away to the Mail Order Man.

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 80c@80
Rye 70c@70
Oats 40c@40

Timothy Hay, prime old, 12.00@12.00
Mixed Hay 8.00@10.00
Bundle Rye Straw, new 11.00@11.00

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly.

Wheat, 1.06@1.07
Corn 64@65
Oats 40c@42
Rye 65c@70
Hay, Timothy, 16.00@18.00
Hay, Mixed, 15.00@16.00
Hay, Clover, 14.00@16.00
Straw, Rye bales, 13.00@14.00
Potatoes 55@75