

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1909.

NO. 14

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Governor Johnson's estate is said not to be worth over \$18,000, even after three terms as Governor, which is pretty conclusive evidence that he was an honest man.

The head of the big mail order firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, is Julius Rosenwald, a Jew, widely interested in Jewish enterprises and charitable associations.

The winter schedule of the W. M. R. R., went into effect, last Sunday, with many changes. The Pen-Mar and Blue Mountain express trains are both withdrawn. Changes in other trains are so important that it will be best for patrons of the road to secure new schedules.

Rural mail carriers have been instructed to encourage as far as possible the use among farmers of the stamp book. These books contain twelve two-cent stamps and they sell for 25 cents each, remain intact for an indefinite time, and their use would save the carriers much annoyance in making change when a farmer wishes to buy a stamp.

David Japzen, a farmer of New Bottom, Howard Co., was fined \$20 and costs for cruelty to a cow. It was alleged that in an endeavor to cure a cancerous growth, Japzen burned the cow's head with a torch. The news of the deed reached the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and after an investigation it ordered the farmer's arrest.

River View Park, on the Patapsco River, east of Canton, Baltimore Co., was swept by fire yesterday afternoon, which destroyed about half of the buildings and amusements on the grounds. Although many of the most valuable buildings and amusement devices were saved, the park is badly wrecked and it will take many months to rehabilitate the once beautiful resort. The loss is estimated at about \$90,000.00, which, however, is fully covered by insurance.

A Washington county farmer, finding an automobile horn in the road, took it home, determined to turn it to some use. So he taught his poultry to gather for meals at its note, and all went well until one morning last week a motor car passing the farmyard blew a loud blast. The full strength of the poultry yard instantly ran out into the road and began to pursue the automobile at top speed. Some of the chickens gave out at the end of the third mile, but sixteen pullets, three roosters and a setting hen are still missing.

Congressman Joshua Frederick Cockey Talbot kissed the babies at the farmers picnic at Mount Carmel, Baltimore county, last Saturday. Other politicians, big and little, followed suit and tried to look as if they enjoyed it. The babies evidently did not like it, for most of them howled with all their might. Mr. Talbot showed his expertness in this respect. He caused fewer youngsters to yell than any other politician. Politicians stood with hands outstretched and gave every one a royal welcome and a warm handclasp. The young girls were congratulated on their "good looks" and the young men on their "wisdom, their perception and strength." It was a great day for the politicians.

The Maryland Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church will hold its 89th annual convention in St. Mark's Lutheran church, Balto., from Oct. 20 to 24. The opening sermon will be preached by the president, Rev. Dr. Charles F. Steck, followed by the holy communion. Business sessions will be held every day. Thursday evening, Rev. J. F. Crigler, of Lutherville, will deliver an address on "The Second Article of the Augsburg Confession." Friday evening the address will be given by Rev. L. Bush, of Boonsboro, on "The Beginnings of Lutheranism in America." Saturday evening an exposition of Roman III, 28, will be given by Rev. A. F. Richardson, of Grafton, W. Va. Several young men will be received into the ministry on Sunday evening, Rev. John C. Bowers, A. M., pastor of Calvary church, this city, preaching the ordination sermon. The synod numbers more than a hundred ministers, and nearly that many laymen will be in attendance.

Extensive improvements have been made by the management of the Frederick Fair for the convenience and comfort of all who attend, and different departments have been enlarged to meet the demand for space in which to make exhibits. Besides a splendid racing program for each day, no efforts or expense have been spared to secure as free attractions in front of the grand stand, some of the most novel and sensational acts to be found. The leading feature this year will be the six flying Banvards, the greatest aerial combination in the world, who will make their first and only appearance in Maryland. "Polar, the man up a pole," who has just come from Europe, will perform daring feats on a slender pole 62 feet in the air, and the smallest woman in the world performing on a wire, will also be there, with other equally interesting and entertaining features. The railroads leading to Frederick will sell excursion tickets, good for the week, from all points, and special trains will enable every person in this locality to spend at least a day at the Great Frederick Fair.

Next Tuesday is the last day for registering, this year! You can get a transfer, and also register, on this day—Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The "Moonlight" Schedule Again.

Following the article from the Waynesboro Record, last week, for "more light," we give below an article from the Middletown Valley Register, which is very much to the point, and applies also to Taneytown;

"Now right here, we want to place ourselves in a position to fire off another 'I told you so,' if the silly ridiculous and moonlight system of street lighting is permitted to continue. We have read in a number of papers in the past few years, where damage caused (and some of them pretty heavy) have been awarded against cities and towns because of injuries sustained by citizens in falling off of high sidewalks into gutters, from foot bridges and crossings, and in various other ways, on dark nights, when from some reason or other, no street lamp was burning at that particular place. One lady in Iowa, who ran into a porch and lost an eye, on a dark night when an electric light at that point was out of commission, was awarded \$1,500 against the town, the judge declaring it was the town's neglect in not having the light repaired.

Last Sunday night when a little piece of moon hung in the sky until about 8.40 o'clock, no lamps were lighted and it was so dark when the 9.25 car came in that a gentleman met his son and two little children with a lantern, fearing they could not reach home through the darkness to Main street in safety. On all sides was heard complaint.

On Monday night an agent for a gasoline store and house lamp, in hurrying in the dark to catch a car, stumbled and fell on the old stone walk just after turning from Main street into the Green street alley. He held on to his case containing the lamp and in order to see to get back to the car, turned on his light, which was equipped for instant exhibition purposes and lighted himself through the dark alley. He told a man if it hadn't been for his light he would have missed the car, as he was afraid to hurry in the dark. The man, ashamed of the dark condition of the streets, told him the lamps were out of order that night.

When our street lamps are burning, there is no better lighted town in the State, we are proud to say, but why they should be lighted on some dark nights and not on others, the majority of our citizens are not able to say. If this condition keeps up, the time will surely come when the town will be faced with a damage suit, and then The Register will exclaim again, "we told you so."

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Sept. 27th, 1909.—Thomas G. Grimes and William J. Grimes, executors of Basil T. Grimes, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts and received order to sell personal property.

Westminster Deposit & Trust Co., guardian of Orpha Jane Myers, ward, settled their first and final account.

Minnie C. Kreitzer, administratrix of John C. Kreitzer, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Charles J. Haines, deceased, granted unto Nellie Charlton Haines and George M. Clark, who received warrants to appraise personal property and real estate; also order to notify creditors.

John H. Stem, executor of Martha A. Grimes, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

John S. Wentz, George P. Wentz and Cornelia V. Wentz, executors of Phannel Wentz, deceased, returned additional report of sale of personal property and settled their first and final account.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28th, 1909.—The last will and testament of John B. T. Sellman, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Savilla C. Sellman, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Daniel W. Garner and Scott Y. Garner, administrators of Louisa Garner, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Percy H. Shriver, executor of Adelaide McFadden Shriver, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money.

Serena K. Wilson, executrix of Joseph P. Wilson, deceased, settled her first and final account and returned inventory of personal property.

Dr. Cook's Arctic Story.

We are glad to supply our readers, this week, with the first installment of Dr. Cook's own story of how he reached the pole. This story is copyrighted and authentic, and will be found very interesting by all our readers. We will give three columns a week of it until it closes.

CALENDARS.

Our orders to the manufacturers, for Calendars, will be closed about the 20th of this month, after which, we will be unable to fill orders except at an advance in price. All who have delayed placing their order, please take notice.

MARRIED.

HORNING—KEEFAUVER.—On Sept. 23, 1909, by Rev. E. W. Stoner, at Union Bridge, Mr. John E. Horning, of New Windsor, and Miss Laura Keefauver, of Frederick.

Church Notices.

Communion services will be held in the Taneytown U. B. church, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. Preaching at Harney in the evening, at 7.30. C. W. CHRISTMAN, Pastor.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge; Communion services as follows:—Winters church, Oct. 10, at 10 a. m. in town, Oct. 17, at 10 a. m. Preparatory services the Saturdays previous, at 2.30 p. m. G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

PROHIBITIONISTS NOMINATE.

A Full County Ticket, Notwithstanding the Local Option Movement.

The following Prohibition ticket for Carroll County was placed in nomination at a little convention, at Carrollton, last week.

Clerk of Circuit Court, Jas. E. Evans, Woolley's district.

Register of Wills, W. H. Hood, Mt. Airy district.

Sheriff, Howard S. Witter, Manchester district.

House of Delegates, Jacob Honck, Hampstead district; Howard Lockard, Woolley's district; Dr. Samuel F. Hess, Mt. Airy district; Chas. E. Taylor, Woolley's district.

County Commissioner, Frederick Neudecker, Hampstead district.

County Treasurer, K. R. Taylor, Woolley's district.

What real use there can possibly be in nominating a Prohibition ticket in Carroll County, except to make voting one more difficult, we would like to hear explained. In some states the Prohibition movement may be strong enough to be worth while, but in Maryland after many years trial, it is not; therefore, it would seem best for its advocates to prove their sincerity in the general cause, by falling in line with the Anti-saloon movement, which accomplishes results through means that are possible and practical.

We have never been able to comprehend what possible good can result from the nomination, for instance, of a Prohibition Clerk of the Court, Sheriff, or County Commissioner, even should the party be strong enough to elect its candidate, for these offices have nothing whatever to do with legislation bearing on the sale of liquors. There is much more justification for nominating candidates for the Senate, or House of Delegates, for they have the making of our laws; but as the Prohibition vote in this county has for years ranged in the neighborhood of 150 votes in a total of over 6000, even such an effort amounts to wasted votes, as there are always candidates, on one or the other regular tickets, favorable to prohibitory, or local option, legislation. Voting for a principle which continuously helps to defeat the substance of that principle, is certainly a very indirect way of accomplishing good, to say the least, and all the more so when the encumbering of the ballot with unnecessary names, helps to prevent many good people, as well as the illiterate, from expressing their choice of candidates.

Demand for Freight Cars.

Demand for freight cars during the fortnight ended September 15, was so great as to decrease the number of surplus equipment by 38,175 cars, leaving the entire surplus at only 68,502 cars, as compared with 207,173 a month ago.

The call for box cars reduced the surplus of this class from 52,571 on September 1 to 35,048 on September 16; extra flat cars were reduced from 5908 on September 1 to 1473 on September 15, and coal cars from 24,257 when the month began to 12,909 at the mid-month date. At the beginning of September the total surplus equipment stood at 106,677 cars, and the present surplus of 68,502 is the smallest since October 28, 1908.

The Baltimore and Ohio, the Northern Central, the Western Maryland, the Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line and the Louisville and Nashville, properties in which Baltimoreans are especially interested, practically have no idle cars now, and most of them either have placed orders for additional equipment or are figuring on buying cars and locomotives before the end of the year. Railroad officials will not admit there is likely to be a car shortage in the immediate future, but shippers are apprehensive that when the movement of crops is under full way embargoes may be declared on certain classes of freight as was done in 1906.—Balt. News.

Seaborn Wright at Westminster.

Hon. Seaborn Wright, of Rome, Ga., who as a member of the Georgia legislature led the fight for prohibition in that state, will make one address in Carroll county during the present local option campaign, at Alumni Hall, Western Maryland College, Westminster, on Friday night, October 23rd.

Mr. Wright has become the most popular temperance orator on the platform to-day and is in great demand as a campaign speaker. The meetings addressed by him at the Lyric, in Baltimore, were the greatest ever held under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League anywhere. At Frederick last winter 2000 people were crowded into the Opera House and many turned away.

There will be a full moon at that time and parties are already planning to drive to Westminster from all over the county and arrangements are under way for a special train on the Western Maryland Railroad.

Registration Fee to be 10 Cents.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has signed an order increasing the fee for the registration of mail from 8 to 10 cents, to take effect Nov. 1. This action followed the recommendation of the committee now investigating the registry service, experts recently in conference on the subject at Washington.

The order also increases the maximum indemnity paid to the owner of a lost or rifled registered letter from \$25 to \$50, thus doubling the department's liability for valuable articles entrusted to its registry branch. This additional insurance of \$25 for 2 cents is granted at a much lower rate than is offered for a similar amount by any private concern.

The changes ordered, the Postmaster General says, constitute the first move toward making the postal service self-sustaining.

Proceedings of the School Board.

At a regular meeting of the Board of School Commissioners, Sept. 30th, 1909, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, The work of the School Commissioners has uniformly been harmonious, and the conclusions reached after free discussion have been unanimous; and

WHEREAS, in promoting the highest welfare of the county, the Commissioners wish the people to know just what the Board is doing in the way of public education, be it

Resolved, That the School Board issue for general publication the following brief statement setting forth the work of the Commissioners, and their plan for dealing with the problem of teachers' salaries:

About two years ago the Board issued a general statement through the Press of the County, calling attention to the fact that the increased work of the teachers and the necessarily increased preparation can be kept up only and justly by an increase in compensation. The statement specially pointed out the fact that the Westminster High School was crowded beyond its capacity (more than 70 pupils in some rooms), and that the Board has no money for a new building. The County Commissioners were called upon, and they promised an extra appropriation for this purpose. When the new building was completed, the Board presented to the County Commissioners the bill, \$6230.97. The County Commissioners gave the School Board a check for \$6200.00, as an extra appropriation, all of which money was paid for the new building, and we have the bills and vouchers covering the same.

On entering upon their duties, the present School Board found a school debt of \$28000.00, on which the Board was to pay the interest up to 1905, and then thereafter pay \$1000.00 on the principal in addition to the interest. On this debt the Board has paid out principal and interest \$13470.00. During this time the Board has built twelve school houses and made additions to four more, at a cost of \$25340.00.

The Board has placed steam heaters in the schools at Manchester, Hampstead, Taneytown and Union Bridge. Also globes, charts and maps with other equipment, have been placed in the schools, so far as the money at our command would admit. Of the 140 school houses in the county several have to be roofed, painted and floored every year, making the repair bill quite considerable.

The Board has used every endeavor to increase the teachers' salaries, and has added to the amount paid for this purpose every year just as much as possible without going into debt, and the pay roll will show it. In 1908, the Board received from liquor licenses \$3800.00 more than was formerly received from this source, and this money was added to teachers' salaries. In the year 1900, the pay roll in the county for teachers was \$3902.95, while for the school year just closed, the pay roll is \$58760.28, which is an increase of \$18857.37. Prior to the present administration, three dollars was added per year, in one room schools as janitor's fee; at present the teachers are paid twelve dollars per year for this purpose. While these statements are given simply in the interest of truth or facts; yet the Commissioners are of the opinion that the teachers should receive more money and are in sympathy with the teachers' efforts to get an increase.

The Board will be glad to go before the County Commissioners and ask for an increase in levy to pay the teachers more money, and the County Superintendent will join a committee of the teachers to go before the County Commissioners and ask for this appropriation, unless it be obtained without taking this step.

In an article on a former occasion, the County Superintendent caused to be published all over the county a comparative statement of the cost per pupil and the tax rate for schools on the \$100 in several counties, and closed the paragraph with the following extract:

"This is a perfectly fair statement, and it shows that comparatively other counties are paying per pupil, from \$3 to \$4 per school year, more than Carroll; and that in other counties the school tax rate on the \$100 is from 4 cents to 11 cents more than it is in Carroll. These facts are given to present some idea of what is required in order that the public schools of a county may be run with credit and some success."

In the above quotation the several counties were given in comparative statement for the express purpose of showing that the teachers in our county should receive more money, and that Carroll should increase her levy for schools as the other counties have done.

The School Board and the County Superintendent are not infallible, and the only thing claimed is that they are doing their work conscientiously, and in the best way they know how to do it.

S. SIMPSON, Sec'y.

Cardinal Gibbons on Total Abstinence.

Cardinal Gibbons, on Sunday, administered the sacrament of confirmation to a class of 38 girls, 39 boys and 22 adults, at Ellicott City, and in the course of his address, and following his usual custom, he exacted the promise of abstinence from intoxicating liquors of the boys until they reach the age of 21.

"I don't ask the girls," said the Cardinal, "because they are not afflicted as a general rule with the vice of intemperance—except in speech. I never heard of a woman who reformed once she became a slave to drink. I also advise the young ladies not to marry drunkards. So, then, if you take to drinking, boys, the young ladies won't have anything to do with you. And, lastly, when you reach the age of 21, do not make up for lost time. The Catholic Church does not bid you to abstain altogether, but steers wisely in the middle course. You should take warning from the daily accounts in the papers of murders and other crimes, at the bottom of which is the vice of intemperance."

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

Interesting Account of a Trip Among the Mountains of the far West.

To an Easterner, who has never seen the mountains in the western part of our country, it may be somewhat difficult to realize just what a trip of even a month in the high hills would mean. What will it cost me in energies expended? In disappointments? In hardships? And what will I see? Will it repay me for the efforts? These and many similar queries are made, to oneself at least, and with all your imaginings you fail to get a true conception. There may be disappointments, but the trip must be poorly planned or the visitor must be a long way from a lover of nature if he does not feel fully repaid. Despite disappointments and obstacles in the way, the trip taken by the writer was full of interesting experience.

On June 16th. of this year, the writer and Mr. Walter Armacost, formerly of Carroll county, left Ocean Park with ten mountain burros and some light, bulky baggage and a few provisions for a trip of 150 miles across small mountain ranges, broad valleys and deserts, to Caliente, a small railroad town in the vicinity of the point where we were to enter the high Sierra Mountains. Enroute we purchased two more burros, and these with the other ten furnished most of the incidents and excitement of the journey. We passed through a rich wheat valley (San Fernando) and the steam and horse harvesters were just starting to cut the thousands of acres of grain. These machines cut, thresh and sack the grain as they go along and in some places the straw was taken in wagons as the machine progressed, while in other fields it was dropped in small piles and left lay. The grain ranged from short and poor to some of the tallest and finest looking the writer has ever seen. It was not as uniform as one could expect to see it, however.

We spent Sunday at a small lake about 4000 ft. above sea-level, and the day was a perfect one. Although 90 miles from Los Angeles, automobilists arrived here from the city by ten or eleven o'clock and enjoyed a few hours and returned to the city the same day. At the end of the next day's journey, about 18 miles, we were at some small springs—an oasis in a desert. The trip thus far across the desert was particularly hot and the night air at the springs was not surpassed anywhere in the trip—not at any other time so far as the writer remembers. Spent three nights during the trip on the desert and the conditions here for sleeping in the open air could not be surpassed.

The next day's travel was 28 miles, 25 of them being up grade and mostly through desert. In these two days of travel we met one man on the road—just as we entered the desert—and one boy—as we left it—these being the only persons met on the road these two days. Jackrabbits were plentiful the first day and they were rather tame. Killed a few, but they are unfit for food. We arrived at Caliente after 7 days of actual travel, and at this point, the three young ladies, a one-year-old baby and another gentleman met us, and we proceeded, by short days travel, for 45 miles to the base of the mountains and 12 or 15 miles to the summit of the first ridge—about 6000 ft. high.

During this time two more burros were purchased from returning prospectors and our supplies were secured and packed to the top with the party. Five burros were used for riding and packing supplies. The baby was carried seated upon a pillow on the front of a flat eastern saddle. The western saddles all have the high pommel in front and are built high in the back as well. Another move of ten miles brought us to Brown's meadows, a flat meadow of a thousand acres, where we remained in camp three weeks and were joined at the end of that time by another, a young lady from Maryland. Our party was then complete with seven "grown-ups" and the baby, and five of the members were Marylanders.

We now had supplies to last a month or more but the cool nights here, with plenty of frost, made the supply of blankets seem small enough. The change in an hour from the heat of the valley and of the mountain side, to the cool pine flats at the top gave most of us slight colds, that quite persistently stayed with us.

Our paraphernalia and supplies were simple enough, yet the task of selecting them is a difficult one for those with no experience. We were not fitted out on the scale usually given in magazine articles of suggestions for such trips; at the same time they were not as limited as those of some prospectors or of the mountain lover and writer, John Muir. One small tent sufficed for both horse and dressing room for the ladies. Canvas used in covering the packs of the burros to protect from rain and dust were used to cover the beds and in case of rain could be pinned together in making a tent. As we had practically no rain there this season these were hardly necessary, but were useful in helping to keep out the cold. Usually thunder storms are more or less frequent but this season was an exception.

Beds were made under the large pines and when making a stop of several days pine boughs served to supply the missing hair mattress. These make a fine bed but they dry quickly and the fresh ones have to be supplied to keep up the elastic spring so much to be desired. Sleeping in the open air is a decided enjoyment, and unless we are mistaken there will be much more of a tendency in that direction in the East. It can at least reach the stage of introducing plenty of outdoors into the bed room. The food supplies were mostly canned vegetables, dried fruit, beans, bacon, flour, cornmeal, etc. Canned goods are heavy and the tendency now is to take but little of these and more dried fruit.

Deer season opened July 15th., and, although we killed none, we were not without venison. Neighboring campers secured them and one camp left us a

quarter of one to satisfy, in a measure at least, our longing for fresh meat. Fine fishing in places kept down the fish appetite, as good catches of trout were made at most of the camps. Most of them were not more than six inches in length and any one who has never eaten trout as they are taken from the stream and fried well, will not be able to appreciate their fine flavor. One member of the party caught one trout very nearly 17 inches in length—the largest seen or heard from for the season.

The travel from Brown's meadows to Mt. Whitney, and thence to Kern canyon, was through a series of meadows, with peaks and passes of varying heights intervening, and each meadow was on a higher plane until we reached the lakes at the base of Mt. Whitney, which were 11,450 ft. above sea-level. The trees were different varieties of pine and fir and many were trees of more than 6 ft. in diameter at the base and nearly 200 ft. high. All are very straight and would be fine for timber if accessible. Wild flowers in surprising varieties and beauties are here. Many of these, as well as the birds, are those common in Carroll county. The Robin and Blue bird, daisies, buttercups and "Johnny jump ups" were most noticeable. Mountain quail (partridges) were scarce. The meadows spoken of are either in forest reserves or are owned by private individuals and thousands of cattle are pastured here each year. The Government gets 50 cents a head for the summer season and cattle do well.

The dry summer made the pasture a little short but even then it is any wonder that they can raise them here cheaper than in the East. In winter they are moved to the desert flats below where the rains are sufficient to produce enough growth to keep them in fair condition. A few cowboys care for thousands of cattle and they usually enjoy the summer spent in camp in the mountains. The cattle are two years old before they are put on the market and they thus spend two seasons in the mountain meadows. It is often 20 to 30 miles from the desert up into the meadows and the trip has to be made over a single trail often 3 ft. wide or less. Where it is possible the cattle are driven up into the canyon at the beginning of the trip, toward evening, and the cowboys camping in the rear prevents their returning, and the second year cattle take the lead and next morning most of the cattle are at the top. They are mostly wild steers, all branded with the owner's brand, and some camps keep one or two milch cows tamed for the valuable additions they make to the camp food supply. One man near the mountains told us he broke in the young cows to pack and used them to take his supplies into the mountain and to furnish milk and butter. The idea is a capital one and should prove popular. If they could furnish fresh meat as needed, the plan would be about ideal.

(Continued Next Week.)

As to Supt. Anderson's Questions.

Some politicians profess to believe that answering Supt. Anderson's questions may be a violation of the Corrupt Practices Act; that it is the purpose of the league to attempt to defeat any candidate with adverse views and to aid any who is in favor of local option, and that this comes under the "aid" and "emolument" part of the act.

The following question was put to Mr. Anderson, in a letter: "Would not a reply either in the affirmative or negative, to the question propounded to the legislative candidates by your letter, as published in the daily press, be a violation of the law and render them liable to prosecution?" To this letter, Superintendent Anderson has replied as follows:

"In reply to your letter of yesterday I desire to say that we believe that a reply by the legislative candidates to the questions propounded to them by the Anti-Saloon League would not in any respect constitute a violation of the section of Corrupt Practices Act quoted by you, as we have had this act in mind at all times. If you will point out the particular manner in which you think it would be a violation we will endeavor to answer you more specifically.

"In the absence of specific objection we can only say that it tends toward truly representative government for the people to know the attitude of legislative candidates upon important questions. Our letter asks for a public declaration upon a question of public interest, and we consider that the statement of a candidate upon these questions does not differ in the slightest degree from a statement upon the amendment question or the proposition for increased representation. The fact that the latter are platform propositions does not alter the case, because, for that matter, the local option question has been put into a number of Maryland county platforms this year.

"Least some candidate who does not wish to answer may use this as an excuse for failing to do so, I desire to say that the league will indemnify any candidate against all loss or expense incurred by him in defending himself against any prosecution for a violation of the Corrupt Practices Act by reason of his answers to our questions and in taking the case to the Court of Appeals."

A Wedding Reception.

(For the RECORD.)

On last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Fogle, gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Washington S. Jacobs, who were just recently married. Those present were: Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler and wife; Washington Jacobs and wife; H. D. Hawk and wife; Nelson Hawk and wife; Asberry Fuss and wife; Jerry Garner and wife; Jerry Overholzer and wife; John Null and wife; Mrs. Lavina Fringer; Mrs. Alice Sherman; Mrs. Jane Shriner; Mrs. Carrie Shriner, Misses Martha Anders, Bell Shriner, Elsie Hawk, Edith Jacobs, Alice and Helen Fuss; Grace Martin, Addie and Grace Fogle, Masters Glennie, Edgar and Chester Jacobs, Wilbur Fuss and Charles Fogle.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space. All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2nd., 1909.

All articles on this page are either original, or properly credited. This has always 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 FARVEI, 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 DOBRER, DEMOCRATIC
ULYSSES H. SHIPLEY, REPUBLICAN

For County Surveyor.

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

Up to the Candidates.

The replies of legislative candidates to Mr. Anderson's three questions, will make interesting reading. We see no better way than to tell the truth, for "dodging" will count against the candidate, fully as much as a plain "no." The answer should be "yes," all along the line, and let the question be fought out. There should be no partyism about it, and it looks to us as though the candidates themselves will have to make it a party issue, if it is one.

Mr. Anderson is fighting fair—giving everybody a chance. He will make public the replies received, and place every candidate in the light which they themselves shall elect. Each man has the full power to write his own platform on the question, and the voters, then, can make their choice intelligently, according to their own views.

It is such a simple, clear-cut, proposition, that we do not see how there can be two views on it, unless one denies to the voters the privilege of self-government; tells them that they do not know what is good for themselves, and this, we think, is rather a dangerous stand for any candidate asking for the votes of the people to take. Legislative candidates are, first of all, representatives of the people. They must represent them, or dig their own political graves.

It is possible for a representative to honestly act so as to misrepresent his constituents, but not unless he is unaware of what they desire. It is his duty to try to find out what they want, and should they want the wrong thing, they nevertheless receive "government by the people," and they are to blame.

There is, too, a broader view to be taken of representation. In matters purely political, it is perhaps allowable for an elected representative to favor his party's interests, but in governmental matters purely moral and non-political, the whole people, regardless of party, should be represented. The anti-saloon movement represents a question of this kind—the whole people are interested, and narrow partisan advantage should have nothing to do with it.

A National Shame.

The old saying that "a good Indian is a dead Indian," is largely true of our prominent men in politics, for rarely does one have his praises sung by the opposite party, until after he has passed into the other world. This is not wholly true of the late Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, yet it is true in part, and perhaps not wholly, because, as yet, Gov. Johnson had not stepped into the field of national politics, and made himself a target for political mud-slingers.

No man, prominent in National politics, escapes the virulence of political misrepresentation and (back-biting.) O! the cruelty of it! Conscientious and honorable men are either terribly hurt

by it, or renounce politics entirely. The most of our Presidents, for instance, have lived but a few years after their retirement, and some of them have gone out of office, weary and broken, not alone from the great care and responsibility of office, but because of the harsh things said of them while doing their best.

Talk about the boasted freedom of the press, and freedom of speech! The country is absolutely suffering from it. We have too much of the sort of freedom that is nothing short of criminal libel; and yet, what a howl is raised when a reasonable effort is made to compel newspapers, especially, to have some regard for the truth as to public men and affairs.

Who can estimate the harm—the rank injustice—that is done our public men through cartoons? Is it not vulgarly personified, and a disgrace to American journalism, that the base passions of men are appealed to through the art of clever and imaginative draughtsmen? Is it not a crying shame that we permit pictorial slander to be indulged in without limit? But, death ends it. Then, the conscienceless, sensational, hypocritical American press, and the equally guilty political speaker, come with their wreaths and laurels, their fine words and fulsome flattery—and tell the truth. This man is dead; he was a good man; now let us look for new victims.

Ballot Legislation Since 1901.

The following review of ballot legislation in Maryland, has been published by the "Democratic Association opposed to the Disfranchising Amendment." It is lengthy, but we believe it to be a pretty clear review of historical facts leading up to the present amendment, as well as giving light on the whole case, and is therefore worth reading.

"The present Constitution of Maryland declares 'every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or upwards who has been a resident of the State for one year and of the legislative district of Baltimore City or of the county in which he may offer to vote for six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides at all elections hereafter to be held in this State.'"

As recently as December, 1903, the Court of Appeals declared that under the pretense of regulating the procedure for registration and at elections "no person can be precluded or hindered from the complete enjoyment of his rights as guaranteed him by the Constitution of the State or of the United States.—Pope vs. Williams, 98 Md., 66.

In the first Australian ballot law adopted in this State, in 1890, and in its subsequent amendments provision was always made for giving assistance in marking his ballot to a voter who was unable to write. It was believed then by all lawyers that any Act which did not provide for such assistance would necessarily be unconstitutional. After the presidential election of 1900, in which the State gave a majority of almost fourteen thousand for President McKinley over Mr. Bryan, those who controlled the Democratic organization in this State announced that they were opposed to the exercise of the suffrage by some persons who were illiterate. It is possible that a majority of the people of Maryland at that time, and ever since, would have been willing to say that no man who could not read and write should be allowed to vote. If so, the Constitution of Maryland could easily have been amended so as to provide that in future no one should be allowed to vote who could not read the Constitution of the State of Maryland or of the United States and who could not write his name. There was no other legal and honest way of disfranchising the illiterates, or any of them. But at the extra session of 1901 an Act was passed which not only removed the emblem from the ballot but which expressly provided that no assistance should be given to any voters except to those physically incapacitated for marking their ballots.

The Democratic managers in their first draft of this legislation had it arranged that the ballots should be so prepared that illiterate persons and persons with small education could vote the Democratic ticket much more easily than they could the Republican. The pressure of public opinion while the Bill was in the legislature compelled amendments which largely restricted this power of manipulation. As the Act passed, the names of the candidates for each office had to be arranged on the ballot in alphabetical order.

By the terms of the Statute, or by constructions placed upon those terms, many absurdly strict rulings as to the markings of the ballots were put in operation. These rules were in large part so artificial and so destitute of common sense that Judges of Election seldom strictly enforced them except in those communities in which such enforcement would operate to do the Republican party much greater harm than the Democratic.

At the first election at which the new ballot system was used, that is in November, 1901, in some of the counties the most curious and absurd forms of trick ballots were employed. The names of the candidates were printed without any capitals. They were printed in Italics, in Old Gothic type, etc.

In spite of the aid thus given the Democratic candidates, the Democratic majority in the lower house of the legislature was very small and in 1902 the ballot law was so amended as to require that the names should all be printed in a prescribed legible type.

In 1903, largely because of the then popularity of Governor Warfield, the Democrats secured a more than three-fifths majority in each house of the General Assembly. Their leaders made up their minds to have this majority submit the Poe amendment to the people.

In preparation for the contest which they knew would come before the people on the question of its adoption they arranged to disfranchise thousands of Republican voters who had been able to vote the form of ballot adopted at the extra session of 1901.

They selected eleven counties in the State and passed for them the so-called Wilson ballot law. That law was intended to enable the Supervisors of Elec-

tions so as to arrange the names on the ballots as to make it easy for an illiterate man to vote the Democratic ticket and almost impossible for an illiterate man and very difficult for a poorly educated man to vote the Republican. The Supervisors were allowed to arrange the names of the candidates for any office in any order they saw fit. All party designations were omitted from the ballot. The omission of party designation it was said would make it impossible for the voter to tell from anything on the ballot itself which was the Republican and which was the Democratic candidate. The Supervisors of Election were, however, empowered to arrange the names in any order they chose. They were thus enabled so to prepare the ballot that the illiterate Democrats could always tell with certainty which were the Democratic candidates.

It was very easy for the Supervisors invariably to print the Democratic names at the head of the column of candidates and then to mix the Republican, Prohibitionist and Socialist up in all sorts of different orders.

It was furthermore, provided that in the Wilson Bill counties the Supervisors should print any Constitutional amendment to be voted on in the same column on the official ballot with the names of the candidates. This was done to make it still more difficult to vote against the amendment. In other parts of the State the general law now and always has required that Constitutional amendments shall be printed in a separate column. It is obvious that the latter and not the former is the more convenient arrangement and is the arrangement which is most likely to secure a full expression of the people upon any amendment submitted to them for their consideration.

This Wilson Bill was so obviously unfair and it was so inconvenient to the average voter that no attempt has ever been made to apply it to Baltimore City or to the great Democratic counties in the neighborhood of Baltimore City. There was no pretense of disguising the fact that the counties subjected to the Wilson law were selected solely with a view to cutting down the Republican vote to the greatest possible extent, while causing the least possible reduction in the Democratic vote.

In the Wilson Bill counties the Supervisors of Election have put on the ballot many mechanical aids to assist Democratic voters in picking out the Democratic candidates, as, for example, printing the names of the Democratic candidates under heavy black lines, &c. The only effective checks upon this power of manipulation and discrimination were two—

1. Until 1908 the law required sample ballots to be printed and posted at least four days before the election. The Republicans could copy these sample ballots and with great trouble and by the consumption of much time teach many of their voters how to pick out on the ballot the names of their candidates.

2. The publication of these sample ballots attracted attention in Baltimore City and in the neighboring counties to whatever devices the local Boards of Supervisors of Election had resorted in their efforts to aid Democratic voters and to confuse Republican voters.

It therefore not infrequently happened that some scheme that helped to elect a Democratic county ticket somewhere in Southern Maryland or on the Eastern Shore, cost the Democratic candidates in Baltimore City very many votes.

Warned by the fate of the Poe amendment the Democratic party leaders in the winter of 1908 felt it to be useless to propose another disfranchising amendment to the people unless in some way they could render it impossible for many of those who voted against the Poe amendment to have their votes counted against the pending proposition. Accordingly at the last session of the legislature a way was found to get rid of both the above mentioned limitations on the partisan efficiency of the Wilson Bill.

The law was so amended that in the Wilson Bill counties the Supervisors need no longer publish sample ballots. The publication of such ballots is not prohibited. It is still perfectly legal for a Democratic Supervisor to procure the printing of sample ballots, if he sees fit, for distribution among Democratic voters, but no one can demand as of right to have such ballots printed. That is to say, in practical operation the Democrats can be given all the help they need. The Republicans can be denied any enlightenment. The Independent voters of the State can be kept in absolute ignorance of the election methods which are being employed in the Wilson Bill counties until after the election when it is too late for them to put their knowledge to any practical use.

It is believed that there is no other State in the Union in which the form of the ballot and the method of carrying on elections in the different parts of the State have been so openly manipulated with a view to securing partisan advantage.

From the above stated facts it is plain that it has never been the intention of those who have devised the present amendment and who are supporting it to submit it fairly to the decision of the voters to have by the present Constitution of the State the right to pass upon it.

Beginning with the legislature of the extra session of 1901 the attempt has been made to take from many thousands of constitutionally qualified voters the opportunity to have their votes counted against anything which the Democratic managers wanted.

At the legislative session of 1904 when the Poe amendment was submitted, and at the legislative session of 1908 when provision for laying the pending amendment before the people was made, the laws in each case were further amended so as to disfranchise still additional thousands of voters.

In short, an amendment which if it be adopted will incorporate into the Constitution of Maryland a palpable trick is to be put through if at all by the previous disfranchisement under color of law of many thousands of voters who are guaranteed by the existing Constitution of the State the right to take part in determining whether that Constitution shall or shall not be amended."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers.

Women Better than Men.

Are women more religious than men? They are if census statistics are to be accepted as official proof. Church mem-

bership and communion are the standards by which official alignment of religious sentiment is made. There has been just issued by the United States Census Bureau a bulletin on religious bodies which gives conditions as they existed at the end of the year 1906. This compilation proves conclusively that more females than males are "members or communicants" of religious bodies.

Taking all the religious bodies together, and the proportion of membership is 56.9 per cent. of females to 43.1 per cent. of males. In the Protestant bodies alone the preponderance of females is still more marked, being 60.7 per cent. to 39.3 per cent. of males. Of these Protestant denominations the Church of Christ, Scientist, leads with a percentage of 72.4 females to 27.9 per cent. of males. The membership of the Congregationalist Church is 65.9 per cent. female; that of the Free Will Baptists, 62.7 per cent.; Presbyterian, 62.1 per cent., and Methodist 61.5 per cent.

In the Roman Catholic church the percentage of membership is more nearly equal, being 49.3 per cent. males and 50.7 per cent. females. In the Eastern Orthodox churches, which were formerly included in the Greek Orthodox church, the men have the advantage, as they form 93.9 per cent. of the membership. This is due probably to the fact that these churches in this country are mainly made up of immigrants whose wives and families are not here.

In the great church families women are shown to be in the majority, after a thorough canvass of special agents of the Government. As these statistics are the only means the Census Bureau has of measuring piety, do the figures not prove women to be more religious than men?

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Great deeds compel regard. The world crowns its doers. That's why the American people have crowned Dr. King's New Discovery the King of Throat and Lung remedies. Every atom is a health force. It kills germs, and colds and la grippe vanish. It heals cough-racked membranes and coughing stops. Sore, inflamed bronchial tubes and lungs are cured and hemorrhages cease. Dr. Geo. More, Black Jack, N. C., writes "it cured me of lung trouble," pronounced hopeless by all doctors." 50c. \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Money Comes in Bunches

to A. A. Chisholm, of Treadwell, N. Y., now. His reason is well worth reading: "For a long time I suffered from indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, nervousness, and general debility," he writes. "I couldn't sleep, had no appetite, nor ambition, grew weaker every day in spite of all medical treatment. Then used Electric Bitters. Twelve bottles restored all my old-time health and vigor. Now I can attend to business every day. It's a wonderful medicine." Infalible for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood and nerves. 50c. at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

The World is Not so Bad.

In these days when mankind is impatient, uncharitable and doubting, it makes us think. Should we lose confidence in every one? After calm and serious consideration of some recent unpleasant experience here is about what we thought: When a man gets up and says he has no confidence in humanity and all men are rascals or thieves or grafters, the chances are that he will bear watching. For this old world hasn't all gone to the bad yet, not by a long shot, and when we hear such statements we can't help but think that the man who made it is judging his fellow man by his own unenviable self.

A man must be lonely and miserable indeed when he reaches the point where he is the only pebble on the beach, the only good and honest man, so to speak. Yet we often hear men make such statements. Don't, bother, you can't afford it. For the good book says, no man liveth unto himself, and the time may be near at hand when you will need the help of this misjudged fellow man. We may have been wronged by some one in whom we had confidence, but we should remember that there are others, and, taken as a whole, that the real black at heart rascals constitute a very small minority in this old world.

No, sir, all are not bad yet, not even all who appear bad. This old world is being trodden today by good, true and honest men, and the chances are that our truest, bravest and best men are treading the roughest and most humble paths. We may be mistaken, but we are glad that we can yet believe and feel that in our daily walks among our fellow creatures we still meet and have dealings with some good and true men. We would like to think all men were honest, but we can't and we should dislike to think all men dishonest, so be it.—Dover Del. Index.

Changes of season affect cattle because their digestive organs have to become accustomed to the change of diet. This causes milk production to decrease. Forced feeding makes matters worse. Fairfield's Milk Producer fed regularly will prevent all these troubles and keep up production. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills, J. W. Mathers & Sons, Manchester and M. R. Snider, Harney.

Next Tuesday is the last day for Registering, this year! You can get a transfer, and also register, on this day—Tuesday, Oct. 5.

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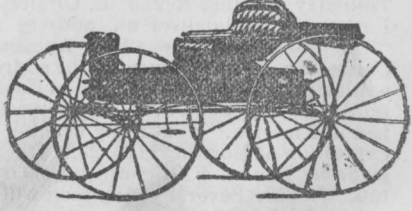
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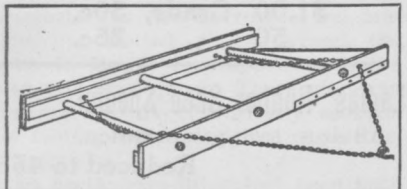
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Farm and Garden

COUNTRY ROAD DRAG.

Practical Device Which Has Been Tried With Success.

Good country roads in this growing country have become a necessity. The era of "getting stuck in the mud" in the lanes and being compelled to take rails from a fence to pry out the wagon has passed out in most local-

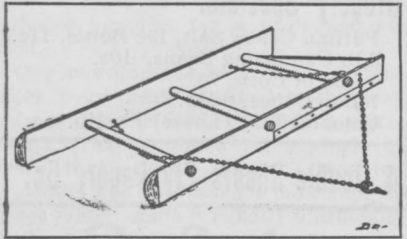


PERSPECTIVE OF PLANK DRAG.

ities. Still, in order to have good roads the farmers must see to it that they are kept in good condition. To accomplish this there are numerous devices, some satisfactory, some otherwise.

One that has been tried out in the Dakotas and that has created talk in the western agricultural districts is known as the "King drag." The accompanying cuts, the one showing a plank drag, the other a split log drag, will give an idea of the device.

The drag is made of heavy plank or a split log. As shown in the picture, these are attached three feet apart and dragged diagonally along the road. In this way they do the good work of a road scraper without its faults. They do not plow, as the road machine often does, but scrape and level. Roads are ruined by leaving ruts and



VIEW OF SPLIT LOG DRAG.

rough places for the water to stand. If these are leveled this water drains off and the road dries. The "King drag" has proved very useful in many sections where farmers use it regularly to keep the surface of the road smooth.

Hints For Stock Owners.

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

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

Do not leave them out in the spring rains.

When a cow is a little off never put her milk in with the rest.

Apply the Babcock test and be guided by its teaching, and thou shalt have gold both to spend and to lend.

If the young pigs should show signs of looseness of the bowels, shut off all feed to the sow but dry oats for a day or two, and the trouble will usually disappear.

Blind the hogs that have the habit of eating chickens by hanging a strip of tin four inches by eight inches in size from their ears. This will stop them when almost everything else has failed.

The newborn colt must have milk during the first half hour of its life or the chances are that it will die.

See that the colt is strong enough to start the milk. If it is not, help it.

The first milk is necessary, as it causes the bowels to move naturally.

If there is any serious constipation, give a little castor oil or give injections of soap and warm water.

Keep the mare quiet and feed carefully for a week or ten days, when she may be turned in pasture, but only for a short time at first.

If the mare does not have milk enough, cow's milk may be given to help out, but it must be done with common sense.

Very rich milk should not be used.

Value of Humus.

Humus in the soil has seldom been taken at its full worth. The mission which it fulfills is second in importance only to that which is fulfilled by the presence of plant food in the soil.

Humus is helpful in keeping soil in proper mechanical balance, in binding soils that are much prone to blow, in increasing the power of soils to absorb and hold moisture.

When the humus is exhausted in a soil its mechanical condition suffers. It becomes more compacted, less easily aerated and less easily penetrated by the roots of plants. Some soils so light as to lift with the wind can be kept from blowing, at least in a great measure, by simply keeping them stored with grass, roots or other vegetable matter buried in the soil. The increase in the power of soils to hold moisture is very great when well stored with humus.

When commercial fertilizers are sown on land they will fail to respond properly unless the land is supplied with humus.

Such being the case, every effort should be made to store the land with humus. It would be possible to have an excess of humus, but in practice this seldom happens. Humus may be put into the soil in the form of clover roots, of grass roots, of buried catch crops and barnyard manure.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW MELON.

Delicacy From Roumania Which Will Be Grown Here.

The department of agriculture is always alert for something new, and the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States have special orders to be on the lookout for new fruits and vegetables.

So well have these orders been carried out that many new and strange fruits and vegetables have found their way to the tables of the American housekeeper.

One of the latest and best things in this line has been the introduction into the United States of the Roumanian watermelon. This was the result of a deal consummated by the late minister to Roumania, Horace G. Knowles.

When Mr. Knowles found this melon growing among the foothills of Carpathia he realized that it would be just the thing to serve individually in America, and instead of hotels serving huge slices of watermelon it would be possible to serve a whole uncut watermelon of the Roumanian variety, equal in every way to the best Georgia melon.

The new melon has a thin skin, and the meat, which is less fibrous than the American melon, is both yellow and red in color. The flavor is delicate and delicious, but the chief characteristic of the fruit is its size, which is about that of a good sized grapefruit or shaddock.

After a thorough test by the agricultural department, which found that the Roumanian melon could be successfully grown wherever our own melons would grow, and having been assured of its royal reception by the American public, Mr. Knowles was anxious to repay the gift. He had noticed that corn in Roumania was one of the chief articles of agriculture, but that sweet corn was unknown. Accordingly he obtained a quantity of seed, hired several plots of ground and instructed the Roumanians in its culture.

The result was so successful and the corn so thoroughly enjoyed that the king called Mr. Knowles to a private audience and thanked him for making it possible for the Roumanian people to gain this delicacy.

This melon has received such a welcome and so great has been the demand for it that two large hotels in New York and Philadelphia have agreed to take all that can be grown in the United States during the next year, and it is their intention to feature them on their menus.

"Come Into the Garden."

Weeds are sly about confessing their ancestry. In youth they have the charm of freshness and promise denied many fragrant flowers, and it is only when gripped to the earth with roots of iron and ready to set their progeny in delectable grounds that they show their true colors.

It is a puzzle how to tell friends from enemies, flowers from weeds. An observing eye, long about the business, may be gifted with an instinct and power to detect at once what promises to be candytuft, what grass, what nasturtium, what rue, or plantain, or poppy, or dandelion, and far into the species losing themselves in the disguise of similarity.

By taking the garden seriously there is variety enough to enliven the days. A package of lawn grass seed on a well prepared lawn will in time arouse all the emotions latent in the human character. According to well laid plans and promises, it should be clover and lawn grass. An English friend persuaded the introduction of a pinch of daisy seed, and at the hour of the first weeding a tender heart suggested that no lawn was perfect without dandelion gold.

One who would write a book with many pictures on the distinguishing traits of first sprouts should be rewarded with the privilege of making many editions to follow the first sweeping sales. Plants have curious ways of beginning life. Those that start out rosettes become tall and spindling later; those that send forth threads develop woody stems.

Amount of Grain For Cattle.

The difference in practice between the amounts of grain that are fed to cattle that are being fattened is very great.

The following rules will be found of some service to those who are feeding: First, aim to feed coarse foods to the greatest extent possible consistent with good increase, as they are the cheaper foods; second, feed enough concentrates to make the fattening reasonably rapid in order to save in the food of maintenance; third, when the droppings show that the food is not being well digested by the offensive odor that comes from the grain should be reduced; fourth, when the animal gets off feed the grain should be at once cut down or the trouble is likely to get worse. At such times condimental food may aid in bringing the stomach back into tone.

Care of the Grindstone.

A grindstone, by the way, should never be left exposed to the sun. The weight of the handle will always cause one portion of the stone to remain uppermost, and this from exposure will reach a different degree of hardness from the underside, so that after awhile the stone will be ground out of a circle. If the stone has to stand in the open, a flat box can easily be obtained to serve as a cover.

Molasses Feeds.

The class of feeds that are fast gaining popularity among the dairymen are the so called molasses feeds, which are extremely palatable and are made from screenings from cereals and well cured corn stover soaked in molasses.

THE GRANGE

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

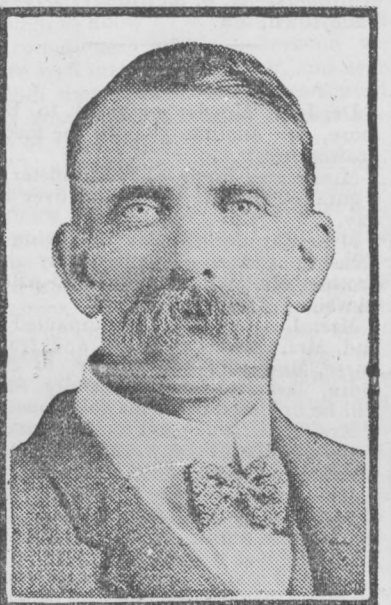
PROMINENT PATRON.

W. H. Vary, Overseer New York State Grange—A Sketch.

President of the Central Organization of Co-operative Insurance Companies of New York, Carrying \$405,659,870 of Risks in 116 Companies.

The subject of this sketch is one of the best known members of the grange of New York state and at present holds the office of overseer in the state grange. His career as a Patron of Husbandry began in 1885, when he became a member of Watertown grange, No. 7. In 1890 he was master of that grange and had the unusual honor of conferring the degrees of the Order on 180 candidates. He was master of the Jefferson County Pomona grange for two years and has attended the state grange meetings for the past twenty years very many times as a delegate.

At the ninth annual session of the state grange, held in 1882 preliminary steps were taken by officers of Patrons' fire insurance companies in different parts of the state toward the formation of a central organization of co-operative fire insurance companies. This organization was perfected during the year and made its first annual report in 1883. An invitation was then extended to all co-operative or mutual companies to become members of this



WILLET H. VARY.

organization. In 1889, six years later, the number of companies sending complete reports to this organization was sixty-six. The aggregate insurance carried by these companies was \$87,168,989. The annual report for 1909 shows the amount of risks carried by the 116 companies reporting to be \$405,659,870.

Mr. Vary has been president of this central organization for seven years and served one year as vice president. His selection as president came in recognition of his grasp of the principles and workings of co-operative companies and his devotion to the work. He is an interesting speaker, forceful, logical and conservative.

In 1894 he was elected secretary of the Jefferson County Patrons' Fire Relief association. This organization is the largest purely grange company in the United States. At the last report the Jefferson county association had more than \$14,000,000 of insurance in force. Mr. Vary has been its secretary for over fifteen years, and much of its remarkable success is attributed by the policy holders to the excellent judgment, zeal and administrative ability of its secretary, while his strict integrity and high reputation have lent greatly added stability and confidence throughout the section in which the association operates.

A PLEASANT FORMALITY.

Agricultural Paper's Views on the Grange Dedication Ceremony.

The Maine Farmer said of the recent dedication of State Treasurer Roberts' home that the grange ceremony is a most pleasant formality and further says that this is a department of grange work not hitherto observed by the Order to any considerable extent, but is beautiful and impressive in effect and every one participating in its formalities can but admit that its lessons will have a beneficial influence on all members of the Order taking part in it and occupying one of these beautiful farm homes. We commend the example to members of the Order in our own state. We like this idea of naming these country homes and then dedicating them and all that they represent to the names given and then ever thereafter designating them by the names given. The name serves to give dignity and character to the home and hold in bonds of stronger respect and love all those remaining with it or going out to other homes from it.

New York Has 88,000 Grangers. Since the last state grange meeting twenty-seven new granges have been organized in New York state and two reorganized. There are now 727 granges, with a membership of about 88,000.

State Master Creasy recently dedicated a new hall for Springbrook grange of Lackawanna county, Pa. The hall is 20 by 40 and all paid for except \$300.

CONCERNING THE SILO

The cement block silo shown in the illustration was built by an Ohio dairyman, who says of it:

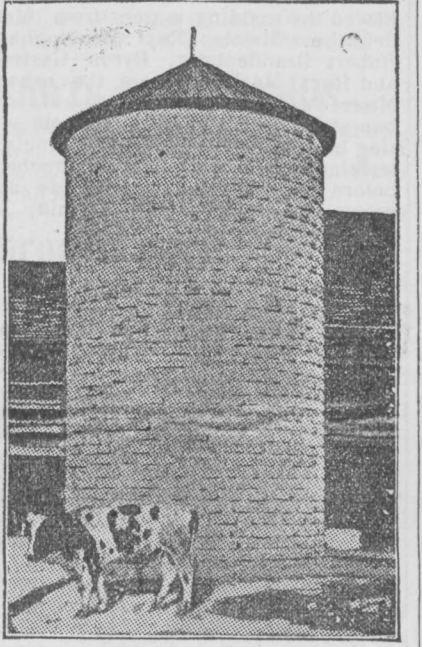
"It is thirty-one feet high and fifteen feet in diameter in the clear. The blocks are made of the best portland cement and washed stone and have a rock face of one-half inch, made in proportion of one part cement to two parts stone, which makes them perfectly air tight. They are made 8 by 8 by 16 inches. It took 1,600 of these blocks to build this silo.

"The particular part is to get a solid foundation. I bound the wall with a No. 9 wire between each tier of blocks. Of course the cost of a block silo depends upon the kind of material you use and distance to haul it. This silo cost me complete \$225 with about fifteen days' labor, including myself and team.

"There are quite a number of them in this section, and they are giving the best results. I would not build anything else. I gave this silo a thorough coat of coal tar inside, which prevents the acid of the ensilage getting into the blocks."

Size of the Silo.

Questions are so frequently asked concerning the size of the silo needed that the following table will be of interest to those who contemplate building one or more silos this year. The average quantity of silage fed daily is placed at forty pounds. This is more nearly a maximum than an average, but it is safe to figure liberally, for it is always better to have silage left over than to run short. The average



A CEMENT BLOCK SILO.

feeding season of six months is also taken into consideration in forming this table:

No. of cows.	to consume about tons.	Estimated Size of silo needed.	Average acres corn needed.
6	20	8x20 10x16	1 to 2
9	30	10x22 11x20	2 to 3
13	45	10x28 11x24 12x22	3 to 4
17	68	12x28 13x24 14x26	4 to 5
21	74	11x38 12x32 13x28 14x24	5 to 6
25	90	12x38 13x32 14x30 15x28	6 to 7
30	108	13x38 14x34 15x30 16x28	8 to 9
35	126	15x34 16x32 17x30	9 to 10
40	141	16x36 17x32 18x32	10 to 11
45	162	17x36 18x32 19x32	11 to 12
50	180	17x38 18x34	12 to 13

An Essential of Construction.

The fundamental principle in the preservation of green forage when placed in a silo is the exclusion of air. It is the purpose of any silo regardless of its construction to exclude air as far as possible from the silage and in this way prevent decay. To prevent the air from reaching the silage all silos must have air tight walls. These must be rigid enough not to be sprung out of shape by the pressure of the silage, permitting air to enter next to the wall.

Not only the walls, but the doors also, must be perfectly air tight. To accomplish this they should be well fitted and the joints made more perfect by felt pads or gaskets. It is best when the silo door sets against a shoulder to place clay worked into the consistency of putty in the joint. The clay is placed on the bearing surface and the door placed over it, and when the pressure of the silage comes against the door an air tight joint is obtained.

The paper is successfully used by some silo owners either in strips to cover the cracks around the doors or in widths sufficient to cover the entire door and lap a few inches on the silo walls.

Treating Cowpox.

When sores on cows' teats turn to pustules and crusts the presence of cowpox or bovine variola is indicated. It is especially prevalent on newly calved heifers. Give a mild epsom salts laxative, and it will be well to thoroughly fumigate the stables with sulphur fumes and to disinfect with formaldehyde. Sometimes it may be necessary to use tubes in milking affected cows.

Another New Proposition For the People of Taneytown and Surrounding Community.

A Most Popular Line of Ladies' and Misses' Tailor-made Suits, now in Stock at MEHRING'S GENERAL STORE.

We have purchased a line of Tailor-made Suits and we would appreciate a visit from every lady within reach of Taneytown. We feel proud to open up a line to the public like this. Stop to think! When a lady can buy a Tailor-made Suit for a \$5.00 bill, surely some people away from here must be working almost for the bread they eat. We have them up to \$25.00.

The best and cheapest line of Children's Coats, from 2 to 14 yrs, both Cloth and Fur, that we ever had the privilege to deal for.

Ladies' Skirts, from a Plain Brilliantine up to a French Voile, on hand now.

Ladies' Coats on hand also. Everything else in the entire stock is filling up for Fall. Sweaters of all kinds are now in.

The Dry Goods line has been replenished in all the heavy domestics and at bottom prices. Shoe line is filled up to the top, no more room.

Pick up a few specials and help to make room for goods not yet arrived. They are bargains that cannot be surpassed. Ask for Campbell Varnish Stains. Any lady can renew her furniture with this new preparation, at a cost of a few cents. All furniture shades and colors.

Run no risk! But buy the Lisk, Imperial Enameled Ware. Money refunded if this ware cracks or breaks at any time. Success to All,

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

SHIP All Country Produce

WOOL — TO — WOOL J. W. BUFFINGTON & CO., 1000 and 1002 Hillen Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

HOGS CALVES Wool a Specialty. POTATOES ONIONS

J. J. ELLIS, President. J. L. McMASTER, Sec'y-Treas. The McMaster & Ellis Company, 17 W. Camden Street, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BEST LOCATION. BEST RESULTS. QUICK RETURNS. BUTTER. POULTRY. PORK. Capons a Specialty.

1-23-9-1y

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.

Jake the Painter Says

Its so easy to paint when you use STAG SEMI PASTE PAINT

It flows freely and saves considerable labor

ONE gallon makes TWO

For Sale by M. H. Reindollar.

His Shipwife.

The suburbanite was entertaining a friend who followed the sea. Showing him his room after his arrival, the host noticed that there was but one pillow on the bed.

"By the way, captain," he asked, "do you use more than one pillow?"

"Well, I use one for my head," replied the captain, "and one for a shipwife."

"Shipwife! What in the world is that?"

"It's evident that you're a landsman. Every sailorman knows what a shipwife is. It's an extra pillow placed under the legs or arms to ease the position. It isn't so necessary on land, where you have a wide, comfortable bed, but it's almost a necessity at sea,

where you are cramped up in a narrow berth, with no room to stretch. Any one who has been at sea for a long period knows what a shipwife is. We get so used to using one that we're not fully at home on land unless we have one. Better let me have another pillow for a shipwife, John."

—New York Press.

How Rooms Are Rented in Mexico.

Strangers sometimes mildly wonder why newspapers or sheets of blank papers are tied on the windows of balconies of certain houses. A sheet of paper thus arranged is a sign meaning that there are rooms to rent in the house on which it is displayed and is just as significant in its import as three golden balls over a pawnbroker's shop are in other countries.

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.

THE CARROLL RECORD

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 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 telephonic, at our expense. For important items on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

Union Bridge.

Geo. W. Byers has broken ground for the erection of a dwelling on Farquhar St., this fall.

Our electrician, Mr. Buckley is anxiously awaiting the arrival of his switchboard for the lighting plant, and in the meantime is attending to all the minor details incidental to the system.

The Farmers' Fertilizer Co., of this place, one day recently sacked up from the floor and loaded \$1,249 worth of fertilizer.

Stanley Minnick, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is able to sit up some.

The cement project is beginning to take definite shape. The Company has paid in full for all its property holdings in and around town, and last week a force of about 50 men began grading for the new switch through town, after which it is expected to begin on the elaborate.

The fall schedule of the W. M. R. R., went into effect last Sunday. The time of trains are as follows: Westbound, 5.40 and 9.58 a. m.; Eastbound, 8.53 a. m.; 1.05, 3.46 and 5.45 p. m.

Trains No. 18 and 20 leave here at 4.40 and 6.30 a. m., eastbound. Sunday trains arrive as follows: westbound, 5.40, 10.20 and 11.59 a. m.; eastbound, 5.45 p. m. Train No. 126, known as the milk, leaves Sundays, at 6.00 a. m., eastbound.

Mrs. Martha Wentz, wife of J. Calvin Wentz, died at her home here, Thursday morning, Sept. 23, aged about 65 years. Funeral services were held at the house Saturday morning. Rev. Martin Schweitzer officiating. She is survived by her husband and two daughters, Mrs. C. P. Snyder and Mrs. Frank M. Lester. Interment in Mountain View cemetery.

Mrs. William Ogle, aged about 35 years, died suddenly last Thursday evening, Sept. 23, at her home on Main St. Mrs. Ogle was a daughter of Mr. Elias T. Singer, and leaves a husband and one son about 4 years old. The funeral service was held Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Rev. J. E. Snyder officiating. Interment in Mountain View cemetery.

Pleasant Valley.

A very pleasant family reunion was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Helwig, which was a birthday surprise for Mr. Helwig, and was certainly a total surprise to the old gentleman. Those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Helwig; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wantz and family; Mr. and Mrs. J. Theo. Myers and family; Mr. and Mrs. David Helwig and family; Mr. and Mrs. Ira Helwig and family; Mr. and Mrs. John Erb and family; Mr. Harry Helwig, Mr. and Mrs. Hollie Helwig and son, Edmond, and Mrs. Sarah Frownfelter. About 4 o'clock a photograph was taken of the group and about 5 o'clock refreshments were served, such as ice cream, cakes, bananas, etc., out in the open air, to which all did ample justice. Mr. H. received 34 old cards that day.

Sunday last was another joyful occasion for Mr. Charles Bittle. The Mayberry choir were present and passed the afternoon with singing beautiful hymns. Mr. Edward Welk had his graphophone with him and gave some fine selections. Mr. Bittle has been confined to his bed 3 1/2 years, since the 22nd of September, but is always cheerful and glad to see his friends come to see him. There were 40 persons present, on Sunday.

Mrs. Catherine Myers, widow of Emanuel Myers, died at her home, about 10 o'clock, Sept. 27th, in her 82nd year. Funeral services taken place on Wednesday at her home in Pleasant Valley. Her pastor, Rev. Jas. B. Stonestifer officiated. The following children survive her: Upton H. Myers, E. Hollie Myers, Levi H. Myers and Mrs. David D. Myers, all of near Pleasant Valley. Mrs. Myers was a faithful member of the Reformed church, and always attended service un- about six months ago, when her health failed, which prevented her from attending service. She was kind-hearted and affectionate, and will be greatly missed by her children and large host of friends. Interment in Pleasant Valley cemetery.

Detour.

Elder and Mrs. T. J. Kolb spent from Saturday until Monday with their daughter, Mrs. E. H. Koons, of Hagerstown.

Emory L. Warner is on the sick list, with fever.

Miss Mary Weybright and Master Wilbur Miller, whose illness was mentioned last week, are improving.

Mrs. Webster Smith, of Woodsboro, spent a few days visiting at F. H. Delaplaine's, near town, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Warren were in Taneytown one day recently, on business.

Mrs. Jesse Birely and sons, of New Oxford, Pa., were visiting at P. D. Koons', last week.

M. L. Fogle and wife visited their sons, in Baltimore, Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Fogle returned Sunday eve, while Mrs. Fogle is still in the city.

Wm. Eyer, wife, and children, of Thurmont, were guests at Archie Miller's, on Sunday last.

Mrs. Luther Kemp, of Uniontown, visited her mother, last Friday.

Cornelius Eyer, wife, and children, of Legore, visited Mrs. Katherine Dresher, on Sunday.

John Wilhide and wife, of York, Pa., visited at Edward Essig's, this week.

Mrs. Sutherland and daughter, and Lemuel Myerly, of Baltimore, were visiting at Jas. Myerly's, this week.

Wm. Hollenbaugh and Master Charles Otto, were in Thurmont, Saturday, on business.

M. C. I. Notes.

Miss Alice Barto returned on Tuesday evening from her home, at Cordova, Md., where she had gone to attend the funeral of her grandfather.

Messrs M. D. Anthony and G. D. Hicks recently spent a few days at their homes near Hagerstown, during which time they registered for the coming election, when Washington county will vote dry.

On Friday morning, 24, Miss Orpha Myers was called to her home near Taneytown, on account of her grandmother. Our president, Prof. W. M. Wine, recently spent several days in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, in the interest of the school.

Miss Bertha Keeny, who is at the Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, is reported by the physicians in charge, to be improving.

Next Sunday evening, October 2nd., Prof. James Widdowson, of Western Maryland College, will preach in the Chapel.

Miss Bertha Drach, of near New Windsor, attended the funeral of her grandmother, at the Pipe Creek church, on last Saturday.

Bark Hill.

Mr. Randolph Barrick and wife, of New Midway, spent a few days last week, with Mr. Wm. Keefer and family.

Mrs. D. H. Foreman and daughter, Helen, of Union Bridge, spent from Saturday till Sunday with Mr. John Rowe and family.

The surprise party that was held at Mr. Harry Eckard's, last Friday night, was largely attended, their being 70 persons present.

Mr. Kerney Bohn and wife and Miss Carrie Bohn, of near Johnssville, were guests of Mr. Frank Bohn and family, on Sunday.

Mr. John Powell, wife and daughter, of Tyrone, visited Mr. Jack Hann and family, on Sunday.

Mr. Jack Hann returned to Baltimore, on Sunday evening, to work at his trade.

New Windsor.

N. T. Bennett has purchased the Mrs. Mollie Buffington property, on the corner.

Gus. Newcomer moved in with Charles Devilbiss, on Thursday.

Theo. Brown and wife, of Mt. Pleasant, spent Sunday last with Geo. Smith. N. Reindollar put down a fine concrete pavement for Geo. Smith, this week.

Walter Bower and wife, of Taneytown, visited at J. H. Roop's, on Sunday last.

Rev. William Yates, of Hagerstown, a graduate of the class of '05, of New Windsor College, gave a lecture in the Presbyterian church on Foreign Missions.

Samuel Crawford, of Hanover, visited friends and relatives in town, this week.

Mrs. Welt, of Kenneth Square, spent a few days the first of the week, with Miss Speakman, at the College.

John Anders and wife, with some friends from Florida, spent Sunday last with Messrs. George and William Anders, of this place.

William and Albert Jones, of Liberty, spent Sunday last with brother, Charles Jones, of this place.

Miss Emma Motter, of Littlestown, Pa., visited Miss Alice Frownfelter, the first of the week.

Albert Ecker, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last with friends and relatives in town.

Charles Wilson, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last with his mother, here.

Mrs. W. Cora Stonestifer entertained the Union Bridge Grange at her father's home, on Saturday evening last; about forty guests were present.

J. S. Bower and daughter, Miss Grace, of Taneytown, visited M. D. Reid's, on Sunday last.

Woodsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stambaugh, of New York, spent some time with his brother, W. B. Stambaugh and family.

Miss Ida Riggs, of Frederick, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned.

Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Miller, of Washington, visited friends at this place, recently.

Mrs. Charles Snooks, of Lewistown, spent several days with relatives, here.

Miss Mabel Delaplaine, of York, Pa., has returned home after a pleasant visit here.

Mr. Alvey Zimmerman and family, of near Thurmont, visited his father, D. P. Zimmerman, Sunday.

Mr. Charles Miller and family visited friends at Lewistown.

York Road.

Mrs. B. F. Welty and son, Howard, of Waynesboro, spent a few hours with friends at this place, one day last week.

Mrs. W. F. Cover has returned home, after spending several weeks with her daughters, Mrs. G. B. Haugh, at Clear Spring, and Mrs. Chas. Gardner, of Blue Ridge Summit.

Mrs. W. F. Cover and daughter, Nellie, spent Thursday, in Baltimore.

Theodore Waesche and daughter, and Peter Hamaker, made a pleasant call at the home of O. D. Birely, on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Webster Smith, of Woodsboro, was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. W. Kolb, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Newman, spent Wednesday, with the latter's sister, Mrs. Chas. Newman, of near Littlestown, who is quite ill, at this writing.

Miss Sarah Cluts, of near Taneytown, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stonestifer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsburg, of Arlington, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fuss, of Bruceville.

Mrs. Pierce, of Baltimore, has returned home after spending a week with her cousin, Miss Maggie Mehring, of Bruceville.

C. B. Kluger, the Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet."

Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed." R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Southern Carroll.

Corn cutting and seeding are the order of the day in this section. Corn is a better crop than was expected.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert McKinney, of Taneytown, spent Saturday and Sunday with their uncle, R. C. McKinney, of Morgan, and on Monday called at Messrs D. M. Shoemaker's and L. M. Bushy's. Jonas Elbert is making a prolonged visit among relatives and friends about Union Bridge.

Guy Spurrier, of Day, went to a Baltimore hospital, on Wednesday, suffering with an abscess in the throat.

Miss Harbaugh, of Baltimore, is spending a fortnight with Mrs. C. A. Mullinix. Dr. and Mrs. S. F. Hess and Miss Lillian Hatfield are spending a week, in Taneytown and Harney.

Prof. G. W. Moore, of Baltimore, State Organizer of the Grand Lodge of Md., I. O. G. T., delivered a most excellent lecture in Pickett's Hall, on Friday evening of last week. Prof. Moore is brilliant, scholarly, and persuasive, and all who heard him were delighted with his masterful treatment of his subject, "Manhood."

William J. Beck has accepted a responsible position with the W. H. Wilson Carriage Co., of Baltimore. About ten months ago this young man entered Eaton and Burnett's Business College, in Baltimore, where, for eight months he was a diligent student. Two months ago he was appointed substitute teller in the Skesville National Bank, where he won the confidence and commendation of both the officials and patrons of the bank. We wish him success in the new field, and success to other parents that "it pays to give the boy a chance."

Miss Edith Dean, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fleming, of Woodbine, and Mr. Thomas Tittsworth, of Baltimore, were married in Morgan Chapel, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. Rev. M. L. Dickey performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Flora Fleming, of Howard Co., and Mr. Mackenzie, of Oella, acted as groomsmen. Prof. Alger Tittsworth, of Ellicott City, played the wedding march from Mendelssohn. Messrs Roy Buckingham, Robert Bradenburgh, Byron Gartrell, and Royal Mackenzie were the ushers. Misses Pearl and Mae Grimes were ribbon girls and Miss Della Carroll was ring bearer. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming entertained the bridal party at luncheon before the ceremony. The bride and groom left on the evening train, for Washington.

Harney.

Well, Harney has a doctor at last. Dr. Harry C. Preston, formerly of Manchester, has opened up offices on Gettysburg St., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Abraham Hesson. Dr. Preston is a graduate of the University of the South, located in Tennessee. He practiced two years in the Ear, Eye and Throat Charity Hospital, Baltimore, and also spent some time practicing in the lumber camps of Tennessee. During the past year he has been with his father, in Manchester. He is what might be termed a natural born physician, having been born and raised in one of the best doctor's offices in Carroll county.

He comes to us thoroughly experienced in all lines of his profession and brings with him nothing but the very best of recommendations, and last, but not least, he comes with the full determination of making this his future home. For the past few years we have heard it said almost daily "that we certainly need a good doctor in Harney," and now that we have one, it becomes our duty to demonstrate by our actions that we most highly appreciate his presence, and be ever ready and willing to give him our full support.

We are informed that Clarence Cronse, of near this place, has rented the Augustus Mehring farm, near Washington school house, and will take possession, April 1st.

Miss Kate Beuner is visiting at S. C. Shoemaker's.

Miss Gustie Ege, who formerly lived with Mrs. Wm. Lightner, but was returned to the Orphans' Home, has now arrived at the age when she is free, and is on a visit to this place.

On last Sunday afternoon, Harvest Home services were held at St. Paul's Lutheran church, and on Sunday evening a missionary entertainment was given by the young people. The service was largely attended, and was the best that has been held for some time. Rev. Stockslager spoke on the subject of missions, and we are sure all were made to understand their duty.

Apple butter boiling is in full blast.

It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family doctor, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is that Chamberlain's Liniment is never found wanting. In cases of sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the soreness and drives away the pain. Sold by all dealers.

Clear Ridge.

Mrs. Henry Gobright, entertained the following guests at dinner, Thursday last. Rev. G. W. Baughman and family; Mrs. Aaron Plowman and Mrs. Julia Engler.

On Saturday afternoon the funeral of Mrs. Jane Pfoutz, widow of the late J. D. Pfoutz, of Gettysburg, Pa., as conducted in the Pipe Creek church, by Elders E. W. Stoner and Wm. M. Wine. After which her remains were laid to rest by those of her two sons, in the cemetery nearby. She was a widow 30 years, and a resident of Clear Ridge, 29 years. Her age was 66 years, 11 months and 12 days. She is survived by four daughters and one son, five grandchildren and one brother, P. B. Myers, of Union Bridge.

Mrs. Rachel Caylor and Miss Edith Beard, returned home Friday evening, after spending some time with friends in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. James Waltz and Roy Singer attended the funeral of their cousin, Mrs. Ogle, of Union Bridge, Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Goodwin and Mrs. Theo. Crouse visited Mrs. Annie Stitely, near Union Bridge, who has been quite ill.

Harvey E. Pfoutz, of Ashton, Ill., left Wednesday evening for his home, after attending the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Jane Pfoutz.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dickey, of Dixon, Ill., are visiting friends on the Ridge.

Emmitsburg.

The Q. R. S., held its first regular meeting, on Tuesday night, at Rose Hill, the home of Mrs. H. G. Beam. Mrs. M. F. Shuff and Mrs. J. H. Stokes committee. The Rhine and its associations having been chosen as the subject. The following program was rendered: Reading of minutes of last meeting; Instrumental solo, Miss Shulenberger; Address of Welcome, Rev. Reinwald; Instrumental duet, "William Tell" by Miss Shulenberger and Mrs. Higbee; paper on the subject, Rev. A. M. Gluck; Chorus, "Watch on the Rhine" with piano accompaniment, Miss Shulenberger, cornet Mr. H. Warrenietz; Reading, "Bingen on the Rhine," Mrs. J. A. Helman; Vocal Solo, Miss Tabitha Beam; Selection, Mrs. A. E. A. Horner. Subject for next meeting, "The trials and triumphs of transportation." Place of meeting, Mrs. J. H. Stokes.

Rev. Elderice, president of W. M. Seminary, Westminster, filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church, on last Sunday.

The frescoing and painting of the Reformed church is completed. An opening service was held Sunday, the 26th.

Mrs. Joseph D. Caldwell is lying critically ill at her home with typhoid fever.

Prof. John White, of Frederick, was a visitor at J. H. Stokes.

Mrs. G. T. Eyster and Miss Clara Rowe, spent Saturday with Mrs. Samuel Ott, of Taneytown.

Mrs. Emma Zimmerman and Miss Ida Zimmerman are spending some time, at Ocean Grove and New York City.

Mrs. Hattie B. Annan has left for Omaha, Neb., where she will spend some time with her sister, Mrs. Claabaugh.

Mrs. Paul Flynn, of Staunton, Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lambert.

If people with symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble could realize their danger they would without loss of time commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. This great remedy stops the pain and the irregularities, strengthens and builds up these organs and there is no danger of Bright's disease or other serious disorder. Do not disregard the early symptoms. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Linwood.

Dr. John Messler returned to Baltimore, for another year in the medical profession.

Miss Isabel Roop, of Westminster, was a guest of Miss Helen Englar, over Sunday.

Mrs. Caroline Englar is having the pleasure of entertaining her only living brother, Mr. William Feage and wife, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Louis Messler accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Stitely and trained nurse, Miss Florence Caylor, to Baltimore, last Monday, where Mrs. Stitely will be operated upon for gall stones.

Mrs. S. B. Rinehart made a short visit home the first of the week, on her way to the Monumental City.

The Sister's Society of the Brethren church met at Mrs. James Etzler's, on Wednesday night. A very entertaining program was rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Garner entertained Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Yeiser, of Union Mills, on Sunday. Mr. Yeiser addressed the Sunday School in the afternoon on the temperance cause. His talk was very encouraging and showed what could be accomplished by persistent effort along these lines.

Mrs. Lee Myers is threatened with pneumonia.

Miss Lotta Englar left, on Thursday morning for Emmitsburg, where she will be the guest of Miss Elizabeth Troxel, at a house party, previous to the marriage of Miss Troxel to Charles Abrahamus, of Baltimore, which will take place Oct. 5th.

Charles Messler and Miss Clara Bankard, of New Windsor, daughter of Edward Bankard, were married, in Baltimore, Wednesday 29th.

James Etzler lost a valuable horse last week, and has another one in a serious condition.

Mr. F. G. Fritz, Oneonta, N. Y., writes: "My little girl was greatly benefited by taking Foley's Orino Laxative, and I think it is the best remedy for constipation and liver trouble." Foley's Orino Laxative is mild, pleasant and effective, and cures habitual constipation. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Middleburg.

Mrs. Bradley P. Stitely, who has been quite ill the past week, was taken last Monday to St. Joseph's hospital, Baltimore, for treatment.

Miss Clara Mackley, who has been on the sick list the past week, is able to be out again.

Mr. Eli Duttera had the misfortune of being kicked in the face by one of his horses, badly bruising and lacerating it.

Mrs. David Mackley, who spent the past week with her son, Theodore, in Frederick, returned home Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Appler, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Delphay.

Mrs. Chas. McKinney and children, spent from Saturday till Monday with friends in Mt. Washington.

Mrs. John Millard and children, of Braddock, Md., spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Biehls.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 10th., at 7 p. m., Rally Day service will be held in the M. E. church.

Mrs. Frank Wilson and children, and Mrs. James Koonz, visited friends in Baltimore, over Sunday.

Plan to Divide Alaska.

Mass meetings held at Fairbanks, Juneau and other points in Alaska have passed resolutions asking congress to divide Alaska into three distinct territories, with three territorial seats of government, to be located at Juneau, Fairbanks and Nome. They contend that the extent of Alaska is so tremendous and distances so great that it would be next to impossible to maintain a government that would give satisfaction to the people, and the needs of the three sections are so different as to necessitate different legislation.—Spokane Sportsman-Review.

Your cough annoys you. Keep on hacking and tearing the delicate membranes of your throat if you want to be annoyed. But if you want relief, want to be cured, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by all dealers.

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
Reduced to 5c.
Assorted lot, fancy lace edge, embroidered and plain white.

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

Men's 50c Overalls, 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 Ganzze 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.

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.

THE WEATHER.
By REV. HERMAN ARTHUR GOFF, D. D.

The evening hour found our family circle absorbed in a novel recreation, namely the writing of a poem on the Weather without the use of a word containing the letter "A." Clark, who was at home spending his college vacation, and felt that he could take liberties with the English language, after writing busily for a short time, first broke the silence: "My able effort aims to conform to the rules of the Deformed Spelling Association. Lend your ears!"

De wedder shore it is er sight
It keeps er comin, morn or night

Sometimes it's wet, sometimes it's dry,
With dust or fog or deep blue sky.

If clouds upon your picnic leaver
Keep up de fun in sun or shower.

If cherry blossoms git er frost
By which de comin crop is lost;

If when you've fixed for cuttin ice
Right then it shows up mild 'n nice

Yet, still or stormy, cold or hot
It's mighty shore to touch de spot.

In winter's stillness, summer's hum,
Gleeful or doleful, let it come.

De wedder shore it is er sight,
If it keeps comin, morn or night.

Just how much more of this there might have been is not known, for here his junior sister, whose poetical locks had been straying over her half-closed eyes while she wrote, interrupted, "What nonsense! But no doubt it is the best you can do. If you can appreciate real poetry, I'll read my lines:

How sweet the moonlight on the velvet green
Where every slender spirelet shines with dew;

The goddess of the night holds court serene
Somber, yet joyous too.

Or sweet the sunshine on the yellow rye
When shy Bob White his mellow love note sings;

The ripened fullness of beloved July
Its own enjoyment brings.

The drenching mists refresh the bright-hued flowers
When skillful tending brings more perfect bloom.

Or where the wildings fill the forest bowers
With redolent perfume.

The voices of the storm, when thunders roll,
When mighty tempests shriek their furious toll.

Like frenzied demons, stir the very soul
Till sighing they expire.

In winter's drifting snow, in ice or sleet,
In June's soft showers, in October's gold,
The circling months their rhythmic round complete
Ever, till Time grows old."

The Conquest of the Pole

By Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK

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Explorer's Own Account of His Journey to the Goal -- Hunting Adventures Among the Eskimos

[FIRST ARTICLE]

THE expedition was equipped at Gloucester, Mass. All was ready on the evening of July 3, 1907. Ashore boys were testing their fireworks for the morrow of celebration, but aboard, as our vessel, the John R. Bradley, withdrew from the pier, all was quiet. There were no visiting crowds of curiosity seekers. No footling whistles signaled our departure.

An arctic expedition had been born without the usual public bombast. There was, indeed, no excuse for clamor. Neither the help of the government nor the contributions of private individuals had been sought. The project was quietly given life and its expenses were paid by John R. Bradley. Its destiny was shaped by the writer.

Mr. Bradley was interested in game animals of the north. I was interested in the game of the polar quest. For the time being the business concerned us only. If the venture proved successful there would be time enough to raise the banner of victory. If it failed none had the privilege of heaping upon us the unmerited abuse which usually comes to the returning polar traveler.

In a brief month all had been prepared for the peculiar mission. We had purchased a strong Gloucester fishing schooner, fitted with a motor, covered for ice and loaded down with suitable supplies for a prolonged period.

One morning the bold cliffs of Cape York were dimly outlined in the gray mist which screened the land. A storm had carried so much ice against the coast that a near approach was impossible, and continued winds kept up a sea which made it equally a difficulty to land on the ice.

In Ice Free Polar Waters.

Though anxious to meet the natives at Cape York, we were forced to turn and set a course for the next village, at North Star bay. At noon the sooty clouds separated, and in the north through the narrow breaks we saw the steep slopes and warm color of crimson cliffs resting on the rising water.

Darting through the air were countless gullmots, gulls, little auks and vider ducks. We were in the ice free north waters, where creatures of the sea find a marine oasis in midst of a polar desert.

This kind of coast extends poleward to the land's end. It is the abundant sea life which makes human habitation just possible here, though land animals are also important.

The people of the farthest north are crowded into a natural reservation by the arctic ice wall of Melville bay in the south and the stupendous line of cliffs of Humboldt glacier in the north.

Home of the Eskimos.

Widely scattered in small villages, the northernmost Eskimo finds here a good living. A narrow band of rocky land between the land ice and the sea offers grasses upon which feed ptarmigan, hare and caribous.

Numerous cliffs and islands afford a resting place in summer for myriads of marine birds that seek the small life of the icy waters. Blue and white foxes wander everywhere. Seal, walrus, narwhal and white whale sport in the summer sun, while the bear, king of the polar wilds, roams over the sea at all times.

The yacht dodged the icebergs and dangerous rocks in the fog about Cape Athol, then turned eastward to cross Wolstenholme sound.

As we neared Table mountain, which guards North Star bay, many natives came out in kayaks to meet us. Some were recognized as old friends. There was Myah, he of many wives; Oobloiah, who had executed Angoogibah, styled the villain by Gibson at Redcliffe House, and Pincoota, husband of the queen, in whose family are to be found the only hybrid children of the tribe.

Later, Knud Rasmussen, a Danish writer, living as a native among the people, came aboard. With him we got better acquainted during the winter. Late at night a visit was made to the town of Oomanoof. There were seven triangular seal-skin tents, conveniently placed on picturesque rocks. Gathered about these in large numbers were men, women and children, shivering in the midnight chill.

They were odd looking specimens of humanity. In height the men averaged but five feet two inches and the women four feet ten inches. All had broad, fat faces, heavy trunks and well rounded limbs. Their skin was slightly bronzed. Men and women had coal black hair and brown eyes. The nose was short, and the hands and feet were short, but thick.

There was not much news to exchange. After we had gone over the list of marriages and deaths the luck of the chase became the topic of conversation. It was a period of monogamy. Myah had exchanged a plurality of wives for a larger team of dogs, and there was but one other man in the tribe with two wives.

Women were rather scarce. Several marriageable men were forced to forego the advantages of married life be-

cause there were not enough wives for all. By mutual agreement several men had exchanged wives. In other cases women had chosen other partners, and the changes were made seemingly to the advantage of all, for no regrets were expressed.

There was an average of three fat, clever children for each family, the youngest, as a rule, resting in a pocket on the mother's back.

Dwellings of the Eskimos.

The tent had a raised platform upon which all slept. The edge of this made a seat, and on each side were placed stone lamps, in which blubber was burned, with moss as a wick. Over this was a drying rack, and there was other furniture.

On board the yacht there had been busy days of barter. Furs and ivory had been gathered in heaps in exchange for guns, knives and needles. Every seaman from cabin boy to captain had suddenly got rich in the gamble of trade for prized blue fox skins and narwhal tusks.

The Eskimos were equally elated with their end of the bargain. For a beautiful foxskin of less use to a native than a dog pelt he has secured a pocket knife that would serve him half a lifetime.

A woman had exchanged her fur pants, worth a hundred dollars, for a red pocket handkerchief, with which she would decorate her head and igloo for years to come.

The midnight tide lifted the yacht on an even keel from her makeshift dry-dock on the beach, and she was pulled



DR. FREDERICK A. COOK.

out into the bay and anchored for a few hours. Oomanoof was but one of six villages in which the tribe had divided its 250 people for the current season.

To study the people, to further encourage the game of barter and to enjoy the rare sport of yachting and hunting in man's northernmost haunts we prepared to visit as many villages as possible.

In the morning the anchor was raised, and the yacht set sail to a light wind headed for more northern villages.

Ducks were secured in abundance. Seals were given chase, but they were able to escape our craft. Nearing Saunders island a herd of walrus was seen on a pan of drift ice far ahead of the yacht.

Two with splendid tusks were obtained, and two tons of meat blubber were turned over to our Eskimo allies.

An Eskimo Widow's Story.

Among the Eskimo passengers pacing the deck was a widow, who, in tears, told us the story of her life—a story which offered a peep into the comedy and tragedy of Eskimo existence. She had arranged a den under a shelter of seal-skins among the anchor chains. We had offered her a large bed, with straw in it, and a place between decks as a better nest for her brood of youngsters, but she refused, saying she preferred the open air on deck.

She had come from American shores, and, as a foreign belle, her hand was sought early. At thirteen Ikwa introduced her to a wedded life not strewn with blubber. He was cruel and not always truthful.

Two girls graced their home. One was now married. When the youngest was out of her hood, Ikwa took the children and invited her to leave, saying that he had taken to wife Ahtah, a plump maid and a good seamstress.

Manee had neither advantage, but she knew something of human nature, and soon found another husband, a good deal older, but better than the first. Their life was a hard one, for Nordingwah was not a good hunter, but their home was peaceable, quiet and happy. Two children enlivened it. Both were at her side on the yacht, a boy of eight, the only deaf

and dumb Eskimo in all the land, and a thin, pale weakling of three.

Both had been condemned by the Eskimo law of the survival of the fittest, the first because of insufficient senses and the second because it was under three and still on its mother's back when the father passed away. They were not to participate in the strife of life. But an unusual mother loved them.

A few days before the previous winter the old father, anxious to provide warm bearskins for the prolonged night, had ventured alone far up into the mountains. His gun went off accidentally, and he never returned.

The executor of the brother of Manee's former husband was kind to her for the long night and kept famine from her door. In the summer day she had been able to keep herself, but who could provide for her for the night to come? Her only resource was to seek the chilled heart of her former husband, and we were performing the unpleasant mission of taking her to him as wife No. 2.

When we later saw Ikwa he did not thank us for the trouble we had taken, but we had expected no reward.

The speed of the yacht increased as the night advanced. A snow squall frosted the decks, and to escape the icy air we sought our warm berths early. At 4 o'clock in the morning the gray gloom separated and the warm sun poured forth a suitable wealth of August rays.

At this time we passed the ice battered and storm swept cliff of Cape Parry. Beyond was Whale sound. On a sea of gold, strewn with ice islands of ultramarine and alabaster, whales spouted and walrus shouted. The grampus was out early for a fight. Large flocks of little auks rushed over on hurried missions.

Entering Ingfield Gulf.

The wind was light, but the engines pulled us along at a pace just fast enough to allow us to enjoy the superb surroundings. In the afternoon we were well into Ingfield gulf, and near Ittibu there was a strong head wind and enough ice about to engage the eye of the lookout.

We aimed here to secure Eskimo guides and with them seek caribou in Olrick's bay. While the yacht was tacking for a favorable berth in the drift off Kanga the launch was lowered and we sought to interview the Eskimos of Ittibu. There were only one woman, a few children and about a score of dogs at the place. The woman talked quickly and explained at some length that her husband and others were away on a caribou hunt, and she told us without a leading question the news of the tribe for a year.

After gasping for breath like a smothered seal, she began with news of previous years and a history of the forgotten ages. We started back for the launch, and she invited herself to the pleasure of our company to the beach.

An Eskimo Trade.

We had only gone a few steps before it occurred to her that she was in need of something. Would we not give her a few boxes of matches in exchange for a narwhal tusk? We would be delighted, said Mr. Bradley, and a handful of sweets went with the bargain. Her boy brought down two ivory tusks, each eight feet in length. The two were worth \$150.

Had we a knife to spare? Yes, and a tin spoon was also given just to show that we were liberal.

The yacht was headed northward across Ingfield gulf. It is necessary for deep sea craft to give Karnah a wide berth. There were bergs enough about to hold the water down, though an occasional sea rose with a sickening thump.

The launch towed the dory, of which Manee and her children were the only occupants.

Karnah was to be her future home, and as we neared the shore we tried to locate Ikwa, but there was not a man in town. Five women, fifteen children and forty-five dogs came out to meet us. The men were on a hunting campaign, and their location was not exactly known.

Attahungwah, Manee's rival, a fat, unsociable creature, stood on a useful stone, where we chose to land, and did not accommodate us with footing on the same platform.

A Thrifty Eskimo Camp.

There were five seal-skin tents pitched among the bowlders of a glacial stream. An immense quantity of narwhal meat was placed on the rocks and stones to dry. Skins were stretched on the grass, and a general air of thrift was shown about the place.

Bundles of seal-skins, packages of pelts and much ivory were brought out to trade and establish friendly intercourse. We gave them sugar, tobacco and ammunition in quantities to suit their own estimate of value.

The fat woman entered her tent, and we saw no more of her during our stay, for she did not venture to trade as did the others. Manee was kindly treated by the other village folk, and a pot steaming with oily meat was soon served in her honor. We were cordially invited to partake of the feast, but had a convenient excuse, just having finished a meal.

Would we not place ourselves at ease and stay for a day or two, as their husbands would soon return? We were forced to decline their hospitality, for without the harbor there was too much wind to keep the yacht waiting. Eskimos have no system of salutation except a greeting smile or a parting look of regret. We got both at the same time as we stepped into the launch and shouted goodby.

Aboard, the captain was told to proceed to Cape Robertson. The wind eased, a fog came over from the inland ice and blotted out the landscape down to about a thousand feet, but under this the air was clear.

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 Gingshams, Percals, Flannelettes, 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 Carlisle 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.

Groceries.

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 12c, 15c and 20c lb. Special Blend, 1 lb packed, at 15c. Lion and Arbuckles, 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 1 1/2c for Side Meat and Lard, in exchange for goods.

Clothing and Ready-made Pantaloon.

A large assortment of all kinds—Men's, Yonths' 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.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

GEORGE F. MARQUET, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of March, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of September, 1909.
JACOB H. MARQUET, Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Md., letters testamentary on the estate of

ABRAHAM HESSON, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of March, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of September, 1909.

D. JACOB HESSON, Executor.

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.

Everybody should have on hand Mc Kellip's Cholera and Diarrhoea Syrup. The great remedy for all bowel complaints.—Manufactured only by J. McKELLIP. 7-10-3mo

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY | October

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GREAT HAGERSTOWN FAIR
AND
Horse Show
Hagerstown, Md. |.. 1909..

STROBEL'S FAMOUS AIR SHIP WILL MAKE DAILY FLIGHTS

Special Trains and Rates on All Railroads.

For Information, Premium List, Etc., - - Apply to D. H. STALEY, Secretary.

J. W. STONEBRAKER, President.

Great Frederick Fair

FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

OCTOBER 19, 20, 21, 22, 1909.

THE SIX FLYING BANVARDS

The World's Greatest Aerial Marvels; Their Only Appearance in Maryland.

POLAR, the Man Up a Pole, JUST FROM EUROPE.

Many Other Free Attractions and Good Racing Every Day.

Special Trains and Excursion Rates on All Railroads.

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WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

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A high grade College with low rates, \$225 a year for board, furnished room, and tuition.

Three courses leading to degree of A. B. Classical, Scientific, Historical, and a course in Pedagogy, entitling graduates to teach in Maryland without examination.

Preparatory School for those not ready for College.

Forty-third Year opens Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1909.

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. Banker and Nelson Banker; Banker her husband; Laura C. Gilds and Sherman Gilds her husband; Carrie E. Whitmer and Charles Ernest Selby 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, 1896, leaving surviving him the following children and only heirs at law to whom said land has descended, to-wit: John F. Marquet, Charles A. Marquet, intermarried with Flora Marquet; Jacob H. Marquet intermarried with Edith A. Marquet; Joanna S. Banker intermarried with Nelson Banker; Laura C. Gilds intermarried with Sherman Gilds; Carrie E. Whitmer intermarried with Charles Whitmer; Ernest Selby and Fannie Selby; and Sallie Marquet, a daughter, 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 mortgages, who holds a mortgage on a part of said real estate for \$1200.00, 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 land 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, next, and 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. True Copy, Test: DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. IVAN L. HOFF, Attorney. 9-18-5t

NO. 4461 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Upton Harner, et al., Plaintiffs,

vs.
Hezekiah Harner, et al., Defendants. Ordered this 1st day of October, A. D. 1909, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of October, next, provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll County.

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. True Copy, Test: DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. 10-2-5t

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

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder, cleanses the teeth, purifies the breath. 10c bottle.—Get at McKELLIP'S.

NO. 4478 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

William B. A. Ridinger, et al., Plaintiffs,

vs.
Myrtle F. Florence, et al., Defendants.

Ordered this 22nd day of September A. D. 1909, by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the sale of the Real Estate made and reported in the above captioned by William B. A. Ridinger and John H. Ridinger, Trustees appointed by the decree passed in said cause to sell the same, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 25th day of October, next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll County, Maryland, once a week in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of October, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$1542.50.

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. True Copy, Test: DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. 9-25-4t

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

JAMES C. GALT, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of March, 1910; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 11th day of September, 1909.
SAMUEL GALT BIRNIE, Executor. 9-11-4t

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.

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

Written for THE RECORD.

A Spinster's Yarn.

Beneath the Blue Eyes of Rose Standish. BY SOPHIA CHANDLER.

"Long at the window he stood, and wistfully gazed at the landscape. Washed with the cold, gray mist, the vapory breath of the east wind, Forest and meadow and hill and the steel-blue rim of the ocean, Lying silent and sad, in the afternoon shadows and sunshine.

Over his countenance flitted a shadow like those on the landscape. Gloom intermingled with light, and his voice was subdued with emotion, Tenderness, pity, regret, as after a pause he proceeded: "Yonder there on the hill lies buried Rose Standish. Beautiful rose of love that bloomed for me by the wayside! She was the first to die of all who came in the Mayflower! Green above her is growing the field of wheat we have sown there.

Better to hide from the Indian scouts the graves of our people. Lest they should count them and see how many already have finished." As Harry ended this stanza in reading "The Courtship of Miles Standish" one winter evening, to a group of young people at Miss Helen's, he instinctively looked up, and met the blue eyes of Rose Standish beaming upon him, from the picture over the mantel.

I believe in all my recollections of cosy, fire-lighted interiors, there is also the remembrance of a kindly, pictured face presiding over the hearth-stone in this way—a sort of secondary hostess, whom, as we walk toward the blazing fire, we feel as much bound to greet with a smile, as to say how do you do, to the lady of the house.

"I went to take a parting look at the original of that picture last week before leaving Washington," said Miss Helen, as her glance followed Harry's. "You know this is a copy of the face of Rose Standish, in 'The Embarkation of the Pilgrims' which hangs in the Rotunda of the Capitol."

"One morning, now many years since, as I was gazing upon that painting for the first time, I was aroused by a cheery voice near me:—"What a sweet face! Upon my word, Wat, I almost wish it had been my fate to have come over in the Mayflower, that is, providing Miles had died during the voyage,—I should have been a very poor substitute for the captain, eh?—except to make love to the lovely Rose. Well, a candid confession is good for the soul, perhaps Fred Jones, Esq., would not have been a match for the Indians, and horrors of horrors!—in the bright lexicon of America, there would be no such word as Yankee. Even admitting the possibility of my doing valiantly, Jones is not in the least, a poem-inspiring name, and Longfellow would have never transmitted, in noble verse, an account of my actions."

"But really, Mr. Walter St. Martin, I believe that my nonsense has not provoked a single smile. With your stern visage, you look like a veritable Knight of the olden time. All you need to complete the picture, is a suit of armor. I must humor your mood. Suppose we adopt Rose Standish as our patron saint, if the idea be not too popish anent a Puritan painting, and as we are about to take leave of each other for an indefinite period, let us utter a vow that, come weal, come woe, we two meet here again, thirty years hence."

"With this," [said Miss Helen] "I went on to the next picture, and partly turning, I saw them move toward the painting, join their right hands, and mutter the words of their vow. They were youths of about eighteen. The fair-haired Fred, robust, handsome, merry-looking, as his voice betokened. Walter appeared far more like a friendless orphan, pining for a father's protection, a mother's caress, and a sister's smile, than the stern Knight that Fred had compared him to. He had exquisitely chiseled features, but was frail-looking, with a sad, sad, expression in his fine, dark eyes."

"This spirit is among the poor, O sons and daughters of Earth, that ye shall always have with you. How I longed to offer him the cup of cold water:— words of sympathy and encouragement, —but such charity needs a golden opportunity."

"The day after this, I started homeward. I had just arrived at the Station, it wanted but a little of train time, when my friend, Maggie Chase entered, in company with two young men, and I was soon formally introduced to my heroes of the Rotunda. Fred, I learned, was returning to school. 'Good-bye, Wat!' said he, as we were starting, and there was a cordial hand-grasp. 'I do wish you were going with me.' Little

Walter looked, 'so do I,' but he only said, 'Now, write to me, Fred, and keep green the memory of our pledge.'"

"And he, Walter, stepped out into the big world alone, yes, practically alone,— for Fred told me, as we sped on, that he had no one to go back to but a broken-down father, who, in the days before the Civil War, just closed, had lived, with his family in affluence, at his beautiful country-seat, which had been wrested from him by the misfortunes incident to the great strife. How his wife, Walter's mother, had soon died of anxiety and privation."

"The World is a partial mother. As she had never looked upon Fred but with an indulgent eye, he spoke hopefully of Walter's case, saying that his home-training had been excellent, that he had secured a good business position in a distant city, for one of his years, and that by application, he would doubtless work his way upward in life."

"But, mused I, will the holy spark of virtue, kindled into a flame by a mother's teaching, continue to light his pathway? God grant that it may not pale into nothingness before the glare of vice, or be wholly stifled beneath a mass of reverses."

"The boys, as I afterwards learned, kept up a correspondence, for several years, and met upon two occasions. Then Walter, loosening his moorings, began drifting, drifting. Fred, enjoying the sweets of social intercourse among his dear ninety and nine, became unconsciously oblivious of a certain much-prized small craft."

"September, 189—, as the successful man of business Fred. Jones, was walking in the Rotunda with me, there entered one, pale, almost tottering, Walter, as he looks towards us,—for are not these Walter's magnificent eyes, in nothing changed, but that a look of perfect peace has stolen into their shadowy depths."

"Thirty years today, Fred," said he softly, as the friend stepped forward and took his hand, "thirty years today, and here we are again, beneath the blue eyes of Saint Rose."

"Then Walter, the man, told his story of how his World, when it beheld him frowned upon by Good Fortune, its tutelary goddess, carefully passed by on the other side, and how Vice, arraying herself in the garb of heaven-born Sympathy, opened wide her arms, and folded him in her loathsome embrace."

"But after a time," said he, "God sent His rebuke,—illness, and to me it proved a guardian angel. I heard the solemn rustling of its wings, all along my wayward path. At last, I hearkened to the messages of warning and love which it whispered. It led me back to my mother's knee, and then a joyous peal rang out from the angelic choir, in whose presence there is joy over even one sinner that repenteth."

"Lung Fever," the Veterinary said. A Post Mortem proved it to be Worms. This happens in thousands of cases every year, all over the country. But Horses that are regularly fed Fairfield's Blood Tonic for Horses Only, never have Worms and never get Lung Fever. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills, J. W. Mathers & Sons, Manchester and M. R. Snider, Harney.

Barbarous Mexico.

The leading article in the October number of the new and greater American Magazine is the first of what promises to be a sensational series entitled "Barbarous Mexico"—that is, sensational in a proper way, in that the articles will report for the first time important facts about despotism and slavery in Mexico, and the thrilling personal experiences of the author in gathering his material.

The editorial introduction to this series is reproduced here entirely, since it is in itself a presentation of many new facts about Mexico:

"This series of articles is the result of a year and a half of study and investigation. The author, Mr. John Kenneth Turner, has visited nearly every part of Mexico; he has penetrated into regions, such as the terrible Valle Nacional, where slavery in its worst form is to be found; he has talked with important business men and politicians. He has gathered his material at first hand, often from officials unaware of the nature of his mission. We have some disclosures that would certainly ruin those who made them if the persons were identified. At first we were not inclined to accept the conclusions forced upon us by the mass of facts. We had no knowledge before that slavery existed to such an extent—right at our doors—that men and women were enslaved for life by the thousands, starved, beaten, and sold. We had supposed Mexico to be in some sense a republic, and not as we find it, a government more absolute and autocratic than Russia. It has its Siberias—in the hot lands of the South; its spy system, its condemnations for political offenses, its condemnations for political offenses, and its terrible prisons. The constitution is a dead document. It is a government of the few for the few, with a big standing army to back them. Those at the top have millions and are growing richer; the middle classes are suppressed, discontented and getting poorer; the lower classes are down near the starvation limit.

"These things cannot be longer concealed, as they have been, by suppression of individuals and journals. Our large commercial interests and the very closeness of the country itself make it

necessary for us to know the truth about Mexico. It is said that if the iron hand of Diaz weakens, the state of affairs will be worse than in Cuba in '97. We should not sit in ignorance, for we may have to step on the fuse. The facts force their way to the light—here and there. We have had intimations of knowledge of the true inwardness of Mexico from many sources. A great business man told us that we would find conditions worse than in Russia. A banker of Mexico City disclosed remarkable personal experiences. A foreign journalist gave us sidelights of curious import. A manufacturer suggested a study of graft in Mexico. There is surely a spreading notion that something is wrong in Mexico.

"Why have we not known this before? Diaz controls all sources of news, and the means of transmitting it. Papers are suppressed or subsidized at the pleasure of the government. We know some of the subsidies paid even to important Mexican papers printed in English. The real news of Mexico does not get across the border. Books that truly describe the present state of things are suppressed or bought up even when published in the United States.

"A great Diaz-Mexico myth has been built up through skillfully applied influence upon journalism. It is the most astounding case of the suppression of truth and the dissemination of untruth and half-truth that recent history affords. But Mr. Turner has by long and often hazardous journeys and investigations got at the truth. As you read the articles one after another, follow the author in his adventures, and see with his eyes how things really are, you will be forced to admit that Mexico the 'Republic' is a pretense and a sham. Diaz is an able autocrat who has policed the country well, used his power for the benefit of the few, and neglected the welfare of the great body of the people. In Mexico they say 'after him the deluge, if indeed he is not swept away by it.'"

The pleasant purgative effect experienced by all who use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and the healthy condition of the body and mind which they create, makes one feel joyful. Sold by all dealers.

Curing Cold in Advance.

We get sick because we are too lazy to keep well, according to Dr. Woods' Hutchison in Woman's Home Companion for October. We are always looking for short cuts to health. Of reputed cures for coughs and cold, he says:

"Their name is literally legion, for hardly a drug can be mentioned, hardly a substance discovered, which is capable of either being swallowed or inhaled, that has not been recommended as a cough remedy. Eight-tenths of all colds are mild infections, which run their course until the body has time to produce an antitoxin or antibody to stop their further progress. As this process in reasonably healthy individuals is usually carried out in from four to six days, anything which happens to be given in that time stands a fair chance of getting a reputation as a cure."

"The only sure cure for colds and coughs is to avoid the infections and the foul air of ill-ventilated rooms and buildings in which they breed; to keep the body toned up to fighting pitch, by cold baths and an abundance of fresh air, especially in the bedroom; and if the infection does get a foothold to assist Nature in her fight against it by rest in the open air, and promoting elimination through the skin, bowels and kidneys."

"In fine, don't tinker with symptoms; look for the cause, and remove it. Don't try to lock the stable door after a horse is stolen, but train your horse to bite strangers. Attack is the best defense. Keep your body at good fighting weight, and you can defy disease. Sunlight, food, fresh air and exercise are the only cure-alls known. Don't worry about disease and what to take when you are sick, but work for health."

Both Boys Saved.

Louis Boon, a leading merchant of Norway, Mich., writes: "Three bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar absolutely cured my boy of a severe cough, and a neighbor's boy, who was so ill with a cold that the doctors gave him up, was cured by taking Foley's Honey and Tar." Nothing else is as safe and certain in results. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Convicts Build Roads.

The list of States now using convict labor on the highways is too long to mention in detail, says Popular Mechanics, but Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming are using such labor to construct a great highway which will run throughout three States, and Washington, Oregon, North Carolina and Georgia, as well as several other States, have gangs at work.

The convict road gang at work in the southern part of Colorado numbers eighty-eight men. They wear no distinguishing badge in the way of clothing and no armed guards are to be seen anywhere. If a man wishes to escape from such a camp it is conceded that he can easily do so, but that he may be overtaken elsewhere follows as a matter of course, and the penalty—dreaded by any convict who has had a taste of open work—means that his activities will from then on to the end of his term be confined within the prison walls. Only five officers are in charge of the

camp, which is composed of tents. The convicts sleep in one big tent, and during the day they are divided into five gangs, each officer having charge of a gang. Eight hours of road work constitutes a day's labor, and the men must go to bed promptly at 9 o'clock every night except Saturday, on which they are allowed an additional hour.

Amusement is allowed to all in the camp. Some of the convicts own and play musical instruments. Cards are also allowed. Some spend their time pitching quoits, and a ball game is usually played every evening before darkness sets in.

The method of guarding the convicts working on the roads in the State of Washington is a little more strict, but amusements are just as numerous. The provision allowing the convicts to do such work in that State was passed in 1907, and the point selected for making the first experiment was one of the most remote from the penitentiary, the idea being to give the new system the most severe test possible.

The work selected was the building of a wagon road along the face of a nearly perpendicular rock bluff, the work involving the handling of a large amount of dynamite by the convicts. The character of the rock encountered was extremely hard, making drilling very slow. Nevertheless, the average daily work accomplished by each man amounts to 2.42 cubic yards of solid rock moved and one cubic yard of earth and loose rock moved.

As the lowest bid received for moving the rock was \$1.50 per cubic yard and for loose rock and earth 40 cents, the average daily work of a convict was valued at \$4.03. The camp established for the care of the prisoners consisted of a stockade 80 by 125 feet, inside of which was erected a barrack 18 by 48 feet. On the outside of the stockade and adjoining it was built the guardhouse. The number of convicts employed at the camp has never been more than thirty, guarded by five officers.

Thirty-five per cent. of an egg is composed of mineral elements. The hen's regular food seldom contains these in the proper proportions. Fairfield's Egg Producer contains every element in the right proportions and proper combinations, and in a form easily assimilated. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills, J. W. Mathers & Sons, Manchester and M. R. Snider, Harney.

Land For Every One.

In his article on "Making the Homes of the New Northwest," which appears in The Delineator for October, F. G. Moorhead says:

"Homes are to be had for practically all who apply, and hardships and high prices do not and should not count in the face of independence and future prosperity. Public lands in the United States, subject to entry and settlement, amount in area to twenty-three times all the acres devoted to all agricultural pursuits in Iowa, the greatest agricultural State in the world. Were all the acres tillable, no less than four and three-quarter million families might receive their allowance of one hundred and sixty acres and independence. Each year the population of Trenton, New Jersey, or Oakland, California, finds homes in the new Northwest, and still public lands remain to supply one hundred and sixty-acre homes to every man, woman and child in New York City and Philadelphia combined.

The terms are easy, yet harder than they were. It is now necessary to make one's residence on the homestead fourteen months before securing permission to commute, and by paying a small amount receive patent to the land. A short time ago the residence requirements were eight months. The price asked is small, from fifty cents to a few dollars an acre, with time allowed in which to make the payments. Or one may live on the land continuously for five years and cultivate it and so get it free of cost.

Each day of the year a heavy-laden train comes to a halt in western Canada and pours forth its cargo of eager-faced homesteaders. Sunny Alberta, prosperous British Columbia and unpronounceable Saskatchewan, to say nothing of unspellable Assiniboia, have been in their dreams for months, perhaps for years; at last they have been reached. Poverty is behind these homesteaders, a few more days and, looking over the rolling prairies, they will be monarchs of all they survey. The reversed train disappears over the eastern horizon, but there is no regret. They have come into the Promised Land. Seventy-three thousand of them made the trip and took up homesteads last year. That means one thousand two hundred coaches filled to capacity, each day of the year a train of four cars filled with hopeful humanity."

The Bed-Rock of Success.

lies in a keen, clear brain, backed by indomitable will and resistless energy. Such power comes from the splendid health that Dr. King's New Life Pills impart. They vitalize every organ and build up brain and body. J. A. Harmon, Lizenore, W. Va., writes: "They are the best pills I ever used." 25c, at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

Frightful Fate Averted.

"I would have been a cripple for life, from a terrible cut on my knee cap," writes Frank Disberry, Kellier, Minn., "without Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which soon cured me." Infallible for wounds, cuts and bruises. It soon cures Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Boils, Skin Eruptions, World's best for Piles. 25c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

Not Coughing Today?

Yet you may cough tomorrow! Better be prepared for it when it comes. Ask your doctor about keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Then when the hard cold or cough first appears you have a doctor's medicine at hand. Your doctor's approval of its use will certainly set all doubt at rest. Do as he says. He knows. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Robust health is a great safeguard against attacks of throat and lung troubles, but constipation will destroy the best of health. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills.

Parents are Responsible.

Judge Jacob M. Moses, of the Juvenile Court, Baltimore, finds that many of the children that are brought before him as lawless or disorderly are more sinned against than sinning. "A large proportion of the cases of wrongdoing among children," he says in his report to the Governor, "is traceable to the home and result from the viciousness, carelessness or neglect of parents."

This is undoubtedly true, and it is amazing that there are so many men and women devoid of all sense of responsibility for the children they bring into the world. How can a child, who was never known a parent's love or care, who is beaten or ill-treated at home, whose parents give him continually an example of vice and of disregard for all the amenities of life and show ignorance or contempt for religion—how can a child who grows up under those conditions be expected to escape the police and the criminal courts.

In some cases children are taken away from vicious or neglectful parents and placed in asylums. But it would manifestly be impossible to deal with all cases in this way. Judge Moses suggests that laws should be enacted under which certain classes of delinquent parents could be punished. It is a hard problem, and difficult to solve.

THE NEW CORSET CLASP.

A Tongue or Clip Which Acts as a Safety Guard.

An invention of interest to women is the new corset clasp here shown, which is designed to add much to the comfort of the user. These clasps are so shaped that when a corset provided with them is fastened on the wearer they incline slightly outward from about the waist line to the top of the corset, and because of this outward inclination the steels cannot press uncomfortably against the wearer. In some makes of corsets this fault of inward pressure is so pronounced that it causes real suffering, and the after effects are sometimes serious. It fre-



SHOWING THE CURVED STEEL.

quently happens that corsets after they have been worn only slightly develop this fault and have to be discarded. In this new design, on the left hand clasp on the inner edge, near the top, is a little tongue or clip that acts as a locking means and prevents the clasps when hooked from coming unfastened, which is another annoying feature of many of the old style clasps.

LIFE IS A FAIRY TALE.

Everyday Occurrences Regarded In a New Light.

Some people claim that we ought not to tell children fairy tales. Perhaps we ought not. But what else is life there? Isn't it a fairy tale, this living from day to day, this struggle for fame and power and glory? Isn't it a fairy tale to suppose that one man has it within his power to be happier than another? Could anybody but a fairy bring peace to grownup children who are wet with sweat of work and worry?

Palaces there are in abundance—only they are not construed on the fantastic lines of dreams. Goblins are everywhere—and hobgoblins; imaginary bean stalks to be climbed by daring Jacks and giants to be slain by giant killers. It is all a fairyland when you come to think about it—every good woman a princess, every tired shopgirl a lovely Cinderella; the white steeds of ambition standing caparisoned, ready to be mounted by knights and couriers; ships laden with their wealth coming into silvery ports from odoriferous oceans; caravansaries with the fruit of a thousand looms trailing across the plains to the castles; moats in which flow molten gold and drawbridges which one can only cross by whispering the secret word "Success." It is all a fairyland. Flowers bloom upon every wall, the mystic music of the unseen muses, seraphs bathing in the summer seas, cherubs romping through a tangled wilderness of blooms and blossoms—oh, it is a fairy world, all right, if it is anything.

Why American Girls Marry Abroad.

Tired men fill our vaudeville theaters—for there at least the audience is largely masculine—even in the daytime. They are too near exhaustion to do more than listen to wit quite easy of comprehension.

Our girls are accustomed to amusing tired men. That joy of being amused, of being interested by a man of the world, is not to be omitted in any just weighing of the question of why they find foreigners attractive, and as time passes, in spite of all the bitter disillusionments of the past, our rich girls will make more and more unflattering selections from among suitors from across the seas. And it is full time our young men awakened to their own share in the causes which lead to such a condition. The whole social system of England and of Europe generally spares a girl from such shameful sales. The mothers, the fathers, the men about her, are equipped to protect her, and they take the time and spare the energy to do so. Justly considered, it is a social, psychic question, quite apart from a man's commercial value in the world.

The Worry Habit.

The worry habit is one that grows rapidly. The more it is indulged in the stronger it becomes. When you discover that you are its victim just stop and consider: What do I gain by it? If so, what is the gain? What do I lose by it? Health, strength, cheerfulness, the power of helping others. Whatever you do don't say, "I can't help it." The worry habit is easily overcome if one is determined.

Foley's Honey and Tar clears the air passages, stops the irritation in the throat, soothes the inflamed membranes, and the most obstinate cough disappears. Sore and inflamed lungs are healed and strengthened, and the cold is expelled from the system. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

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USE OUR

Special Notice Column

FOR SHORT ADS.

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

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson II.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 10, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxiii, 11-24. Memory Verse, 11—Golden Text, Ps. xci, 2—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The two guests of this chapter are Paul testifying before the Jewish council and his being sent to Felix, the governor of Caesarea. The chief captain, having rescued him from the Jerusalem mob and having given him permission to speak to them from the stairs before being taken into the castle, was greatly perplexed when, after a time of great silence and patient listening, the multitude suddenly became full of frenzy because of something he said. As Paul had spoken in Hebrew the chief captain knew not what he had talked about nor what stirred them so. He was about to extort the reason of their outcry when Paul told him he was a Roman citizen.

Paul's first utterance drew forth a rebuke from the high priest and a command to smite him on the mouth. Jesus was probably smitten thus (John xviii, 2), but he answered meekly, Paul not so meekly at first. Perceiving that some of those present were Pharisees and some Sadducees, Paul acknowledged himself a Pharisee and said, "Of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in question," for the Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, neither angel nor spirit, but the Pharisees confess both (verses 6, 8). This led to a strife between the two parties, the Pharisees taking Paul's part and crying: "We find no evil in this man. Let us not fight against God." The strife between the two parties was so great that again the chief captain was compelled to rescue Paul from the mob by force and bring him into the castle.

Can you wonder that the church as seen by the world today does not draw men to God through Jesus Christ? All sorts of religion, Trinitarian and Unitarian, Calvinist and Armenian, post-millennial and pre-millennial, are in the eyes of the world just so many opinions of men, one as good as another and none good for much, for where is He seen who has all power in heaven and on earth, the Righteous One, the Prince of Peace—will such religion ever win the world to Christ? The Scriptures do not so teach us, but God has a plan which He has revealed to us in His word, and every purpose of His shall be performed (Isa. xiv, 24). Verse 11 is certainly a light above the brightness of the sun in the midst of the surrounding darkness, not simply the darkness of the natural night, but the spiritual darkness of the times. "The Lord stood by him," and he never could forget it. Hear him as after many years, when he felt that the time of his departure had really come, he says, "The Lord stood with me and strengthened me" (II Tim. ix, 17); "Be of good cheer, Paul!" Imagine, if you can, the events of the past day or two and put yourself in Paul's place and say what such a visit from the Lord Jesus and such words might mean to you. Was Paul beginning to see that perhaps his coming to Jerusalem was a mistake, to say the least, and that he had brought all this on himself by not heeding the voice of the Spirit and the counsel of his brethren, and was he cast down and discouraged? Well, here is his blessed Lord, who loves to the uttermost and to the end, the one who said to Simon Peter: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, the cock shall not crow till thou hast denied me thrice. Let not your heart be troubled." Oh, He is so full of compassion! He knows us thoroughly and loves us notwithstanding all the sin and weakness He sees in us. Whatever may have been your failure, dear reader, if you are truly His and do really desire to please Him, He is saying to you, "Be of good cheer!" Consider the other five places where Jesus, and He only, used this particular word, one word in the Greek (Matt. ix, 2, 22; xiv, 27; Mark x, 49; John xvi, 23), and whether you are utterly helpless physically, or your life seems surely going from you, or you think you will perish, or you can't see anything, or your trials seem too great, He is saying, "Be of good cheer."

The mob might howl and the religious ones contend, but the Lord in heaven had heard Paul testify to Him. If by word and deed we are testifying of Him, then it is truly the work of the Spirit in us (John xv, 26). Paul is assured that he must bear witness at Rome also, as he had desired. "The Lord will fulfill the desire of them that fear Him" (Ps. cxlv, 19). "Delight thyself in the Lord, and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart" (Ps. xxxvii, 4)—this verse is lesson enough for a lifetime. But let us look further. During the night Paul received these assurances from the Lord Himself: In the morning his sister's son brings him word that more than forty men have sworn that they will neither eat nor drink till they have killed him. God and the devil. He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in derision. I wonder how long they fasted ere they discovered the vanity of their oath and purpose. Paul did not disregard their purpose, but through the boy made it known to the authorities and then rested in the Lord to work out His purpose, part of which was evidently to send him to Caesarea.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 10, 1909. By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—How can we help our pastor?—Ex. xvii, 8-12.

The life of the pastor of a church to day is one of so many and complex duties that he needs all the help that the church can give him and is especially encouraged when the young people come to his assistance, show their appreciation of his labors and lend a hand to make them more effective. What helps one pastor more only annoy another. Therefore, before Endeavorers can help their pastors, they must study their dispositions and environments, so that they can exercise judgment in all that they do. Pastors are human. They have hearts. They have feelings as well as those to whom they try, by the grace of God, to administer these same things. Some general principles may here be noted.

A realization of the tremendous labors and burdens that rest upon a pastor's shoulders is an absolutely necessary requirement in the helping of pastors. Many treat their work lightly. They look upon the ministry as one of the easiest professions. Their idea is that about all he has to do is to talk twice on the Sabbath day and that no preparation is required for that. The facts are that the members of no other profession do so much as ministers and none are so poorly paid. But people say, "The minister should not think of money." Christ never said so. He declared that the "worker is worthy of his meat." Moreover, if because of the insignificance of his salary in comparison to his real needs and, as is usual, its irregular payment the minister comes to owe a few debts the cry goes up that he is no good because he does not pay his debts—and often some of those to whom he is indebted owe pew rent to the church of which he is the pastor, and the church cannot pay him because they do not pay it. Ministers are men. They should, like other men, be paid what they are worth. They should be paid promptly. When that day comes few will ever be in debt or have to worry over making "both ends meet." The church and the world, as well as the minister, will reap the results, for he will then be able to give to them the service of a clear, untroubled mind, and the results will soon be apparent. Christian Endeavorers, when older and richer, should bear these facts in mind. Pay your pastors a living salary. Pay it promptly, as you agree to do in calling him, and you will help him and help your church and the world at large.

If some people with false estimates of a minister's duties could go with one in his work for one week they would certainly have a change of mind—two sermons, which require hours of preparation, to be preached to the same people Sabbath after Sabbath for years, in addition to at least one mid-week lecture, the sick to be visited, the dying to be comforted, the dead to be buried, the bereaved to be comforted after the death of loved ones. He goes with the physician, continues with the undertaker and still continues his visiting after both are done. Many other burdens of sorrow rest upon him through the adversities and trials of his people. The Protestant church has no confessional, but Protestant ministers nevertheless have many secret burdens and trials intrusted to them. And to whom should those in trouble go but to their pastor? Who are more sympathetic? Who more willing to help in time of need? The world, too, makes many demands upon the minister. No class of men do more beyond their bounds of labor than the Christian minister. A man may shun a church and a pastor during his days of health, but when dying he wants one. He may have never darkened a church door, but when he dies his family wants a minister at the funeral service, and he goes. No one says "He is not a member of my church" and declines. It is a part of his larger ministry which in Christ he owes to all men. There are no complaints meant by these statements. Such things are the duties of the minister, and he does them for Christ's sake and the love of his work. The last profession on earth a young man should choose is the ministry unless his heart's one desire is to perform these duties. Nor does the professional element enter into his work. Ministers become deeply attached to their people and enter with sincere sympathy into all their troubles and sorrows. And how many pastors be helped in all the burdens of pulpit and pastoral labors? Realize that he, too, needs comfort and encouragement, and thereby help him. Give him your cordial friendship. Do not hold aloof from him because he is your pastor. The ministry is a lonely profession. He is much in public and much in company, and yet his heart is lonely. Many hold aloof from him and when he is about are constantly on the "anxious seat." Treat him as you would any other Christian man and you will help him.

BIBLE READINGS.

Matt. x, 1-10; xii, 15; Rom. xv, 30-32; Acts vi, 1-7; Ps. cv, 12-15; Cor. ix, 1-14; xii, 28; II Tim. iv, 6-12; Heb. x, 19-25.

"Gather Up the Crumbs."

The Juniors of the United Methodist Society of Christian Endeavorers, Portsmouth, England, know the value of small gifts. They have a farthing fund and collected last year more than 5,000 farthings, or \$25. They gave \$50 to an orphan home, paid one-half the cost of a day in the country for forty poor children, breakfasted 168 children at Christmas, sent parcels of groceries to every home represented at that breakfast and supplied coal to a number of poor people.

THE THING THAT WAS BEST.

They Concluded It Was Above Even Music or Painting.

By VIRGINIA LEILA WENTZ. [Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

He had not come to the little seaside place for idleness, although it was true, because he was tired and overworked, he had come for rest and recuperation. He had brought with him canvas and colors, and by permission of his landlady he was allowed to improvise a tiny studio in a building outside the boarding house.

She, too, because she was nervous and restless, had come for change and quiet. Like him, also, because she loved her art, the summer could not be enjoyed to the exclusion of that art. Hers was music. She had an exquisite voice and was studying for the operatic stage. The landlady considered them both an addition to her little seaside place.

To be a really great painter was the man's highest aim. To be a singer, in the same sense, was hers. And there was one other point of similarity—for the furtherance of their respective arts love and marriage had been quite laid by.

On the veranda of the cottage the ladies who knitted and embroidered called him hard names because he chose rather to be alone in the boat or strolling on the sands or cooped up in his six foot studio than to mingle with them. But this was before she came. The night that she arrived he did an unusual thing. He took a rocker on the veranda, and he kept it in the shade of the vines, whence he could see her face. Often, after that, he watched her furtively as he heard her



SHE TORE OFF A STRIP OF HER PETTICOAT TO BIND IT.

practicing. Yet he evinced no interest in her voice.

His omission and his commission both were observed by her, and both were resented. If she was beautiful at all, she thought, she was a musician first and a beauty afterward. It gave her no pleasure to be admired for her appearance by one who had no appreciation of the music.

One day one of the ladies who knitted told her that Max Burgess had paid her a compliment.

"Yes?" asked Judith, with a delicate uplifting of her eyebrows. But it was with difficulty that she concealed her expectation.

The woman clicked her needle several times. "He said he would love to paint you as you looked when you sang," was her answer.

"Thanks!" returned Judith, flushing crimson and raising her dainty chin in the air. "I do not aspire to be an artist's model."

The next morning at breakfast Mr. Burgess inquired if she would care to come to his studio and look at some canvases. Now, if Max Burgess took little interest in her art, she, in turn, took as little in his. She knew nothing of pictures. Nevertheless she went.

"You say nothing," he observed, with a strange, slow smile after she had made a survey of his work.

"I don't know good pictures from bad," answered she. "To me, personally, they are equally unappealing."

"Not seriously?" The smile had disappeared.

"Oh, seriously. You see," with a prophetic, exquisitely gesture of her slender hand, "it's much the same as your indifference to music. Fancy your liking music, for example, simply for its visible effect on a singer's face!" She was rapidly growing indignant.

He felt the justness of her rebuke, but the artist in him was awake.

"Ah, it is as a singer that I wish to paint you!" he cried. "You know, people forgive artists for personalities. The other day, when you were singing that thing that made your color play and your eyes gleam, I veritably tingled for my brushes. Would you—perhaps—some time?"

"Decidedly not," answered she. "I could not dream of so degrading my art. You would like me to sing, to let my soul utter itself in my voice—so that you might get the effect on canvas!" There was no mistaking the ringing scorn in her voice.

"Indeed, I am very sorry if I have offended you," said he.

After he had seen her to the house he came back into the studio. One after another, slowly and discontentedly, he examined his pictures. One after another he laid them down with a sense of disappointment and undefined longing.

"I wonder?" he questioned vaguely,

going to the window and looking toward the sea. "I wonder!"

But the sea rolled on and on, under the expanse of enigmatical sky, and gave him no answer.

One day, some weeks later, Judith was on the solitary little pier when Max Burgess came for his boat. That morning she had happened to hear him speaking to a servant. He was giving some orders about the packing of his effects. And now, as she stood on the hot sands, a reckless impulse came to her.

"Why are you leaving?" said she. "My work here doesn't get on very well. I'm falling back, somehow." His eyes were on the horizon.

"Would you still care about painting me?"

"Would I care?" His eyes were no longer on the horizon. It must have been that which made the blood fly to her cheeks.

"Well," said she, "if you ask me to row out with you in your boat we might talk it over."

So they rowed out and presently they were far, far from shore. He must have been looking at her hands instead of the land, or he would have seen that they were getting into a very heavy sea; that each moment the skies were growing darker. Spray wet Judith's dark hair and gleamed there just for an appreciable fraction of a second like milky agates in the bed of a black stream.

"Isn't it glorious?" cried she, with sudden joy.

His eyes questioned her keenly. She challenged, and then he understood.

With an effort he brought the boat around and pulled for safety. His thin jersey showed the lines of his strong, supple body. The muscles of his arms and chest rose superbly. Judith watched him, fascinated. Then the rotten oar cracked.

She tore off a strip of her petticoat to bind it and make it strong enough for work.

He put an oilskin about her. Her hair brushed his face. He kissed it furtively, but she detected him. Willfully she drew a damp curl forth from under the edge of the oilskin where he had tucked it—and then she laughed at the look in his eyes.

"Attend to the boat!" cried she. And the oilskin was new—rich yellow; the hood was scarlet lined, her hair was like midnight, and her face was a flower. Yet he, the artist, the lover of color, must needs attend to the boat!

When they were safe at last, when he was helping her ashore, he looked at her with a protecting tenderness she had never imagined him capable of.

"Ah," cried she, "if only you cared for my art!" She looked on at him. His hand masterfully sought hers, then:

"But there's something better, sweetheart—there's something better than even music or painting. Have we found it, do you think?"

"I think," she admitted, reflectively and demurely, while a smile was running riot over her piquant face—"I think we've found the thing that is best."

The Sort of Table He Wanted.

The following conversation was overheard between a joiner and his customer a short time ago:

Joiner—Please, sir, I've brought the table you ordered me to make.

Customer—Well, put it down here, my man, and let's see what sort of job you've made of it.

The man set it down in the middle of the room, and the customer examined it with the air of a critic.

Customer—Why, my man, there is here a crack filled up with putty.

Joiner—Yes, sir. Well, sir, I know about that, but it won't be noticed when it sets hard.

Customer (coming across some more putty)—But here's some more, my man. What is the meaning of this?

Joiner—Well, sir, you see, a little bit of wood chipped off the corner, and I just put a little putty there to fill up. It won't do no harm, sir, when it's set hard.

Customer (finding some more putty patches)—Look here, my man, this won't do. Why, here's a big lump right in the middle of the leg. What can you say about that?

Joiner (scratching his head and trying hard to find some excuse by which to retrieve his honor)—Well, sir, that's no harm whatever, and the putty when it sets hard will be firmer and harder than the wood. So, you see, it will be all the better if you wait a bit, sir.

Customer (sarcastically)—Here, my good man, just take this table home and bring me one made of putty altogether. I want a good strong one, and you can fill up the cracks with wood.—London Tit-Bits.

The Cent and Half Cent.

First coined in 1787 by the United States government, the federal one cent piece was antedated by copper cents struck by several states. Vermont before being admitted to the Union coined the first cents in the country in June, 1785. Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey also put the copper coins into circulation. Under the constitution the first coinage act, passed in 1792, authorized a cent of 264 grains. In 1793 it was reduced to 208 grains and in 1796 to 168 grains. The 168 grain "copper" remained unchanged, except in pattern, until 1857, passing through seven designs. Until 1857 half cents also were coined. In that year the half cent was abolished and a new cent was ordered, weighing only seventy-two grains and composed of 88 per cent of copper and 12 per cent of nickel. In 1864 the present bronze cent was authorized. This weighs 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc.—Argonaut.

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HINTS FOR FARMERS

Give the Horse a Drink.

When you go to the field on a hot day—in fact, almost any day—how careful you are to take along plenty of good drinking water and how you suffer unless you take a good drink every little while! Did you ever think of making any provision for watering your team during the half day, no matter how hot the day or how hard the plowing?

The fact is the comparative size of your stomach to your weight is greater than that of your horse, and your horses use up water in drawing the plow faster than you do in holding it, and it is simply barbarous to compel them to go the whole half day with no water. It is an easy matter to place a barrel on a wagon or log boat and take to the field water and a pail, and every time you feel the need of a drink offer the team a sip. Just try the experiment and be surprised to see how quickly the team will learn to look for the water.—Rural New Yorker.

Five Profitable Cows.

One of the most productive business herds in the country is probably the one owned by the Nebraska experiment station, says American Cultivator. There are five Holsteins, and in one year these five cows produced 75,700 pounds of milk, equal to about 35,000 quarts, which at 5 cents per quart equals \$1,750. The calves from these cows at one year old sold for \$1,275. These are actual figures derived from the books at the experiment station and show the possibility of pure bred cows, which are at the same time heavy yielders of milk. The experiment station people are confident that a still better record will be made this year, but a yearly income of \$3,025 from five cows seems to be too large to be easily duplicated.

Parasites on Sheep.

Some writers claim that sheep ought not to be pastured on land more than one year before it is plowed and reseeded, owing to parasites, but it has been shown that parasites by the use of tar, turpentine and salt. Bore two inch holes in a pine log, fill with salt and smear tar around the top, and sheep will tar their noses while eating salt. Sheep soon learn to eat tar. One sheep raiser keeps it mixed with turpentine and salt where it is accessible at all times. About one-half pint of turpentine to one peck of salt is the proportion.

Wood Ashes For Orchards.

The ashes from apple, pear and peach trees contain about 70 per cent of lime, and the crops of fruit borne every year also contain lime. When orchards fall it is always profitable to apply lime, and it should be done at least once in five years. Wood ashes are preferable to lime for orchards, but the lime is much cheaper. Lime will also prove of benefit to grass that may be growing in an orchard, and it is destructive to certain grubs and other orchard enemies. It is best applied by plowing the orchard land and broadcasting the lime over the surface.

Don't blame the Hen when she Doesn't lay. She can't manufacture eggs unless you supply her with the material. Get busy now and begin feeding her Fairfield's Egg Producer regularly and see how quickly she gets down to business. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills, J. W. Mathers and Sons, Manchester and M. R. Snider, Harney.

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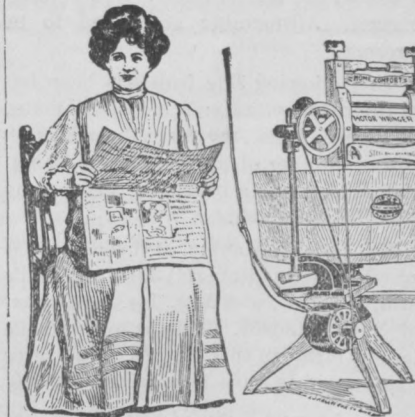
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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mr. Charles Shoemaker left on Tuesday to spend a week in New York.

Miss Myra Bronch, of Hanover, visited Miss Eileen Schwartz, the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bankard and daughter, Gladys, spent Sunday, in Baltimore.

Miss Helen Reindollar, spent several days with Miss Ethel Basehoar, in Littlestown.

Miss Roberta Roelkey left, Monday morning, to attend school at Notre Dame, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Walter Angell, had the misfortune to lose his horse, last Friday. Death was caused by acute indigestion.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Belt and son, of Westminster, spent Sunday and Monday, here, with relatives and friends.

Misses Amelia and Elizabeth Annan, of Emmitsburg, will spend the winter here, with their uncle, Dr. C. Birnie.

By the change in schedule on the W. M. R. R., Taneytown loses its morning connection with Westminster and Baltimore.

The monthly meeting of the Fire Company will be held this Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

Miss Amelia Birnie, of this place, and Mrs. Hattie B. Annan, of Emmitsburg, left this week for Omaha, Neb., to visit their sister, Mrs. Clabaugh.

An important meeting of Taneytown Camp No. 7965, M. W. A., will be held on Wednesday evening, October 6th. Members please take notice.

Mrs. M. M. Keener, returned to her home, in Slippery Rock, Pa., Wednesday evening, after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baker.

The result of the first day registration, in this district, is as follows: 1st. precinct, 23 added, 10 stricken off; 2nd. precinct, 12 added, 8 stricken off.

The family of Judge H. M. Clabaugh, returned to their Washington, D. C., home to-day (Friday.) The Judge resumed his official duties last Monday.

Mr. Amos Duttra expects to return home from Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, the latter part of next week, as his condition continues to improve rapidly.

Mr. Grover C. Maus has returned from an extended tour through the Western states, and has again resumed his studies at Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

A horse attached to a buggy and driven by Mr. Samuel Crabbs, stumbled and fell, on Middle Street, last Saturday evening. The damage consisted of a broken shaft and torn harness.

Miss Edythe Schaeffer, returned this week to Baltimore, after spending a month at Mrs. M. J. Gardner's. Mr. W. L. Lynch, of Baltimore, is spending two weeks at Mrs. M. J. Gardner's.

A meeting of the members of Taneytown Presbyterian church will be held after services, next Sunday evening, to consider the matter of Dr. Goff's resignation. All member are urged to be present.

The following fine fruit has been left at this office recently: A monster tomato, weighing 1 1/2 lbs., by Mrs. Peter Hamilton; a number of apples, by Mr. Benjamin Hyser, and a basket of grapes, by Mrs. Marv Correll.

Mr. John T. Koontz, of this place, has purchased the (Roberts) farm, at Sell's Mill, from Mr. and Mrs. Jos. L. Englar, of New Windsor. This is one of the largest farms in this district. The price paid is said to have been about \$10,000.

Mrs. Lavinia Fuss, of Frizellburg, has spent several weeks with her great-nephew, J. Wm. Hull; also Mr. Albert W. Ecker and family, of Woodsboro, Md., paid Mrs. Ecker's brother, J. Wm. Hull, of this place, and Mr. Ecker's brother, Thomas Ecker, of near Walnut Grove, a flying visit in their auto, on Sunday last.

Resignation of Dr. H. A. Goff.

Rev. H. A. Goff, D. D., pastor of the Taneytown and Piney Creek Presbyterian churches, has tendered his resignation to go into effect at once. The Doctor has been elected to, and accepted a responsible position in the Winona Assembly and Schools of Winona Lake, Indiana, a prominent educational centre.

Dr. Goff assumed his present pastorate about two years ago, coming here from the South, where the most of his work has been in colleges. During their residence here, he and his family have made many warm friends, both in his congregations and the community at large, who are sorry to see them leave, but wish him success in his new field of labor. He expects to remove to Winona Lake about the middle of October.

The Four Stomachs of the Cow will surely not respond to the elements intended to act only upon the One Stomach of the Horse. That is why there is a Separate Fairfield's Blood Tonic for each of these animals. Also separate Tonics for Poultry and for Hogs. (Ask for Fairfield's Free Stock Book.) Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown, G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills, T. W. Mathers & Sons, Manchester and M. R. Snider, Harney.

Rally of Browning Literary Society, W. Md. College.

(For the Record.)

Once a Browning, always a Browning. And so when the invitation came, calling for a meeting of all "Browning's" at Davis' Hall, early in September, thirty-four loyal ex-active members, residing in Westminster responded to the call, and enthusiastically endorsed the proposition to furnish the new society hall, which will be located in the handsome new library building, recently erected on College hill, the furnishing to be the gift of the ex-actives to the present Society. The enthusiasm with which the proposition was greeted, was made more emphatic by a cash contribution of over \$70 as a nucleus to the fund to be raised for the purpose. On Friday afternoon last, Sept. 24th., a still larger number of ex-actives met in Smith Hall of the College for the purpose of meeting and greeting the Browning Society, and to assure the present members of the continued love for and interest in the Society. An interesting program was rendered. Mrs. T. H. Lewis, the first president of the Society, presiding; assisted by Miss Kimmel, the present president. The programme consisted of greeting from Miss Kimmel, and Mrs. Edwin B. Fenby, of Baltimore. Vocal solos by Mrs. Nannie Hyde Adams, of Baltimore, accompanied by Miss Anna Shriver, of Westminster. Recitation, Miss Eugenia Geiman, and instrumental solo, Miss Marguerite Stern, of Westminster. An interesting talk on "Old Days," by Dr. J. W. Reese, who has been connected with the Society since its organization, and a welcome by Rev. T. H. Lewis, President of the College. Miss Kitty Noel, Treasurer of the furnishing fund, reported over \$130 subscribed, with many more to hear from. Mrs. Geo. B. Emmons, of Washington, D. C., was appointed chairman of the furnishing committee, with the privilege of choosing her own associates on the committee. An interesting letter was read from Miss Belle Normant, who was unable to be present. Miss Clara Lewis, Mrs. T. Z. Miller and Miss Carrie Shriver, were appointed a committee of ex-actives to co-operate with the Society in arranging for a grand rally and reunion to be held during commencement week, 1910. Refreshments were served, and a pleasant social time enjoyed, after which all present registered in the Society roll book, and visited the new hall. Those present from a distance were, Miss Aurelia Miles, Somerset county, Md.; Mrs. Nannie Hyde Adams, Mrs. T. A. Murray, Mrs. Daniel Baker, Miss Nellie Baker, Mrs. E. B. Fenby, Mrs. E. A. Peterman, of Baltimore; Mrs. Helen Caldwell, Frostburg, Md.; Mrs. Edwin Koop and Miss Delia Legg, of Carroll county, and Mrs. Geo. B. Fundenburg, of California. M. B. S.

R. S. McKinney's Unusual Offer.
"It isn't often that I have faith enough in the medicine put up by other people to be willing to offer to refund the money if it does not cure," said R. S. McKinney to a gentleman who dropped into his store, "but I am glad to sell Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia on that basis."

"The Dr. Howard Company, in order to get a quick introductory sale, authorizes me to sell their regular fifty cent bottles at half price, 25 cents, and, although I have sold a lot of it, and have guaranteed every package, not one has been brought back as unsatisfactory."
"There are sixty doses in a vial that can be carried in the vest pocket or purse, and everyone has more medicinal power than a big pill or tablet or a tumbler of mineral water."
"I am still selling the specific at half price, although I cannot tell how long I shall be able to do so, and anyone who is subject to constipation, sick headache, dizziness, liver trouble, indigestion or a general played-out condition, ought to take advantage of this chance."

A Birthday Surprise Party.

(For the Record.)
A birthday surprise party was held at the home of Mr. Jacob Yealy's, on last Wednesday evening, in honor of their second son, Edgar. The house and yard were filled with merry groups of old and young. The young folks engaged in playing various games, while the older ones chatted merrily together. The usual refreshments were served in abundance, and all were pleasantly entertained. Those present were: Jacob Yealy and wife; Enoch Yealy and wife; Jos. Spangler and wife; Isaiah Harner and wife; Pius Harner and wife; Granville Studt and wife; William Koons and wife; John Harner and wife; Mrs. Sheely, Mrs. Dora Bealing, Mrs. Jos. Kelly, Misses Emma, Lillie, Mabel, Bruce, and Oneida Harner, Maggie Lambert, Alma Snyder, Lillian, Edna, Annie, Margaret, Lottie, Anna and Rietta Yealy, Ruth and Mary Miller, Zona Stanb, Maggie Thompson, Janet Koons, Minerva Bealing, Esther Kelly, Edna Rohrbach and Beulah Shildt; Messrs. Charles Moore, David Yealy, Emanuel, John, George, Edgar, David and Ralph Yealy, Harry, Jerry, Clyde, Paul and Clarence Harner, Richard, Lloyd and Jerrald Bealing, Theron Koons, Allan Kelly, Frank and Charles Miller, Willis and Orman Moore, Amos Snyder, John and Ralph Witherow, Clayton Rohrbach, John Staub and Elmer Spangler.

Find Wheat Joseph Stored.

New Haven, Ct., Sept. 24.—Some of the wheat that Joseph stored during the seven years of famine in Egypt has, it is claimed, been received by Valentine Hammer, of Branford. It was found by officers of the Museum of Cairo in a store-house in Dier-el-Babri, and its identity was established by appropriate inscriptions.
About half the quantity found was brought to the Cairo Museum and placed on exhibition. The rest was sold, and Azez Khayal, of New York city, purchased a small amount of it. He sent a portion of his purchase to Mr. Hammer. The wheat was stored in the nineteenth dynasty, 1,500 years before Christ, or more than 3,400 years ago.

Illiteracy in Maryland.

If the Straus amendment applied with equal justice to the white as well as to the colored illiterate voter, there might be some justice in it. But it does not do so. The Democrats claim that it will. If white illiterates were included in its scope there would be over 18,000 in Maryland who could not meet the educational requirements of the amendment. Here are the latest available statistics showing the number of white and colored illiterates in the several counties and in Baltimore:

	White	Colored
Allegany.....	857	153
Anne Arundel.....	597	1830
Baltimore city.....	3974	5557
Baltimore county.....	1429	1434
Calvert.....	247	785
Caroline.....	526	584
Carroll.....	518	253
Cecil.....	427	569
Charles.....	285	1478
Dorchester.....	1000	1249
Frederick.....	849	772
Garrett.....	352	12
Harford.....	331	742
Howard.....	265	530
Kent.....	342	1067
Montgomery.....	526	1224
Prince George's.....	628	1583
Queen Annes.....	545	1031
Somerset.....	856	1300
St. Marys.....	568	1301
Talbot.....	322	1056
Washington.....	824	275
Wicomico.....	1036	791
Worcester.....	1003	1032
Total.....	18,307	26,616

No statistics are available to show the number of property and nonproperty owners.—American.

Fall colds are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar, the great throat and lung remedy. The genuine contains no harmful drugs. R. S. McKinney, Drug-gist, Taneytown, Md.

Decrease in Use of Drugs.

The announcement made at the annual conference of the American Hospital Association at Washington last week, to the effect that the use of drugs had greatly decreased within the past few years has been received with a great deal of interest, not only by the people, but by the physicians themselves. At Johns Hopkins Hospital especially has this decrease been marked. Dr. Thos. R. Boggs, of the hospital staff, says: "The amount of drugs used now in hospitals is certainly much less than it used to be. This is due partly because a large number of the old drugs have been proved ineffective by physiologists and partly because we do not administer drugs for general healing effect, as used to be the case. Nowadays we use a certain drug to produce a certain specific effect. If we want to act upon the heart, for instance, we use a drug which we know will produce the particular effect desired."
"The number of drugs as well as the amount has also greatly lessened. This is in part due, as I said, to the fact that many of the old ones have been proven ineffective, and partly because we can get all the results we need from a comparatively small number. The Hopkins Hospital especially believes in the use of a small number of drugs. Its medical policy was formed by Dr. Osler, and his opinion, as is well known, is that only a few drugs are effective."
"In nervous diseases especially practically drugless cures have been made. There is no hypnotism in this psychotherapy. The doctor simply finds out what is the man's condition of mind, what his fears are, and why he does not believe he can recover. The doctor will then reason with the patient, explain away his fears and give him the encouragement necessary for his recovery. It really amounts to restoring a man's nerve, arguing his backbone into him again. It is a mental cure, because nervous diseases are largely mental."

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.

Cord Wood at Public Sale

FRIDAY, October 8th., 1909.
On the premises of the undersigned, lately Dr. Clotworthy Birnie's estate, in Carroll Co., Md., on the road leading from Taneytown to Westminster, about 2 1/2 miles east of Taneytown, will be sold at public sale,
250 Cords OAK AND HICKORY WOOD

Sale will be on West end of farm, adjoining the Shoemaker and Sell farms.
A Credit of Three Months will be Given
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, October 8, 1909, when terms and conditions will be made known by
A. M. KALBACH.

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. 8-7-10

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Special Notices.

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

EGGS WANTED! good Squabs, 18 to 20c pair; Guineas wanted, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs.; good Spring Chickens, 12 cents lb., not less than 2 lbs. Old Chickens, 11 cents; Good Calves 7c. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning. 300 Tame Rabbits wanted.
—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

Watch this Space

10-2-9-t

FOR SALE.—Mare Colt, 5 months old, by MAURICE D. BOWERS, near Bethel church. 10-2-2t

ON FRIDAY and Saturday evenings, October 1 and 2, a festival will be held at Washington school, in order to secure a school library. All kinds of refreshments will be served.

THE KEYSVILLE School will hold a festival, on school ground, on Saturday evening, Oct. 2, for benefit of a bell on school-house.

LOST.—On Thursday, on road from Reindollar's Warehouse to Hahn's blacksmith shop, a sack coat. Finder return to this office and receive reward.

FOR RENT.—House and Lot near Walnut Grove School-house.—HENRY J. HAWK.

FOR TYPHOON Washing Machines, and all other cheaper grades' call on L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg, Md.

WANTED.—Every lady to see our new line of Ladies' Tailored Suits and new Fall Dress Goods. The most stylish line ever shown.—KOONS BROS., Taneytown, Md.

NOTICE.—I will have my mill closed, and also will not boil butter or make cider, Thursday, Oct. 7.—F. P. PALMER.

NO ICE delivered on Saturday evenings.—W. J. STOVER.

FOR SALE.—A Dwelling with eight rooms, store attached, in centre of Uniontown.—MRS. ALICE BROUGH. 10-2-2t

Dr. E. H. Walter, the optician will be at the Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, Wednesday, Oct. 6th., 1909, for the purpose of examining eyes and fitting glasses. All diseases of the eye treated. No charge for examination. Now is the time to select a useful present for all that have eye trouble.

OPENING of the Millinery Emporium. You are cordially invited to attend our Fall and Winter Opening of all the latest in New York and Baltimore styles, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1909. Also a full line of Ladies' and Children's Underwear, etc.—MRS. M. J. GARDNER, Taneytown.

MR. THRESHERMAN, Mr. Gasoline Engine man, look to your interest, and learn how to operate your machinery successfully by subscribing for the following monthlies:
American Thresherman, (1 year) \$1.00
Thresherman's Review, (1 year) .50
Gas Review, (1 year) .50
My price, for 30 days, \$1.75 for the three.
—H. L. FRIZZELL, R. F. D., No. 9, Westminster, Md. 10-2-2t

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 9-11-1t

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

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. 9-11-1t

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

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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 Broadwaue Diagonals, French Serges, Broadcloth, Homespun, Chevots and Worsted. 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.

Millinery Opening

Saturday, Oct. 9, '09.

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 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. Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash.
MARGARET REINDOLLAR,
J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 9-18-3t

A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned

A DOLLAR SPENT AT HOME Is a Dollar That May Come Back to Your Purse

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected weekly, on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat, dry milling new	1.07@1.07
Corn, dry	.80@.80
Rye	.70@.70
Oats	.40@.40
Timothy Hay, prime old	12.00@12.00
Mixed Hay	14.00@14.00
Bundle Rye Straw, new	11.00@11.00

Baltimore Markets.
Corrected Weekly.

Wheat	1.14@1.14
Corn	.62@.62
Oats	.40@.42
Rye	.65@.70
Hay, Timothy	16.00@18.00
Hay, Mixed	15.50@16.50
Hay, Clover	14.00@16.00
Straw, Rye bales	14.50@15.50
Potatoes	.55@.75