

the forms which have already been ac-
s we plished would be lost.

THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th., 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 FARVER, 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 STANBURY, REPUBLICAN

For County Treasurer.

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

For County Surveyor.

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

VOTE AGAINST the Disfranchising Amendment. This is the safe plan, for we know that under our present voting qualifications no great harm has been wrought. Just what effect the new amendment would have, nobody knows for sure; we are told that not a single white man will be disfranchised, while we are just as emphatically told, on the other hand, that the votes of thousands of white men will be endangered. Placing the most charitable construction on the proposition that we can, we are left in doubt as to the outcome, but are reasonably sure that the whole affair is a political scheme—a scheme that had better be killed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Strauss, in his adverse decision regarding the use of "black lines" on ballots in Wilson law counties to help illiterate Democrats to vote, must meet with the approval of all fair-minded men, as it was too plain a case of unfairness to stand a test of law. Whether the decision will be evaded, and some sort of jugglery be used to accomplish the same end, remains to be seen. The difficulty in all such cases, is, that the trick is first played, and the harm accomplished, before the law can be invoked. Governor Crothers has "agreed" to the decision, almost as though there could have been some doubt about the right or wrong of the question. When Maryland must go to law to have such plain cases of wrong and injustice settled, it is evidence that the election machinery of the state is in a pretty rickety condition. The Governor has pledged himself to give an "impartial enforcement of the election laws," just as Governor Warfield once did, and failed, in a very similar case. We will now wait for the performance.

For Country Life Betterment.

Every town should arrange for a course of entertainments during the winter, the preliminaries of which should be entered into during this month. Such a course is most likely to be most successful if undertaken by some already organized society, and directly managed by a committee of intelligence and experience, a few members of which should have ample time to devote to the work. The question of patronage is not so doubtful as it once was, as town residents are much more liberal in their attendance at clean amusements, entertainments and lectures, than they were only a few years ago, so that any properly planned course is almost sure to pay.

Home talent can be depended on for several plays, or operettas, during a winter; several good lecturers, and a few professional entertainers can easily be secured, making in all a winter's program of enjoyment, as well as mental and financial profit. The main essential,

is to have the project properly promoted and indorsed and probably this can best be done through a union of fraternal organizations, or church societies; in any event, it ought to be separated from individual gain.

This plan is not wholly beneficial because of the entertainment features; it is the best way to develop local talent, and to give the "broader view" to those who have but few opportunities for getting out into the world, that can possibly be devised. It is part of the feasible plan for the uplifting of country life, now going on in so many directions; it helps to do away with the "slowness" and the "dullness" of life in small towns, and aids directly and materially in making our young people less restless and dissatisfied with their country home life and surroundings.

Life in the country, and country towns, has, in recent years, been greatly improved, and further work in this direction is the solution of the great question—How to stop the drift toward the great cities? It is a question worthy of the attention of philanthropists, and of those who have the time and means to devote to it. The beginning should be made by our thoughtful, intelligent people whose interests lie largely in the country; indeed, it is partly a business proposition, offering splendid opportunities and sure to produce great results.

Every town should at once organize a movement such as we have briefly and imperfectly outlined. Ministers of the gospel, teachers, business men, those who have talent or taste for music or literature, all should take active part. It is not a question of trivial importance, but one tremendously worth while, not only for this, but for coming generations.

Typographical Errors.

Typographical errors are the terror of the newspaper man's life, and there seems to be no sure cure for them, considering the rapidity with which typesetting and proof-reading must be done. Had one the time to rewrite scrawling and distinctively peculiar chirography, then ample time to read the proofs as they come from the compositor, then more time to see that the corrections on the proof-sheets are accurately made, and then stand over the make-up man and see that he does not make "pi" and stick in loose pieces of type at the wrong place, there might be reasonable assurance of no errors, providing the press rollers do not take a turn at mixing things up by pulling out letters.

Occasionally, the result in the printed product is astonishing. For instance, the story is told of an editor who recently wrote a "puif" for the belle of the ball, saying: "Her dainty feet were incased in shoes that might have been taken for fairy boots," but the blundering compositor made it read: "Her dirty feet were incased in shoes that might have been taken for ferry-boats."

This is likely an exhibit of some fellow's imagination, but it will do, as showing possibilities. The real truth about typographical errors, is, that in nine-tenths of the cases they are due first, to the very poor copy and punctuation of contributors; next, to careless and uneducated compositors, and lastly to the proof-reader, though he inherits all the blame.

That there are not more errors, considering the opportunities, is remarkable. Many errors occur through faulty distribution of type—throwing a letter "a" for instance, into the "e" box, or a letter "n" into the "u" box. As type is not looked at by the compositor, whatever letter happens to be in the "a" box goes in where an "a" is needed, and so on. But, this is a subject as old as printing itself, and not worth while mentioning—there is nothing new to be said on it—only, we wish more readers might realize this truth, and not think themselves "so smart" when they discover an error occasionally.

The Republican Split.

There are undoubtedly signs of a serious "split" in the Republican party chiefly due to the recent Tariff bill and the discussions over it, and the disaffection is in the middle west. It is too soon, however, to estimate its extent. The activity of Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, may, or may not, mean much. For years he has not been considered a "regular" Republican, and his vote has not been counted on to carry through party measures; therefore, so far as his antagonism is concerned, the party is not worrying much.

If the other tariff bolting Senators follow La Follette's lead—Cummings, Dilliver, Bristow and Beveridge—and the Congressmen who voted with them, the situation will be extremely critical in 1912, as well as in 1910 when the new Congress is elected. As yet, these men have not expressed themselves definitely, and it may be possible that no great break will occur which will extend to the voters generally.

The general situation, however, would be decidedly rosy to the Democrats, were Mr. Bryan out of the way. As it is, that party is not now in the best position to make the most of the Republican mix-up, even had they not their own tariff differences to settle. It may be that a great shifting of parties is to take place within the next three years, but at this time it is most difficult to predict how the changes may affect parties. J. C. Weller, the Washing-

ton correspondent of the Baltimore News, has the following to say of the present situation:

"The tendency of men long high in Republican party councils to break away from their regular affiliations and get exceedingly independent is giving great worry to party men who are anxious to maintain the organization intact. Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, has been the cause of some particular sorrow recently; but many other men of hardly less prominence have been pursuing a course since the close of the special session of Congress which has strongly suggested an impending break up of party lines to an extent not known since the Civil War.

It is perfectly understood that the managing politicians of the Administration are hard at work to effect an organization which will retain control of the party machinery in the hands now guiding it until after the next national convention. The business of nominating President Taft for a second term is constantly in mind, but the situation involves embarrassments because of the tendency to break away from the organization. This is especially true in the West.

The tariff-revision forces are determined to defeat the renomination of a long list of men who supported the tariff bill in the House. Two of the most prominent of these men are Tawney of Minnesota and Smith of Iowa, House leaders, and the two dominating men on the Appropriations Committee. President Roosevelt was hostile to both of them; President Taft has given both most enthusiastic indorsements; and the West is trying to figure out what it all means.

La Follette's weekly magazine has gone on the trail of Tawney, and in its current issue presents a bitter arraignment of Tawney's votes for a series of years, declaring that they prove him to be utterly out of sympathy with the Roosevelt policies. La Follette has a powerful influence in Tawney's district, which borders the State of Wisconsin. There is a bitter fight against Tawney, and the fact that La Follette viciously attacks him immediately after the President had strongly defended him is construed as a most suggestive demonstration that La Follette is going to be decidedly independent of the national Administration."

Gotham's Celebration.

The Hudson-Fulton demonstration with which New York city has been engaged for two weeks, was a wonderful event, in a way, but it at the same time showed that a great city like New York has no time for holding record-breaking parades in the midst of its regular every day crowd and bustle. As a business getter, except for the hotels, restaurants and railroads, it was a failure and a nuisance, not only to the business men of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, but for the visitors as well.

It is perhaps an open question whether such demonstrations "pay." If they do, it must be very indirectly to some, and at very great cost in many ways, to others. From personal experience we know that no more inopportune time could be possibly selected in which to see the sights, beauties and greatness, of our "Gotham." This greatest of all American cities is worth any man's time and money to see, but it should never be seen—for the first time, at least—when it is trying to do something big; moreover it is no time for any one to go to who is not well blessed with strength, both physical and financial.

On the other hand, it may still be considered worth the risk and effort, providing one wants to see uncountable crowds, get caught in jams of humanity, try a game of dodging death or injury, and avoid having one's pocket picked under ideal conditions for such theft work. If one wants to have such an experience as he never had before, and wants to feel real glad that he has escaped from a place with his life, then the Hudson-Fulton affair was worth while.

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.

A Female Candidate.

Through the application of a woman to be placed on the official ballot at the forthcoming election as a candidate for delegate to the Maryland legislature, it appears that there is nothing in the State Constitution, reading it liberally, to prevent one of her sex from being elected to and taking a seat in the lawmaking body of this commonwealth.

To be sure, in the section defining the qualifications for senators and representatives, the Constitution uses the pronoun "he" without exception; but, also, it does not speak of "male" or "female," but refers to a "person," this being the noun for which, in the subsequent text, the "he" stands. It is a recognized, even a dogmatic, rule of English grammar that when a pronoun is used to represent "a person," without regard to sex, the masculine form shall be employed. Therefore, unless this section has been otherwise definitely construed by the state courts to mean a man to the exclusion of a woman, there is nothing to prevent one of the latter sex running for and being elected to either of these offices.

It is, indeed, a peculiar situation if a woman can be elected to high state office in Maryland, at the same time that her sex is denied a voice in her election or rejection.—Balt. Star.

A Good Roads Inquiry.

Representatives from the States of Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, comprising the South-western Good Roads Association, are now in New England inspecting the improved roads of this section. They passed through Pennsylvania, apparently without seeing much in the way of road building to impress them, but they were pleased with the roads of New Jersey and will no doubt carry back from there and from New England ideas and enthusiasm for improved roads that will bear fruit in promoting the good roads movement in the South-western States which they represent.

Pennsylvania ought to have a road system that would serve as a model for other States. It was a pioneer in the good roads movement, and the Legislature has been liberal, if not always wise, in its good roads legislation. But the systematic improvement of the highways of the State has been hampered and hindered by privately owned toll turnpikes occupying the best highway routes in a large section of the State. The first legislative steps have been taken for the elimination of the turnpikes. This, we believe, will be followed by the gradual establishment of improved free roads connecting every county seat in the State and be a model for road investigators to study. This State can afford, in ordinary times, better than most States, to be liberal and energetic in good roads construction. When it has got through with its mistaken policy of improving only the short, unimportant and separated township roads, Pennsylvania will secure a State system of free and improved highways that will be a credit to the Commonwealth and well worthy of imitation elsewhere.

The cause of good roads has lagged in the South, owing to the disposition there to turn to the National Government for aid in road construction. This is a frail reliance. The claims on the national Treasury are so many and the opposition to the nation engaging in purely local improvements is so strong that the postponement anywhere of road improvement until a Federal appropriation can be had is to retard road improvement in such States indefinitely. Those States will have a great initial advantage over the others which first perfect their road system on scientific lines at their own cost. Good roads and free roads are an invaluable possession for any State, and will return all they cost and more besides in the development, growth and prosperity which such highways bring to the sections which are so fortunate as to possess them.—Phila. Press.

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.

The Eternal Quest of the Editor.

In the October number of *The American Magazine* the editor tells about his plans for enlarging his periodical. In the course of his announcement he says something which all editors and more readers will appreciate as interesting and true. Here it is:

"It is the eternal quest—this editorial work. It is our business to understand something of the world's doings, to get as near the bottom facts of events as possible, to delve into the doings of men—and to present the results fairly and always readably. We search the world for material, subjects, articles, pictures, writers. We follow many blind clues. We gather facts and material for many articles that we may print one; we read many books and printed pieces of fiction, and scores of manuscripts, that we may appraise writers and get one acceptable short story. There is in it the zest of the hunt, as a great publisher said to me recently. There are failures, heart-breaking disappointments—when the other fellow succeeds in getting what we have failed to capture. Yet we trust we can play the game and heartily applaud the winner, for we are proud of our contemporaries.

"It is the most interesting job in the world—that of editing."

Its a Top Notch Doer.

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.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

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

Dress Goods.

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

Ready-made Clothing.

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

SHOES.

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

SHOES.

LAP ROBES, BED BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS, BED COMFORTS,

All for less money than last season.

Men's Underwear.

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Ladies' Underwear.

Misses' Underwear.

Ladies' Union Suits.

Misses' Union Suits.

Ladies' Hosiery.

Misses' Hosiery.

Men's Hosiery.

Boy's Hosiery.

Men's Suspenders.

Boy's Suspenders.

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

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

1. Its permanency; it does not die.
2. It does not go abroad.
3. It does not become insane.
4. It does not imperil the trust by failure or dishonesty.
5. Its experience and judgment in trust matters and trust securities are invaluable to the estate.
6. It never neglects its work, or hands it over to untrustworthy people.
7. It does not fail to perform its duties from caprice or from inexperience.
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11. It can be relied upon to act up to its instructions.
12. It does not resign.
13. All new investments of value suitable for trust estates are offered in the first instance to trust companies, and in that way it has a choice of valuable securities.
14. Its capital and surplus are liable for the faithful performance of every trust.

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ROBT S. MCKINNEY,
— DRUGGIST —
Taneytown, - Maryland.

Farm and Garden

CORN AND FODDER TIME.

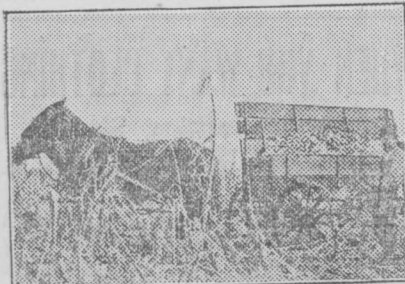
Progressive Farmers Cure the Crop as They Do Wheat.

All through August and far into the autumn months, according to locality, the corn harvest will be under way. In the south it is called "fodder pulling time." Wherever corn is grown the season for gathering it in is always interesting. There seems to be more sentiment in the corn harvest than in any other. At the same time the work of stripping corn from the stalk and in stacking the fodder shocks is not altogether play. The progressive farmers of the northern and middle states are more expert in the saving of fodder than are the farmers of the south. The plan is simple. They cut down the stalks, blades and all, and cure them in the shocks as many farmers do with their wheat and oats.

Many southern farmers have tried the plan of cutting and curing in shocks and afterward snapping off the ears and shredding the blades and stalks.

For a year or two the plan was very popular. It looked as if it would be almost universally adopted. Those who were fortunate in getting first class shredding machines and who exercised ordinary judgment and skill in handling the corn crop in this way were delighted with their experience, and many are still following the practice.

For ten or twelve years the Georgia experiment station has practiced the cutting and shocking and shredding system, and this plan is still pursued with satisfaction. One or two years, owing to unusually bad seasons in



CORNUSTING TIME.

September (a rare occurrence) or a little unskillful handling, more or less of the shredded stuff was badly damaged by dampness and heating. When sweet and free from damage the horses, mules and cattle ate it freely, rejecting but a small percentage. Work animals and milk cows are kept in good condition on it, with no other roughage for months at a time. The stalks by this process are out of the way of the sowing of small grain. The refuse stalks are not left to be in the way next spring.

The illustration "Cornhusking Time" is the good old way in all sections, and, although it is tedious, it is always sure.

Quality in Farm Labor.

The time has come when the barrier known as the contract labor law should be modified so that farmers could hire the right kind of farm hands in England and northern Europe, advertising for them in a co-operative way in the foreign farm papers or securing them through American consular agents. First class men could be obtained if they could be legally promised jobs in advance. As it is now, only a few of the best class care to run the chances of coming over with no definite prospect in view, and the bulk of our immigration is not well suited to labor on northern farms. Importation of trained, reliable help from northern Europe would help to solve the immigration problem and that of farm labor as well. Sift out the low grade immigrants, but take down the bars against those who make the best kind of raw material for citizenship.

Value of Cowpeas.

The cowpea is a large beanlike plant that produces a large amount of forage. It is valuable for a green food or for plowing under for green manure. It has been used successfully for improving wornout soils, especially those that are light and sandy in texture. Its greatest advantage for this purpose is its ability to gather nitrogen from the air and mineral elements from subsoil. When the crop is plowed under these are left near the surface, where they will be available to shallow rooted crops and those which cannot get nitrogen from the air. It has been little used for hay in the north, because it cannot be readily dried in this climate. It makes a good green feed for milk cows between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, or it may be preserved in the silo by mixing with corn fodder.

Pumpkins For Fall Feed.

It will pay to sow plenty of pumpkin seed. Pumpkins are one of the best fall and winter green feeds for almost all kinds of stock, especially dairy animals. They are especially relished by hogs and cows, and they are excellent to mix with dairy feed for the production of milk, the cows relishing them greatly.

Baskets For Berries.

In making provision for the crop of red raspberries order pint baskets instead of quarts. The fruit carries much better in the smaller package, and profits are generally larger. The oblong pint basket may be used in the ordinary thirty-two quart crate.

ESTIMATING THE WHEAT.

Probabilities of the Outcome of a Very Interesting Season.

The wheat season starts with smaller reserves even than in the famous year 1897, when low supplies of old wheat, followed by a 30 per cent shortage in the European crop and a 100,000,000 bushel increase in our own, had some remarkable financial results. This means a sure and quick market for the new crop. It is impossible as yet to estimate the probable foreign wheat harvest of 1900; latest advices indicate that, while the crop in France, England and Russia will be sufficient, Germany and the Danube states have fared badly, so that the total European crop will hardly match the abundant yield of 1905 and 1906. The obvious meaning of such a situation is that Europe must have such of our wheat surplus as the American market can spare and must pay fair prices for it. Had the winter wheat estimate of Aug. 14 confirmed the 400,000,000 bushel prediction current a few weeks before, instead of raising the calculation to 432,000,000, and had the spring wheat promise been in any way seriously impaired the country would scarcely have escaped a later repetition of the Chicago speculation of last May and our export trade would have been greatly restricted. But 32,000,000 extra bushels make a considerable difference.

It still remains to see what happens to our spring wheat crop and to foreign crops in the two remaining months. But as matters stand, however, there are several reasonable inferences:

First, the American farmer will sell an abundant wheat crop at highly remunerative prices; second, those prices are not likely to go again to the "famine figure," which will impose hardship on consumers; third, the railways will have the average amount of wheat to transport to market; fourth, our export of wheat and flour, which in the past twelve months was cut down 50,000,000 bushels from the year before and 31,000,000 from two years ago, should be increased by twenty-five to forty millions, thereby helping our market for international exchange and at the same time easing the strain on Europe's wheat trade.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Saddle grafting is used for small plants, the stock being cut to a wedge and the scions cut and set upon the wedge. In splice grafting of the simplest form the two parts are cut across diagonally and laid together, being tied together with a string and waxed. It is useful for soft or tender wood which will not admit of splitting.

By separating the roosters from the hens after the breeding season their vitality as breeders will be strengthened. If kerosene is rubbed lightly on their feathers they will not fight and will soon become acquainted with each other.

A horse that will walk steadily five miles an hour will cover the same ground in a day with much less fatigue than one that trots half the time. We do not sufficiently appreciate the value and capability of good, fast walkers.

Land burned over almost always comes up with an inferior growth, such as gray birch, wild cherry and soft maple. Such land offers the most hopeful chances for cheap improvement through seeding or planting pieces and cutting the other trees in a few years.

An odor will be observed in the milk if silage is fed to cows a short time before milking, but if given shortly after milking the silage smell cannot be detected.

It will mean a loss to the farmer to have the cow afraid of him. It is a loss every time she is frightened. To run a cow to pasture is like throwing money away. A cow in any way worried will not do her best. The cow that is made a pet of will make money for its owner. The milk of a frightened or abused cow is poisonous.

Pay an occasional friendly visit to the little trees set this spring. Rub off unnecessary sprouts and make sure that no label wires have been left on the trees to choke them.

Nearly every farmer has more or less tillage land that is too sour for best crop production. He would try the effect of lime on an acre or two if he knew that the specially prepared form of lime can be spread easily on land without any disagreeable effects on the user or any troublesome preparation of the material.

A good horse and wagon, neat clothes, clean packages and polite manners naturally go with a choice retail trade in farm products.

Millions of Onions.

Fourteen million bushels of onions were raised in the United States last year, and so great was the demand that 1,400,000 bushels more were imported from Spain, Egypt, Bermuda and the south sea islands. The value of America's crop was \$10,000,000, and the department of agriculture believes that of 1900 should be worth twice as much. It has just issued a bulletin on the subject as a gentle reminder to the average farmer and truck grower that they are overlooking the onion—as if any one could do such a thing. For many centuries this vegetable thrived only in the valleys and lowlands, but improved agricultural methods have made it possible to raise it with profit on the hilltops. The Bermuda variety is being grown with tremendous success in all of the southern states, especially along the golf coast. Each succeeding year brings new ideas as to marketing, and the danger of having the fruit rot in transit is fast becoming a thing of the past.

THE GRANGE

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

LOOKING BACKWARD.

The Progress of the Grange From Insignificant Beginnings.

An Occasional Glance Over the Past Achievements of the Grange Re-enforces Our Pride In What It Has Done For the Farmers of the Nation.

The following paper was read by Mrs. M. L. Graham before a grange in Washington county, O., in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Order.

A few of us here today can look back to the time of the civil war, when from every state there went out to battle young and middle aged men. Husbands, fathers, sons, rushed forward to protect or secure their rights. In time the struggle ended and all quietly resumed civilian life. In every vocation the want of man's labor was apparent, and in none was there more destitution than in that of farming. The unused plowshare and the pruning hook were eaten by rust, and the two, three or four years of absence had given to fields a ragged appearance, to fences and buildings a dilapidated, forsaken look. Farms and farming were at a discount.

But in the northwest, where settlements were miles apart and conveniences and comforts few, there lived a thoughtful, energetic, big hearted farmer, full of faith, hope, charity and fidelity toward his Creator and his fellow men. Eventually he was employed by the United States bureau of agriculture to gather crop statistics. His extensive travel and close observation gave him opportunity to reckon the immense loss the farmer and horticulturist sustained because of high rates and scarcity of transportation facilities. Tons of delicious fruit lay rotting under California's sun, while the farmers' families of other states were vainly longing for just such fruits. In other localities granaries were overflowing with wheat and corn, valueless for want of a market, yet the eastern and southern states were suffering for a sufficiency of these cereals.

This Minnesota farmer believed that something might be done to overcome this and other great disadvantages under which farmers and fruit growers were laboring, provided the bureau of agriculture could be so interested as to demand a voice in the senate and then give its influence to the upbuilding of agriculture. The bureau made the demand, but was denied the right. It was then discovered that the agricultural bureau was agricultural only in name and powerless to carry any point favoring the rural population. After much thought and effort it was decided necessary to organize and labor secretly.

Accordingly on Dec. 4, 1867, O. H. Kelley, the Minnesota farmer; William Saunders, the chief of the agricultural bureau; Rev. A. B. Grosh of the same bureau, W. M. Ireland of the postoffice department, J. R. Thompson and Rev. John Trimble of the treasury, F. M. McDowell, a New York horticulturist, and one lady, Miss Caroline Hall, niece of Mr. Kelley, organized the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Of the charter members only O. H. Kelley and his niece, Miss Hall, still survive. Mrs. Eva McDowell, the national grange treasurer, is the widow of F. M. McDowell and is still living in New York state.

The present finds us, on many issues, conquerors. The agricultural bureau is granted all rights and is one of the most popular, useful and honored departments of the government. Through the enactment of the interstate commerce law freight and traffic charges were made more reasonable. Rural free delivery is an acknowledged success. The bitter struggle for the now popular rural free delivery covered a period of thirty-three years, but it was a great grange victory at last. There is still much to be overcome. Our efforts will be directed to better cultivation. The sword that we shall use will be the plowshare and the pruning hook. Today the grange is the equal of any national organization. In its unity it is strong, its power for good unlimited. We appreciate that much of its work has gone into history. Today we are proud of the past and present and hopeful for the future.

A Monster Cheese.

The largest cheese ever manufactured in the Mohawk valley was shipped to a Chicago firm June 8 by a Utica (N. Y.) cold storage company. The cheese was built in the usual shape, but it measured 32 inches high, 45 inches in diameter, contained 41,728 cubic inches and weighed 1,950 pounds. It took about ten tons of milk to produce it, and it was pressed into shape by a specially constructed press in a Lowville cheese factory, where it was bought by the Chicago firm through the cold storage company. The company has shipped quite a number of cheeses weighing as much as 1,200 pounds, but this was the largest one it ever tackled.

The Cortland County (N. Y.) Agricultural society has offered a prize of \$200 to the granges of Cortland county having the best exhibits of farm produce exclusive of stock.

THE HARDY ANGORA.

Great Brush and Weed Eater and Costs Little to Keep.

Every farmer who has brush and weeds should have a bunch of goats, as there is no vegetation which they will eat in preference to the leaves and twigs of all kinds of bushes, says a successful Iowa breeder of Angoras. A patch of brushwood which may be so dense that a man cannot get through it may soon be converted into an open wood lot if Angoras are kept on it for a season or two. They will often strip saplings to a height of five feet.

While the sheep is a natural grazer, the goat is a browser. Goats may be



A CHAMPION ANGORA.

kept in pastures with sheep, cattle and horses and are in no way obnoxious to any of these animals. On the other hand, a few of them in a flock of sheep are a protection against dogs and wolves. They do well in practically any section of the corn belt and seem to be able to stand extreme heat as well as extreme cold. They are also less expensive to keep than sheep.

In commenting on the Angora goat in his book on "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals" Professor Plumb states that they range in weight from 60 to 100 pounds, although some are found that weigh considerably more, especially if fat. Their value as mutton producers is not regarded commercially as very important. The flesh of the fat young Angora makes excellent mutton. However, as a rule, nothing but mature stock finds its way to the market, as even the wethers are commonly shorn for several years before being fattened. The browsing of the Angora gives to the meat a gamey flavor, regarding the excellence of which there is a difference of opinion.

The fleece of the Angora goat is commonly known as mohair and is somewhat coarser than fine wool, but is longer and stronger. An average fleece weighs about three pounds, though it may yield as heavy as sheep under the most favorable conditions. The mohair lies over a short coat of hair known as kemp, which is hard and white and is very objectionable fiber. Its presence in American flocks is due to the influence of common goat blood on which the Angora has been crossed in the past. In selecting sires, therefore, those with a great amount of kemp should be avoided. Like wool, mohair differs considerably in quality and consequently sells at varying prices.

THE HORSEMAN

For horses that are confined to the stable on dry feed a hot bran mash once or twice each week is most beneficial.

Horses In Hot Weather.

Few horses would die of sunstroke if their owners would use a little judgment and care. A sunshade for the poll or crown of the head will add to the horse's comfort immensely if it is arranged so that the air will circulate beneath it. A sponge fastened on the poll is positively injurious unless it is kept wet and cool, which is practically impossible. It is the continuous work while exposed to the direct rays of the hot sun that leads to heat exhaustion and sunstroke; therefore short rests should be allowed at frequent intervals in a shady place, if possible, and a few swallows of cool water should be given as often as possible.

Signs of Heat Exhaustion.

When a horse begins to lag, droops his head, pants hard or ceases to perspire he should be stopped at once, for if he is kept going he will surely go down, perhaps drop dead. As soon as the horse shows himself to be suffering from heat exhaustion un hitch him and remove the harness. Spray him along the back with ice cold water and apply it freely to the poll with a hose or a sponge. Let him stand out of doors in a shady place, and with such treatment a recovery will usually come quickly.

Work the Stallion.

A well known breeder says: To improve the drafter work him. One firm has imported 4,000 stallions into the United States from Europe in the past ten years. This is a frightful waste of money, but it will continue until Americans work their stallions. In Europe all stallions are worked, and we have to go there for the qualities that labor perpetuates. We could breed just as good draft stallions as the French if we would work them as the Frenchmen do. We lose the labor of these grand, good workers, impair the vitality of their progeny and pour a flood of money into Europe as a consequence of our wasteful and extravagant methods. I have owned stallions for forty years and have always noted that the idle, fat stallions deteriorate rapidly, rarely having a stallion son equal to themselves.

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 Enamelled Ware.

Money refunded if this ware cracks or breaks at any time.

Success to All.

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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.

that the separator must be handled

with care and good judgment.

Blending of Blood.

From blending together the blood of

the Flemish Brabancon and Ardennais

horses a distinct breed of draft horses

has been formed in Belgium. The

typical Belgian horse is blocky, wide,

heavy, on short, clean legs. His neck

often inclines to coarseness, and his

croup is sloping, while his pasterns are

apt to be upright. The old fashioned

type was a soft, unattractive, fat horse

of little value for mating with American

mares. The newer pattern is a better

one, its representatives being fast, free

movers and greatly improved in the

points just criticised.

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ORINO

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Is Pleasant and Effective

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Constipation, Stomach and

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by stimulating these organs and

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Is best for women and chil-

dren as ORINO does not gripe

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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 Telephone, from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Use telephone, at our expense for important items on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

Uniontown.

Miss Mary Kolb and Mrs. Ida Kamsburg, of Cregarstown, spent from Saturday till Monday with Rev. L. F. Murray's family.

Robert Davidson and his daughter, Mrs. Martha Culbertson, formerly of York, Pa., took charge of the toll-gate last week. Mrs. Fannie Haines, who formerly had charge, moved into the property of Mrs. Henry Cover, just across the road.

Mrs. Lizzie Davis has two pumpkins of last year's crop, both in good state of preservation.

G. Thos. Mering has gone "on duty" again. He left for Baltimore on Thursday of last week.

Milton Zollicker is improving his house by giving it a coat of paint.

Mrs. Ogden is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Dr. J. J. Weaver, Jr.

Mrs. Irene Shreeve gave a dinner party on Wednesday evening, guests were present from New Windsor, Linwood and Uniontown.

Mrs. G. W. Baughman and Miss Ella Mering attended the convention of the Woman's Missionary Society held in Grace Lutheran church, Baltimore.

Sister Magdalene Kasewurm, of the Lutheran Deaconess Home, Baltimore, spent a few days at the Lutheran parsonage.

Mrs. Missouri Rontson returned on Wednesday from a fortnight's visit to friends in Baltimore.

Paul Devilbiss, who has been a student in a school of telegraphy in Lebanon, Pa., is home, accompanied by a friend; in whose honor a large party was given on Monday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Snader Devilbiss.

Miss Mary E. Baughman spent Monday in Baltimore.

Quite a number of our people attended the York County Fair, at York, Pa.

The Lutheran C. E. Societies of Banst church and Uniontown will observe Maryland Day in union service, in the Lutheran church, on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Sophia Smelser is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Harvey Erb.

Harry Yingling, of Baltimore, and Wm. Little, of Reisterstown, visited friends in town, on Tuesday.

Detour.

Mrs. M. L. Fogle returned Sunday, after spending several weeks in Baltimore, visiting her sons.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Koons, Mrs. Edward Essick and children, Messrs. G. S. J. Fox and Wm. Bollenbaugh, are spending this week at York Fair.

Mrs. Hannah Weant, Mrs. F. J. Shorb, Misses Rhoda Weant and Vallie Shorb, visited Mrs. M. A. Koons, in Taneytown, on Wednesday.

The Detour band will run an excursion to Baltimore, Oct. 23. Don't forget the date.

Mrs. Maggie Fogle accompanied her sister, Mrs. S. H. Fite, of Motters, on a visit to Mr. Marshall Fite, at Newville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Myerly spent Sunday with Mr. Jesse Warner's, near Tyrone.

Rev. Schweitzer and Mr. Howard Moore, of Union Bridge, were guests at Mr. Oliver Angell's, on Sunday.

Mr. Harry Spielman, of Washington, D. C., is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Spielman.

Rev. and Mrs. T. J. Kolb spent Tuesday with Mr. Kolb's brother, near Pleasant.

Mr. Frank Deleplane has started to erect a new barn, to replace the one recently burned.

The sick are all much improved at this writing.

New Windsor.

Mrs. Elizabeth Englar and son Frank, are visiting in York, Pa.

Mrs. N. H. Baile entertained the W. H. & F. Missionary Society, on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, spent Saturday and Sunday last, in Westminster, with her son, William Wilson.

M. J. Albough and wife, of Thurmont, spent Sunday and Monday at M. D. Reid's.

Mrs. Joel Roop entertained J. H. Roop's family to dinner, on Sunday last. The Presbyterian church, are getting ready to put down a concrete pavement along their church property.

Sterling Gorsuch has purchased from Frank Gartrell, his meat and grocery business.

Mrs. Wm. Lantz, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last, at John M. Lantz's.

Union Mills.

Edward Flickinger has sold his farm, about one mile west of this place, to George Steward for \$3300.

Bark Hill.

Preaching Sunday morning at 10.30 and in the evening at 7 p. m.

Miss Romaine Hann spent a few days last week with Miss Virginia Belle, of Union Bridge.

Those that spent Sunday with J. O. Biddinger and wife were, Mr. John Biddinger and wife, Mr. Albert Biddinger and wife, from Ladiesburg; Mrs. Bettie Hape, from Mt. Union; Daniel Shivers, from Baltimore; Charles Croom, from Baltimore.

Mrs. Lucy Shew is visiting Mr. Reuben Saylor and family, near Union Bridge.

Mrs. Abraham Harris, who had been quite ill for the past week, is somewhat better.

Mr. Jesse Bohn, of Beaver Dam, spent from Wednesday till Thursday with his brother, Mr. Frank Bohn and family.

The re-election of officers, of L. H. M. S. will be held at the church, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Wm. Yingling has returned home after spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. Harry Lambert, near Taneytown.

Emmitsburg.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 5th., a banquet was given at the Emmitt House by the Executive Committee. Several visitors were present. Vincent Sebald, Esq., was toastmaster. The toasts were:

Our Town, Rev. A. M. Gluck.
Our Neighbors, J. W. Breichner.
Our Country, J. Stewart Annan.
Our Ladies, J. Brooke Boyle.
Our Institutions, Rev. J. O. Hayden.
Our Firemen, Chas. E. Hoke.
Our Facilities, A. A. Horner.
Our Press, Sterling Galt.
Lessons of Home Week, V. Sebald.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Galt, Lewis E. Higbee responded to his toast.

The following menu was delightfully served: Blue Points, Consomme Royal, Olives, Celery, Salted Almonds, Baked Rock, Egg Sauce, Stewed Duck, Cream, Lobster Salad, Stuffed Baked Tomatoes, Saddle of Mutton, Currant Jelly Sauce, Orange Cake, Ladyfingers, Bon Bons, Crackers, Cheese, Cafe Noir.

Miss Mary S. McNair, formerly of this place, but late of Baltimore, has entered the Church Home and Infirmary, Baltimore, to train as a nurse.

M. C. I. Notes.

Many of our friends availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing the sermon by Prof. James Widdowson, on last Sunday evening. His address was full of solid argument and did not fail to please.

Mr. Russell Grabill, of Richfield, Pa., is our latest enrolled student. He arrived Wednesday evening the 6th.

We are arranging to have a series of sermons preached in the college chapel in a few weeks. Announcements will be made later.

On Sunday evening the 3rd., Messrs. George D. and E. Russell Hicks, of near Hagerstown, received a telephone message that their grandfather had suddenly died while addressing a Sunday-school meeting at the Broad-Fording church house near Cearfoss, Md. They attended the funeral on Tuesday the 5th., returning to their school work on the following morning.

The first number of the lecture course will be given Oct. 27th, by the "Music Makers" in the employ of the Brockway Lecture Bureau.

Prof. D. L. Baker and a number of the boys, expect to take a trip to Gettysburg, on Saturday. They will visit the battle field, the college, and witness a football game between the teams of Bucknell University and Gettysburg College.

The preaching service in the chapel Sunday evening the 10th., will be conducted by Elder Elsworth Englar of Sam's Creek.

Linwood.

Charles Messler and bride returned Saturday evening, and were given a serenade by the calithumpian band, at the home of the groom, where they were entertained most hospitably by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Messler.

Mrs. E. L. Shriner is visiting her daughter in Mercersburg, where she expects to remain some time.

Our neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Boone, entertained a large company from Johnsville, on Tuesday evening.

Miss Bertha Gilbert expects to leave shortly for Hagerstown, where she will study to be a trained nurse.

Mrs. Mollie Horn, of Medford, was a guest of Mrs. Nathan Englar, on Sunday.

Miss Lotta Englar returned from the Troxell-Abrahams wedding, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Mollie Royer has returned to the Englar home, in New Windsor, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. Arthur Englar is visiting Miss Merle Caples, of Sandyville.

Southern Carroll.

O. J. Beck, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Beck.

J. M. Grimm and Misses Ruth Gosnell, Florence Brandenburg and Helen Demit, spent last Sunday at Johnsville, Frederick county.

E. Roy Buckingham is attending school in Baltimore.

Mrs. Sadie Watkins and daughter, Miss Ida, of Mt. Airy, spent last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gosnell, of Mt. Olive. A very enjoyable social was given in their honor, on Saturday evening.

Prof. J. Bradley Hyatt and Mrs. J. L. Burdett, will furnish special music at the Brandenburg C. E. Rally, on the 16-17. See full announcement next week.

The crop of "Fall weddings" is now being harvested.

Daniel Dorsey, sixth son of Wm. A. Dorsey, of Berrett, died at his home in North Clarendon, Pa., on Sunday last, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Dorsey was married in June 1908, and is survived by his wife and infant child. He was buried at North Clarendon, on Tuesday. His brother, Byard, of Berrett, attended the funeral.

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.

Middleburg.

We are glad to announce that Eli Dutera was not injured nearly so bad as reported last week, except for a few scratches. He is all right again.

Last Saturday, Mrs. Eli Dutera and sister, Miss Mattie Schaffer, attended the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Eliza Schaffer, of Manchester.

Mrs. Elizabeth Miller and granddaughter, Geraldine Avey, of Waynesboro, spent from Friday until Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Eyer.

Mrs. Thomas McKinney and daughter, of Mt. Washington, and Miss Effie Wagner, of Uniontown, were visitors at Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snare's this week, and attended the funeral of Mrs. Theodore McKinney, whose sudden death occurred last Saturday.

Mrs. Edward Angel spent several days with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Rensel, at Greer Castle, Pa.

Miss Carrie Clifton, of Baltimore, spent several days with her mother, Mrs. Eliza Clifton.

Frank Harbaugh took several coops of fine chickens to the York fair.

Frizellburg.

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.

The Public School.

The public school here now numbers more than forty pupils, and the assistant resumed teaching last Wednesday. The prospects are for a larger school than last year.

William Sullivan and family moved to this place last Tuesday, and occupy Mrs. Amanda Myers' property, near the school house.

Louis Fleagle, who has been quite ill, recently, is mending.

Ercy Harver has torn down his barn and is making preparations to build larger, at once.

Mrs. Truman Babylon and daughter, Hazel, are visiting folks in Baltimore, and Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Jacob Wantz was ill this week with an attack of indigestion, but is improving again.

So far, Edward Strevig has the banner ear of corn raised this season. It is on exhibition at J. E. Null's store, and is 14 inches in length. Who can beat it?

Mrs. Jonas Lawyer, who was dangerously ill last week, is recovering and is able to be up and about.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Maus, at the west end of the village, was distinguished, last Sunday, for its social features, where a number of the immediate family and friends assembled to spend a pleasant time. The recipients royally entertained the visitors in their usual hospitable way, supplemented with a most excellent dinner. Those present were Henry Cassel and daughter, Mrs. Mary Adams; Wesley Warehime and wife, Noah Babylon and wife, Harry Babylon and wife; Mrs. Fanny Babylon, Mrs. Ralph Warehime, Miss Louise Warehime, David Harris, and Paul Warehime.

Mrs. George McGee and son, of New Windsor; Mrs. Calvin Eckard, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Miss Lottie Eckard, of Mt. Union, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Eckard. Miss Ethel McGee is also visiting a few weeks at the same place.

Some of our people attended the York Fair, this week.

Seeding is about all done, but there is some corn yet to cut.

The next best thing is rain sufficient to thoroughly soak the ground.

C. B. Klinger, 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.

Democrats to Change Ballots.

Democrats who have come to Baltimore from the Wilson counties since Attorney General Straus ruled the black lines on ballots are invalid are angry at the decision and do not hesitate to say that in each of the Wilson counties it will cost the hundreds of ballots, probably causing them to lose the doubtful counties which they could carry if the Republicans were handicapped, as at former elections, by the black lines as guides to Democratic illiterates. Some visitors go so far as to say that the attorney general is catering to the independent vote. To one critic the attorney general is reported to have replied that he is first a lawyer, second the attorney general of the state, and then a Democrat.

Mr. Straus' opinion will compel the election supervisors in some of the counties to alter the form of the ballots which they had prepared with black lines, copies of which they had secretly distributed for purposes of instruction. On these ballots the names of Democratic candidates were arranged at the top of each group and under the black lines. The same rule applied to cases in which only one candidate was to be elected. Thus in Dorchester county the name of Mr. J. Horcher Bosley, the Democratic candidate for State Senate, was directly under a black line. Now the work of instructing the Democratic illiterate voters must be done all over again.

There is talk in some of the counties of ignoring the attorney general's opinion by using the black lines as formerly. This talk is not seriously accepted, however, in view of the fact that in his letter transmitting to Chairman Hanna, of the Republican State Central Committee, the opinion of the attorney general, Governor Crothers said he would see to it that the law as interpreted would be strictly enforced. The attorney general's opinion has the full effect of law until reversed by the courts.

Democrats hailing from the Wilson counties are not very sanguine of the success of the amendment in their respective localities. They say that colored illiterates have been instructed how to find the amendment despite all efforts to mix it up between groups of candidates and how to vote against it. Democratic leaders in the counties complain that their illiterate voters will not accept instruction.—Balt. American.

HE HAD A FLIGHT.

It Was His Machine, and He Insisted Upon Having It Started.

A good story is told of how M. Delagrangé disposed of the monoplane with which he made his record flights last year. He was at his shed one morning recently when a wealthy Russian fresh from St. Petersburg was introduced to him.

"Is your aeroplane for sale?" asked the stranger.

"Yes, if you like."

"Would you mind taking it out of the shed to let me see it?"

"Certainly," said M. Delagrangé.

The Russian examined it all over, then asked the price and was told 12,000 francs. "I will take it," said the Russian, drawing out his pocket-book and handing the astonished M. Delagrangé twelve new notes of 1,000 francs each.

"Then the machine is mine?"

"Yes," replied the aviator, "it is."

Thereupon the Russian got into the pilot's seat and, looking up at M. Delagrangé, he said to him: "Turn on the motor, please. I want to see how the thing goes."

There were laughter and astonishment all around among the persons present. M. Delagrangé in vain tried to explain to the Russian through an interpreter that a good deal of preliminary practice is required before one can fly.

"But I paid for it," said the Russian. "I know you did."

"Then it is mine."

"Yes, certainly."

"Then turn that handle and let me go."

Everybody tried to persuade the Russian not to attempt it. All he would reply was that he paid for the machine and he wanted to see himself go up in it. At last M. Delagrangé did turn the handle, the motor started purring, the aeroplane ran along over the grass for some yards, rose a few feet into the air and then came down with a smash. The Russian was extricated from the wreck considerably scratched and bruised, but he did not complain. On the contrary, he seemed to be delighted at having had any sort of flight, no matter how disastrous it was, for his money. "I shall have the machine repaired, then I shall try again," was all he said.—London Telegraph.

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

A Tree Curiosity.

In California there is a tree trunk which has stood for the last sixteen years entirely covered from its base.

The stump is fifteen feet in diameter, and the trunk towers seventy-five feet in the air. This remarkable freak is located near the sequoia forest reserve in Tulare county, Cal., and was sawed off by lumbermen for timber.

Through some miscalculation when the cut was finished the tree still held its position, and dynamite was resorted to to bring it to the ground, which accounts for the deep gash on one side. After the first charge of the explosive had been ignited the tree still remained standing, and it was discovered that the entire trunk had been shattered by the discharge and was therefore useless for lumber. Accordingly the work was stopped, and the giant has remained upright, withstanding some of the severest windstorms that the state has known, held in its natural position by its great weight.—Wide World Magazine.

Hoarseness in a child subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given at once or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Contains no poison. Sold by all dealers.

Curious Old London Clubs.

The days of quaint and queer clubs are days of the past. We do not hear at present of a "No Nose Club," or "Club of Beans," or a "Man Killing Club," whose titles are suggestive; of the "Surly Club," whose object was the practice of contradiction and of foul language, so that the members might not be wanting in impudence to abuse passengers on the Thames; or of the "Man Hunting Club," established once by young limbs of the law; or of the "Lying Club," every member of which was required to wear a blue cap with a red feather in it; or of the "Scatter Wit Society," consisting of wits; or of the "Hum Dum Club," whose members were to say nothing till midnight; or of the "Twopenny Club," a member of which, if he swore, was to be kicked on the shins by the other members; or of the "Everlasting Club," which has not lasted long; or of the "Kit Cat Club," known after its toasts of "Old Cats and Young Kitts;" or of the "Beef-steak Club," of which the following amusing description was written by one of its illustrious members:

Like Britain's island lies our steak. A sea of gravy bounds it. Shalt thou confusedly scattered make The rockwork that surrounds it.

—London Scraps.

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.

The Spelling Class.

Teacher—Spell coincidence. Willie. Willie—I can't spell it, but I can tell what it means. Teacher—Well, then, what does it mean? Willie—Twins.—Judge.

He who relies on posterity to do him justice will not feel the pain of disappointment.—Puck.

He Was the Same Man.

A prominent merchant of Sheffield recently accosted a gentleman on the street with:

"Good morning, Mr. Johnson. How is coal today?"

"Well," responded the other, "I am not much acquainted with the coal market, but I can ascertain the price if it will accommodate you."

"I beg pardon," laughed the merchant. "I really thought you were Mr. Johnson, the coal dealer. You certainly resemble him."

A few days later the merchant entered a train car and, seating himself beside a gentleman, exclaimed heartily:

"Well, Mr. Johnson, I'm glad to recognize you today. I made a laughable mistake one day last week. I mistook another man for you and, addressing him very familiarly, asked how coal was. He looked amused and replied that he did not know much about coal, but would inquire if it would accommodate me. Then I looked at him and saw that he was a perfect stranger. It really was laughable, Mr. Johnson, but he looked so much like you."

"Yes," responded the gentleman, looking more amused, "and I am that same party again."

The merchant recognizes no more coal dealers.—London Tit-Bits.

A Rare Autograph.

"What is the most expensive autograph you ever sold?" inquired the reporter.

"That of Thomas Lynch, Jr.," answered the dealer. The reporter looked perfectly blank. "Never heard of him," he confessed.

"Well, he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He signed it as proxy for his father, who was ill at the time. Soon after he went to sea and was never heard of again. Now, autographs of Declaration signers are much sought by collectors. None approach in rarity those of Thomas Lynch, Jr. In fact, so far as I know, there is only one in existence."

"This is affixed to an autograph letter addressed by Lynch to George Washington, which lends it additional value. It was owned at one time by Jared Sparks, president of Harvard college. Subsequently it passed to Thomas Addis Emmet, from whom I bought it for the sum of \$4,000. I sold it to Augustin Daly, who was a keen autograph collector, for \$4,500. Later Emmet repented of letting the autograph go from his possession and secured it from Daly for \$5,250, presenting it afterward to the Lenox library, New York, where it is now."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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.

Thanked His Stars.

When the French revolution broke out a number of scientists lost their lives, but Lalande, the astronomer, only paid the more attention to the skies and its constellations. When he found, after the reign of terror, that he had escaped the fury of the mob he exclaimed gratefully, "I may thank my stars for it." Would any apparent jest possess more genuine truth?

Allison tells how during Napoleon's Egyptian campaign no sooner were the mamelukes observed at a distance than the word was given, "Form square; artillery to the angles; asses and savans to the center." The command afforded no little merriment to the soldiers even at such an exciting moment and made them call the asses demisavans.

Located.

Diogenes, lantern in hand, entered the village drug store. "Say, have you anything that will cure a cold?" he asked.

"No, sir, I have not," answered the pill compiler.

"Give me your hand," exclaimed Diogenes, dropping his lantern. "I have at last found an honest man."

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.

The Origin of "Boz."

The origin of "Boz" is known to most readers interested in Dickens. A younger brother of the novelist was known in the family circle as Moses, in facetious allusion to one of the characters in the "Vicar of Wakefield," and this being pronounced in fun through the nose became "Boses" and so "Boz," which Dickens adopted as his early pen name. "Boz," he once wrote, "was a very familiar household word to me long before I was an author, and so I came to adopt it."

Before the real name of "Boz" became well known somebody invented and circulated the following smart epigram:

Who the Dickens "Boz" could be Puzzled many a curious elf Till time unveiled the mystery And "Boz" appeared as Dickens' self.

Hood wrote punningly, but ungrammatically:

Aren't that 'ere "Boz" a tiptop feller? Lots wrote well, but he writes Weller.

—London Globe.

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

YOUNT'S

We particularly wish to call your attention to our Fall Line of Dolly Madison Shoes

for Women. We are showing among the new styles a very nobby shoe, Ladies' Button Patent Coltskin with Black Cloth Top.

Price, \$3.50.

Specials for October

Decorated Dishes, 10c.

Assortment consists of Plates, Cups and Saucers, Desserts, and Vegetable Dishes.

On Sale in Show Window.

Your Choice, 10c.

Ladies' 25c Underwear

Reduced to 21 Cents

Ladies' Belt Pins, 11c.

Rochester Nickel Tea Kettles, 98c

Men's Canvas Gloves, Per Pair, 5 Cents

Black Table Pepper, 16 Cents Per Pound

C. EDGAR YOUNT &

The Conquest of the Pole

By Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK

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Ready For the Dash to the World's Farthest North—Expedition Well Planned and Equipped

[SECOND ARTICLE]

WE awoke off Cape Robertson and went ashore before breakfast. The coast here rises suddenly to an altitude of 2,000 feet and is crowned with an ice cap. It is picturesque enough. Large bays, blue glacial walls and prominent headlands offer a pleasing variety, but it is much like the coast of all Greenland.

It had, however, the tremendous advantages of a southern exposure and rocks, providing a resting place for the little auk in millions. These little birds darted from the cliff to the sea. Rather rich grassy verdure also offered an oasis for the arctic hare, while the blue fox found life easy here, for he could fill his winter den with fat feathered creatures.

As we approached the shore 10 men, 9 women, 31 children and 100 dogs came out to meet us. I count the children and dogs, for they are equally important in Eskimo economy. The latter are by far the most important to the average Caucasian in the arctic.

Only small game had fallen to the Eskimos' lot, but they were eager to venture out with us after big game. At last Mr. Bradley had found a suitable retinue of native guides, and we were not long in arranging a compact.

Free passage, the good graces of the cook and a knife each were to be their pay. A caribou hunt was not sufficiently novel to merit a return to Olrick's Bay, where intelligent effort is always rewarded, but it was hoped we might get a hunt at Kookaan, near the head of Robertson Bay.

Setting Sail For Etah.

This venture, however, failed, though it gave us an interesting chase about dangerous waters in a violent gale. We returned to the igloo to do homing, paid off our guides, made presents to their women and children and set sail for Etah.

Clearing weather after the storm afforded delightful yachting weather. A fairly strong offshore wind filled the big wings of canvas. The cool air was bracing, while the bright sun threw glittering smiles from slant to slant. The seamen forward sang of the delights of fisher folk.

A phonograph sent music, classical and otherwise, into the arctic air from the cabin. At table there was a kind of continuous performance with a steady hand and receptive stomach.

During two days of stormy discomfort several important meals had been willingly missed. But in the arctic food accounts must be squared as quickly as possible.

On the following morning we passed Cape Alexander and entered Smith sound. Half a gale came from the sea, and we entered Foulke fiord. The town of Etah was composed of four tents, which for this season had been pitched beside a small stream just inside of the first projecting point on the north shores.

Inside this point there was sheltered water to land the Eskimos' kayaks.

It also made a good harbor for the yacht. It is possible in favorable seasons to push through Smith sound,

twenty-five miles to the north, would be glad to see us. Here was the chance to arrange a jaunt in the motorboat. The tanks were filled, suitable food and camp equipment were loaded, and off we started on the morning of Aug. 21 for man's ultima Thule.

It was a beautiful day, with a light air from the sea. Passing inside of Littleton Island, we searched for relics along Lifeboat cove. The desolate cliffs of Cape Hatherton were a blaze of color and light, but the sea was refreshingly cool, with fleets of blue towering bergs to dispel the fire of arctic midsummer.

As we rushed in comfort past the ice polished and wind swept headlands the sea was alive with birds, seal and walrus, but little shooting was done, for we were bent on enjoying the quiet sport of motorboating.

Arrival at Annootok.

As we passed the sharp rocks of Cairn Point we located nine tents in a small bay under Cape Ingfield.

"Look—there is Annootok!" said Tungan, our native guide.

Looking up Smith sound, we noted that the entire channel beyond was blocked with a jam of hard blue ice. The northernmost limit of motorboating had been reached. A perpendicular cliff served as a pier to which to fasten the boat. Here it could rise and fall with the tide, and the drifting ice did not give much trouble.

A diligent exploration of the town disclosed the fact that we had reached not only the northernmost town, but the most prosperous settlement of the Greenland shore. The best hunters had gathered here for the winter bear hunt.

Their game catch had been very lucky. Immense catches of meat were strewn along the shore. More than a hundred dogs voiced the hunt force, with which Eskimo prosperity is measured, and twelve long haired wild men came out to meet us as friends.

The wealth in food and furs of this place fixed my determination on this spot as a base for the polar dash. We were standing at a point within 700 miles of the pole. The strongest force of men, the best teams of dogs and an unlimited supply of food, combined with the equipment on board the yacht, formed an ideal plant from which to work out the campaign. The seeming hopelessness of the task had a kind of weird fascination for me. Many years of schooling in both polar zones and in mountaineering would serve a useful purpose.

Conditions Right For Dash.

Here was my chance. Here was everything necessary conveniently placed within the polar gateway. The problem was discussed with my colleague. Mr. Bradley generously volunteered to land from the yacht the food, fuel and other supplies we had provided for local use. There was abundant trading material to serve as money.

My own equipment aboard for sledge traveling could be made to serve every purpose in the enterprise. The possible combination left absolutely nothing to be desired to insure success.

Only good health, endurable weather and workable ice were necessary. The expenditure of a million dollars could not have placed an expedition at a better advantage. The opportunity was too good to be lost. We therefore returned to Etah to prepare for the quest.

Strong efforts had been made to reach the pole from every available quarter. Only the angle between Alaska and Greenland had been left untried. In our prospective venture we aimed to pierce this area of the globe.

If we failed in our main effort we would at least make a track over a blank spot. With the resources for transportation which the Eskimos offered I hoped to carry ample supplies over Ellesmere Land and along the west coast of the game land.

There was reason to suppose that we would avoid the troublesome pack agitated by the Greenland currents. The Eskimos were willing to trust to the game resources of this region to feed and fire the expedition en route to the land's end.

Splendid Advantages Offered.

If their faith proved correct, it offered me a series of advantages denied to every other leader of polar expeditions, for the movement would not only be supplied at the expense of the land which it explored, but men and dogs would be taken to the battleground in superb training, with their vigorous bodies nourished by wholesome fresh meat, not the nauseating laboratory stuff which is usually crowded into the unwilling stomach.

Furthermore, it afforded me a chance to test every article of equipment in actual field work, and, above all, after a hard campaign of this kind I could select with some chance of success the most likely winners for the final race over the circumpolar sea.

A compact was made with the little men of the farthest north to push the venture into the boreal center. When

it was noised about at Etah that preparations were in progress to try for the pole most of the men on board the yacht volunteered to serve.

Captain Bartlett, skipper of the John R. Bradley, said that he also would like to stay; but, if compelled to return, he required at least a cook and an engineer to take the yacht back to Newfoundland.

The situation was eased when the captain was told that but one man was wanted. No group of white men could possibly match the Eskimo in his own element. The willing hands of a tribe of 250 people were at my disposal. More help was not required.

But a companion and a general overseer was in demand for this post. Rudolph Francke was selected. Annootok was to be the base of operations.

But there is no harbor near this village to facilitate a rapid landing of supplies, and to hasten the departure of the yacht on her homeward run everything for the polar campaign was



AN ESKIMO BELLE.

brought on deck while the vessel was still at anchor in Etah, and below all was prepared for the expected storms of the return voyage.

Starting For Annootok.

Late in the evening of Sept. 1 the entire village of Etah was taken aboard, the anchor was tripped, and soon the Bradley's bow put out on the waters of Smith sound for Annootok. The night was cold and clear, brightened by the charm of color. The sun had just begun to dip under the northern horizon, which marks the end of the summer double days of splendor and begins the period of storms leading into the long night. Early in the morning we were off Annootok.

The weather was now changed. A strong wind came from the sea. With shallow water, unknown rocks and much ice drifting about no comfortable berth could be found for the yacht. If the overloaded decks were to be cleared at all it must be done quickly.

The launch and all the dories were lowered and filled. Eskimo boats were pressed into service and loaded. The boats were towed ashore. Only a few reached Annootok itself, for the wind increased and a troublesome sea made haste a matter of great importance. Things were pitched ashore anywhere on the rocks where a landing could be found for the boats.

The splendid efficiency of the launch proved equal to the emergency, and in the course of about three hours all was safely put on shore in spite of threatening winds and forbidding seas.

Supplies Taken by Dr. Cook.

Following is the complete list of the supplies provided from John R. Bradley's yacht for the polar dash of Dr. Frederick A. Cook:

Eleven cases of flour, twenty cases cornmeal, six barrels cornmeal, thirty-nine cases biscuits, twelve barrels biscuits, four cases rice.

One case smoked corned beef, four cases pork and beans, eight cases ham, five cases bacon, fifteen cases pemmican, one case beef tongue, two cases codfish.

One case peas, sixteen cases beans, two cases potatoes.

Twenty-one cases sugar, six cases tea, ten cases coffee.

Four cases milk, one case eating butter, one tub butter for cooking, one tub lard.

One case soups, one case catchup, one case pepper, spices, horseradish, etc.; one case vinegar, pickles, mustard, etc.

One case assorted jams and fruits, one case strawberry juice for drinking, one case salt, one case raisins and currants, one case maple sirup, one case dried peaches.

Nine cases tobacco, one case washing and baking powder.

Seven cases matches, seventeen cases coal oil, 115 gallons alcohol, one case candles, 118 bags coal, four stoves, two alcohol stoves, lamps.

One canvas boat, one case rifles, 2,000 rounds ammunition, one Winchester rifle, 1,000 rounds ammunition, one thermos bottle.

Two pairs shoes, complete cooking outfit, hickory wood for fifteen sleds, iron, copper, nails and screws.

Bedding, sleeping bags, one silk tent. One box tools for ironwork, one box carpenters' tools, one pair fieldglasses, one camera, with plates.

Two dories with oars, one dozen panes of glass for windows, fifty feet stovepipe, three chairs.

Twelve fox traps, one keg black powder, one box books, 200 tin boxes with wood outside.

Wood for building house, rope, twine, charts, maps, instruments, compasses, knives and needles for trading with natives.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Found In the Woods.

The other day while walking through the woods a group of little children came across a pile of acorns. They did not know how such a big pile came to be on one spot, but the squirrel up in the tree could have told them that he had collected them for his winter use.

Did you know that squirrels and birds are the woodsmen that frequently plant whole groves of oaks? The rook does not know that he is planting a tree when he makes a hole in the ground, puts an acorn in it and covers it up. He thinks he is putting his food in cold storage for the future.

An acorn needs plenty of room, light and air to grow into a successful oak. Oaks will grow in almost any kind of soil. They like that soil best into which they can send their roots down a long way. They like, too, to spread them abroad on every side in search of food. These mighty trees, with their heavy branches, hundreds of leaves, flowers and acorns, need a great deal of food.

The oak does not begin to bear acorns until it is about eighteen years old.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Frog and the Fox.

An extremely lauk frog which had nothing but skin on his bones took it into his head to pass himself off for a doctor, and, going out of his marsh, he proclaimed that he knew how to cure all sorts of evils. The animals assembled about him.

"Friends," he said, "no longer have any fear of illness. I have an infallible remedy for the radical cure of the most inveterate. It is a universal specific which I discovered after more than fifty years of practice and experience. I wish to make it public for the good of the animal race."

A fox, examining closely the figure of the frog, said to him, with an air of contempt:

"Gossip, learn at least to speak. Your jargon is not intelligible. Now tell me, I pray, how you dare to pretend to cure others when you are not able to cure yourself of your hoarse voice, your thin cheeks and your body full of blisters?"

Doctor, cure thyself. Is a proverb verified in this fable. One ought oneself to be free from the faults which one wishes to correct in others.—From the French of Perrin.

Curious Fact About Oranges.

You have probably noticed that an apple always has five cells in which its seeds are held. But with an orange it is different, for the number of sections varies considerably, being generally a dozen or more. There is a way to tell in advance, before you have taken off the peel, how many sections a given orange has, and if you know the trick you can perform what seems to be quite a wonderful feat in clairvoyance.

At the stem end of the orange you will find a little wheel shaped depression where the stem was pulled away, and if you will count the spokes in this wheel it will give you the number of sections. Each section of the orange is virtually a separate fruit, and the number of sections seems to be governed by the number of cells which are fertilized in the bud. The next time you eat an orange see if you can learn the number of sections by looking at the stem scar.

Electricity In Fish.

Those funny things which secure their food by means of the electric batteries with which nature has fitted them are somewhat remarkable. The gymnotus or electric eel of South America is probably the best known of these. It possesses four batteries, which extend nearly the whole length of its body. The current passes from front to back and, remarkable to relate, extends through the animal's own brain. Some large ones, from six to eight feet in length, have been known to kill a horse or a mule outright with a single discharge.

The thunderfish, a species of African catfish, was even in ancient times highly recommended by doctors for certain troubles, and the torpedo or electric ray exhibits all the known powers of electricity, rendering the needle magnetic, decomposing chemical compounds and emitting the spark.

Black Teeth In Siam.

White teeth are admired in this part of the world, but in Siam black teeth are thought pretty, and there the girls are perpetually chewing the betel nut in order to make their teeth as black as possible. Clothes are not much trouble to Siamese children, for theirs is a warm country, and they are considered well dressed when they wear a piece of cloth about their waists.

Conundrums.

Where can one see lame water? At Cripple Creek.

Why is the world like a cat's tail? Because it is fur to the end of it.

What is the most difficult lock to pick? One from a bald head.

After Storm.

Last night as I lay snug and warm I heard the riot of the storm. That thunder by like trains of cars, Slammed shutters and blew out the stars. I heard the gay and flying rain That drummed and danced and lashed the pane. It cried, "Come out and fly with me!" The wind sang of the ships at sea.

I woke up in the early dawn. The riot and the storm were gone. A pleasant star through curtains high Looked at me with a friendly eye. The sun is sweet, the grass new green, The rain has washed the world so clean. Here is the dear blue of the sky. I am so glad when storms go by! —Youth's Companion.

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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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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.

7-17-3m

Galvanized Roofing OF QUALITY!

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

which gives it a wearing power superior to all others.

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

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

Get the Best and Be Satisfied!

E. O. CASH, MIDDLEBURG, MD.

9-25-6m

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

6-13td

"Economy is Wealth." Clean your old clothes with Lum Tum Clothes Cleaner.—Get at McKELP's. 7-10-3m

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AT THIS OFFICE in the line of Cards, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bill-heads, Statements, Folders, Hand-bills, Show Bills, Posters, Sale Bills, Pamphlets, Blank Books. Let us print them for you

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR Cures Colds! Prevents Pneumonia

Order of Publication.

NO. 4499 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

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

vs.

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

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

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

John F. Marquet intermarried with Ida Marquet; Charles A. Marquet intermarried with Flora Marquet; Jacob H. Marquet intermarried with Edith A. Marquet; Joanna S. Bankert intermarried with Nelson Bankert; Laura C. Gilds intermarried with Sherman Gilds; Carrie E. Whitmer intermarried with Charles Whitmer; Emma J. Marker intermarried with W. Upton Marker; Annie Marquet; Charles Selby, who died leaving three children, Charles Selby, Ernest Selby and Fannie Selby; and Sallie Marquet, who resides in Baltimore City; Charles Selby, who resides in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; Fannie Selby and Sallie Marquet, whose residence is unknown.

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

That said real estate is not susceptible of division among the parties mentioned 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 18th day of October, 1909, give notice to the said absent defendants, published in Carroll County, of the filing of this order, and that they appear in person or by solicitor, on or before the 18th day of November, 1909, to answer the premises and show cause if any they have, why a decree ought not be passed as prayed.

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

Test: DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk. 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 18th day of October, inst., 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. 10-2-3t

NO. 4478 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

William H. 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 entitled cause by William H. 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 18th 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 of administration upon the estate of

GEORGE F. MARQUET. All persons having claims against the deceased, or hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th 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.

9-25-4t



JOHN R. BRADLEY, BACKER OF DR. COOK.

over Kane basin, into Kennedy channel, but the experiment is always at the risk of the vessel.

There was no special reason for us to hazard life; therefore the yacht was here prepared for the return voyage. This was to consume several days, and we sought to occupy the time in exploration and sport.

Much Game at Etah.

The vicinity of Etah is notable as the stamping ground of Dr. Kane and Dr. Hayes in the middle of the last century. There were no unexplored spots in the neighborhood, but there was a good deal of game near.

Far beyond, along the inland ice, were caribou, but we preferred to confine our exploration to the seashore. The bay waters were alive with eider ducks and gulls, while just outside walrus dared us to venture on an open contest on the wind swept seas.

After ambitions for the chase and local exploration were satisfied we were told that the people of Annootok,

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

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

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

October in the Garden.

October is the month for planting trees and shrubs, and for preparing the garden for winter. Every country dweller should try to set out at least one tree and two shrubs each year. The following is a list of six splendid trees which will add greatly to the beauty of the home grounds:

Sugar Maple.—This is one of the best shade trees we have, and its stately growth, fine form and foliage are known to us all. In the fall the leaves color beautifully, and in the spring its sap will pay a good revenue if properly handled.

Red-flowered Horse Chestnut.—One of the finest trees cultivated; form round; flowers showing red and the leaves are green. Its principal enemy is the tussock moth.

English Hawthorn.—This tree is a dense, low grower; perfectly hardy, thrives on poor soil; the foliage is varied and attractive. The flowers are very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is most effective and ornamental in autumn.

Purple Beech (Rivers' smooth-leaved).—The beeches are noted for their rich, glossy foliage and elegant habit. The leaves turn from crimson in the early spring to dark purple in summer. The tree is a vigorous grower and most symmetrical in its habit of growth.

Silver Maple (Wier's cut-leaved).—A variety of the silver-leaved, and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the cut-leaved birch. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface.

Mountain Ash (European).—A very hardy tree with a dense and regular head. It is covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright, scarlet berries.

In choosing shrubs, care should be taken to pick out hardy ones. The following six, when once set out in good, rich soil, will need little attention:

Hibiscus (Rose of Sharon).—This is one of our few shrubs that flower in August and September. It should be planted very early in the fall or in the spring. The variegated-leaved, double purple-flowered and the painted lady are among the most attractive colors.

Hardy Hydrangea (arborescens grandiflora alba).—This particular species of hydrangea is a recent addition to this class of plants. The blooms are of very large size, pure snow-white, and the foliage is finely finished, lacking entirely the coarseness of the paniculata grandiflora. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early June until September, renders it doubly valuable.

Golden Bell.—We all know this. For the best effect it should be planted against a dark background. It is one of our early flowering shrubs, the bloom coming before the leaves.

Lilac.—Too well known to need a description. The double-flowered varieties are very beautiful and should be given a trial.

Weigela.—This beautiful shrub flowers after the lilac, and can be had in a variety of colors. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, and the habit of the plant spreading and drooping.

Japan Snowball.—This shrub may be planted either on the lawn as a single specimen or trained on the wall of the house. Prune as little as possible.

In the garden there is much to be done before Jack Frost comes. Celery that has been banked or earthed up is now selling freely. All the crop should be "handled," and earthed up as much as possible. Asparagus beds should be cleaned off, the tops removed and burned. The beds should be manured for the winter the latter part of the month. Cabbages for winter should be lifted the latter part of the month. They may be turned upside down and left in rows three or four feet deep until the ground begins to freeze. Dig some of the parsley for the house and plant it in shallow boxes. In this way it will thrive all winter in some sunny window.

Rhubarb plants may be set out now, if the winters are not too severe. Have the soil well enriched with stable manure and set the plants four feet apart each way. If the garden work is to be done by hand, three feet between the rows will be sufficient.

Plow up all the empty spots in the garden and burn all the trash; this will save time in the spring.

A garden is as important an adjunct to a farm as a wood lot. Physicians realize more and more the food value of

vegetables. In some recent experiments along this line at Yale University, it has been clearly shown that a man can live entirely on a vegetable diet and retain all his bodily vigor. Americans are the greatest meat eaters in the world, except cannibals. This doesn't mean, however, that we can live on cabbage, potatoes and onions. The following list of vegetables should be in the garden of every one who lives in the country: Asparagus, string and lima beans, beets, peas, melons, onions, spinach, squash, turnips, cauliflower, parsnips, peppers, sweet corn, carrots, cucumbers, radishes, salify, tomatoes and celery.—*Country Gentleman.*

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.

Railroads Now and Then.

The "Railroad Age Gazette" for July 23, summarizes the achievement of the "Pennsylvania Special" during the last four years as follows:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad's 18-hour train between New York and Chicago, has just completed a continuous record of four years' service. From June 12, 1905, when the train was started, to June 12, 1909, a total of 2,292 trips were made—1,461 in each direction—and on 2,483 or 85 per cent. of these trips, the train was on time, or within five minutes of its schedule, at destination. On only 160 trips, or an average of 80 in each direction, for the entire four years—or 20 for each year—was the train more than 30 minutes late. From New York to Chicago the train was on time to the minute 1,159 times out of 1,461 trips, while from Chicago to New York the train arrived exactly on schedule 1,202 days.

"The best of the four years was the last, June 12, 1908, to June 12, 1909, when the train was on time or within five minutes of its schedule at New York on 326 days of 365, and at Chicago on 315 days. The train thus made its schedule during the past year approximately 88 per cent. of the time. For the month ending July 1, 1909, the train was on time at both Chicago and New York on every one of the 30 days."

It is interesting to compare the figures given in the "Gazette" with the records of years ago. In 1873 the first post order to make the journey between New York and Boston took three weeks; in 1895 letters were sent eight times a year from the country lying along the Potomac to Philadelphia; in 1919 it was arranged that the post should "leave Philadelphia for the South as often as letters enough were lodged to pay the expenses." In 1720 the mails left Philadelphia on Friday and arrived in New York via Burlington and Perth Amboy on Sunday, leaving again for Boston on Monday.

By the year 1790 five mails a week were exchanged between Philadelphia and New York, though the time consumed in transit was generally nearer 48 than 24 hours. There had, at any rate, been some progress since Franklin announced, in 1754, in proposing a plan of union for the colonies, that Philadelphia could be reached even from a point as far distant as Portsmouth, N. H., in 18 days.

In 1830 it took from 24 to 60 hours to go by stage from Philadelphia to Baltimore in winter. On the 14th day of February, 1836, S. W. Roberts, when the sleighing was good, went from Philadelphia to New York by the Great Southern Mail in the very rapid time of 14 hours, paying the regular one-day fare of \$6. Even so late as the year 1860 a single stage-route in the West (from Atchison, Kansas, to Virginia City, Montana) was 1,755 miles in length and the rate of fare was \$600. The main route of the "Ben Holliday" stage lines (from Atchison to Placerville, California) was 1913 miles in length.

The introduction of the iron horse effected a reduction which in the early days was regarded as phenomenal. The Camden and Amboy Railroad in 1840 plumed itself on reducing the time to New York from Philadelphia to six or seven hours, even "during the most inclement seasons." Charles Dickens, according to his "American Notes," required two days to reach, from Harrisburg, the Allegheny Portage Railroad.—*Exchange.*

Cook Lived as Eskimos Live.

One of the most remarkable features of Dr. Cook's journey was the winter he passed on his return from the north on the south coast of Jones Sound. For many months he and his Eskimos kept themselves alive with the bows and arrows and lances they had fashioned, for they had exhausted their ammunition. They lived in a dugout they made on the coast. Not many years ago no Arctic explorer had the resource to pass successfully through such an ordeal as this. Peary was the first to call attention to this possibility, as he was the first to advocate the application to exploratory enterprise of many of the Eskimo methods of living and working. Dr. Cook was fitted by temperament and physique to live on the country when he was stripped of other resources and to come through it well and hearty. He was made of the stuff that has fitted him pre-eminently for pioneering under the roughest conditions.—From "The North Pole at Last," by Cyrus C. Adams, in the *American Review of Reviews* for October.

The Tale of a Tar.

I stood one day by the breezy ba,
Watching the ships go by,
When an old Tar said, with a shake of his head,
"I wish I could tell a lie.
"I've saw some sights as would jiggle your lights,
And they jiggered me own forsooth,
But I ain't worth a darn at spinning a yarn
That wanders away from the truth.

"We were out on the bark, the Nancy Stark,
Just a league and a half at sea,
When Captain Snook, with a troubled look,
He comes and he says to me:

"Bo'sun Smith make haste forrith
And hemstitch the sparker sail,
And according pleat the for'd sheet
For she's going to blow a gale."

"I straightway did as the Cap'n bid,
No sooner the job was thru
Than the north wind crack took us dead
aback,

An' murderin' lights how she blew!

"She blowed the tars right off the spars,
The spars right off'n the masts;
Anchors and sails and kegs and nails
Went by on the wings of the blast.

"Our galley shook as she blowed our cook
Right out thro' the starboard glim,
And pots and pans and kettles and cans
Went a clattering arter him.

"She blowed the fire right out of the galley
stove.

"The cook right out of the bin,
Then she whistled apast past the Cap'n's face
And blowed all the hair off his chin.

"O, wiggle me dead!" the Cap'n said,
And them words blowed out of his mouth,
"We're lost, I fear, if the wind don't veer
And blow awhile from the south."

"O, wiggle me dead!" No sooner he'd said
Them words that blowed out of his mouth
Than the wind hauled 'round with a hurricane
sound

And blowed straight in from the south.

"We opened our eyes in wild surprise,
And never a word did we say,
For in changing her tack the wind blowed
back

The things she'd blowed away.

"She blowed the tars back on the spars,
The spars back on the mast,
Back flew the anchors and sails and kegs and
nails,

Which into the ship stuck fast.

"And fore we could look she blowed the cook
right under the galley poop,
And back came the bottles and pots and pans
Without even spilling the soup.

"She blowed the fire back into the stove,
Where it burned in its regular place,
And we all cheered when she blew the beard
Back onto the Cap'n's face.

"There's more of me tale," said the sailor hale,
"As would jiggle your lights forsooth,
But I ain't worth a darn at spinning a yarn
That wanders away from the truth."

"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.

A Small Boy's Ambition.

My brother Fred's the nicest man, so big an
straight an' tall.
Why, he can do all kinds of things that I
can't do at all!

An' you always hear him whistlin' while he's
a-workin' round.
Sometimes he doubles up his arm, an' says to
me, "Now pound!"

An' when I pound him (awful hard) he only
laughs at me,
When I am big that's just the kind of man
I'm goin' to be.

Sometimes when I've been hammerin' an' the
nails won't go in straight,
My brother Fred he comes along, an' says,
"Why, that's first-rate!"

An' then he takes my hammer an' he taps
just once or twice,
An' all those crooked, bent-up nails go in as
straight an' nice!

An' then he laughs an' picks me up, till I am
taller 'n he,
An' when I'm big that's just the kind of man
I'm goin' to be.

Sometimes when I'm a-playin' round, I break
things an' feel bad;
But Fred he comes whistlin' along, an' says,
"Don't look so sad."

Then off he goes, an' pretty soon I hear him
comin' back:
An' what I broke 's all mended up so ma can't
find the crack!

I don't cry then, but laugh, an' mamma
laughs, an' so does he,
An' when I'm big that's just the kind of man
I'm goin' to be.

Once I was sick a-visitin', I guess I was 'most
dead,
But my ma she knew what to do—she sent for
Brother Fred.

An' Fred he pick me right straight up an'
carried me off home.
So easy in his big strong arms. An' wa'n't I
glad to come!

An' I was thinkin' all along as he was bringin'
me,
When I am big Fred's just the kind of man
I'm goin' to be.

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 re-
sults. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Woman's Home Companion for October.

It is possible to get a most amazing
amount of interest out of practical ar-
ticles, when they are handled like those
which appear in *Woman's Home Com-
panion* for October.

Such an article is that containing
William Armstrong's advice to the am-
bitious music student who wants to
study abroad. Mr. Armstrong has made
a careful special investigation, and his
advice is to study at home first.

In "Short Cuts to Health," Dr. Woods
Hutchinson waves a danger flag over
many popular old-fashioned remedies.
"Why I Left the Ministry" is a start-

ling confession by a country parson, who
is anonymous for obvious reasons.

Far from the country parson lies the
theater of action of Kellogg Durland's
story of Queen Elena.

Marion Harland at Chinon has writ-
ten her big-hearted woman's story of
Joan of Arc.

Besides these, there are eleven special
articles in this issue, every one of which
ought to be read and preserved.

Mothers will be pleased with two new
departments dealing with the bringing
up of children, which begin with this
issue. These are conducted by Jean
Williams, M.D., and Mary Louise Gram-
ham.

The Idea Club will prove a source of
wealth to many a church and society.

But perhaps the best thing in the
whole issue is Myra Kelly's "Games in
Gardens"—that wonderful humorist nev-
er wrote anything funnier than this.
There are also good stories by Mary
E. Wilkins Freeman, Katharine Holland
Brown, Temple Bailey, Mrs. John Van
Vorst and Kate Douglas Wiggin.

"Choice Cake Recipes," "The Formal
Dinner," "How to Furnish the Boy's
Room," the Big Fashion Department—
each has in it something for every
Woman.

Thirty-five per cent. of an egg is com-
posed 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 combi-
nations, 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.

WHAT TO DO.

If the ceiling should become smoked
from an improperly regulated lamp un-
derneath, the blackened surface may be
cleaned by washing it with a little weak
soda water.

When packing away white summer
dresses or any white goods for the win-
ter, wrap each piece carefully in blue
paper. It will prevent the white mat-
erial from turning yellow.

Writing ink, especially if kept in an
open bottle, quickly becomes thick and
unfit for use. In that case dilute the
ink with a small quantity of vinegar and
shake the bottle well.

If soot should fall on the carpet, cover
it liberally with salt before making an
attempt to sweep it up. It will then be
possible to remove the soot with the
salt, leaving the carpet clean.

Rugs often have a tendency to curl at
the corners. To prevent them from
doing so, bind them on the underside
with a strip of narrow webbing of the
kind that is used to hold the springs in
furniture in place.

It is a thing well worth knowing that
a few drops of oil of lavender scattered
upon book shelves, back of the books,
will prevent dampness from injuring the
bindings of books during prolonged sea-
sons of rainy weather.

Moths do not like to make their nests in
any place where salt has been, and
one may often get rid of them by scrub-
bing the floors with a hot and strong
solution of salt before laying down the
carpet and scattering dry salt on the
carpet when sweeping it.

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.

The Bed-Rock of Success.

lies in a keen, clear brain, backed by
indomitable will and restless 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,
Lizemore, W. Va., writes: "They are
the best pills I ever used." 25c. at R. S.
McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

Fashions and Fads.

Apricot, violet and light blue are worn
in the morning by fashionable women.

Girdles and dog collars made of cut
jet nail head are exceedingly smart.

The scarf which matches the gown is
becoming one of the familiar features of
the light wrap.

There is a distinct promise of the man-
ish coat sleeve with no fulness at all at
the shoulder.

For collars, revers and cuffs, heavy
Ottoman silk is much used in combina-
tion with broadcloth.

The short coat had hardly come into
style when it was whisked away to make
room for winter things.

The season promises to be a season of
extra long, narrow coats over plain,
striped or checked gowns.

Gold braid will be quite as popular
upon coiffures this coming winter as
ribbon has been in the past.

Lace veils, in black, white and cream
color, are much in favor, but are more
stylish than becoming.

A remarkable article entitled "Harriman
the Absolute" is contributed to the
October Review or *Reviews* by Robert S.
Lanier. This survey of the railroad
magnate's career and methods was pre-
pared after the announcement of Mr.
Harriman's death on September 9, and
includes full and up-to-date information
regarding the Harriman system of rail-
roads.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
Does not Color the Hair
Hair falling out? Troubled with dandruff? Want more hair? An elegant dressing?
Ingredients: Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinin, Sodium Chlorid, Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume.
We believe doctors endorse this formula, or we would not put it up.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
Does not Color the Hair
J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

CUPID LIKELY TO WIN.

Countess of Granard to Remove Opposi-
tion to Elkins-Abruzzi Match.

The Countess of Granard, who was
Miss Beatrice Mills of New York and
is the niece of Ambassador Whitelaw
Reid, has during her married life in
England made an enviable reputation
for herself as a witty conversationalist
and a successful hostess. King Ed-
ward recently was the guest of the
Earl and Countess of Granard at
their splendid estate, and during this
visit the American countess invoked
his aid in behalf of her friend Miss
Katherine Elkins toward removing the
opposition of the dowager queen of
Italy to the marriage of Miss Elkins and
her grandson, the Duke of the Abruzzi.
As everybody knows, the Duke of the
Abruzzi, who has proved himself a
man by braving in turn the snows of
the arctic and of the Himalayas' loftiest
peaks, is ready to renounce all
claims to the throne of Italy if only
he wins his American affinity.

Lady Granard's friends say, too, that
as soon as the duke returns from In-
dia—and he is on his way—he, Miss
Elkins and her mother will meet at



COUNTRESS OF GRANARD.

Mortimer House, the splendid resi-
dence on Halkin street which the Earl
of Granard recently leased.

They add that Mrs. Elkins and Miss
Elkins are about to go from Bad Nau-
heim, in Hesse, to Marienbad, in Bo-
hemia, for the sole purpose of being
introduced formally to the king. He
is at Marienbad for the "cure," as
usual each year. When Mrs. Elkins
and Miss Katherine Elkins went
abroad last June the young lady's
father, a senator from West Virginia,
announced that she had "a slight af-
fection of the heart" and was going
with her mother to one or another of
the European spas to take the waters.

Miss Elkins, a lovely and determined
girl, seems to be able to brave the
frosts and to climb the mountains of
Queen Margherita's opposition. Mean-
time, it is reported from India, the
Duke of the Abruzzi has scaled the
highest peak in the Himalayas, Mount
Everest, of whose height the minimum
estimate is 29,000 feet, or about twice
the height of Mont Blanc. This
mountain is in an extremely inaccessi-
ble region. The statement that the
duke has scaled it is not confirmed, but
the fact that he is returning from In-
dia is assured.

Women Ruining Their Figures.
Hugh Cairns, the Boston sculptor, de-
clares that women's figures have been
ruined by devotion to fashion. He
says it is impossible for a woman to
be wasp waisted one year and free
laced the next and still preserve artis-
tic lines. He points out that a year
or so ago women were pinching their
waists and that at present frocks hang
loose with hardly a suggestion of a
waist line. Cairns certainly hits the
truth when he says the fashions this
summer are in execrable taste. Slim
women are made to look like tooth-
picks and plump women can't, and
true to the contrariness of the sex, it
is the woman of comfortable avoirdupois
who pushes the fashions to the
extreme. Thus every woman above
the normal weight for her height could
gain in proportion by breaking her
waist with a belt, but invariably they
run straight up and down, thereby
accentuating the fullness, which se-
cretly, of course, they hate like poison.
The failure in this respect of women
to make the most of themselves forces
the impression that the sex contains
few artists.

French View of Women.
Is it all a myth about the gallantry
and chivalry of the Frenchmen? A
French journal put a string of ques-
tions to 20,000 Frenchmen, and out of
the lot only 342 placed beauty among
the first six qualities desirable in a
wife. In thirteen desirable qualities
wealth stood halfway down the list,
and health was almost unanimously
placed first. Courage, fidelity, clever-
ness and kindred virtues follow, while
good nature, oddly enough, is put next
to the last. An American woman
reading over the verdict estimated
that there might have been one mar-
ried man in all the 20,000, else good
nature would have stood first of all
desirable qualities.

Faults in Breeding.
Breeders should not close their eyes
to the faults of their horses. On the
contrary, they should study carefully
to learn in what respects they are
faulty or in what qualities deficient
and try to make such selections in
mating as will strengthen those quali-
ties or rectify the faults in the off-
spring. Many undesirable qualities
can be eliminated or subjugated in a
few generations by care. Never mate
a mare that is weak in some quality
or faulty at some point with a stallion
that is weak in the same quality or
faulty at the same point.

Lincoln Rams Sell High.
At the recent sale of Henry Dud-
ding's Lincolns in England forty-
eight shearing rams averaged \$86 17.
9d., or around \$422. One ram, wianer
at the Royal, sold for 600 guineas, or
about \$3,000. Several others went at
100 to 300 guineas.

Foley's Honey and Tar clears the air
passages, stops the irritation in the
throat, soothes the inflamed membranes,
and the most obstinate cough disap-
pears. 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.

Classified Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday
of each month.
I have other engagements for the 3rd
Saturday and Thursday and Friday, im-
mediately preceding. The rest of the
month at my office in New Windsor.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.
Graduate of Maryland University, Balti-
more, Md.
C. & P. Telephone. 5-4-10

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TANEYTOWN
SAVINGS BANK
Does a General Banking Business.
Loans Money on Real or Personal secu-
rity.
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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 17, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxiv, 10-27. Memory Verses, 25, 26—Golden Text, Acts xxiv, 16—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In the close of the last chapter we saw how the chief captain, Claudius Lysias, sent Paul safely to Caesarea with a letter to Felix, the governor, in which he stated that there was nothing against the prisoner worthy of death or of bonds, but simply some question of Jewish law; that the Jews would have killed him if he had not rescued him from them; that he understood that they were still determined to kill him, and, being a Roman citizen, he had sent him to Caesarea, commanding his accusers to appear against him there. After five days the high priest and the elders, with a certain orator to speak for them, appeared before Felix, and Paul was brought forth to meet them. With some flattery, which evidently pleased Felix, and therefore the orator cut it short, he told a number of lies about Paul, which the high priest and the elders indorsed. Flattery and lying are still the order of the day among some religious bodies. But God is a God of truth, and in due time truth will prevail.

Being permitted to speak for himself, Paul denied all their accusations and briefly stated the whole truth of the matter, showing that it was wholly a matter of doctrine and of opinion as to what the Scriptures really taught; that he believed all that was written in the law and in the prophets and looked for a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust. This meant Jesus risen from the dead as Israel's promised Messiah, the Son of David, to sit on David's throne; also a fulfillment of Ezek. xxxvii, Jer. xxxii, Isa. ix, Dan. vii and all the prophecies concerning the future of the nation and the king who shall reign in righteousness. It meant the resurrection of His body, the church, at His coming to the air for His saints (I Thess. iv, 16-18; I Cor. xv, 51-54), though that would not be specially in his mind, as he thought of Israel. It meant the resurrection of the unjust and the great white throne judgment at the end of the millennial reign of Christ. It meant that God will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom He hath ordained, whereof He hath given assurance unto all men in that He hath raised Him from the dead (xvii, 31). This, with justification by faith through the finished work of Christ apart from any works of the law, was counted heresy by these zealous Jews. But Jesus Himself taught this kind of heresy when He said, "O fools and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken" (Luke xxiv, 25).

Today there are with many no reliable writings of Moses, no prediction whatever, no future for Israel, nothing supernatural, no coming again of Christ, no wrath of God, but all such are simply unbelievers and stand against Christ, for He testified that all things written in the law of Moses and in the prophets and in the Psalms concerning Him must be fulfilled (Luke xxiv, 44). Felix is said to have had more perfect knowledge of "the way" (verse 22) perhaps because his wife, Drusilla, was a Jewess, so he postponed the case until Lysias, the chief captain, should come and tell what he knew. Meantime he gave Paul into the keeping of a centurion, with orders to let him have liberty and to allow all his friends to come to see him and to minister to him. This made it comparatively easy for Paul and he would give him opportunity to strengthen the faith of the brethren at Caesarea, and he would certainly have much to tell of the Lord's doings since first He met him on the way to Damascus, and they would not be apt to weary of hearing of His wondrous works.

From time to time Felix sent for him and heard him concerning the faith in Christ, and on one occasion as he and his wife, Drusilla, listened to Paul reasoning of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come Felix actually trembled, but put his convictions from him, saying: "Go thy way for this time. When I have a convenient season I will call for thee." For two years this continued, Felix always hoping that Paul would offer him money to release him, and with that hope he sent for him the oftener. But Paul, having no thought of any release but a righteous one, never offered him a bribe, and so the successor of Felix came into office and found Paul still a prisoner. Felix's convenient time to repent never having come.

"Tomorrow" is not only the great word in many lands concerning temporal affairs, but it is the devil's great word for all who give any thought to their souls' welfare and for many saved ones concerning good works which they know ought to be done. The word of the Lord is, "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation" (II Cor. vi, 2); "Today, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts" (Heb. iii, 15). A word in Prov. xxix, 1, also comes to mind as we think of Felix and all such. The sinner may well tremble as he thinks of his own sin and is told that the unrighteous cannot enter the kingdom of God, but there is comfort in Rom. vi, 23. Concerning temperance, or self control, the result of righteousness, see Tit. ii, 12. Of judgment we have already spoken.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic for the Week Beginning Oct. 17, 1909. By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—"Pilgrim's Progress" series. X. Doubting castle. Ps. xliii, 1-5; Ixiii, 13-20; I Kings xix, 1-18.

Doubting castle, one of the obstacles in Christian's progress, was owned and ruled by Giant Despair. Christian and Hopeful, who was with him at that time, slept one night on his grounds. The giant, seeing them the next morning, was very angry, threw them into the prison of the castle, gave them nothing to eat and grossly mistreated them, his wife, Diffidence, suggesting the methods of torture. It was suggested that they take their own lives, and Christian was so discouraged that the temptation was strong upon him to do so. But Hopeful made him ashamed of such a suggestion; but it again returned, only to be overcome again by Hopeful's denouncement. At last Christian thought of the key of promise, which he possessed, opened various doors with it, and thus they escaped.

The lessons to be learned from this part of Bunyan's allegory are clearly evident. It is to warn us against doubts, however dark the way may appear in life, and to put our trust in God, who is at all times "our refuge and strength, a present help in time of trouble."

Christian, in despair, almost to the point of self murder in Doubting castle, represents too many Christians. When all is bright and prosperous they are happy Christians, but when the way is dark and rough and hard they sink into doubt and despair. Such actions are strange contradictions. We profess to believe in a personal God who is infinite in power, and yet the moment life grows dark He means nothing to us. Just at the moment when we should lean hardest upon Him we do not trust Him at all. If faith is given to us it is especially for the times when we are helpless and need God's help. But too often we look at it the other way. Elijah was strong in faith when battling against the priests of Baal, but when threatened by Jezebel he fell into despair and asked God to let him die.

God has given us no assurance that we shall have no dark days in this life. "In this life ye shall have tribulations," says Christ. If we believe Him, let us not be troubled and worried with doubts when they come. Let us use the key of promise set forth in the words that followed: "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." So shall we, but not by doubt and mistrust of God. He will either keep trouble from us or keep us in the hour of trouble. There is a key of promise in the Scriptures for every trouble and affliction. Let us find it and open all doors of Doubting castle.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. xxxviii, 1-21; xl, 31; Ps. xxvii; Isa. xliii, 1, 2; Ps. xliii; John xvi, 33; II Cor. iv, 16-18; John xiv, 1-10; II Tim. iv, 6-8; I Pet. i, 1-6.

Our Technical School.

Recent years have seen a vast development in the education of the hand in connection with the brain. Manual training has been introduced into public schools. There are manual arts high schools alongside the old type of high schools, and the schools of technology are rapidly coming to equal rank with the colleges and universities of the arts. Now, all this should have its parallel in religion. The Christian Endeavor society was the first to take up the idea and apply it to the religious training of young Christians. Our prayer meetings are where we learn to speak for Christ. Our committees are where we learn to do other kinds of work for Him. The society that allows its committee work to degenerate will soon have no prayer meeting worth the name. Training in committee work is a training in Christian co-operation. A committee must pull together. This is something very necessary to learn if one is to labor successfully in the church. Training in committee work is training in leadership. The trained committee worker is able to get others to do things. This makes him a most valuable worker in the church when he grows up. Training in committee work is training in method. One learns that there is a best way to do everything and that usually it is incomparably better than even the second best way of doing the same thing. The committee trains one in patience. It trains one in ingenuity. It trains one in perseverance. It trains one to look for definite results, and it shows one how to get them. It trains one in the use of tools. In short, it is a complete college of Christian efficiency. If you want to become a well rounded Christian, enter the Christian Endeavor School of Technology and take the entire course.—Amos R. Wells in Christian Endeavor World.

Prominent Christian Endeavor.

Charles E. McBurney, who again has been chosen to head the Chicago Christian Endeavor society, has been prominent in the society for several years. He was born in Chicago in 1881 and in 1898 was graduated from the Englewood high school. He entered business with an oil company and early became prominent in Christian Endeavor work, his first office being that of president of the missionary department of the Chicago society. In 1906 he was made president of the Englewood division. He lives at 5644 La-salle street.

Endeavor's Ideal.

Dwellers on the same earth; travelers at the same hour; companions on the same road. Shall we not help one another?

FOR LOVE OF A WIDOW

John's Attempt at Suicide Rewarded With Sensible Advice.

By DONALD ALLEN.

[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

It was a new sensation for John Dale, farmer's hired man, to wake up one morning and find himself in love with the Widow Harper, who owned the next farm on the west. He had known her for a year, but love had come creeping along so insidiously that it gave him a shock when he came to realize it.

The Widow Harper owned her farm; John Dale was simply a hired man at \$20 a month. The Widow Harper could discuss Shakespeare; John Dale had simply heard that Columbus discovered America. The Widow Harper quoted poetry; John Dale couldn't even repeat a Mother Goose rhyme. On account of these things and many others poor John Dale felt that the widow was as far above him as the clouds above the cornfield. Love had come, but it was a hopeless love. She was not for him. When he strolled over to her house she might welcome him with a smile and repeat lines from Byron or Milton as they sat in the gloaming, but in the end she would marry a sewing machine agent, and he must suffer with a broken heart.

For a week the farmer's hired man kept his hopes and fears to himself. Then he could stand it no longer, and he made a confidant of a lightning rod man who came along and stayed overnight. After supper the stranger was taken out behind the straw stack and told all. He listened without smiling once. He listened to the very end, and then he sighed and shook his head in a solemn way and replied:

"John, if you were talking about a girl it would be different, but she's a widow, you see. A widow is a curious creature. No man just knows how to handle her. She may fall into the arms of a tin peddler, or she may tell a millionaire to take his hat and go."

"Then there's no hope for me?" plaintively asked the hired man.

"Yes, there's one hope. If the widow quotes poetry she's romantic. If



"WHY DID I FALL IN LOVE WITH YOU?" she's romantic you have a chance. You've got to appeal to her romance by dying for her—dying for love of her."

"But if I died I sure couldn't marry her."

"You mustn't really die, but almost. Here, now, let us do some planning. I'll beat a farmer every day in the week when it's business, but when I find a man eating his heart out for unrequited love I can't go back on him."

The talk between the two was strictly private, but one of the results came to hand within a week. John Dale was found by his employer in the barn just as he had swung off in a noosed rope to commit suicide.

"You tarnation idiot, but what did you do it for?" demanded the farmer after he had cut down and revived the victim.

John Dale shed tears and said his life was a burden to him, and of course the Widow Harper heard of the affair and wondered over it. The would be suicide ceased to visit her, and that was another cause for wonder.

Ten days after his first attempt the hired man made another. He was caught just as he was about to partake of enough parsnips green to have killed a couple of horses. It was the farmer's wife that caught him this time, and as she gave him a box on the ear and snatched the dish away from him she said:

"Well, if you hain't turning into the biggest fool in America! What in catnip alls you, anyway?"

"It's my breaking heart!" was the tearful reply.

"Your breaking fiddlesticks! It's billiousness and nothing else. You are acting like a boy ten years old."

The widow heard of this second attempt, and it made her look serious for several days. She would have had a talk with John had he appeared, but she looked for him in vain.

Two weeks passed this time, and then came the third attempt at suicide. The farmer and his man were mowing grass beside the river when John suddenly threw away his scythe and leaped into the current. There happened to be an old boat handy, and the farmer managed to get the victim ashore and stretch him on the grass. Then he gave way to his indignation by shouting:

"You potheaded lunatic! What's got into you this summer? This is the

third time you've tried to die. What's the matter?"

"I'm in love!" replied John after a long minute.

"You're in what?"

"I'm in love with the Widow Harper, but she don't love me, and that's why I want to die. I stood it till I can't stand it no more."

"Ever ask her to have you?"

"I dasn't."

"You seven kinds of idiot! Don't know whether she'd say yes or no, but trying to kill yourself!"

The widow heard of the third attempt through a farmer's boy, and she was sitting on the veranda after supper and thinking the matter over when John Dale suddenly appeared. He had a story to tell, and he went right at it like a man hoing corn.

"Widow Harper," he began, "I know I hain't fit to lick your shoes, but I love you. When I found I was loving you I tried to kill the feeling, but the harder I tried the more I loved. That's why I tried to hang myself."

"I see," she said as he paused and wiped away a tear.

"I was in hopes my sore throat would make me forget you, but it didn't. I had suffered for you, and you were dearer than ever. I couldn't get you out of my mind. I kept thinking and thinking, and knowing how hopeless it was, I turned to that tater bug pizen. I had a note for you in my pocket, and you'd have got it after my death. Mrs. Whalen took the pizen away from me just as I was asking heaven to always bless you. In the note I also said I hoped you'd be happy with any man you married."

"Yes," remarked the widow as another pause came.

"Then I was determined to weed you out of my heart at any cost. I drank sour cider; I fell off the fence on purpose; I pinched the cows when milking them to make them kick; I ran through a bed of nettles in my bare feet; I rolled off a haystack. It was all in vain! I was loving you more instead of less. Down by the river I got to thinking about you marrying that sewing machine agent or a wire fence man, and I just made a run for the river and jumped in. I swallowed all the water I could, and I kicked when Mr. Whalen got me by the hair and pulled me out."

"And after trying three times you have succeeded in weeding me out of your heart?"

"No. That's what I've come over to tell you. I keep thinking of you every minute. If a bird sings or a duck quacks or a goose cackles I think it's your voice and look around. Why was I born into this world? Why did I ever see you? Why did I fall in love with you?"

"And now, John, just what is it you want?" asked the widow when he had uttered his last word and was gritting his teeth to keep the tears back.

"Why, I want—I want you to have me."

"Then ask me. If you had done so a year ago I should have said yes, as I shall say now."

Shrewd Peter the Great.

Peter the Great adopted rather a novel means to convince his subjects that they should change their clothes to conform with the modern costumes of western Europe. Believing, as is well known historically, that the future greatness of Russia depended upon the facility with which it was made to assimilate all that was best in other countries, he had succeeded in introducing some important innovations into the half civilized region over which he held sway. At length he had patterns of cloth hung up at the gates of the towns, and those who did not conform to the fashions thus set were docked publicly, albeit this was done in as pleasant a manner as possible, for Peter believed in being good natured with his people. They, on the other hand, loudly demurred and used the argument that what was good enough for their forefathers was good enough for them.

"Very well," said the sagacious Peter. In 1703 he gave a dinner at Moscow to celebrate the marriage of one of his jesters and insisted that it should be conducted in strict conformity with ancient usage. There had formerly been a superstitious custom of not lighting a fire on a wedding. So Peter made them do without a fire, although it was very cold. He would not give them any wine, because their forefathers never drank it. When they remonstrated he reminded them that it was a poor rule which did not work all around, and thus by his good natured greatness wheedled his people into new coats, about the hardest thing that can be done with humanity.—London Mail.

The Panacea of Nature.

Every great and commanding moment in the annals of the world is the triumph of some enthusiasm. The victories of the Arabs after Mohammed, who in a few years from a small, and mean beginning established a larger empire than that of Rome, is an example. But there will dawn ere long on our politics, on our modes of living, a nobler morning than that Arabian faith in the sentiment of love.

This is the one remedy for all ills, the panacea of nature. We must be lovers, and at once the impossible becomes possible. Our age and history for these thousand years have not been the history of kindness, but of selfishness. Our distrust is very expensive. The money we spend for courts and prisons is very ill laid out. We make by distrust the thief and burglar and incendiary, and by our court and jail we keep him so. An acceptance of the sentiment of love throughout Christendom for a season would bring the felon and the outcast to our side in tears, with the devotion of his faculties to our service.—Emerson.

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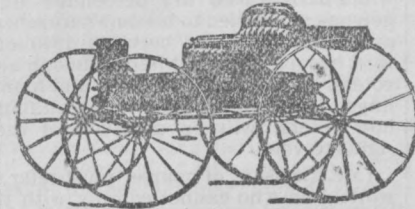
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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Mrs. Chas. Foreman is spending this week in York, attending the fair.

Mrs. M. H. Reindollar is spending a week with her mother, in York.

Mr. and Mrs. Claudius H. Long, spent several days in Baltimore the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Reck, of Gettysburg, visited relatives and friends in town, on Thursday.

Mrs. Jennie Ecker, of New Windsor, spent several days in town, the first of this week, visiting relatives.

Mrs. William Payne and Mrs. Elmer Black, of Thurmont, Md., are the guests of Mrs. E. C. Sauerhammer.

Mrs. Daniel H. Fair is on a visit to her son, Robert R., and wife, in Baltimore, having gone there last Saturday.

Dr. A. R. Hitchcock has gone to Baltimore county, where he will spend a few days with his mother and sisters.

The P. O. S. of A., will present a large flag to the High School, perhaps on Thanksgiving day, at which time there will be a parade and an address.

Mrs. John Hockensmith and Master Raymond Hesson, represented the Missionary Societies of the Lutheran church, at the convention held in Baltimore, this week.

Mrs. Margaret Reindollar and daughter, Mrs. Joseph Douglass, left, on Tuesday, for their new home in Baltimore. They will be greatly missed by their many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Reindollar returned home, last Saturday evening, and received an old fashioned serenade, as well as a personal welcome by many friends. The Detour band, which was in town as the guest of the Central Hotel, helped materially to enliven the occasion.

The 120th. Annual Session of the Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, will be held in Grace U. B. church, Carlisle, Pa., of which Rev. A. B. Mower is pastor, from Oct. 13-18. Rev. C. W. Christman, with B. O. Slonaker as lay delegate, will be in attendance. This is expected to be one of the best Conferences held in the history of the church.

Dr. Cook's story of reaching the North Pole is highly interesting, and our readers will miss much if they fail to read it. We have the full story, but as it is prepared to run in sections, and as it will likely be more closely read and better understood, we think of continuing our weekly presentation of it, rather than give it in double doses. The junior members of the family, especially, should be greatly interested in it.

Mr. B. D. Kemper, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, was in Taneytown and District, this week, looking after his interests. Mr. Kemper has been surprised to find that a report is being circulated that he has already selected his Deputy, which he says is entirely unfounded, as there will be ample time to do that after the election. He thinks the report has perhaps been circulated to injure him.

The Burgess and Commissioners are to be commended for passing an ordinance prohibiting the placing of a roof, other than tin, slate, metal, or other fire-proof material, on any building, other than those excepted in the ordinance, either on new buildings, or those hereafter re-roofed. This is such a wise and needed action, that no sound objection can be urged against it. The ordinance, we think, should also have covered chimney construction.

(For the Record.) Among the guests that spent Sunday last with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Foreman and family, were Misses Edna and Mary Crabbs, Virgie Miller, Rhoda and Lavina Lambert, Messrs. W. G. Boone, J. A. Koons, Chas. Crabbs, Arthur Devilliss, Wm. Angell, J. A. Thomson, Chas. E. Miller, Edw. Phillips, William Arnold, Carl Crabbs, Roland Koons, Ralph Shirk, Raymond Crouse, James and Samuel Hill. Some fine selections were rendered on the violin.

In A Dry District.

Over at Newaygo, near Big Rapids, where it is so dry that the "boys" habitually "epit cotton," there seem to be some mighty dry prohibitionists, according to a story that comes from the desert.

A Newaygo citizen recently received a letter from a Kentucky whisky house requesting him to send them the names of a dozen or more persons who would like to get some fine whisky shipped to them at a very low price. The letter wound up by saying:

"We will give you a commission on all the orders sent in by parties whose names you send us."

The Newaygo man belonged to a practical-joke class and filled in the names of his prohibition friends on the blank spaces left for that purpose.

He had forgotten all about his supposed practical joke when Monday he received another letter from the same house. He supposed it was the request for more names and was just about to throw the communication in the waste basket when it occurred to him to send the name of another old friend to the whisky house. He accordingly tore open the envelope, and came near collapsing when he found a check for \$4.80, representing his commission on the sale of whisky to the parties whose names he had sent in about three weeks before.—*Detroit Free Press.*

White Men Who Will Surely be Disfranchised.

Mr. M. Albert Levison, one of the Republican candidates for the House of Delegates, from Baltimore, has answered Mr. B. B. Shreeves, chairman of the Democratic precinct organization, and claims the \$100.00 offered by Mr. Shreeves to the man who will successfully show that the suffrage amendment, if approved, will disfranchise a single white voter in the state. His letter is quite lengthy, but the following paragraphs will make his argument clear.

Now take the case of a white native of this country whose father came to this country after January 1, 1848, and before November 1, 1888, a period of over 40 years, and let us suppose that this father neglected to become naturalized or died a few years after reaching this country, before he could possibly have had an opportunity to become naturalized. His son or sons, though natives of this country (those, of course, that were born while the father lived in this country) will not be able to vote after the amendment is carried, although they had previously voted in this state. Having been born after January 1, 1848, they were not of age and therefore not entitled to vote on January 1, 1869, and they are not the descendants of such a person, since their father was not a citizen then. They were not naturalized between January 1, 1869, and the day of the adoption of the amendment, because they are not foreign-born citizens, but are natives and were entitled to vote at previous elections by virtue of their American birth. As these were born before November 1, 1888, they were and will be fully qualified white voters on November 2, 1909, the day of election, but will become disfranchised thereafter. This is not an imaginary case, but embraces a period of at least 40 years during which the ancestors of such natives could have landed in this country and died before being naturalized, leaving American-born descendants on the male line.

Every person who is a male descendant of a man who came into this state from another state of the Union and who claims, by virtue of his ancestor, having been entitled to vote in another state will be henceforth placed in a very precarious position. They will be compelled to ascertain positively whether their father or grandfather was entitled to vote under the laws of that state as construed in 1869. Some states required poll taxes to be paid as a condition precedent to being entitled to vote; some states had educational and property qualifications as a voting precedent to becoming entitled to vote, and there may have been other prerequisites before becoming entitled to vote in the various states and territories. Their ancestor may have been in the Army or Navy and not have attained any right to vote in any particular state on or before January 1, 1869.

Their ancestor may have lived then in the district of Columbia or in one of the territories, and thus not in a "state." No one can guarantee that our Court of Appeals will construe the word "state" to mean "territory." Yet all these descendants of such persons cannot positively claim that their ancestors were entitled to vote in 1869 under the laws of the state where they then resided. In fact many persons will be unable to say where their ancestors lived in 1869.

Now, Mr. Shreeves, as an active and able attorney and a former candidate for the office of state's attorney, can you advise such persons to make oath that their ancestors were entitled to vote in 1869 under the laws of the state where they then resided? Are you not aware that the making of an affidavit that certain facts are true when such facts are not known to you, and which facts are false, constitutes the commission of perjury? Would not such persons incur the risk of prosecution for perjury unless they each and individually went into an elaborate investigation into their pedigree, where their ancestors lived in 1869, and what was the exact law of the state governing the electorate? Do you suppose that it will be in the power or within the means of every individual to acquire such knowledge? And would it not be perjury on their part to take such oaths without such investigations?

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have proven that the proposed amendment will disfranchise many white natives, and will jeopardize the right of voting of all conscientious individuals that cannot and will not make reckless affidavits; that very few persons will be able to qualify without some qualms of conscience, and many will be obliged to commit downright perjury. That all white natives who are descended from persons who failed to become naturalized and who were born between 1840 and 1888 become disfranchised, although now voters. Illegitimate children and foundlings of uncertain parentage, although now voters, will be deprived of their rights to vote.

(Mr. Levison, of course, must refer to white men who cannot comply with the educational, or property, qualification.—Ed.)

Challenge from R. S. McKinney.

R. S. McKinney is seeking the worst case of dyspepsia or constipation in Taneytown or vicinity to test Dr. Howard's new specific for the cure of those diseases.

So confident is he that this remarkable medicine will effect a lasting cure in a short time, that he offers to refund the money should it not be successful.

In order to secure the quickest possible introduction R. S. McKinney will sell a regular fifty cent package of this medicine at half price, 25 cents.

This specific of Dr. Howard's will cure sick headache, dizzy feelings, constipation, dyspepsia and all forms of malaria and liver trouble. It does not simply give relief for a time; it makes permanent and complete cures.

It will regulate the bowels, tone up the whole intestinal tract, give you an appetite, make food taste good and digest well, and increase vigor.

A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned

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

Government to Aid Wives of Farmers.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Convinced that the country woman is not getting the necessary training in the way to manage a home and because of the fact that, while instruction in domestic science is being given, it is for the most part confined to resident students in educational institutions in towns and cities, the Department of Agriculture has taken up seriously the question of how to train the women of the rural districts to manage their homes.

The individual who was brought up in the country may suspect that the farmer's wife knows more about running a home properly than her sister in the city. But the Department of Agriculture doesn't feel that way about it. According to a report on this subject by John Hamilton, farmers' institute specialist of the Department, comparatively little is being done in training women and girls who live in the country in domestic science or the management of the home. The rural schools do little and other opportunities are few. Ignorance in the home, Mr. Hamilton points out, means food improperly prepared and sanitary conditions neglected.

Other problems exist, such as those connected with the clothing and education of children, the rearing of the family and the social, intellectual and aesthetic improvement of the housewife herself. According to the census of 1900, there were 37,244,145 women and girls in this country. About 35 per cent., or more than 13,000,000 lived in the rural districts.

"Winter schools for adult women will have to be organized," says Mr. Hamilton. "Movable schools in large numbers will have to be sent out; suitable demonstration schemes will need to be devised, expert advisers to visit country women will have to be employed, and publications adapted to the capacity and needs of rural housewives will have to be introduced into their homes."

Farmers' institutes heretofore have been largely conducted for men. If women attended, they have had to consider the same subjects as men, as a rule. But now the movement for distinct farmers' institutes for women is growing, and it is considered by the Department the best agency at present to increase the country woman's knowledge of domestic science. Last year 732 meetings for country women were held by the farmers' institute directors in the several States.

As in the case of many other things, other more progressive nations in such matters are far ahead of the United States, though the American finds it hard to realize it.

How Many Religions?

To the inquiry, "How many religions are practiced in the United States, and which has the largest number of adherents?" the *New York Sun* gives this reply, which may interest many and satisfy the curious:

"There is a lack of precision in the question in two regards. Religions are few, sects many, and probably denominations are meant in the query. Practice, too, differs from profession, for not Moses nor any prophet has even succeeded in bringing practice up to preachment. In the last few days the Census Bureau has bulletined the religious statistics of the United States as recorded in 1906. In this bulletin are recorded the statistics for 231 religious bodies arranged by the rank and file of the alphabet from Adventist bodies to the Volunteers of America, these embracing 33,000,000 in a total population of probably 90,000,000 in 1906. The denominations which show the largest number of adherents are the following: 1, Roman Catholic (as designated by the census), 12,079,142; 2, Methodist bodies, 5,749,838; 3, Baptist bodies, 5,662,234; Lutheran bodies, 2,112,494; 5, Presbyterian bodies, 1,830,555. The other extremity of the record is occupied, if not exactly filled, by the Reformed Presbyterian Church Covenanted, with one meeting house and seventeen members, seven men and ten women in Pennsylvania meeting in a hall. The longest denominational appellation is that of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists, a sect which seems to have fallen on evil days since 1890, for its places of worship have fallen from 473 to 155 and its membership has dwindled from 12,851 to 781."

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, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

BARGAINS

Dishes Until Sold!

Look in my window for the Cheapest Dishes ever sold in town. Will mention a few Prices to show their cheapness.

Large Meat Plates, 10c.
Cup and Saucers, 5c.
Large Bowls, 5c.
Plates, 5c.
Supper Plates, 3c.
Large Chop Dishes, 9 and 12c.

Others just as cheap. Don't fail to see these Bargains if in need of Dishes.

Respectfully,
S. C. OTT.

Now is the Time to Prepare Your Roof for Winter

I have, or can get you, all kinds of Iron or Steel Roofings, Metal Shingles and Rubberoid Roofing, at moderate prices.

Try Rubberoid Flooring in your kitchen—cheaper than Linoleum.

Also, a Good Line of—

New and Second-hand Guns, New Rifles, Loaded Shells, Cartridges, Bicycle Repairs, Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Wall Paper.

J. W. FREAM,
10-9-2m HARVER, MD.

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, 14 to 2 lbs.; good Spring Chickens, 12 cents lb. 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-tf

APPLES WANTED.—Will ship first and last carload, on Oct. 14 and 15. Want nice red apples from 24 inches up. For further information call, or use Telephone, 6F.—CHAS. B. SCHWARTZ, Taneytown.

EIGHT PIGS, 6 weeks old, for sale by RUSSEL SMITH, near Taneytown.

HORSE RUNAWAY.—On Sunday night—Bay mare and Cart. Reward will be paid for return or information.—CALVIN C. FOGLE, Union Bridge, Md. 10-9-2t

FOR SALE Cheap—New Hominy Machine, never used, cost \$140.00. Makes 1 bbl. per hour.—Address S. W. HAMMERS, Gettysburg, Pa. 10-9-5t

FOR SALE Cheap.—Bay Horse, good driver.—CHAS. A. KOONS, Uniontown. 10-9-2t

PRIVATE SALE.—My Beautiful Residence at Bruceville Station, W. M. and N. C. R. R. Possession April 1st, 1910.—C. E. VALENTINE, York Road, Md. 10-9-4t

PRIVATE SALE.—20 Cords of Wood—oak, pine and chestnut; 140 chestnut posts. About 25 bbls. corn, 10 bu. potatoes, 140 ft. of 2 in. galvanized piping.—by Mrs. M. J. SHRINER, Pleasant Valley. 10-9-2t

PRIME MIXED HAY wanted. Quote lowest cash price on ground. C. & P. and Maryland telephones.—B. F. SHRIVER Co., Westminster, Md. 10-9-2t

FOR RENT.—Half my house and lot on Emmitsburg St., in Taneytown.—HENRY C. WILT. 10-9-2t

FOR SALE.—My property, on the road leading from Copperville to Oregon school house.—CLEASON EBB. 10-9-2t

FOUR PIGS, 7 weeks old, for sale by ALBERT ROWE, near Sell's Mill. 10-9-2t

FOR SALE.—Good safe driving mare, buggy, harness, etc.—HERMAN A. GOFF. 10-9-2t

REGISTERED Berkshire Boar, 1 year old, for sale by ELVIN D. DERN, near Taneytown. 10-9-2t

FOR SALE.—Nice Sand and Stone. Houses to let.—S. WEANT & CO., Bruceville, Md. 10-9-2t

FOR SALE.—Star Brand Heavy Shoes, for Men and Women. The best wearing shoes you can buy.—KOONS BROS., Taneytown, Md. 10-9-2t

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

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-tf

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

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

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

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-tf

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-tf

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

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

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

Ohio & Kentucky Horses

On Saturday, October 9th., at 1 p. m., at H. W. Parr's Stables, Baltimore St., Extended, S. H. Jewell, of Lexington, Ky., will sell 34 Head of Yearling Mules. Will also have ready for sale a Carload of Ohio and Kentucky Horses.

H. W. PARR,
HANOVER, PA.

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

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

WE'VE GOT THE GOODS

To get the best you must come to the Store that keeps the best. It has never been our plan to sell poor goods at any price.

In buying from a large stock you have more to pick from. So when you think of buying anything, think of the Store that has the reputation for having the best goods for the least money.

My! What Pretty Suits

Correct Style and the Price Range will fit any amount you wish to pay.

These beautiful New Fall Suits made of elegant quality strictly All-Wool Broadcloth, Striped Herring-bone Serge, Cheviots, Homespun, &c., in all fashionable colors, and a number of late novelty effects. Compare these Suits for style, quality, tailoring, fit, and graceful appearance with the Suits offered anywhere.

Prices, \$10 to \$23

Never Before Such Beautiful Dress Goods

Not a weave, not a coloring, as well as the rich Blacks, necessary to the woman who would be well dressed, is omitted from this comprehensive display.

Soleil Rayne Suitings, satin stripe, colors, Brown, Navy Blue and Black, 34 inches wide. 50c.

Green and Light Blue Suiting, stripe effect, 34 in. wide. Yard, 25c.

Plain Green, Brown, and Old Rose, Serge Suiting, 36 inches wide. Yard, 50c.

Dark Green Cloth Suiting, with neat stripe, 42 inches wide. Regular \$1.00 value, 85c.

Brilliant Mohair in Black and Navy, 50 in. wide. Yard, 50c.

Ladies' Long Coats.

A large assortment of Ladies' Coats, in Black, Light Tan, and Black with Brown stripe, some full lined, and trimmed with silk braid, as low as

\$3.95.

Misses' Coats

In all the new colors and stripe effects.

Shoes. Shoes.

A Wonderful Lot of Ladies' Shoes. Find their equal anywhere if you can. They're snappy, stylish, good wearing shoes, in Patent Colt, Gun Metal, Calf Skin and Vici Kid, Button, Blucher or Straight Lace pattern, Cuban or Military Heels.

\$1.60 to \$3.00

Also a good Dress Shoe for \$1.25. Ladies' Heavy Shoes, plain toe or tip, \$1.40.

MEN'S SHOES.

Heavy Work Shoes, Tan and Black, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

Fine Dress Shoes, Patent, Gun Metal, Box Calf, Vici Kid, &c. \$1.25 to \$4.00.

Boys' Heavy School Shoes, \$1.25.

Our Shoes are recommended by all who wear them.

50c Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, 39c.

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear, all sizes. Regular 50c value, 39c.

Sweater Coats

Ladies' and Misses, Men's and Boys'. All Kinds. All Prices.



Fall Millinery Opening

A Wonderful Exhibit of Style and Beauty
Saturday, October 9th., 1909.

For years this Store's Millinery Openings have been the greatest events of the year, and each year they have grown nearer perfection. In the great numbers, the variety and exclusiveness of the Hats assembled, this Opening far surpasses all previous displays.

You are Cordially Invited to Attend.

The very newest effects in trimming ideas; every conceivable color, the smartest combinations. There's something here sure to harmonize with your new Fall Suit.

Prices Absolutely the Lowest to be Found.

WHAT IS THE Ideal Vacuum Cleaner?

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

Brushes and Brooms stir up the dirt and dust, and remove only a part of it from the surface. The Carpet Sweeper is an improvement over brushes and brooms, but it is not thorough in its work. The dirt that has been ground down into the fabric, neither brush, broom nor carpet sweeper can remove.

The Vacuum Cleaner

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN S. BOWER,
Taneytown, Md.
9-18-9 C. & P. Phone 6 R

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market		Baltimore Markets.	
Corrected weekly, on day of publication.		Corrected Weekly.	
Wheat, dry milling new	1.12@1.12	Wheat,	1.14@1.17
Corn, dry	60@60	Corn	62@62
Rye	70@70	Oats	40@42
Oats	40@40	Hay, Timothy	16.00@18.00
Timothy Hay, prime old	12.00@12.00	Hay, Mixed	16.50@17.00
Mixed Hay	8.00@10.00	Hay, Clover	16.00@17.00
Bundle Rye Straw, new	11.00@11.00	Straw, Rye Bales	15.00@16.00
		Potatoes	55@75