

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1909.

NO. 23

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

It is not properly scientific, any more, to call a person "lazy," for laziness is now a disease—the "hook-worm" disease—and it is said to come from eating dirt. The name of the disease is enough to discourage laziness from becoming a fashionable fad.

Rev. Dr. S. W. Owen, pastor of St. John's Lutheran church, Hagerstown, celebrated the 40th anniversary of his pastorate, last Sunday. He served the Woodshoro charge from 1866 to 1869, when he removed to Hagerstown, where he has been ever since. Dr. Owen is perhaps the best known member of the General Synod.

The *Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, has perhaps broken the record by issuing a Thanksgiving number containing 120 pages—twelve sections of six pages each—seven columns to the page. Such efforts are no doubt profitable—they at least hurry the time when wood for paper-making will be a scarce and expensive article.

November of this year will go down in the records of the State Weather Bureau as the warmest and driest eleventh month in 39 years. According to the weather statistics for the month, the average temperature was 52 degrees, 6 degrees above normal, while during the entire month only 1.15 inches of rain fell, or 1.68 inches below the average rainfall for November.

The State of Maryland carries no fire insurance on its public buildings, nor is there a sinking fund maintained for the purpose of replacing fire loss. This question will come before the legislature, in some shape, as it is very poor business policy to make no provision against loss by fire. It is thought that the state will not insure with existing companies, but that it will provide a system of its own.

In a spirit of vengeance, the residents think, against Rev. Ferdinand Hesse, pastor of the Lutheran church, Smithsburg, who preached some strong sermons in favor of local option during the recent campaign, some persons threw beer and whisky bottles through the glass in the sliding doors separating the infant and Sunday school rooms in the new Lutheran chapel at Smithsburg, now nearing completion.

Mr. Bryan has surprised his leading Democratic followers in Nebraska by coming out flat-footed for prohibition and will support it with his tongue and with his newspaper. Mr. Bryan is preparing for a tour of South America. A dispatch from Lincoln says: "Almost without exception the leaders have refused to follow him into prohibition, and Mr. Bryan will face a divided party in his own state. None of the State leaders admit they will really fight Bryan, but that they will fight his plank."

The Anti-saloon League has written the members of the legislature that it has no candidate for presiding officer of either House, but calls attention to the fact that if a Speaker or President of the Senate, is chosen who is hostile to local option, and by use of the power of his position defeats the local option bill, the vote for such presiding officer is the final record on local option with which the question must go back to the people. The League suggests that friends of the local option bill secure pledges which will amply protect them on this point before committing themselves to the candidacy of any individual.

President Taft has changed his rules for callers at the White House, and, hereafter, members of Congress having constituents to present to him will be received from 1 to 1.30 a. m., daily, except on Cabinet days. Senators and Representatives, having business to transact, will be received from 10.30 to 12 o'clock, and Congressmen are requested to telephone for an appointment before calling. The general public having business with the President will be received from noon to 1 o'clock daily, except on Cabinet days, by appointment. Hitherto members of Congress, whether on business or merely to introduce friends, have been received by the President between 10 a. m. and noon. The request of the President that members of Congress and the general public calling on business shall make appointments is an innovation.

A Word About Calendars.

Just a hint to the Wise! Last year, a good many people worked the free calendar business a great deal harder than those who gave them away intended. Some people made "collections" of them, even to the extent of sending them away to friends; indeed, we heard of one person who had gathered up over 100, while many had over twenty.

This is all wrong, and is an imposition on liberality. Calendars cost good money. Business men buy them, chiefly for the use and accommodation of their customers. Nobody buys them to be sent where the advertising will do them no good, nor to be given where there are already enough to supply the actual needs of a family.

Further abuse of free calendars, will, in a few years, result in none to be had, except at a price—and they are well worth buying. A half dozen calendars ought to supply the proper needs of even the largest families, while two or three are ample for most. And further, do not permit your children to beg them. Merchants prefer to give them away, and not have children ask for them, the same as they thoughtlessly ask for picture cards and empty boxes. Calendars anywhere from 3¢ to 15¢ each, and intended for actual use.

A Curious Old Frederick Paper.

Mrs. E. A. Baker, of Hanover, Pa., who visited the family of Mr. Geo. H. Birnie, this week, has among her prized possessions a copy of the *Frederick-town Herald*, published Sept. 2, 1809. The paper is marked "extra," and as it contains advertising alone, it was likely a supplement to a regular issue. Many of the announcements are curious and interesting, but in one respect it is quite up-to-date, and shows that present-day Frederick county politicians are yet practicing an inheritance in announcing their candidacy for public office—the paper contains three announcements for the Sheriffalty, and one for the House of Delegates.

Several advertisements very forcibly recall slavery days, as follows: "For Sale—A lively active negro man, about 29 years of age, who has been raised to the farming business, is well acquainted with the management of horses and is as good a wagoner as any negro in the state."

"For Sale—For want of employ, two negro women. The one has three and the other two likely children. They can spin and sew very well, are good house servants, but have occasionally worked out. They are sold for no fault, and can be recommended."

There are the usual farm sales and mercantile advertisements, but couched in unfamiliar terms, as well as a number of lost and found notices. The following appeal to us as being curious:

"\$10.00 Reward—Runaway from the subscriber, on Friday, 14th., of last month, an apprentice to the carpenter's business, named Aaron Lee, about 18 years of age, very stout, sandy hair, and skin much freckled. He went off from a harvest field near Frederick-town and had no other clothing with him but two linen shirts and two pairs of striped linen pants. Whoever takes up said lad and brings him home to me shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges."

"Clothes Found—Was found by one of my negroes, on Friday, the 11th., in a haystack a short distance from my house, a quantity of clothes, consisting of four striped cotton petticoats, one striped cotton gown, one calico gown, three muslin shawls, two country linen shirts, one pair striped cotton pants, one striped cotton doublet and one old cotton waistcoat. The owner may recover same by proving property and paying cost of this advertisement."

"12¢ Cents Reward—Run away from the subscriber, living in Libertytown, on the 3rd. of last month, an apprentice to the harness and saddling business, named Francis Simpson Hammond, between 18 and 19 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches high. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him home shall receive the above reward and no charges."

Throughout the paper are found the following familiar names: Brengle, Mantz, Blessing, Danner, Condon, Arthur, Norris, Delashunt, Kemp, Warfield, Claiborn, Miller, King, etc.

Midnight and Moonlight Schedules.

A writer in *The Illuminating Engineer*, a journal published in New York, devotes considerable space to enumerating the advantages to a town being well lighted, and gives numerous instances showing how lighting has raised values on certain streets, and often on certain sides of streets, because of good light. The article, throughout, is sensible and convincing.

This writer gives his estimate of the "midnight" schedule, and says "it is a piece of petty economy entirely out of keeping with the wealth and civilization of our country at the present time." Of that twin nuisance, the "moonlight schedule," he says:

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

Another Baltimore Fire.

Baltimore had a million dollar fire in its wholesale district, (Hopkins Place), on Thursday night, the same locality in which the great fire of five years ago started. The chief losers were Bakers, Bros. & Co., chinaware; Spear Bros., boots and shoes; C. J. Peed Co., boots and shoes; McCadden & McElwee, importers, picture frames, etc.; Maryland Bank building; R. M. Sutton & Co., and Chas. H. Forsch Co. During the work of fighting the fire, seven firemen were injured. The fire started shortly before 6 o'clock.

DIED.

Obituaries, poetry and resolutions, charged for at the rate of five cents per line. The regular death notices published free.

MYERS.—On Nov. 26, 1909, in Alexandria, Va., Mr. Charles F. Myers, formerly of this county, aged 57 years, 4 months and 10 days.

STREVEGE.—On Dec. 2, 1909, near Taneytown, Mrs. Susan Strevege, aged 84 years, 1 month and 5 days.

HAWK.—On Dec. 1, 1909, in Taneytown, Miss Elsie Hawk, aged 21 years, 10 months and 6 days.

SHRINER.—On Dec. 2, 1909, in Harney, Mrs. Mary Lavina Shriner, aged about 90 years.

Church Notices.

There will be regular preaching services in the Harney U. B. church Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. At Taneytown in the evening at 7 o'clock. C. W. CHRISTMAN, Pastor.

There will be preaching in the Church of God, in Uniontown, Sunday at 10 a. m.; Sunday School at 9 a. m. Preaching at Friesburg at 7 p. m. L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

WHAT ARE RED CROSS STAMPS?

A Popular Effort to Help Wipe Out Consumption. Help the Cause Along!

What are called "Red Cross" stamps are sold, at 1¢ each, to help stamp out consumption, or tuberculosis, the work being under the auspices of the National Red Cross Society, a society which exists in every civilized country in the world, and its object is care of the suffering—on the field of battle, in hospitals, or wherever organized skilled help is needed. Just now, in every state in the Union, Red Cross Christmas stamps are being sold, to "stamp out" tuberculosis, the "white death," the greatest scourge of humanity. These stamps can be had at the RECORD office, in any quantity, at one cent each.

Do you know that something like one in seven deaths are due to tuberculosis? Do you know that those who fall on the battlefield are a mere handful compared to the number claimed by the white plague? Do you know that it stalks about just as freely in the homes of the rich and well-to-do as in the humble abodes of the poor? And do you, finally, realize that its presence in the home of your neighbor is a menace to your own security and happiness and that of your own loved ones?

If you do, you will help to "stamp" it out. You will sympathize with and do all in your power to assist the great red cross movement against tuberculosis. The red cross campaign makes it possible for everybody to help wipe out consumption—even little children, if they care to. Each little sticker, with its message of good cheer, costs only a penny, and each one is a bullet that will help to lay low the greatest scourge of civilization.

For consumption is peculiarly a civilized disease. Its havoc is greatest among dwellers in houses and tenements—among those who are far removed from God's out-of-doors into whose homes God's health-giving fresh air does not penetrate.

It is, however, a mistake to think of the movement as a purely charitable one. There may be no tuberculosis in your family or among your friends. But the disease is infectious and its presence a menace to every member of that community. The movement is not so much one of charity as of self preservation. It means protection of your own home and people, as well as relief for those who have contracted the disease. It is defense, not charity.

Consider also that every stamp you send on a letter or Christmas gift is a silent missionary for the cause. It brings the movement prominently before the attention of people who may never have given a thought to it before. And so you may be the first one in an endless chain of doing good.

C. E. Topic Cards for 1910.

We have the Christian Endeavor Topics for 1910, and would be glad to have the Societies, for which we have been printing Topic Cards, let us have their orders for the first half of the year as soon as possible after the election of officers. We would also like to increase the number of our regular patrons for Topic Cards, and will be glad to furnish samples and prices to any Society requesting them. They will be a help, in many ways, to every active member, and especially to the officers.

It will be a saving to us, in work, if the number of cards desired is given us, now, before the names of officers and leaders are given, as three pages of the cards are the same for all Societies, and can be printed at one time. It is this consideration that fixes our price, as it would not justify us to print small lots at different times.

The topics for the New Year are sure to be popular, and their discussion both easy and helpful, dealing as they do with simple and practical, yet vital, questions. The Foreign Mission and Pilgrims Progress topics are absent, and those given are of the kind which give all something to think about, on matters which all know something about.

Remember the Inmates of Our County Home for the Poor.

(For the RECORD.) The near approach of Christmas, reminds me, that there are a number of the citizens of our highly favored County, who are willing to assist me in carrying Christmas cheer to the inmates of our County Home for the poor and aged. Death has been very busy during the past year, and many familiar faces will be missed this Christmas, but others have taken their places, a number of them sick and almost helpless.

To them, this may be the last Christmas on earth. Can we make it the best and brightest they have ever known? A little help from the many, to whom life is more blessed with friends and home and home comforts, enables us to supply their simple wants and wishes, and give them a happy day, the memory of which lingers with them throughout the whole year. They are old, they are feeble, many of them friendless. They are those of whom Christ has said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Who will help brighten their lives with the Christmas cheer? I know the responses will come as they always do, and I only ask, please send contributions as early as possible, so that we may have time to select carefully, appropriate and useful gifts.

Yours "In His Name,"

MARY BOSTWICK SHELLMAN,
Westminster, Md.

Use Printer's Ink in your business. Read Printer's Ink in your home. Let Printer's Ink make you wise. Let Printer's Ink make others wise. Let Printer's Ink boost your town. Good Printer's Ink benefits everybody. For Printer's Ink runs the world. Just Printer's Ink—do you use it?

1909 a Bumper Year for Farmers.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Most prosperous of all years is the place to which 1909 is entitled to agriculture, says Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in his Thirtieth Annual Report, made public today. The value of farm products is so incomprehensibly large that it has become merely a row of figures. For this year it is \$8,760,000,000, a gain of \$869,000,000 over 1908.

The value of the products has nearly doubled in ten years. It has paid off mortgages, it has established banks, it has made better homes, it has helped to make the farmer a citizen of the world, and it has provided him with means for improving his soil and making it more productive.

High prices helped to bring this immense sum to the farmers, but a bumper crop also played an important part as the production of all cereals combined is 4,711,000,000 bushels, an amount considerably greater than that for any other year except 1906. It exceeds the average of the preceding five years by 6.5 per cent. The value of all cereals in 1909 has never been equaled in a previous year. It is almost exactly \$3,000,000,000, or 34 per cent. above the five year average.

Secretary Wilson has just finished a unique investigation relating to the increase of wholesale prices of beef when sold at retail. Inquiries were made in fifty cities—large, medium, and small—in all parts of the country, and it was found that for the fifty cities the total retail cost charged to customers above the wholesale cost paid by the retailers is 38 per cent.

Another feature of the investigation showed that the lower the grade of beef the greater the percentage of gross profit. In Boston, for illustration, the rate of gross profit is nearly twice as great for beef costing 8 cents at wholesale as for beef costing 11 and 1½ cents. Low priced beef is marked up nearly twice as much relatively as high priced beef. In other words, perhaps it is a safe inference that the poor people pay nearly twice as much profits as the well-to-do people pay.

An inquiry was also made to find, in the ascending prices of meat, the prices of the farmers' beef cattle and hogs have increased in proportion to the retail prices and the conclusion was reached that the farmer has failed to receive a share of the higher beef prices with regard to the raw animal. He, however, gets some return for the high-priced corn that he feeds to his steers, but not a return equal to 60 cents a bushel for his corn, which is the price for the last two years. As for the unfed steer, it does not participate in the upward movement of prices in its farm value.

Death of Mr. Charles F. Myers.

Mr. Charles F. Myers, formerly of this county, died at his home in Alexandria, Va., last Friday, aged 57 years, 4 months, 16 days. He had been ill about two months of Bright's disease. Mr. Myers was a son of the late Mr. Jesse Myers, of New Windsor, and had been engaged in various occupations in this county, before his removal to Alexandria. For several years he conducted a store, at McKinstry, and later was engaged in the laundry business at Union Bridge. He had considerable talent for mechanical work, and spent much time on ingenious contrivances, one of which was a time lock for bank vaults.

He leaves a widow, and the following children: Mr. Clarence, Mrs. Madge Smelser, Misses Marie and Ruth, of Alexandria, Va., and Mrs. John A. Englar, of Linwood. Also the following brothers and sisters, John W., of New Windsor; Milton A., of Waynesboro; Ernest, of Medford; Mrs. John D. Stoner, near Uniontown, and Mrs. Edward S. Bankard and Mrs. Charles Repp, of New Windsor.

Funeral services were held on Monday morning, from the home of his daughter, Mrs. John A. Englar, of Linwood, interment being made in Winter's cemetery, with the services in charge of Rev. G. W. Baughman. Six of his nephews acted as pall-bearers.

Getting at State Appropriations.

The Board of State Aid and Charities has been busy for some time, compiling its recommendations to the Ways and Means Committee of the legislature, of appropriations for the various institutions in the state asking for state aid. Many of these institutions are clamoring for more, and are bringing all possible pressure to bear for a favorable report, which is merely introductory and suggestive and has no final bearing on the amounts appropriated.

Governor Crothers is committed to a policy of general reduction, in order that state road operations may be provided for and continued, without an increase in the state tax rate. In meeting this proposition the state leaders realize that they have some hard nuts to crack. Among the problems which they face and to which they are committed is state care of the indigent insane and of more aid to tubercular sufferers. How the state can continue its general appropriations to state institutions and how it can enlarge its aid to the indigent insane and to tubercular patients without increasing the state tax rate is a problem which must be solved.

There are several large institutions in the state (Western Md. College being one) which appear to be able to continue their own affairs without any longer being a burden on the tax payers, but they will not do so without a strong protest. St. Mary's Industrial School is one of the institutions asking for more—\$10,000 a year, making the total \$30,000.

A compliance with all the pleas would mean serious inroads upon the state treasury. They might mean an increase in the state tax rate, which the Democratic party leaders are trying to avoid while providing resources for interest payments on the present and future loans for improvement of state roads.

ENGINEER CROSBY TALKS.

A Little Road Information Made Public, But Not Much Work Being Done.

Chairman Tucker, of the State Road Commission, has given to the press, a general, but not very comprehensive, view of the plans and work of the Road Commission, and practically no figures as to the actual cost of administrative and constructive work. Among other things, he says:

"In the contracts it will be noted that we are working out from one county seat as a central point and always towards another. This is so in every county except Cecil. There we are taking the line of travel which strikes us as being most desirable, and also because some bridgework is to be encountered which we want to see hurried along to be in shape for use when the roads are ready."

"Every section of road let is to be fully completed and not subject to damage at either end pending its juncture with an uncompleted portion. This is strictly specified, and the contractors are held fast to this agreement under the supervision of our own engineering corps. There is no objection to using the completed portion of any road. We want this test made to ascertain how thoroughly the work has been done before the State is called upon to pay. So far we have no complaints. I have myself driven over some of the pikes made under the recent State law, and found them entirely satisfactory."

"You understand, we have our engineers to supervise this work when under construction. We do not leave this to the contractors. Every ton of stone which goes in is inspected to see that it is up to the standard. The proper depth for the base is also scrutinized, and the layout of the road intended to be improved is prepared in advance by those working under the direct supervision of this office."

"We will push the construction so long as the weather conditions permit. When frost or snow comes all labor will have to be suspended, but we will see to it that every completed portion is reinforced and protected from all danger and in perfect safety for use under any weather conditions for either heavy or light hauling."

"Do you think the cost of the roads so far contracted justifies the expense to the State?" Mr. Tucker was asked.

"Speaking generally I should say yes. It must be remembered that the commission has gone along conservatively. All bids were advertised and the greatest publicity possible was given to our work its purposes. The carelessness manifest is shown by the fact that all bids were closely scanned and when thought to be excessive were summarily rejected and re-advertisements ordered. This has been our policy right through and it is one we intend to keep up. Preliminary investigations are first made of the contemplated work and route. On this we have a rough estimate of cost. Then specifications are asked and the work awarded when the bids are satisfactory."

"Will the present appropriation of \$5,000,000 do the work so far contemplated?" was the next question.

"That is somewhat problematical," was the reply. "We have outlined for about 1,000 miles. The appropriation may meet this and we are endeavoring to keep it within this limit."

"So far as the actual financing is concerned, that is not within my province nor of the commission. It is a matter which the Board of Public Works is taking care of. They look out for the money end while we take care of the physical portion of the proposition."

At the meeting of the State Road Commission on Thursday, in Governor Crother's office, County Treasurer, J. Edward White presented his report on the cost of one mile of improved road, in Worcester under the direction of the state commission. The County Commissioners were the contractors for the work, which was done for a sum under \$7,000.

This was the first report of a completed mile of road with a Board of County Commissioners as contractors. Somerset and Wiconico commissioners are undertaking as contractors to build sections of roads in their respective counties. Caroline county commissioners asked to build sections of roads in their county under the direction of the State Commission. The work was awarded the county, which has its own road-building equipment.

The State Commission was greatly gratified at the good showing made by the Worcester County Commissioners in constructing a mile of road northward from Snow Hill toward Berlin. Bids of private contractors far exceeded those of the commissioners for the work. Treasurer White says that, despite the distance of Worcester from stone quarries, the commissioners can build roads under \$7,000 per mile, as was demonstrated by the experiment of the road recently completed and by other roads built by the county under the Shoemaker act. The greatest cost is freight from the quarries, in Pennsylvania, which is 90 cents a ton. A year ago the freight rate was \$1.10 a ton. The cost of the stone at the quarry was 50 cents a ton. The total cost of stone and the freight were \$4,366. The labor was somewhat in excess of \$2,000. The use of the counties steam roller at \$5 per day was not included in the cost of the road. This item is, however, offset by the value of supplies now on hand and paid for, to be applied to future construction.

The Jewish World has figured out that Methuselah's age was 784 years instead of 969 years. Adam, instead of 930, was but 754 years. It is surmised, the *Jewish World* says, that in the earliest times the month the period of a moon cycle, was called a year. Thus Adam's 930 years of life calculating a year at 294 days, the period of a lunation works out 754 years. This seems like very plausible reasoning.

Swindling Children Scheme.

A swindle of a particularly despicable character, because it was designed to make victims of children, has been unearthed by that part of the machinery of the Postoffice Department which is devoted to the discovery of schemes for making use of the mails for fraudulent purposes. Out in Chicago, the agents of the Postoffice Department discovered a man who, operating under the name of the Erie Manufacturing Company, was advertising for boys and girls to act as his agents in selling "handsome jewelry," offering to give to each one who sold twenty pieces of the "jewelry" at ten cents each a solid gold-plated watch, equal in appearance to a \$35 gold watch.

It was discovered in the investigation of the swindle that the "jewelry" cost the swindler one dollar for 144 pieces, and the watches cost him forty cents apiece, so that he could well afford to give one of the watches to each boy or girl selling twenty pieces of his "jewelry," but one of the reasons why a fraud order, depriving him of the further use of the mails, has been issued against him is that he did not always send the watches. He got the two dollars for his twenty pieces of miserable "jewelry," and in many cases the boy or girl who had sold them and remitted the money got nothing.

Persons of fairly developed reasoning powers should know, of course, that nobody could afford to give a real watch of any account as a premium for the selling of two dollars worth of jewelry—especially "jewelry" selling at ten cents a piece—but children can hardly be expected to realize this, and it is not surprising that this Chicago swindler found many victims. It is said that he received on an average 1,284 pieces of mail a day. The thought of the distress of the thousands of children who were swindled by him is enough to make honest men feel indignant, and be glad that the Postoffice Department has put a stop to the business.

The seriousness of this sort of dealing with children is illustrated by the fact, reported in connection with this case, that a schoolboy in New Jersey who got into the clutches of this swindler and received threatening letters from him, because he did not remit money for a package of the "jewelry" which was sent to him and which he returned, was so wrought up by the threats that, in boyish desperation, he attempted suicide and by the mere chance was prevented from accomplishing it. It is to be hoped that the Postoffice Department will keep up its fight against swindles of this character, and will keep a sharp lookout for rascals who take advantage of the innocent trustfulness of inexperienced boys and girls.—*Frederick News.*

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Nov. 29th., 1909.—The last will and testament of Wm. H. Garner, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Daniel W. Garner and John A. P. Garner, who received warrants to appraise personal property and real estate and order to notify creditors.

Caroline Zepp, executrix of Wm. H. Zepp, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell real estate.

Louis B. Mengal, guardian of Nellie M. Niner, now Nellie M. Ogg, ward, settled his third account.

Benjamin F. Crouse, executrix of John A. Krouse, deceased, returned inventory of real estate and inventory of debts and settled his first and final account.

The last will and testament of Francis L. Hering, deceased, admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Amanda J. Hering, who received order to notify creditors.

Benjamin F. Crouse, executrix of Henrietta A. Krouse, deceased, returned inventory of money and settled his first and final account.

John D. Hesson, administrator of Daniel D. Hesson, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Emily J. Arthur and Harry L. Rinehart, executors of Jacob Rinehart, deceased, settled their second and final account.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30th., 1909.—James McEvoy, Jr., executrix of Avelina Hood, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property and settled his first account.

Frank T. Benson, administrator of Maria E. Benson, deceased, received warrant to appraise, returned inventory of stock, inventory of debts and settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Margaret R. Harrison, deceased, granted unto Richard H. Harrison and Perry F. Chaney, who returned inventories of money and debts and settled their first and final account.

Mary E. Gerke, executrix of John H. Gerke, deceased, received order to sell personal property and returned report of sale of same.

Robert L. Shipley, administrator of Francis Carroll Hering, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

Upton, Adolphus and Emanuel Harner, administrators of Emanuel Harner, deceased, returned additional inventory of money, report of sale of personal property, and settled their second and final account.

Lincoln W. Rinehart, executrix of Ida H. Englar, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

Edwin Myers, executrix of Catherine Myers, deceased, received order to sell personal property.

Joshua M. Patterson, executrix of Samuel H. Patterson, deceased, settled his second and final account.

The last will and testament of Ellen A. Mercier, deceased, admitted to probate.

THE CARROLL RECORD, for one year, is a Christmas Gift worth while. It will give more pleasure, and to more people, than any other Dollar's worth to be had.

The proceedings of Court failed to reach our office, this week.

THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

Published every Saturday, at Taneytown,
Md., by The Carroll Record Printing
and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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sidered merely as an extension of credit, or a
favor, to subscribers, and is not a fixed rule
for all cases.

ADVERTISING rates will be given on ap-
plication, after the character of the business
has been definitely stated, together with in-
formation as to space, position, and length of
contract. The publisher reserves the privi-
lege of declining all offers for space.

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th., 1909.

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

THE RETIREMENT of the Seabrooks,
father and son, from the Editorship of
the *American Sentinel*, is a regrettable
event in the long history of that paper.
Mr. Seabrook, Sr., especially, will be
missed, as a faithful and honorable
gentleman, whose ripe experience and
resourcefulness has had, for many years,
so much to do with the *Sentinel's* popu-
larity. To the new editor, Mr. Jos. D.
Brooks, we extend welcoming words.
May he preach wisdom and truth; be
strong on the side of right in its truest
sense, and regard the editorial pen as
an instrument to be used only for the
advancement of the better side of all
questions, moral and political.

The Auto Speeding Evil.

It is only necessary for an ordinarily
observing man to read the daily news-
papers to be convinced of the vast
amount of auto speeding that is going on
throughout the country, and to observe
the great loss of life and many serious
accidents that result, daily. There must
be more sane regulation of motor
vehicles, from the law-making power,
as it is not to be looked for, voluntarily,
from motorists. Apparently, motoring
carries with it an excitement, bordering
on insanity—a mania for speed, without
regard to consequences—and therefore
needs radical regulation by law.

We are of the opinion that the speed
power of automobiles, for use on our
public country roads, should be limited
to fifteen miles an hour, and that the
possession of a vehicle of higher speed,
should be prima facie evidence of a
criminal offense, severely punishable by
law. Those who want to race, and
make fast records, should be limited to
the use of special roads, or tracks, the
same as for horse racing.

At present, many autos possess speed
equal to fast trains on our railroads,
and, as long as this is the case, it goes
without saying that the temptation to
make use of this speed is often too
strong to resist. The purchaser has
speed capacity in view when he pur-
chases his machine, for otherwise he
would be satisfied with a less expensive
one; therefore, he is a constant menace
on public thoroughfares.

The auto is apparently here to stay a
good while—perhaps for all time—which
makes it the more necessary to place
strict limitations on them, now, in the
interests of humanity in general, not ex-
cluding speed cranks themselves, who
need protection against their own rash-
ness. The Maryland legislature should
give the new automobile law the very
closest scrutiny, and not be misled by
the "fast going" few, for their judg-
ment is warped and not conservative.

One of the most foolish things in con-
nection with the general subject of
motoring, is the effort to devise a road
which will stand motor traffic. This is
a decided specimen of trying to make
the greater equal the lesser. Why not
try to devise motors which will not injure
the roads? Why add heavy burdens of
expense and taxation on the many, for
the mere pleasure of the few? All sorts
of scientific experiments and trials—all
very expensive, both in their trial and
final adoption—are being urged by mo-
toring interests for satisfactory motor
withstanding roads. Are our roads to be
built for this one object? Are our
farmers and country tax-payers willing
to stand the expense of this sort of road-
making, and surrender the safety of the
roads in addition?

That "Rebate" Scheme.

The "rebate" campaign of a few Bal-
timore retailers, is perhaps being ex-
ploited for much more than it is worth,
by the daily papers. Of course, it is
part of the general advertising scheme
to give lists of towns represented by pur-
chasers, but so doing does not, after all,
prove that this represents new business
gained by rebating. Baltimore always,
and very naturally, draws a large retail
business from every section of the state,
and this will always be true. At this
particular time, there is an inducement
for such customers to have themselves
recorded as purchasers, and it is further
probable that the stores engaged in

rebating are getting more trade than
they otherwise would, but, all this does
not prove that more country trade is go-
ing to Baltimore than usual.

Extensive advertising, of course, should
have such a tendency, but we regard the
advertising as being chiefly beneficial to
those directly participating in it, and
against the city stores not participating,
rather than against country stores. In
other words, we do not believe that the
total of business for city retailers, as a
whole, has been greatly increased;
country customers, who would have
gone to the city, in any case, are simply
dealing with the twenty-two rebating
stores, a very small number as com-
pared with the total number of stores in
Baltimore.

Again, it must be taken into consid-
eration that but nine of these twenty-two
stores are "general," and that a number
of them sell only pianos, furniture,
jewelry, shoes, etc. Indeed, the city
retailers not in the combination, have a
greater right to "kick" than have coun-
try retailers. They are the ones who
will suffer most, because of the combi-
nation of their neighbors, and not the
out of city stores.

Gambling at Fairs.

The fineing of the Hagerstown Fair
Association, with the warning attached
that hereafter all forms of gambling at
the Fair must be omitted, is reassuring,
that, after all, there is such a thing as
law and morality, which must be ob-
served by such associations, and that
men of standing, who usually make up
such directorates, must use considerably
more care in the matter of licensing at-
tractions, even at a sacrifice of profits
and dividends.

Agricultural Fairs have, for years,
been retrograding, in the matter of side
attractions. There has been a distinct
increase of gambling and "midway"
features, as well as "fakirs," and the
moral status has suffered, in conse-
quence. The purely "agricultural"
features, for the participation and bene-
fit of farmers, have not been elevated to
any great extent, and we think it safe to
say that such Fairs, as a rule, are largely
run to make money, regardless of any-
thing else.

The name of "Agriculture," in a
sense has been prostituted, and it is full
time that these Fairs should return in
the direction of their original purposes.
We are glad to say that there are in-
dications of such a trend. In a number
of cases, this year, liquors were barred
from the grounds, and efforts made to
reduce gambling. This decision in
Hagerstown is likely to have more than
local effect, and is another evidence of a
change in the right direction.

Taft and Roosevelt.

President Taft, in a plain, but quiet,
way, has practically stated the difference
between himself and Ex-President Roose-
velt. He says that Congress, not the
Executive, is responsible for legislation,
which means that indirectly the people
are responsible; that he makes his
recommendations as to what, in his
judgment, ought to be done, then it is
up to Congress to act on them, or not,
and bear the responsibility; that the
President is not the Czar he is com-
monly supposed to be.

This is a very simple and straight-
forward statement of the facts in the
case. Mr. Roosevelt went much farther;
he not only made recommendations, but
insisted strongly on their being carried
out; he was apparently willing to ac-
cept the responsibility for legislation,
practically minimizing Congress, and
making its existence for acting on im-
portant public matters largely nominal.
President Taft is willing for Congress to
have all the power, and bear the re-
sponsibility.

It is true that Mr. Roosevelt made
but few important mistakes, as Presi-
dent. His judgment was generally good,
and his recommendations wise, but there
was a Czar-like trend to his adminis-
tration that continually kept the country
nervous, and guessing—what next?
President Taft's course is better. It is
one which rehabilitates Senators and
members of the House with their con-
stitutional powers. The people are closer
to the law-making power, and the
country farther away from the danger of
one-man impetuosity, and closer to
party responsibility, rather than indi-
vidual responsibility.

But, notwithstanding the clear-cut
differences stated, there are hundreds of
thousands of citizens of this country
who have such great confidence in Mr.
Roosevelt that they would like to see
him President again. There is so much
strength and honesty of purpose about
the man, that the people are quite will-
ing for him to take liberties that they
would not for an instant agree that
another should take. Whether Mr.
Roosevelt will ever be President again,
is very much an open question—the
probability being that he will not—but,
he will, on his return, cut some im-
portant figure in American politics. His
admirers will not consent to anything
else.

The Impending Conflict.

According to the dispatches of the
Washington correspondent of the New
York Tribune there is to be a three-
sided internecine strife in the Grand Old
Party in Washington this coming winter.
The alignment of the hostile forces will

be the insurgents led by Cummins and
La Follette fighting the "conservatives"
led by Cannon and Aldrich and com-
prising a majority of both houses of
Congress. This will be the spectacular
battle, causing much sound and fury.
The other battle, according to the
Tribune, will be between the conserva-
tives and the White House. This will
be the real battle. The men who are
described as the conservatives in this
dispatch are the men known in the
Roosevelt administration as the "re-
actionaries." They are the men whom
Mr. Roosevelt charged with the \$5,000-
000 conspiracy to elect a President in
the interest of the trusts. We are told
that the President is confident that the
conservatives—that is to say, Cannon
and Aldrich—will support his policies
because of his conciliation and conces-
sions in signing the Payne-Aldrich
Tariff bill. But Speaker Cannon has
announced that Mr. Taft believes that
the present is the best tariff law the Re-
publican party has ever enacted and
was a substantial downward revision.
If that was the case, what did the Presi-
dent concede by signing it and what do
the Payne-Aldrich people owe him for
approving a good bill?

In the enactment of the present tariff
law the reactionaries and their allies, the
trusts, got all they wanted. They got
the customs taxes arranged so as to
yield them the maximum profits. Even
the Sugar Trust, at the very time that it
had admitted the theft of \$2,000,000
from the Government by false balances,
got the most tender consideration from
Congress and the monopoly of the
American market as a free-will offering.

The Cannon-Aldrich segment of the
party can therefore afford to "stand
pat." They have nothing more to ask,
and they can be trusted to concede
nothing. If the President asks for the
enactment of any legislation which will
be in any way unfavorable to the trusts
or the big corporations generally, he
may anticipate defeat if the Cannon-
Aldrich forces can accomplish it. The
President, it is said, expects to win his
way with the conservatives in Congress
by diplomacy.

The only diplomacy which will win
with these people will be the diplomacy
of the big stick. If the President can
combine the Democratic vote with the
insurgent Republicans, the reactionaries
will do as they did on a former occasion
—do as the squirrel did when Mr.
Crockett drew a bead on him—come
down.

The country is weary of the Roosevelt
agitation. The business interests—that
is to say, the railroads and the honest
and self-sustaining business concerns—
need a period of peace in order to re-
cover. But the country is not willing to
hand the Government over permanently to
the trusts in the persons of Cannon
and Aldrich. Any threat of that will
cause the pendulum to swing far over to
Roosevelt and agitation. The President
is in a difficult situation, which will de-
mand all of his patriotism, his firmness,
courage and wisdom.—*Balt. Sun.*

Rich Men's Gifts Are Poor

beside this: "I want to go on record as
saying that I regard Electric Bitters as
one of the greatest gifts that God has
made to man," writes Mrs. O. Rhine-
vault, of Vestal Center, N. Y., "I can
never forget what it has done for me."
This glorious medicine gives a woman
buoyant spirits, vigor of body and ju-
bilant health. It quickly cures Nervous-
ness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Head-
ache, Backache, Fainting and Dizzy
Spells; soon builds up the weak, ailing
and sickly. Try them. 50c at R. S.
McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

A Prayer for Business Men.

Ray Stannard Baker, writing in the
December *American Magazine* on "A
Vision of the New Christianity,"—a
chapter in his religious series of "The
Spiritual Unrest," describes the work
and ideas of Professor Walter Rauschen-
busch, of Rochester, whose recent
book on "Christianity and the Social
Crises" has made such a widespread
impression. In the course of his article,
Mr. Baker takes occasion to quote the
following prayer for business men by
Professor Rauschenbusch:

"We plead with thee, O God, for our
brothers who are pressed by the cares
and beset by the temptations of busi-
ness life. We acknowledge before thee
our common guilt for the hardness and
deceitfulness of our commercial life,
which leads so many into temptation
and causes even the righteous to slip
and fall. So long as it must be that
man is set against man in a struggle
for wealth, help them to make their
contest in some measure a test of ex-
cellence, by which even the defeated
may be spurred to better work. If any
man is pitted against those who have
forgotten fairness and honesty, help
him to put his trust resolutely in the
profitableness of sincerity and upright-
ness, and, if need be to accept loss rather
than follow the others on crooked paths.
Establish in unshaken fidelity all who
hold in trust the wealth of others. The
property and welfare of our nation are
controlled by our business men. Help
them to realize that they have high pub-
lic functions and let them not betray the
interests of all for their own enrichment.
Grant them far-sighted patriotism to
subordinate their work to the public
weal, and a steadfast determination to
transform the disorder of the present
into the nobler and freer harmony of
the future. Let the spirit of Christ,

which goes out from thee and which is
ceaselessly pleading within us, prevail to
bring our business life under Christ's
law of service, that all who guide the
processes of factory and trade may feel
that high consciousness of a divine call-
ing which blesses only those who are
the free servants of God and the people,
and who are consciously devoting their
strength to the common good."

"That Man Cook."

If Dr. Frederick A. Cook is a fraud,
an impostor, and a liar, he surely moves
in a most mysterious way his blunders
to perform.

When first Dr. Cook returned from his
trip into the far frozen north, he an-
nounced that his records would be
placed in the hands of the University of
Copenhagen within 60 days. Well, the
60 days have barely passed, and the
records are on their way, even as the
doctor said they would be. But besides
the original records, the doctor has for-
warded supplemental comment there-
upon to the tune of some 25,000 to 30-
000 words. And why do you think the
doctor did that? Because he hopes that
he may thereby save himself the possible
necessity of a journey to Copenhagen
for the purpose of elucidating certain
points of the necessarily somewhat ab-
breviated record made in the vicinity of
the North Pole.

Strenuous enough has been the effort
to stampede Dr. Cook into saying some-
thing rash or foolish. If ever man was
assailed viciously, surely Cook has been.
Not only has his competency as an ex-
plorer been denounced, but his personal
integrity has been the target of a fire
amazing in its vehemence and unreason-
ing in its intent. But this calm, cool,
even-tempered man—he is rather a
small man physically, too—has main-
tained his poise and held his base, and
now his records are on their way to
Copenhagen, just as he said they should
be, and just when.—*Washington Herald.*

The peculiar properties of Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy have been thor-
oughly tested during epidemics of influ-
enza, and when it was taken in time we
have not heard of a single case of pneu-
monia. Sold by all dealers.

Watterson for Clean Journalism.

When Colonel Henry Watterson of
the Louisville *Courier-Journal* speaks
the country listens, even though his
remarks may not always command gen-
eral acceptance and approval. The
colonel has recently spoken out strongly
about the dangerous and, indeed, as he
views it, deplorable tendencies of sensa-
tional journalism, and, while perhaps
he sees some things through rather blue
colored spectacles, nevertheless there is
undoubtedly enough truth underlying
his remarks to make it worth while for
newspaper men to pause and consider
them. Speaking before the National
Press club at Washington, Colonel Wat-
tersen raised the alarm as follows:

"Pretending to be the especial de-
fenders of liberty, we are becoming the
invaders of private right. No household
seems any longer safe against intrusion.
Our reporters are being turned into de-
tectives. As surely as this be not checked
we shall grow to be the objects of fear
and hatred instead of trust and respect."

"Some one ought to organize an in-
telligent and definite movement toward
the bettering of what has reached alar-
ming proportions. I say this in your
interest as well as the interest of the
public and the profession, for I am sure
that you are gentlemen and want to be
considered so, whereas the work you are
often set to do is the reverse of gentle-
manly. It subjects you to aversion and
contempt—brings you and a high and
mighty calling into disrepute—by con-
fusing the purpose and functions of the
newspaper with those of the police and
the scavenger. I have been proud of
that calling all my life, and when I go
to my account I want to see a clean and
honored flag flying from the masthead."

A Policeman's Testimony.

J. N. Paterson, night policeman of
Nashua, Iowa, writes: "Last winter I
had a bad cold on my lungs and tried at
least half a dozen advertised cough
medicines and had treatment from two
physicians without getting any benefit.
A friend recommended Foley's Honey
and Tar and two thirds of a bottle cured
me. I consider it the greatest cough
and lung medicine in the world." R. S.
McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

What's in McClure's.

The Christmas *McClure's* is an ideal
Holiday number—filled with seasonable
illustrations and interesting and infor-
mation articles. Jessie Willcox Smith, whose
pictures of child life have become fa-
mous, contributes a set of drawings
depicting "A Child's World," which
are reproduced in full color. The num-
ber is particularly rich in fiction. There
are Christmas stories by Mary Stewart
Cutting, Gertrude Hall, Margaret and
Arthur E. McFarlane; and stories by
Perceval Landon, J. O. Cobb and Orr
Kenyon. Foremost among the articles
is "Divorce and Public Welfare," by
George Elliott Howard, who says that
bad marriage laws are mainly responsi-
ble for divorce. David Soskice writes
of the atrocities committed in the
Schlesensburg, Russia's most terrible
political prison; Rudolf Cronau describes
"The New Germany;" Rufus Steele
tells how wild horses are trapped, and
W. H. Rideing writes of "Two Explorers
and a Literary Parson."

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

WE ARE READY FOR CHRISTMAS



WITH THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Holiday Goods
of Every Description, that we have
ever shown.

TOYS, DOLLS, BOOKS, CHINA AND GLASS-
WARE, ETC.

You will find our assortment in the Gift Goods Line
almost equal to the large city Stores. We have made extra-
ordinary preparations this year, which requires us to use the
upstairs, as well as the first floor, to display our immense
stock.

Make your purchases early, before the choicest things
are gone.

P. S.—Don't forget we are Headquarters for Ready-made
Clothing and Shoes.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

The Best Prophet Of The Future Is The Past

For more than 25 years The Birnie Trust Co. and its predecessor
has meant "best" and is pleased to place at the disposal of its
customers the facilities gained during this period of con-
tinuous service and growth, confidently believing
it can meet every requirement of the
most discriminative.

Put Not Your Trust In Money
But Put Your Money In Trust
With The Birnie Trust Co.

We pay interest on saving accounts
and certificates of deposit, and we open accounts
of One Dollar and upwards.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

— WE PAY —

4 Per-cent. on Time Deposits.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

ANNAN, HORNER & CO., BANKERS,

[Established 1882.]

EMMITSBURG, - - - MARYLAND.

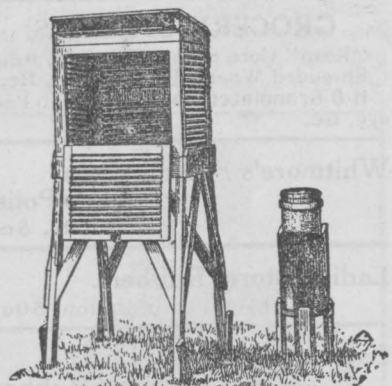
Farm and Garden

WEATHER ON THE FARM.

Proper Exposure of Thermometers.
Plans For Rainfall Gauges.

No matter how good a thermometer may be, it will not indicate the true temperature of the air unless it is properly exposed. The variations in temperature reported by neighbors in discussing how cold or how warm it was at a given time are more frequently due to lack of uniformity in the exposure of the instruments than to errors in the instruments themselves or to actual differences in temperature at the various locations.

In a proper exposure the thermometer should be protected from the direct rays of the sun as well as from



INSTRUMENT SHELTER AND RAIN GAUGE.

the reflected heat of pavements, walls, etc., and at the same time should receive a free circulation of air all around it. If the sun shines on the thermometer the glass portions and the mercury are heated above the temperature of the surrounding air. In the same way the heat from the side of a building or from the surface of the ground may make the thermometer warmer than the free air.

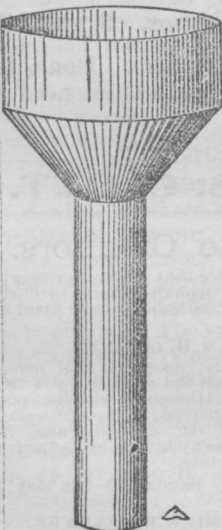
The best place to expose a thermometer is in the center of a flat sided box, two or three feet on a side, with a door opening to the north and having a double roof, with an air space between.

In case such a shelter cannot be secured or constructed the next best exposure is on the north wall of a building where the instrument will be protected as much as possible from the sun's rays and from the heat of surrounding objects.

Another instrument used in recording meteorological conditions is the rain gauge. Any cylindrical vessel exposed in an open space, where surrounding trees or buildings are far enough away not to stop the rain, will indicate the amount of rainfall. An ordinary tin can with straight sides will serve the purpose. The rainfall is measured regularly morning and evening by inserting a rule and observing how high the rule is wetted.

The ordinary rule marked off in eighths and sixteenths of an inch may be used, but in order to compare the results with the records of the weather bureau it is well to use a rule marked off in tenths of an inch.

Such a simple rain gauge has this objection—that the rainfall in any one day is frequently so small that it cannot be measured with much accuracy. To obviate this difficulty the receiving vessel must be made with a funnel shaped tube, with an opening whose area is one-tenth that of the receiving vessel. A rainfall which would measure one inch in the upper vessel will then measure ten inches in this measuring tube. The readings can therefore be more accurately made.



RAIN GAUGE WITH MEASURING TUBE.

The readings taken from the measuring tube must of course be divided by ten in order to get the actual rainfall. A diagram showing the form of such a gauge with measuring tube attached is shown in the second cut. In the standard rain gauge the upper cylinder has an inside diameter of eight inches, while the diameter of the measuring tube is 2.53 inches. The weather bureau rain gauge is shown in position in the first cut to the right of the thermometer shelter. Keeping a rainfall record is one of the most interesting tasks that a farmer or gardener can undertake. The preservation of the records will enable him to compare the rainfall and crop conditions for any one season with those for other seasons.

Horse Spectacles.

The business of one well known firm of opticians in England consists largely in the manufacture of horse spectacles. The object of the spectacles is to promote high stepping. They are made of stiff leather, entirely inclosing the eyes of the horse, and the glasses used are deep, concave and large in size. The ground seems to the horse to be raised, and he steps high, thinking he is going uphill or has to step over some obstacle. This system of spectacles is generally adopted while the horse is young, and its effect on his action is said to be remarkable. It has been discovered that the cause of a horse's shying is, as a rule, short sight.

CATS ON THE FARM.

More Apt to Kill Chickens and Birds Than Rats.

Many an innocent hawk, skunk, owl and weasel has been shot for the deeds of that sleek highwayman, the house cat. It is safe to say that this marauder, which enjoys all the comforts and protection of a home, destroys in the aggregate more wild birds and young poultry than all the native natural enemies combined. A cat has been known to kill a whole brood of chickens in a day, a feat unequalled by any predaceous animal, with the possible exception of the mink. Others in the course of a season have practically destroyed whole coveys of quail or grouse or nests full of young songsters. A well known naturalist estimates that in the New England states alone 1,500,000 birds are destroyed annually by cats.

The offender is not so often the well fed household pet as it is the abandoned and neglected outcast. In 1905 the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York city killed monthly an average of 6,000 sick, injured or homeless cats—a total for the year of over 70,000. A considerable proportion of these were pets abandoned by people who had gone to the country for the summer.

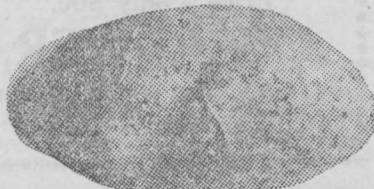
Moreover, summer visitors to the mountains or seashore sometimes take with them their cats, which, on their return home, are too often left behind to swell the local overflow and make serious inroads on the birds of the region. It is safe to assume that in the rest of the state outside of New York city as many cats follow a nomadic life as in the city, and if we assume that each cat kills one bird a week we have a grand total of over 3,500,000 birds destroyed annually. In the milder parts of our country, as in the chaparral region of California, where bird life is abundant, cats often revert to a semiwild state and never revisit their old homes except for plunder. Sportsmen and bird lovers should be ever watchful and whenever possible remove marauding cats from the coverts.

The principal reasons given for keeping cats are their attractiveness as house pets, their usefulness as companions for children and their alleged value as rat and mouse killers. It is impossible at present to obtain correct figures on the subject, but it is safe to say that few persons during a normal lifetime run across more than half a dozen cats that habitually attack rats. Occasionally a hunter cat is found which seems to delight in catching rats, gophers or ground squirrels. It is a common experience to find premises that are well supplied with cats overrun with rats and mice. At a certain ranch in the west a member of the agricultural department in Washington trapped eight mice in his bed, although there were eight cats on the ranch.

Facts About the Potato.

An authority tells us that the potato has a large and unique relationship. Tobacco, tomatoes, eggplant and peppers belong to the family. Probably that is why the potato bug is so often destructive to these crops. It is asked, "How can a potato grow other potato vines from the eyes since it is not a root, fruit or seed?" That is answered by way of illustration: A stem of almost any plant will produce another plant from the place where the leaves come out on it. If one will break off a piece of rosebush and plant it in a favorable place it will produce another rosebush, just as a potato will produce another vine.

In a wild state the potato vine is very hardy and will grow to a considerable height. It is said that the In-



A WELL SHAPED SEED POTATO.

dians did not cultivate the potato except for its leaves, which became known as their tobacco; hence the leaves and stalks of tobacco are large, but there are no signs of potatoes at the roots. So much for cultivation.

On account of the starch they contain, potatoes are valuable as food. The potato tuber consists mainly of a mass of cells filled with starch and encircled by a thin, corky rind. As stated, the chief value of the potato as an article of diet consists in the starch it contains and, to a less extent, in the potash and other salts. The quantity of nitrogen in its composition is small.

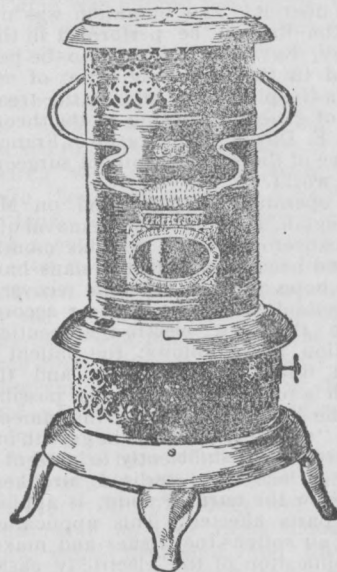
Treatment of Sick Fowls.

In the majority of cases the sick fowl should be killed, according to an authority. Generally it does not pay to doctor sick fowls, and often the sick fowl that recovers is not the one that amounts to anything afterward. This is particularly the case with fowls sick with the roup. This disease seems to permeate every fiber of the birds, and if they recover at all they are of little value for a long time. It is doubtful if they ever fully recover their old vigor. If one owns a high priced bird it may prove to be profitable to cure it for the sake of the eggs that it may produce, which eggs may be used for hatching other high priced birds. But a fowl that has been sick and has been cured should not be sold to an unsuspecting customer. The fowls that are to be doctoring should be given good food and good surroundings rather than anything else. Their native vigor will help them to recover when medicine would be a detriment. Sunshine is an invigorator and may well be considered a great help in the doctoring of fowls.

Smokeless

Until science discovered a way to construct the Automatic Smokeless Device, and make it completely dependable, all oil heaters had one common great fault—smoke.

With the advent of the Automatic Smokeless Device, and its practical application to the



PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

the smoke problem was successfully solved.

The Perfection Oil Heater is the only heater equipped with this

Automatic Smokeless Device

which insures a steady, full-glowing heat, with the wick turned up as high as it will go, without a shred of smoke. Reverse the motion, turn the wick down—there's no odor.

The smokeless device automatically locks and prevents the upward movement of the wick beyond the proper exposure. That is the secret. This splendid result gives leadership to the Perfection.

You may now have all the heat you want—when you want it—and where you want it—without the annoyance of smoke or odor. Brass font holds 4 quarts of oil, which permits a glowing heat for 9 hours. Brass wick tube—damper top—cool handle. Cleaned in a minute. The Perfection is beautifully finished in Nickel or Japan.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

ALL IN WHITE BEDROOM.

The Latest Expression of the Modern Sanitary Craze.

Nothing is prettier or more dainty than an all in white bedroom. It is not entirely practical if the room is of that convertible type used as sitting room and sleeping apartment alternatively. But when the dear little bedroom is used to sleep in only or perchance as a dressing room there is no more perfect scheme than white furnishings.

Cottage furniture has returned, and a white enameled bed will look well with a bureau and washstand that have been retouched with wood enamel in white. Even the washstand china may be an all white porcelain of a more than usually shapely design. The woodwork may be whitened, even if it first requires the application of a paint remover and the work that entails.

Curtaining and wall paper will present no difficulty, since the decorator can now supply both plain and glossy white papers, and the qualities of swiss for sash curtains are practically numberless. That paper having a satiny surface or an invisible pattern will prove less monotonous, and the drapery of the dressing bureau should match the curtains.

Now, the introduction into this "colorless" scheme of the occasional picture or the bit of delicate pottery or metal ware will break what may prove monotonous, but an excess of ornamentation is to be decried, since the main object and purpose of this purity in coloring is the accomplishment of an entirely sanitary room.

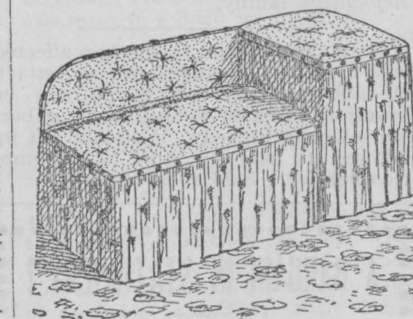
Yes, it may need repapering and re-enameling sooner than a darker color, which is to be anticipated, for our white bedroom is intended not only to look clean, but to be clean.

A wonderfully dainty woman steps out of just such a room every morning into what she chooses to consider a sunshiny world, and the room seems to have something to do with her outlook.

HANDY CONTRIVANCE.

A Shoe Box and Couch Made From Grocery Boxes.

A shoe box and seat is a useful piece of furniture in the bedroom. Two boxes purchased at a grocery store can be made to serve the purpose, but to make a really strong affair the frame should be constructed of boards three-quarters or seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. A good size for the box is twenty-four inches high, fifteen deep and sixteen wide, while the seat box may be thirty inches long and fifteen inches high and deep. These boxes are to be attached to each other with stout screws, and a back the length of the two boxes, having a rounded corner, is to be securely fastened to the rear of each box. In the shoe box two



A SHOE BOX COUCH.

shelves are screwed fast, and to the lower box a cover is arranged on hinges, so that it can be raised from the front. The back, seat and top of the shoe box can be covered with denim, under which a padding of hair or cotton will make a softer back and seat. The denim may be caught down or "tufted" with carriage buttons, and string passed through holes made in the wood can be tied at the reverse side. Around the front and sides a valance of cretonne or denim may be

gathered and hung from the top edge of the box and seat, fastened at the edge by gimp and tacks. Brass headed upholsterers' nails driven at regular distances apart will present the best appearance. Where the valance at the edge of the shoe box meets the seat the fabric is to be divided in order that it may be drawn to one side when taking out or replacing shoes. A coat of shellac or paint will cover the exposed parts of the woodwork not hidden by the upholstery goods.

HIGH GRADE SHEEP.

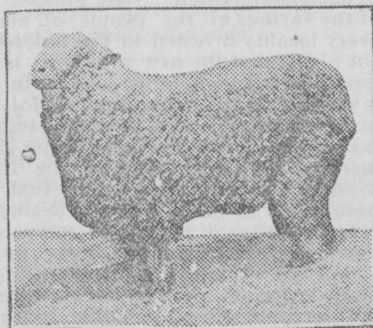
Blue Blood of Thoroughbreds Necessary For Keeping Up Standard.

A writer in Farm and Progress says: A mistaken idea that is very misleading and practiced by a great many farmers is in using a grade sire to grade up their herds or flock.

The use of a grade sire in breeding any class of live stock cannot be too strongly condemned, and I am sure if those who use grade sires would recognize the law that govern breeding they would not use them.

The temptation to use grade sires, however, is invariably on account of the low price for which he can be secured and the resemblance he bears to the pure bred animal. In case he is one-half blood grade, mated with scrub breeding stock, there would be three parts of scrub blood to one part of improved blood, and in this event improvement would be impossible.

Take a grade sire, the product from a second cross, a three-fourths blood grade, mated with scrub breeding stock, there would be in this union



OXFORD DOWN RAM.

five parts of scrub blood to three parts of improved blood. The work of improvement has made no progress.

Even with a grade sire from the third cross, a seven-eighths blood grade, mated with the scrub breeding stock, there would be nine parts of scrub blood to seven of improved blood, scrub blood still in the majority and improvement held back, as this scrub blood is wonderfully prepotent.

These facts should demonstrate the fallacy of using grade sires for improving or grading up our live stock, for in them breed, prepotency and characteristics have not been fully established and fixed. Therefore they do not possess that power to transmit the desired or breed qualities and improvement of their offspring.

On the other hand, in this process of grading up or improving our live stock the pure bred sire has that power from a long line of pure bred ancestry of transmitting to his offspring his breed, characteristics, traits and individual excellence with a remarkable degree of certainty, as breed, characteristics, uniformity of type, quality and production in live stock are the triumph of persistent and long line of straight breeding.

The use of a grade sire will only lead to degeneracy or scrubs, disappointment and failure.

Nobody Knows.

Professor Dietrich of the Illinois experiment station says that "nobody knows yet how to feed a hog." And he might have said the same thing about all other live stock. Nobody knows yet just how to make the most of the feed and the best of the animal, because this problem has been studied in a scientific way for a comparatively short time. It is a great problem.

We Are Now Here With The Calendar Proposition

As You Will See in the Window of D. M. Mehring's Store.

This large and most beautiful Calendar is now in stock and will be given away with every \$5.00 purchase and upward, at this Store, as long as they last. We will give smaller Calendars away, free, later on.

Our Suitings for Both Men and Women

are great, and are well worthy of your attention, if in the market for a new outfit. Take time to look over this overloaded Stock and see the splendid values for so few dollars.

Everything in Stock that is Possible to Crowd in the Space to Which We Are Limited.

It would be useless for us to try to enumerate the different things that are specials for the season, but come in and see how easy it will be for you to take one of those Beautiful Calendars with you home.

We again repeat the Enameled Lisk, Of which You Buy, You Run No Risk. And then by applying Our Varnish Stain, Your Furniture can all be renewed again. And as the Christmas Tide now draws near, You can spend your money, with us, right here.

Respect to all, Partial to none.

D. M. MEHRING, - - Taneytown, Md.

THE

Taneytown Savings Bank

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Has been in continuous existence for twenty-three years; and has declared forty-six Semi-annual Dividends.

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Extends such Accommodations as are consistent with Safe and Conservative Banking. We Invite Your Account.

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BEST RESULTS.

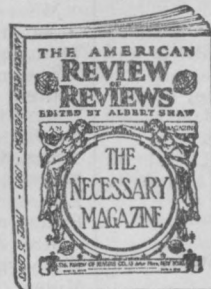
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That Necessary Magazine

—for the thinking man—for the professional man—for the busy business man—and his family; in short, it's for You



25 cents per copy

\$3.00 a year

The Review of Reviews

first, because it is a necessity—that is the rule in magazine buying of America's intellectual aristocracy. It is indispensable to the busy business man, who must keep abreast of the times, because it gives him the real news of the day in concise, readable form; it is invaluable to the thinking man, who demands only the truth and then draws his own conclusions, because it gives him just plain, straight facts. It is helpful to the whole family. In it you will find a monthly picture of men and affairs by Dr. Albert Shaw, in his comprehensive editorial, "Progress of the World;" a clever cartoon history of the month; book reviews; the gist of the best which has appeared in the other magazines and newspapers of the world; pithy character sketches; and interesting articles on the all-important topics of the day. Authoritative, non-partisan, timely and very much to the point, "it's a liberal education," is the way subscribers express it.

OUR 1909-10 CATALOGUE

of all American magazines is a money-saver. You can't afford to order for next year without first seeing it. If you appreciate superior agency service, and demand maximum magazine value for the fewest dollars, write for it—today. It's free to YOU.

The Review of Reviews Company, New York

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 evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to cause 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.

Union Bridge.

Misses Hattie and Florence Schults, of Hagerstown, are visiting friends in this place.

Mr. Edwin L. Wood, who came home on a visit from Gassaway, W. Va., Sept. 1, has returned to Va. He has recovered from his almost fatal illness of typhoid fever.

Luther Saylor and family have moved from this place to T. Z. Fogle's property, near town, recently vacated by B. C. Jones and wife.

Mr. Roland Perry, of South Carolina, is here on a visit to his parents and family.

The storekeepers in this place are making great preparations for Christmas.

Very interesting 25th anniversary exercises were held during this week at St. Paul's Reformed church, participated in by all the former pastors of the congregation: Rev. D. A. Sanders, of Irvin, Pa.; Rev. C. S. Slagle, of Westminster; Rev. A. S. Weber, of Baltimore; Rev. K. O. Spessard, of Midlinburg, Pa.; Rev. M. L. Firor, of Baltimore; Rev. Fred. Cook, of Mainville, Pa.; also Rev. S. Schweitzer, of Ephrata, Pa., the father of the present pastor, Rev. Martin Schweitzer.

The resolution providing for the new congregation was approved at the meeting of Classis, in Taneytown, on May 28, 1885, and later a petition signed by twenty-two persons resulted in the formation of the congregation. Rev. D. A. Sanders was the first regular pastor. The church building was erected in 1886. The church has just been frescoed, carpeted and fitted up with electric lights and now presents a most pleasing appearance.

Wm. Bloom has resigned his position at the elevator here.

Geo. Straw, of Panama, is visiting his parents, near town.

Emmitsburg.

On Sunday about noon at Mt. St. Mary's, fire destroyed the residence, Valley View, belonging to, and occupied by Mrs. Mary Walsh Gloninger. Three years ago, she with her family came here from Pittsburg, when she purchased the residence of Miss Mary Elder. The fire broke out in the second story and is supposed to have originated from a spark, which lodged in the weather-boarding. On her return from church the fire was discovered. The united efforts of the students and seminarians, of Mt. St. Mary's College, and neighbors succeeded in saving all the personal property. The building will be rebuilt during the early spring.

At an early hour Monday morning, Mrs. John H. Rosensteel passed away after months of great suffering. She had been operated on several months ago. She was of a very modest, reserved and kind nature, and is survived by her husband, who is agent of the Emmitsburg railroad and one son, Chas. Rosensteel. Her funeral took place Wednesday morning from St. Joseph's Catholic church, of which she was a devoted member. Rev. J. O. Hayden, officiated assisted by Rev. Rosensteel.

Bark Hill.

Preaching Sunday morning at 10.30 p. m., and in the evening at 6.45 p. m.; at which time the protracted meeting will begin.

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

M. Lloyd Shipley, wife and daughter, Mandolin, of Westminster, spent from Saturday till Sunday with Levi Rowe and family.

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

E. T. Smith, who was taken quite ill last Friday, is somewhat better at this writing.

Mrs. Earnest Wright, of Hagerstown, spent a week with John Wright and family.

Wesley Wilhelm and wife, of Baltimore, are visiting David Wilhelm and wife.

Cleve Cartzendafer and wife, of Baltimore, visited his mother, Mrs. Lizzie Cartzendafer, on last Saturday.

Wm. Bollinger and wife, of Hagerstown, visited Oliver Biddinger and wife, one day last week.

Maryland Collegiate Institute.

We were sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Charles Myers, Alexandria, Va. He was once a citizen of our town, and his family were patrons and friends of the school. Professors W. M. Wine and Margarette M. Harlacher visited the family at Linwood, on the morning of the funeral, Nov. 29.

Messrs M. D. Anthony, Prof. C. L. Rowland, H. G. Baker, D. M. Englar, and Misses Bessie Wine and Pearl Neikirk, of Sharpsburg, Md., spent several days last week in sight-seeing in the National Capitol.

The Chapel was well filled on last Sunday evening, when Elder C. D. Bousack preached. This was his first sermon in the chapel since the opening of school.

The winter term begins Monday, Dec. 6, and closes March 2. Besides several special programs of music, etc., during this term, the following numbers from the lecture course are scheduled: Dec. 16, lecture by Dr. John Merritt Driver; Jan. 11, concert by Mrs. Brown, harpist, and the Chicago Boy Choir; March 2, lecture by Phidias Rice. A special Bible term will be conducted Jan. 30; Feb. 6, by Prof. J. A. Miller, president of Mt. Morris College, Illinois. The final examinations of the fall term will be given Dec. 2 and 3.

York Road.

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

Oliver Stonesifer and wife spent a few days with their son, Charles, near Harney.

Mrs. Baxter Haugh and son, of Clear-spring, are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cover.

R. S. McKinney and wife, of Gettysburg, and Miss Aggie Barr, of Gettysburg, were guests at R. W. Galt's, last week.

Robert Cash and Miss Helen Wilkens, of Baltimore, spent Thanksgiving day with J. W. Kolb and family.

Rev. K. O. Spessard, of Midlinburg, Pa., was a recent visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hann.

Mrs. Chas. Garber spent from Saturday until Monday with friends in Hanover.

Detour.

Miss Vallie Shorb spent last Friday in New Windsor, visiting college friends.

Dora Albaugh and Elsie Valentine, of Rocky Ridge, spent Sunday at Mr. G. S. J. Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Miller, of near Loys, visited relatives in town, quite recently.

M. L. Fogle resigned his position as foreman of section 10, W. M. R. R. Mr. Cleve Whitmore, of Baltimore, succeeds him.

M. C. Flohr and son, of Washington, D. C., spent last week at Mr. E. D. Diller's.

Middleburg.

Mrs. Ann McKinney is very much indisposed from the infirmities of old age.

Mrs. Charles Devilbiss, who has been quite ill for several weeks is very much improved and able to be up and around.

On last Saturday, John Frederick, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Mackley died. The body was brought from Frederick and interred in the cemetery here, Sunday afternoon, at 4 p. m.

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

Miss Lucy Mackley is spending some time with her parents in Frederick.

Rev. D. A. Sanders, of Irvin, Pa., was in town last Saturday, calling on his old friends.

The Misses Harbaugh entertained the following persons last Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bollinger and son, Ray; Misses Nora Munson and Edith Sprecker, and Mr. Charles Alford, of Hagerstown; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Biddinger, of Bark Hill; Mrs. Theodore Buffington and daughter, Lutie, of Mt. Union.

Mrs. Ida Shildt and Mrs. Julia Ashbaugh, of York Road, spent Thursday with friends in town.

Mrs. James Koontz and Mrs. J. W. Evler, spent Wednesday afternoon in Taneytown.

The M. E. Sunday School will hold their Christmas service, on Monday evening, Dec. 27.

New Windsor.

Mrs. D. P. Smelser entertained the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church at her home, on Tuesday evening, at which time the Christmas boxes were packed for Home Missionaries on the frontier. After which Mrs. Smelser gave her annual Christmas treat, which was enjoyed by all.

Jno. H. Roop lost a driving horse on Sunday night, found it dead in its stall on Monday morning.

Miss Horn, of Mt. Airy, is visiting her cousins, the Misses Dielman.

On last Sunday Rev. Gill preached a sermon to the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the I. O. O. F., in the Methodist church.

The Holy Communion will be celebrated this coming Sunday in the Presbyterian church. Preparatory service this Friday evening.

Both the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday Schools, are preparing for their Christmas entertainments.

John Baker has broken ground for his new house.

Linwood.

The remains of Charles F. Myers, of Alexandria, Va., were brought to the home of his daughter, Mrs. John A. Englar, on Sunday evening. The funeral took place on Monday morning, services at Winter's church, conducted by Rev. Baughman, of Uniontown, Interment in the adjoining cemetery. Mr. Myers had been sick some time, although his death was sudden. He leaves a widow, four daughters and one son.

Miss Mary Foard, of New Windsor College, and Miss Sword, of M. C. I., were guests of Miss Helen Englar, over Sunday.

Mrs. James Thomas, of Baltimore, visited her father, Albert Gilbert, last week.

C. H. Englar and E. Mac Rouner, of Baltimore, were with home folks, over Thanksgiving.

Misses Marie Royer, of Medford, and Ora Cronise, of New Windsor, spent Thanksgiving with the Misses Haines.

The meetings of the Linwood Brethren church, closed on Sunday evening, by Rev. Witter, with a lovefeast. Several were added to the church.

Mrs. E. L. Shriner, accompanied by her son, Charles, of Boston, returned to Linwood Shade, from Mercersburg, on Friday evening.

Mrs. Albaugh and Mrs. Cover spent Thanksgiving with their sister, Mrs. Miller, of Westminster.

Miss Violet Koons, of Linwood, is spending some time in Baltimore and Glyndon.

Frizellburg.

Our oyster supper netted \$29.10. It was liberally patronized by the public, for which we feel grateful. The home people were loyal to the project from the start, and deserve credit. The Board of Hall Directors, who supervised the financial part of the work, take this opportunity to tender to the ladies a vote of thanks for their aid, which was so cheerfully given. Our lamps are now free of debt, but little is left for incidentals. It remains for the citizens to get together and devise some way of accumulating funds to purchase the necessities. This must be done before the holidays, on account of a lack of money to operate them next month. There was no cost for lighting, filling, turning out, etc., the past year, as these services were donated by J. E. Noll and Howard Welch. It is hoped the citizens will act promptly in this matter.

Charles N. Myers weaned his German coach colt on Monday, Nov. 22nd. It is 7 1/2 months old and weighs 690 pounds. Who can beat it?

Uniontown.

Rev. F. A. Cook, of Mainville, Pa., has been a guest of Dr. and Mrs. L. Kemp, a few days this week. He preached a very acceptable sermon in the Lutheran church on Sunday evening.

Auntie Fuss has been quite ill the past week, but is improving. Miss Sarah Stonocypher, of Baltimore, is waiting on her.

Mrs. Sallie Davidson and children, of Washington, D. C., were the guests the past week of Miss Ida Mering.

Mrs. Dora Cover and Mrs. Kate Roop, of Westminster, spent Wednesday with friends in town.

Mr. Jesse Billmyer, who was hurt several weeks ago, is able to attend to his duties again. He is teaching again this week.

Elder and Mrs. W. P. Englar entertained, on Thanksgiving day, the following persons: the Misses Belle and Florence Caylor, Maard Stremmel and Miss Neikirk, of Sharpsburg, and Messrs. Grover Knipple, of Gettysburg, Guy Carlisle and Frank Haines.

Miss Maud Stremmel, the principal of our school, has been ill this week, consequently that department of our school has been closed this week.

Quite a number of members of the Lutheran C. E. Society, attended the Thank-Offering meeting of the Mt. Union Society, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Urbanus Bowersom took most of them there on a straw ride.

Copperville.

Mr. Richard Hess and Miss Virgie Stultz, were quietly married on Tuesday of last week. Our good wishes go with them through life.

E. O. Garner and W. K. Eckert are attending the sessions of the state meeting of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, held in Baltimore, this week.

Oregon school bell is pealing out her melodies, since Monday morning, telling the children the teacher has recovered from the effects of an auto race, and will gladly meet them face to face.

Better hurry up and get your names entered, for Christmas is coming with treats.

Clear Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Price, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. F. Stoner.

Mr. Bennie Foreman, is very ill, at this writing.

Misses Anna Beard, Minnie Dickensheets, Florence Young, Margaret Smith, of Baltimore; Henrietta Snader, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Beard and daughter, Helen, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Beard and family.

Miss Bettie Mullen, from Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. James Waltz.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. F. Stoner, attended the funeral of her brother, last Monday.

Fifty cent butter before New York is predicted by the leading dairymen. Fairfield's Blood Tonic and Milk Producer for Cattle Only increases the butter-fats in milk and increases the milk production. Ask for Fairfield's Free Book on Stock. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown; G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills; T. W. Mathers & Sons, Manchester, and M. R. Snider, Harney.

A Telephone Trust Feared.

New York, Dec. 1.—Declaring that President Taft and the highest courts in the land will be invoked to check the monopoly of communication that is threatened by the billion-dollar combine, recently announced by the Bell telephone trust, representatives of the independent telephone interests throughout the country are planning in this city to-day a national fight for the principle of open competition. With \$400,000,000 of the savings of the people of almost every locality invested in the independent plants that the new wire trust is determined to rule or ruin, leaders in this movement assert, the interests of the public demand that the government take immediate action against the giant merger. At a convention of the Independent Telephone Association that has been called in Chicago, for December 7, representatives of the 12,000 companies, that with 4,000,000 subscribers are to-day competing with the telephone trust, will make a formal protest to Washington against the restraint of trade that they believe will be effected by the absorption of every telegraph interest by the Bell system.

To the Attorney General of every one of the many states in which they assert Wall Street money is now being used to illegally force a Bell monopoly, the independent telephone forces are to-day proposing to appeal for protection. Suits to prevent the acquisition by the telephone trust of important systems built by the people of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Michigan, have already been instituted in St. Louis and Cleveland, and the independent leaders declare every similar move to throttle competition will be fought to the last ditch. Unless the new wire trust is at once prevented from carrying out its schemes to illegally absorb all competitors throughout the continent, the independent telephone men prophesy, the people of the country will soon be forced into the power of a monopoly greater and more arbitrary than that of the oil, beef or sugar trust.

As a possible rival to the billion dollar communication trust in the telegraph and long distance telephone fields, independent forces are to-day preparing to build a trunk wire system that will reach from the Atlantic seaboard to the Missouri River, for the benefit of the people who use the telephone exchanges they have built independently at home, as well as for general telegraph business. Unlike the Bell system, this enterprise will seek not to kill competition but to foster and increase it, it is declared. Already \$50,000,000 have been subscribed towards this plan for preventing the proposed monopoly of the wire trust.

Fairfield's Blood Tonic and Egg Producer makes hens lay better, causes young chicks to mature earlier and old fowls to fatten quicker; by perfecting digestion and enabling fowl to secure the full amount of nourishment from their food. Ask for Fairfield's New Poultry 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.

New Operation for Cancer.

The first operation for the removal of a cancerous growth ever to be performed in this country according to the famous Doyen theory took place in St. Luke's Hospital, Baltimore, last Friday afternoon. The operation was performed by Dr. G. Hauer Everhart, surgeon-in-chief of the electro-therapeutical department, and the patient was Mr. John Lookingbill, of Carroll county, father of Patrolman Lookingbill, of the Northern Police district. This operation was not only the first to be performed in this country, but was the first to be performed in the operating-room of St. Luke's Hospital fitted up for the treatment of cancer according to the theory of Dr. E. Doyen, first surgeon of France, and one of the most prominent surgeons of the world.

The operation, as performed on Mr. Lookingbill, resulted in the removal of a large cancerous growth from his mouth, face and head, and the physicians have every hope for his ultimate recovery. The method of removing cancer according to the new electro-therapeutical operation is as follows: the patient is placed under an anesthetic and the growth is removed so far as is possible with the aid of spoon-shaped instruments called "connettes." After the growth has been removed sufficiently to present a clean surface, hot sterilized air, kept just below the burning point, is applied to the parts affected. This application of hot air softens the tissues and makes the application of the electricity easier and more thorough in its work.

"Fulguration" is the name of the method of applying electricity to cancerous tissues, and is the most thorough system of treating the disease, as the electrical currents can penetrate and kill the growth in a manner not possible with the surgeon's knife. The current, as applied, is of high frequency and is specially arranged for this kind of work. So delicate are the instruments used that they have to be hermetically sealed to prevent being injured while the room is being fumigated after an operation.

The vaccine used at the hospital is supplied by Professor Doyen from his laboratory in Paris, and is composed of micrococci-neoforms, which is one of the bacteria found in all cancerous growths, and believed by Doyen to be the cause of the taking on of new growth. The patient is vaccinated with the antitoxin for six months following the operation and at that time the treatment is dispensed with, provided the growth shows no signs of returning.

Three years has been the time limit set by the best surgeons of the world for a recurrence of cancerous growth after removal, and as that time limit has passed with the nonappearance of cancerous growths in several operations performed by him, Professor Doyen has reported to the French Academy of Surgery his absolute confidence in his method of treating the disease and that he was practically assured of its absolute success.

The vaccine used in operations of this kind and throughout the treatment of the disease is applied hypodermically. The application of electricity as a means of curing cancer marks another step in the surgical world and mankind has derived another benefit from that beneficial agency.

Mr. Lookingbill is at the hospital undergoing the treatment following the operation, and at present is experiencing no pain. The wound is healing and his ultimate recovery from the most dreaded of diseases is being looked forward to by the physicians of the hospital. That a Baltimore hospital was the first in this country to adopt this new method of treating cancer should be a source of pride to the citizens of this city.—Balt. American.

Raising Subscription Price.

In announcing an increase in the subscription price of his paper Editor J. A. Hoffa, of the Morrow County Republican, of Mount Gilead, O., gives the following reasons:

"Labor that cost us \$1.00 a year ago now costs us \$1.75. Paper that cost \$1.70 a few years ago now costs \$2.35; postage that formerly cost the publisher a cent a pound outside the county, and free inside the county, now costs the publisher, when a subscriber is a year or more in arrears, a cent on each paper—to us exactly \$1.04 a year.

A few years ago it took two shocks of corn to pay a year's subscription; now one shock will bring enough money to pay for two years' subscription. Not many years ago it took the price of two turkeys to pay for one year's subscription; now one turkey will sell for enough to pay for two years. One lamb, several years ago, sold for the price of 24 months' subscription; now one lamb will sell for enough to pay for 48 months' reading matter. Take your pencil, do a little figuring, and see how much profit we make furnishing two papers a week at \$1.50 when other papers charge \$1.00 to \$1.25 a year for one issue a week!

"Our compositors claim they cannot work at the old figures—and we believe they are right. They say that meat that formerly cost ten cents a pound now costs 15 cents; lard has been raised by the retailer from nine cents to 15 cents; loaves of bread that weighed six ounces now weigh four ounces—other things are in proportion.

"People like our paper. Our subscription list is growing. We give you the news while it is news. We want you to remain in the Morrow County Republican family.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all dealers.

A BARGAIN IN STATIONERY!

We have a big special bargain, in good quality, Blue Tinted (Barrington) Bond packet note heads (6 x 9 1/2) which we will print, in lots of 1000, at \$1.50. We have but 6000 in stock, and desire to close out the lot. If interested, send order, at once. Sample will be furnished, if desired. This paper will show up best if printed in Blue ink.

YOUNT'S YOUNT'S

To Buy Popular Priced Goods "Right" You Must Keep in Touch With This Store.

We call your attention to the "Specials" for this month in the popular priced range that usually sell at prices so much higher, that you would not think it possible the quality is the same—which it is.

Glass Lamps, Complete, 18c.

Positively the biggest Lamp bargain we have ever offered, good crystal glass well made and finished, best No. 1 brass collar fitted with burner, wax and globe. Four good patterns to select from.

GLASS VASE, 8c.

9-in. Plain Glass Vase assortment, three beautiful designs.

Regular Price, 13c.

100 PLATES, 2c Each.

This is a LOT small white plates, second quality, three sizes, actual measurements 5, 6 and 7 inches, usually sell from 4c to 6c each.

To close out this Lot, 2c Each.

Japanese Sugar and Cream

Sets, 25c Per Set. Each set comprises Cream Pitcher and Covered Sugar Bowl, blue decoration.

Per Set, 25c.

CHOP PLATES, 69c Each.

11-inch Decorated Chop Plates, heavy Roman gold edge.

Regular Price, 85c.

Water Sets, \$1.45 Per Set.

Tankard shape pitcher, elaborately floral leaf and enamel decoration. One pitcher and six full size blown tumblers to match, comprise the set.

Regular Price, \$1.75.

Decorated Cup and Saucer, 10c.

8 1/2-in. Decorated Plates, 10c.

Regular Price, 15c.

Ladies' 10c Back Combs,

Reduced to 8c.

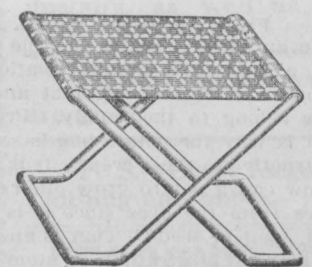
Ladies' 15c Back Combs,

Reduced to 11c.

We carry in Stock a Complete Line of "Ball Band" Felt Boots.

C. Edgar Yount & Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

The New I. D. Seat



For Both House and Vehicle

Built with solid frame, carpet covered, and will stand firm. No clamps to catch ladies' dresses. As a—

THIRD SEAT FOR BUGGY it is perfection. Over 1,000,000 already sold. The handiest little piece of furniture anybody can own and the—

Price is only 50c.

J. S. BOWER, Hardware Dealer, Taneytown, Md.

No Trespassing.

The name of any property owner, or tenant will be inserted under this heading, weekly, until December 12 for 25 cents, cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises, with dog, gun or trap, for the purpose of taking game in any manner; nor for fishing, or in any way injuring or destroying property. All persons so trespassing render themselves liable to the enforcement of law in such cases, without notice.

Althoff, Joseph
Angell, Harry F.
Bowers, B. S.
Baker, Jacob
Brown, Nelson A.
Bankard, Howard
Bowers, Wm. H.
Conover, Martin
Clabaugh, Judge
Clousher, David S.
Crebs, Maurice
Crouse, Ephraim A.
Diehl, Geo. H.
Eiler, C. R.
Eckard, Curtis
Feaser, Birnie J.
Fleagle, Theodore
Flickinger, Wm. H.
Hahn, Newton J.
Hess, John E. E.
Hahn, Luther J.
Hahn, A. J.
Harner, Jos. H.
Hilbert, Amos
Hiltebrich, Geo. H.
Kiser, J. Frank
Koontz, Mrs. Ida
Lemmon, Howard
Lawrence, Thomas
Lemmon, Upton
Lambert, Harry A.
Marquet, Charles
McGlauchlin, Ed.
Myers, Harry M.
Myers, Ernest R.

Myers, Wm. G.
Mayers, Wellington
Messinger, Jacob
Moser, Charles
Newcomer, Wm.
Norman, R. C.
Noll, J. Frank
Ohler, Milton
Ohler, Albert J.
Reitsnyder, Wm. J.
Rinaman, Birnie A.
Reck, Harry E.
Reaver, Milton A.
Ridinger, John H.
Strevege, Edward
Spangler, Samuel
Starr, J. T.
Staley, John M.
Sauls, George
Sternor, Emory G.
Shoemaker, Jno. M.
Stambaugh, Jacob
Shoemaker, D. W.
Sanders, W. E.
Shank, Mrs. O. A.
Valentine, Elmer
Warehime, Jacob
Warner, David A.
Winemiller, Geo. H.
Wolfe, Albert S.
Vahner, Anamary
Wolf, John W.
Wantz, Josiah

BARGAINS

— IN —

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 D

The Conquest of the Pole

By Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK

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The Pole at Last—Amid Singing of Eskimos and Howling of Dogs Explorer Reaches "Big Nail."

(TENTH ARTICLE)

THE observations of April 14 gave latitude 88 degrees 21 minutes, longitude 95 degrees 52 minutes. We were but 100 miles from the pole, but there was nothing to relieve the mental strain of the icy despair. The wind came with the same satanic cut from the west.

With teeth set and newly sharpened resolutions, we set out for that last 100 miles. Some dogs had gone into the stomachs of their hungry companions, but there still remained a sufficient pull of well tried brute force for each sled, and though their noisy vigor had been lost in the long drag, they still



DR. COOK ON BOARD THE HANS EGEDE.

broke the frigid silence with an occasional outburst. A little fresh enthusiasm from the drivers was quickly followed by canine activity.

We were in good trim to cover distance economically. The sledges were light; our bodies were thin. All the muscles had shriveled, but the dogs retained much of their strength. Thus stripped for the last lap, one horizon after another was lifted.

In the forced effort which followed we were frequently overheated. The temperature was steady at 44 degrees below zero F., but perspiration came with ease and a certain amount of pleasure. Later, however, there followed a train of suffering for many days. The delight of the birdskin shirt was changed for the chill of the wet blanket. The mittens, the boots and the fur stockings became quite useless until dried out.

Furs Soon Dried.

Fortunately, at this time the sun was warm enough to dry the furs in about three days if lashed to the sunny side of the sled. In these last days we felt more keenly the pangs of perspiration than in all our earlier adventures.

The amber colored goggles were persistently used, and they afforded a protection to the eyes which was quite a revelation, but in spite of every precaution our distorted, frozen, burned and withered faces lined a map of the hardships en route.

We were curious looking savages. The perpetual glint induced a squint which distorted the face in a remarkable manner. The strong light reflected from the crystal surface threw the muscles about the eye into a state of chronic contraction. The pupil was reduced to a mere pinhole.

There was no end of trouble at hand in endeavoring to keep the windows of the soul open, and all of the effect was run together in a set expression of hardship and wrinkles which should be called the boreal squint.

Nearing the Pole.

This boreal squint is a part of the russet bronze physiognomy which falls to the lot of every arctic explorer. The early winter, with a piercing temperature, start a flush of scarlet, while frequent frostbites leave figures in black. Later the burning sun browns the skin; subsequently strong winds sop the moisture, harden the skin and leave open fissures.

The hard work and reduced nourishment contract the muscles, dispel the fat and leave the skin to shrivel up in folds. The imprint of the goggles, the set expression of hard lines and the mental blank of the environment have removed all spiritual animation. We have the color and the lines of old russet apples and would easily pass for prehistoric progenitors of man.

In the enforced effort to spread out the stiffened legs over the last reaches there was no longer sufficient energy at camping times to erect a snow shelter. The silk tent was then pressed into use.

Though the temperature was still very low when the sun was high, its congenial rays pierced the silk fabric and rested softly on our brows closed in heavy slumber. In strong winds it was still necessary to erect a sheltering wall to shield the tent.

Optical Illusions.

Signs of land were still seen every day, but they were deceptive optical illusions and a mere verdict of fancy. It seemed that something must hap-

pen, some line must cross our horizon, to mark the important area into which we were pressing.

When the sun was low the eye ran over moving plains in brilliant waves of color to dancing horizons. The mirages turned things topsy turvy. Inverted lands and queer objects ever rose and fell in shrouds of mystery, but all of this was due to the atmospheric magic of the midnight sun.

With a lucky series of daily astronomical observations our position was now accurately fixed for each stage of progress. As we neared the pole the imagination quickened, and a restless, almost hysterical excitement came over us. The boys fancied they saw beaver and seals, and I had a new land under observation frequently, but with a change in the direction of light or an altered trend in our temperament the horizon cleared and we became eager only to push farther into the mystery.

From the eighty-eighth to the eighty-ninth the ice was in very large fields and the surface was less irregular, but in other respects it was about the same as below the eighty-seventh. We noticed here also an extension of the range of vision. We seemed to see longer distances and the ice along the horizon had a less angular outline.

The color of the sky and the ice also changed to deeper purple blues. We had no way of checking these impressions by other observations. The eagerness to find something unusual may have fired the imagination, but since the earth is flattened at the pole perhaps a widened horizon should be detected.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of April 19 we camped on a picturesque old field with convenient hummocks, to which we could easily rise for the frequent outlook which we now maintained. The tent was pitched. The dogs were silenced by blocks of pemmican. In our new enthusiasm was aroused by a liberal pot of pea soup and a few chips of frozen meat, and then we bathed in life giving sunbeams, screened from the piercing air by silk strands. It was a beautiful day, and had our sense of appreciation not been blunted by accumulated fatigue we would have greatly enjoyed the play of light and color in the ever changing scene of sparkle.

The Eskimos were soon lost in a profound sleep, but I remained awake, as had been my habit on succeeding days, to get nautical observations. The longitude calculations lined us at 94 degrees 3 minutes. At noon the sun's altitude was carefully set on the sextant, and the latitude quickly reduced gave 89 degrees 31 minutes—twenty-nine miles from the pole.

My heart jumped for joy, and the unconscious commotion which I was creating awakened Etukishuk. I told him that in two average marches we would reach the "tigi shu" (the big nail).

Ahwelah was awakened with a kick, and together they went out to a hummock and through glasses sought for a mark to locate so important a place as the terrestrial axis. If but one sleep beyond it must be seen.

I tried to explain that the pole was not visible to the eye; that its position was located only by a repeated use of the various instruments. This entirely satisfied their curiosity, and they burst out in hurrahs of joy. For two hours they chanted and danced the passions of wild life.

Sleep Is Impossible.

It was the first real sign of pleasure or rational emotion which they had shown for several weeks. For some time I had entertained the fear that we no longer possessed the strength to return to land, but the unbridled flow of vigor dispelled that idea.

More sleep was quite impossible. We brewed an extra pot of tea, prepared a favorite broth of pemmican, dug up a surprise of fancy biscuits and filled up on good things to the limit of the allowance for our final feast days. The dogs, which had joined the chorus of gladness, were given an extra lump of pemmican. A few hours more were agreeably spent in the tent, and then we started with a new spirit for the uttermost north.

We were excited to a fever heat. The feet were light on this run. Even the dogs caught the infectious enthusiasm and rushed along at a pace which made it difficult for me to keep a sufficient advance to set a good course. The horizon was still searched for something to mark the approaching boreal center, but nothing unusual was seen. It was the same expanse of moving seas of ice on which we had lived for 500 miles.

But, looking through gladdened eyes, the scene assumed a new glory. There were plains of gold fenced in purple walls, with gilded crests. It was one of the few days on the stormy pack when all nature smiled with cheering lights.

From my position a few hundred yards ahead of the sleds I could not resist the temptation to turn frequently to see the movement of the dog train with its new fire. In this direction the color scheme was reversed. The icy walls were in gold and burning col-

ors, while the plains represented every shade of purple and blue.

At the North Pole.

Through this sea of color the dogs came with a spirited tread, noses down, tails up and shoulders braced to the straps like chariot horses. The young Eskimos, chanting songs of "Eve," came with easy step. The long whip was swung with a brisk crack, and all over there rose a cloud of frosted breath.

Camp was pitched early in the morning of April 20. The sun was north-east; the pack glowed in tones of lilac; the normal westerly air of shivers brushed our frosty faces. The surprising burst of enthusiasm had been nursed to its limits, and under it a long march was made over average ice with the usual result of overbearing fatigue. Too tired and sleepy to wait for a cup of tea, melted snows were poured down and the pemmican was pounded with the ax to ease the task of the jaws. The eyes closed before the meal was finished, and the world was lost to us for eight hours. The observation gave latitude 89 degrees 46.5 minutes, longitude 94 degrees 52 minutes.

With the boys singing and the dogs howling we started off after midnight on April 21. The dogs looked large and noble as they came along that day, while Etukishuk and Ahwelah, though thin and ragged, had a dignity as heroes of the greatest human battle which had ever been fought with remarkable success.

We were all lifted to the paradise of winners as we stepped over the snows of a destiny for which we had risked life and willingly suffered the tortures of an icy hell.

The ice under us seemed almost sacred. When the pedometer registered fourteen and a half miles we camped and calmly went to sleep, feeling that we were turning on the earth's axis.

The observations, however, gave 89 degrees 50 minutes 45 seconds. We therefore had the pole, or the exact spot where it should be, within sight.

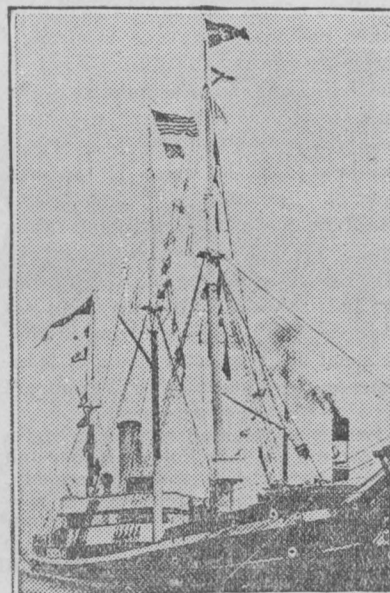
We advanced the fifteen seconds, made supplementary observations, pitched the tent, built a snow igloo and prepared to make ourselves comfortable for a stay long enough for two rounds of observations.

Our position was thus doubly assured, and a necessary day of rest was gained. Etukishuk and Ahwelah enjoyed the day in quiet repose, but I slept very little. My goal was reached; the ambition of my life had been fulfilled. How could I sleep away such overwhelming moments of elation?

The Dream Realized.

At last we had reached the boreal center. The dream of nations had been realized. The race of centuries was ours. The flag was pinned to the coveted pole. The year was 1908, the day April 21.

The sun indicated local noon, but time was a negative problem, for here all meridians meet. With a step it was possible to go from one part of the globe to the opposite side—from the hour of midnight to that of midday. Here there are but one day and one night in each year. The latitude was 90 degrees, the temperature —38.7, the atmospheric pressure 29.83. North.



THE HANS EGEDE, WHICH CARRIED DR. COOK TO DENMARK.

east and west had vanished. It was south in every direction, but the compass, pointing to the magnetic pole, was as useful as ever.

Though overjoyed with the success of the conquest our spirits began to change on the next day after all the observations had been taken and the local conditions were studied. A sense of intense loneliness came with a careful scrutiny of the horizon. What a cheerless spot to have aroused the ambition of man for so many ages! Endless fields of purple snows! No life, no land, no spot, to relieve the monotony of frost! We were the only pulsating creatures in a dead world of ice.

On April 23, 1908, Dr. Cook began the long return march. With fair weather, good ice and the inspiration of the home run long distances were at first quickly covered.

With a good deal of anxiety Cook watched the daily reduction of the food supply. It now became evident that the crucial stage of the campaign was to be transferred from the taking of the pole to a final battle for life against famine and frost. Early in July farther southward progress became impossible, and in quest of food he crossed the Firth of Devon into Jones sound. On Feb. 18, 1909, the start was made for Annotok. With a newly prepared equipment the Greenland shores were reached on April 15. Here Dr. Cook was greeted by Harry Whitney and anxious Eskimo friends. To facilitate an early return he moved southward to the Danish settlement and reached Upernavik on May 21, 1909.

Going into a Safer Business.

It was Cassidy's first morning as newspaper carrier. From side to side of the avenue he hurried, dropping the moist sheets in vestibules and running them in the space between the door and sill. Finally he came to a house that was separated from the sidewalk by an iron studded yard. Cassidy opened the iron gate and walked up the stone path. He knelt in the vestibule and started running the paper under the door. An upper window was raised, and a woman's voice called:

"Is that you, Harry? You are awful late. I hear the milk carts rattling."

Cassidy thought it best to remain quiet. The voice continued:

"You needn't think I'm coming down at such an hour! The idea of you, a married man, coming home at such a time! Lost your key, as usual? Well, catch this one."

A heavy piece of brass shot two stories. There was a heavy fall, and the vestibule resembled a press room.

Some one found Cassidy smoking his pipe in the "accident ward."

"Going back to the carrier route?" they asked.

"Niver once more," responded Cassidy. "O'm gosh! back to wur-ruk in th' quarry. Ther's no fallin' kaes thor, only dynamited rocks."—Chicago News.

The up-to-date Veterinarian prescribes the Fairfield Blood Tonics because there is a separate preparation for each kind of animal. Results are guaranteed when you use the Fairfield Blood Tonics according to plain directions. Ask for Fairfield's Free Book on Stock. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Reaver, Taneytown; G. W. Yeiser, Union Mills; T. W. Mathers & Sons, Manchester and M. R. Snider, Harney.

As Expanded.

A diminutive specimen of juvenile femininity yelped Miss Muffet had placed herself in a sitting posture upon an article of household furniture ordinarily termed an ottoman or hassock, ministering to the gratification of her gustatory organs by ingurgitating the coagulated portion of bovine lacteal fluid mingled with the watery serum of the same which remains after the coagulated portion has been segregated and withdrawn.

Happening to glance downward, she observed that a specimen of the genus arachnida, class arachnida, remarkable for its ability to produce filaments of extraordinary tenacity from its own interior, had taken a position upon the ottoman or hassock in immediate proximity to her.

Which totally unexpected incident aroused her apprehension to such an extent that she immediately, not to say precipitately, arose from her sitting posture and departed from the locality, leaving the intruder in undisputed possession of the apartment.—Chicago Tribune.

Looking One's Best.

It's a woman's delight to look her best but pimples, skin eruptions, sores and boils rob life of joy. Listen! Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; makes the skin soft and velvety. It glorifies the face. Cures Pimples, Sore Eyes, Cold Sores, Cracked Lips, Chapped Hands. Try it. Infallible for Piles. 25c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

Knew of One.

Traveler (delayed in Drearyhurst by washout)—Are there any objects of curiosity in this village?

Uncle Welby Gosh—Well, I reckon I've got as much curiosity as any object you'll find. Where are you going, mister, and what do you feller fur a livin'?—Chicago Tribune.

Got the Time.

A man was so cross eyed that he put his hand into another man's pocket and abstracted therefrom a watch. He wanted to learn the time. The judge told him it would be three years.

If you are suffering from biliousness, constipation, indigestion, chronic headache, invest one cent in a postal card, send to Chamberlain's Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, with your name and address plainly on the back, and they will forward you a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Sold by all dealers.

His Preparation.

"Listen to this charming bit of obituary sentiment," said a cynical bachelor: "He had been married forty years and was prepared to die."—Ladies' Home Journal.

We accomplish more by prudence than by force.—Tacitus.

Galvanized Roofing OF QUALITY!

We handle the Best Galvanized Roofing on the market. It 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

50-Cent Butter Predicted by Christmas.

THE EMPIRE LINE OF

Cream Separators

The EMPIRE Frictionless Machine, The EMPIRE Center Feed Disc, The EMPIRE Star. Do your own choosing. We have the type you want—the price that's right.

ALL EMPIRE QUALITY.

The Boss Tin Can Separator

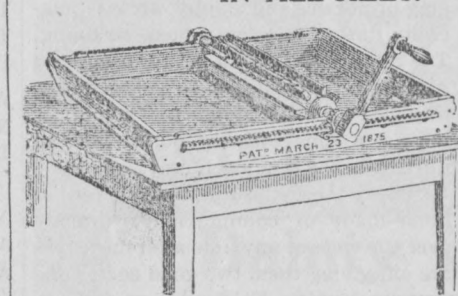
The capacity of water is double that of milk. This Can is the best of its kind—no water with the milk. All sizes.

The Boss Diluters or Water Mixers

Are a poor system of Gravity Cream Separators at best. However, we have them for

sale, to satisfy all.

REID BUTTER WORKERS IN ALL SIZES.



These Butter Workers are too well known to need and further explanation, other than it's necessary to have a Good Butter Worker to make goody Butter, as good Butter is only made by the most extreme cleanliness and care.



CHURNS All kinds and capacity. Always buy a Churn with good capacity, as a small Churn is worthless at any price. Never buy a second-hand Churn, they taint the Butter.

NEW HOLLAND CHOPPING MILLS

Cheapest and best for Gasoline Engines. Can't be beat for results, no matter what you pay for a mill.

For anything in the Dairy Line, consult or write—

D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md.,

and I will gladly give you any information free, and get anything that I may not have in stock.

Germs in Chautauqua Salute.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer of the District of Columbia, would abolish the habit of waving handkerchiefs as means of salutations, on the ground that it is a menace to health.

"The custom of waving a handkerchief vigorously in the air," says Dr. Woodward, "is very dangerous." Near every contagious disease can be communicated in this manner if the handkerchief is slightly soiled. If the linen square has just been purchased or has come straight from the laundry, there is not the slightest danger, but the waving of a handkerchief that has been used even once is unhealthy.

"When a handkerchief is waved the wind blows the germs from it. Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, smallpox, chickenpox, measles, leprosy and diphtheria may be thus spread."

Bows on Men's Hats.

Why is it that a man's hat has a band, and why is it this band has a bow invariably on the left side?

The answer is that there was a time when a piece of cloth adjusted to the head and tied with a band of other material served for a headpiece. The reason the bow was always placed on the left side had its origin in the fact that in wielding a sword—an accomplishment possessed by nearly every one of consequence at one period of the world's history—the bow or rosette if placed on the right side would have been in the way. Its present day utility is that it keeps most men from wearing their hats blind side before, and although with most hats that would not matter, with most heads it does.—Chicago Record-Herald.

On the Moon.

The question "Could a man live on the moon?" has been put to an eminent astronomer, who replied: "I am afraid not. A man transplanted to the moon would find himself the lone inhabitant of a perfectly lifeless orb in which eternal silence reigns. He would have to manage without air, water or fire. He would not need to put windows in his house, for there is no wind, no rain, no dust, upon the moon. It has been truly and practically observed that the moon is apparently abandoned to death, nourishing no inhabitants, producing nothing resembling trees, flowers or beautiful things of any kind—useless, in short, except as a mass of extinct volcanic rubbish, which drags the sea into tides and reflects the sunbeams in moonlight."

The Dean's Retort.

One Sunday morning at Caunton church Dean Hole noticed a tipsy man in the congregation. He bore his presence until it was no longer possible and then came to a halt with the question, "Are you fit to remain in God's house?"

The man got up unsteadily and was helped to the door.

"James," said Hole after the service was over, "what did you do with him?"

"The useful parishioner replied, 'I put him on a tombstone, sir.'"

The indignant vicar's retort was, "Couldn't you have put him under it?"—London Mail.

Names in Politics.

"I want to make a name for myself in politics," said the ambitious youth. "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "it's liable to be a long and difficult enterprise. You'll probably have to put in a considerable share of your time allowing your enemies to call you any names they happen to think of."—Washington Star.

His Claim to Fame.

"Who was this fellow Pepps, and what is his claim to fame?" "His claim to fame is well founded, my friend. He's the man who kept a diary for more than a year."—Kansas City Journal.

Cause For Surprise.

Belle—Mr. Higgins started to kiss me, last night. Beulah—And weren't you surprised? "I should say I was. He didn't do it."—Yonkers Statesman.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY REMEDY Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

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.

Odors and Digestion.

That the influence of odors on digestion should receive closer study and should be utilized by physicians in the treatment of disease of the digestive tract, is urged by Dr. George M. Niles, of Atlanta, Ga., in a paper printed in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). Every one, he remarks, can doubtless remember a past experience, when fragrant odors wafted by friendly breezes from some near-by kitchen not only whetted the appetite, but also brought about in the stomach that gnawing sensation which only a bountiful flow of the digestive juices can produce; while on the other hand, unpleasant odors just as surely have an opposite effect. He continues:

"The influence of odors and perfumes on many people is exceedingly marked. Some there are who can not remain where lilacs are in full bloom, or bear the odor of jasmine; others are given a headache or are nauseated by heliotrope or tuberose, while the smell of cantharides often cause vertigo and a sinking sensation in the epigastrium. Even the fragrance of roses has an irritating and nauseating effect on some. Attacks of real illness, with long trains of digestive disorders following in their wake, may be brought on by odors."

The writer goes on to tell of a middle-aged woman who was affected with nausea by the smell of fish, mutton, turpentine, or butter-beans, altho she could eat fish or mutton with relish, and without discomfort, if she could escape their odors. Again, persons who have been made sick by some article of diet in the past, may experience repugnance at the slightest whiff of this article for months or years afterward. For instance, a veteran of the Civil War was surfeited with onions during his war-time experience. Now, after a lapse of forty years, he can not eat in comfort the smell of this vegetable in evidence. To quote further:

"Every intelligent observer will grant that these resentments to odors, in some cases, are real idiosyncrasies and not the manifestations of pretense or prejudice. The fact can be explained only as a pathologic phenomenon exerting its main force on the most vulnerable point of the human economy, the gastro-intestinal tract. Such conditions can occasionally be aided by a general toning up of an unstable nervous system, but, as a usual rule, the only safety lies in avoidance, if possible, of the repulsive odors."

"As offending scents may set in motion a train of morbid digestive symptoms, so, on the contrary, those that are sweet and agreeable may exercise a highly beneficial effect. The Orientals appreciate much more than we the delightfully soothing influence of pleasing perfumes, having developed within themselves to a notable degree the faculty of deriving the most enjoyment from inhaling fragrant odors. The most beautiful creations pictured in the imagination of Mohammedans are the houriis, represented in the Koran as nymphs of Paradise, formed of musk, who exhale from their lovely bodies entrancing perfumes."

"We are told by travelers that it is the custom of many Eastern peoples to spend after each meal a season of quiet, while the air around them is rendered fragrant by a fine mist; or, this not being convenient, a bottle of their favorite perfume is constantly inhaled."

"Even the poorest indulge in this habit, for they all, rich and poor alike, feel that it benefits both their nerves and digestion. By smokers the aroma of tobacco is greatly prized, and all unprejudiced observers will grant that a good cigar, coupled with a serene mind, will often materially help in the proper disposal of a hearty meal."

"It would seem that a psychic state favorable to the digestive processes may be induced through the olfactory fully as well as through the other senses, and I believe that this almost fallow field may be cultivated profitably by the gastroenterologists."

"The different functions of the body vary in their importance as do different stars in brilliancy, but each its proper role, exerting its own quota of authority. Let us not, therefore, deem unimportant this humble faculty of smell, which, tho modest, is always alert and discriminating, and whose influence over the whole digestive system is becoming more and more appreciated."

Spraying Trees and Cost of Outfits.

As the time is near at hand for fall spraying, to rid trees of scale insects, and as many inquiries in regard to the lime-sulphur wash, the kind of spraying ap-

paratus to use and cost of the same, have been received at the Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the following reply by the head of the Division, Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, will suffice for all, and will be of interest to every person owning fruit trees, whether few or many:

"You can either make your own lime-sulphur solution and destroy the scale by its use, making this material by boiling together the lime and sulphur, or you can buy it ready made in the concentrated form, ready to dilute with eight times its bulk of water, and spray on the trees and kill the scale. It is cheaper to make it, but where you have only a few trees, it is more troublesome. Either form will kill the scale if applied strong enough, and neither will hurt the trees if applied at any strength whatever. The home-boiled lime-sulphur is made by boiling four pounds of sulphur (either flowers or flour) with five and one-half pounds of quick lime, and water enough to boil them, and afterward add enough water to make the total bulk not more than twelve gallons. Strain this well. The straining is very important. Clogging of nozzles and sloppy work is generally due to lack of proper straining. The best way to strain is to use brass wire cloth thirty meshes to the inch, setting it at an angle across the funnel, or built as a cone with the point standing upright in the strainer funnel."

"Spray the lime-sulphur wash (either home-made or commercially) directly over the trees at any time after the leaves are off, giving them two good coats, one from each side. Take advantage of an opposite wind to spray the opposite side of the tree. Repeat this in the spring when the buds are swelling."

"You can buy of most seedsmen inexpensive spraying apparatus. For such trees as you have at present a complete outfit, costing not more than five dollars, would serve the purpose. Nearly all the manufacturers of spraying material make these small and cheaper sprayers, which are generally in the form of hand sprayers, bucket sprayers, compressed air tanks or knapsack sprayers. The highest price that they should cost should not be more than ten dollars, and from some manufacturers a cheap outfit can be bought for one-third this amount. Every person growing even a few trees and shrubs should have his own spraying apparatus of the size and power adapted to his needs."

"You can not expect to keep your tree free from scale by preventive means. The point is to spray them when they are infested, and thus keep the scale under control. There is really no need of spraying for scale at a time when it is not present. The quantity of the lime-sulphur solution to be prepared, as given above, is for the owner of a few trees. In regular orchard work, it is preferable to never make less than a 50-gallon quantity at one time, when the proportions of materials used are 17 pounds of sulphur and 22 pounds of lime, boiled together as stated above. One hour of thorough boiling is necessary."

Foley's Honey and Tar is the best and safest cough remedy for children. At the first symptoms of a cold, give as directed, and ward off danger of croup, bronchitis, sore throat, cold in the head, and stuffy breathing. It brings comfort and ease to the little ones. Contains no opiates or other harmful drugs. Keep always on hand, and refuse substitutes. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Causes of Headache.

The causes of headaches are almost innumerable. In fact, there is hardly a diseased condition that is not likely to be accompanied by this symptom. The most common causes are a sluggish condition of the liver, kidneys, or bowels; indigestion; eye-strain; nervous exhaustion; catarrh; decayed teeth; pelvic congestion; and various forms of neuralgia. If due to indigestion, the proper way to cure it is to remove the indigestion. Clear the bowels thoroughly. If the stomach contains undigested food, an emetic is excellent. A fast of twenty-four hours or more is a good idea. Unless the indigestion is chronic, this is all that is necessary in the majority of cases. This leads to one warning: Do not take the so-called headache powders and pills. They do not touch the cause in any case, hence are useless. Most of them are decidedly dangerous. Finally, it is useless to treat a symptom when you leave the cause; you simply postpone trouble.—C. E. World.

Alone in Saw Mill at Midnight

unmindful of dampness, drafts, storms or cold, W. J. Atkins worked as Night Watchman, at Banner Springs, Tenn. Such exposure gave him a severe cold that settled on his lungs. At last he had to give up work. He tried many remedies but all failed till he used Dr. King's New Discovery. "After using one bottle," he writes, "I went back to work as well as ever." Severe Colds, stubborn Coughs, inflamed throats and sore lungs, Hemorrhages, Croup and Whooping Cough get quick relief and prompt cure from this glorious medicine. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free, guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Stung for 15 Years

by Indigestion's pangs—trying many doctors and \$200.00 worth of medicine in vain, B. F. Ayscne, of Ingleside, N. C., at last used Dr. King's New Life Pills, and writes they wholly cured him. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. 25c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

Birthstones.

By her who in JANUARY is born, No gems save GARNETS should be worn, They will insure her constancy, True friendship and fidelity.

The February born will find Sincerity and peace of mind; Freedom from passion and from care, If they the AMETHYST will wear.

Who in this world of ours their eyes In March first open shall be wise; In days of peril firm and brave, And wear a BLOODSTONE to their grave.

She who from April dates her years, DIAMONDS should wear, lest bitter tears For vain repentance flow, this stone, Emblem of innocence is known.

Who first beholds the light of day In Spring's sweet flowery month of May, And wears an EMERALD all her life, Shall be a loved and happy wife.

Who comes with Summer to this earth, And owes to June her day of birth With ring of PEARL upon her hand, Can health, wealth and long life command

The glowing RUBY should adorn Those who in warm July are born; Then will they be exempt and free From love's doubt and anxiety.

Wear MOONSTONE or for thee No conjugal felicity; The August-born without this stone 'Tis said must live unloved and lone.

A maiden born when autumn leaves Are rustling in September's breeze, A SAPPHIRE on her hand should bind—'Twill cure diseases of the mind.

October's child is born for woe, And life's vicissitudes must know; Let an OPAL be worn with zest, And hope will lull those woes to rest.

Who first comes in this world below With drear November's fog and snow, Should prize the TOPAZ' amber hue, Emblem of friends and lovers true.

If cold December gave you birth, The month of snow and ice and mirth, Place on your hand a TURQUOISE blue, Success will bless whate'er you do.

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This liniment is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. Sold by all dealers.

Divorce Statistics by States.

"In 1900 North Dakota had an annual average rate of but 268 per 100,000 married population, whereas Kansas reached 286, Missouri 281, and Illinois 267. In the same year South Dakota had a rate of but 270; whereas Indiana, not so famous for colonization, actually achieved a rate of 355, the highest east of the Mississippi. Yet even Indiana is outclassed in the South and West; 391 is the figure for Texas; 399 that for Arizona; while Wisconsin reaches the highest mark of all, with a rate of 513, closely followed by Montana with 490 and by Colorado with 409.

The best showing is made by the States of the North Atlantic division; yet, on the same basis of 100,000 married population, between 1890 and 1900 the average annual rate for the nine States of this group taken together advanced from 81 to 100. Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island show an astonishing acceleration in the movement during this decade; Massachusetts, like New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, does much better; while Connecticut, with a rate of 130 in 1900 as compared with 171 in 1890, has the high honor of being the only commonwealth in the Union for so long a period to check the rise of divorce. However, if we take the general rather than the married population as the basis and compare the figures for 1880 with those for 1900, Utah must be accorded a share in that credit; for in the twenty years her rate sank from 114 to 92 in the hundred thousand, the latter also being precisely the ratio for 1870.—GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD in the December McClure's.

The greatest danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. Sold by all dealers.

The Game of Pig.

Any one who has not played the game of Pig has yet to learn what a really thrilling game is. It can be played either for prizes or with forfeits and is either very delightful. The cards used are those of the euchre deck which are dealt as for Old Maid. Players sit around a general table and cards are dealt face down. Every one matches the cards dealt to him as quickly and quietly as he can, the object being to get out of cards as soon as possible. As soon as any player finds himself out of cards (which is done by drawing and matching as in Old Maid) he says nothing about it, but folds his hands under the table. This is a signal for all players to do the same thing—that is to lay aside their cards and observe silence. But most players are too intent upon the game to notice the silence reigning in other parts of the table. One by one they become aware of this fact and quietly lay down their cards. The last to do so is the Pig, who must either forfeit his chance for the prize or pay a forfeit according to the arrangements

made in advance of the game. A number of rounds are always played in order that a number of pigs shall be made.—*Woman's Home Companion* for December.

The Only Surviving Son of Abraham Lincoln.

Robert T. Lincoln, now sixty-six years old, is the eldest and the only one now surviving of Abraham Lincoln's three sons. He is at present President of The Pullman Co. Excepting four years as secretary of war and four years as ambassador to England, Mr. Lincoln has devoted his life to business in Chicago. In the December *American Magazine* James Osman contributes a sketch of Mr. Lincoln. He says:

"In Chicago, Robert T. Lincoln occupies to-day a position oddly different from that of the other notable men of the city. He is immune to publicity. His name rarely appears in the newspapers; even Sunday journalism spares his home life. The grand-children of Marshall Field are known by name and sight to every Chicagoan; three grand-children of Robert Lincoln, though they are the last representatives of the direct line of the great President, are never heard of.

"The reason for this is twofold. All his life Mr. Lincoln has shrunk, with a rather admirable pride, from posing as the son of his father. This reserve has been respected by the Chicago press, but the observance has been strengthened by the fact that this law partner, as trustee of the estate of Joseph Medill, has been able to keep his name absolutely out of the columns of the *Chicago Tribune*, one of the city's most important papers.

"The wall of silence has been built slowly. In the days nearer the Civil War it was impossible for Mr. Lincoln to remain long in the background, although he steadfastly refused to appear publicly save on unusual occasions like the dedication of the Lincoln monument at Springfield. The people tried hard to force upon him the role that he did not want to play. Republican politicians of the old 'South town' can still recall how the negroes religiously voted for 'Marse Lincoln's son' for every office from constable to President. In spite of himself Mr. Lincoln was forced to bow to this demand when it assumed a commercial instead of a political form. His name was wanted in connection with all the largest financial enterprises of his city, and the golden opportunities thus presented have brought him a comfortable fortune.

"Upon the personality of Mr. Lincoln, as he is to-day, the fact that he has been ambassador to England seems to have left a stronger impression than the fact that he is one of the few greatest Americans. He has the tricks of the Court of St. James in his bearing and his accent. He pronounces 'royal' as if it were spelled 'ry'al' and there is a clipping of the final y's and a slurring of vowels, that strikes strangely upon the mid-Western ear. To carry the illusion further, his whole presence is strongly reminiscent of that of Lord Salisbury. The Cecil stoop is unmistakable. The leonine head is sunk forward upon the breast, the square body moves as if cast in a single piece, the voice is low and heavy.

Mr. Lincoln finds his main recreation in golf. He suffered a slight sunstroke at the recent dedication of the Lincoln farm at Hodgenville, Kentucky, but has recovered from its effects during a summer spent at his country place at Manchester-in-the-Mountains in Vermont."

After exposure, and when you feel a cold coming on, take Foley's Honey and Tar, the great throat and lung remedy. It stops the cough, relieves the congestion, and expels the cold from your system. Is mildly laxative. Refuse substitutes. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Strange use for Hypodermics.

How the price of fruit may be increased by hypodermic injection, and the possible results of such a course to the consumer, are set forth by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris) in a note which we translate as follows,

"It sometimes happens that a physician loses, in the tissues of his patient, one of the fine needles that form the ends of hypodermic syringes, either by a maladroit movement or because the patient has flinched suddenly.

"In such a case the treatment is very simple. He does not mention the accident and the victim is none the wiser. There are no immediate results; the needle, of course, is not absorbed but penetrates very slowly into the tissues and makes its way to some distant part of the body.

"Unfortunately the results may be painful. . . . A rather curious instance appears in *La Presse Medicale*.

"Blood-oranges are, it appears, very often 'laked,' at least in the North, where they are much dearer than ordinary oranges. To transform these latter into blood-oranges, some merchants inject into the pulp through the skin, by means of a hypodermic syringe, a solution of anilin red and saccharin. Now, not long ago, at St. Petersburg, a woman had bought of a fruit-dealer a dozen of these imitation blood-oranges. She gave one to her daughter, who had scarcely put the first bit into her mouth when she suddenly felt a sharp pain in her throat and began to spit blood. A physician found that the pain and bleeding were brought on by a fragment of a

One Dose for Coughs

Children cough at night? Give them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Often a single dose at bedtime will completely control the cough. Good for any one with a cold or cough. Good for easy cases, hard cases; good for acute cases, chronic cases. Ask your doctor to tell you, honestly and frankly, just what he thinks of this old standard remedy. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A lazy liver makes a lazy boy. An active brain demands an active liver. No better laxative for boys and girls than Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor about them. He knows.

needle that were sticking in the mucous membrane of the throat. This fragment, on extraction, proved to be the point of a hypodermic syringe, in which were found traces of anilin color. The orange merchant was investigated and the method of making fake blood-oranges was thus discovered."—Translation made for *The Literary Digest*.

Hexamethylenetetramine.

The above is the name of a German chemical, which is one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kidney Remedy. Hexamethylenetetramine is recognized by medical text books and authorities as a uric acid solvent and anti-septic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy as soon as you notice any irregularities and avoid a serious malady. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Poor Little Girl.

Little Helen, who is a great talker and aged just three, was annoying her father one day by her almost endless chatter. He was endeavoring to finish some important writing, so said, "Run away, dear; daddy is very busy."

Helen toddled off and after the space of about five minutes returned and, standing beside her father's chair, laid an appealing fat hand on his arm and, looking up into his face with a most grievous air, said: "Daddy, I's very lonely. I can't find any one to leave myself wif."—*Delineator*.

Literary Notes.

Shakespeare is perhaps the greatest writer who never lived.

The critics now question the veracity of Baron Munchausen.

Elinor Glyn's classic will not be extensively used next year as a text book in the theological seminaries.

Henceforth A. Conan Doyle is to devote his attention exclusively to stories of the detective type.

Aldrich plays gently on the heart-strings, but John Kendrick Bangs—Judge.

Foley's ORINO Laxative

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Constipation, Stomach and Liver Trouble.

by stimulating these organs and restoring their natural action.

Is best for women and children as ORINO does not gripe or nauseate.

For Sale by Robt. S. McKinney.

WASP WAIST TO GO.

London Modistes Agree Upon Twenty-six Inches as Correct Measure.

A twenty-six inch waist is the decree for the winter. Most modistes and corsetiers are combining with each other to give the fashionable figure additional girth, a startling change from the extreme attenuations of the recent *diretoire* vogue.

Mrs. Elinor Temple, one of the many upper class women who have taken to trade in England, is impressing upon the society women who consult her in her capacity as a corset scientist that they must develop a twenty-six inch waist in readiness for the new winter fashions.

"This is a reasonable and satisfactory waist measurement for a woman of average size," explains Mrs. Temple. To cultivate waist, and waist only, is, she says, an aesthetic as well as a physical mistake. Mrs. Temple's strongest lever with her feminine patrons is, however, her assurance that the Englishman has ceased to admire the wasp-like waist.

A famous modiste, Lady Duff Gordon, the Lucile of Hanover square, London, is taking an active part in the "big waist" movement. A short time ago she announced that all the models in her showrooms must have a uniform waist measurement of twenty-four and a half inches. There was an outcry from the manikins, some of whom had been brought up under the old regime when the fashionable modiste's model was required to lace in to eighteen inches.

"Pad your corsets out," was Lucile's reply to this protest, and that is how the manikins at this celebrated establishment are able to show the correct waist.

Contest For Halloween.

An interesting game if the hostess wishes to introduce the prize element into a Halloween party is to have a pumpkin lantern cutting contest.

She should provide as many pumpkins as there are guests, a sharp knife apiece, sheets of red and black paper, a candle and a tin stand such as are used on birthday cakes.

Classified Advertisements.

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Try Rubberoid Flooring in your kitchen—cheaper than Linoleum.
Also, a Good Line of—

New and Second-hand Guns,
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Wall Paper.

J. W. FREEM,
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Special Notice Column

FOR SHORT ADS.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XI.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 12, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Tim. iv, 1-18. Memory Verses, 6-8—Golden Text, Phil. 1-21—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In our last study for the present on the life of Paul it would seem wise to glance at the whole epistle rather than only at the last chapter. He is still of the same mind as when he wrote I Cor. ii, 2, determined to know nothing save Jesus Christ and Him crucified, for in this brief letter he mentions the Father, Son and Holy Spirit forty-eight times. His mind is stayed upon the Lord, concerning whom he says, "I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep."

Our lesson chapter opens with a solemn charge in view of the judgment, and we are reminded of Eccles. xi, 9; xii, 14, "Know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment;" also of Matt. xli, 36, "Every idle word that men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment." Let us remind ourselves that "the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son, that all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father" (John v, 22, 23). Believers who have died and who are resting from their labors, along with all living believers who shall be in a moment changed, shall appear for judgment at the judgment seat of Christ for believers only. Then there will be the judgment of living nations when He shall come with His saints to establish His kingdom, and a thousand years later the judgment of the rest of the dead at the great white throne. In due time and in due order there shall be a resurrection both of the just and the unjust and a judgment of all that have ever lived.

As His witnesses, His messengers, we are therefore to "preach the word" (verse 2), to preach the preaching which He bids us (John iii, 2; Jer. i, 7; Ezek. ii, 7; iii, 11), being warned, as were the prophets and apostles, that many will not endure it, but, loving pleasure more than God and being satisfied with a form of godliness without the power (iii, 4, 5), they will prefer lying, deceit and delusion to the truth of God (Isa. xlii, 13; xxx, 8-12). The word for the faithful witness is, "Watch, endure, fulfill thy ministry," "Please Him who hath chosen you," "Study to show thyself approved unto God" (verse 5; ii, 4). Many things look different when we come to the hour of our departure, but if by His grace we have fought the good fight of faith and have kept the faith (verse 7; I Tim. vi, 12) we may have boldness even in the day of judgment (I John iv, 17). Fitness to meet Him depends wholly upon His great and all sufficient sacrifice for us. But we will not be approved as His redeemed ones unless we have run the race well and been good soldiers of Jesus Christ. Our safety depends upon Him alone; our reward depends upon our faithfulness. The crown here spoken of—the crown of righteousness—was not for Paul only, but for all who love His appearing (verse 8). The crown of life is for patiently enduring, the crown incorruptible for self denial, the crown of rejoicing for winning souls, the crown of glory for feeding the flock—four different lines of service. But this one is for an attitude of soul in all our service. Many saved ones do not love His appearing, and many postmillennialists would be glad to see Him and may be said to love His appearing, although not looking for Him so soon or in the same way as some others. If we receive one or more of these crowns it will be that we may cast them at His feet and give Him all the glory (Rev. iv, 10, 11). These crowns, or rewards, are not given us when we die, although it is a common saying, "He has gone to his reward," but, as Paul says, "at that day," concerning which see Rev. xxii, 12; I Pet. v, 14. Then notice that Paul was not thinking of dying quietly in one's bed with kind friends about him, but he was ready to be offered as a sacrifice in any way His Lord might appoint.

In verses 9-15 note how some are taken captive by the world and some openly withstand the word. But note also how some at one time considered unprofitable may later become profitable. The closing verses of the lesson teach us to find our encouragement where Paul found his—in the Lord alone—and, though all turn away from us (verse 16 and I, 15), "He hath said, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," so that we may boldly say, "The Lord is my helper; I will not fear what man shall do unto me" (Heb. xiii, 5, 6). "The Lord stood with me and strengthened me" makes us think of an experience of David when in a time of great distress his faithful Goliath turned against him and spake of slaying him, but it is written, "David encouraged himself in the Lord his God" (I Sam. xxx, 6). No one could be more alone than our Blessed Lord, but His comfort may be seen in these words: "The living Father hath sent Me, and I live by the Father." "He that sent Me is with Me; the Father hath not left Me alone, for I do always those things that please Him" (John vi, 57; viii, 29). Notice Paul's one great occupation, "that the preaching might be fully known and that all the gentiles might hear," and remember that Christ hath sent us as the Father sent Him to be His witness.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 12, 1909.

Topic.—"Pilgrim's Progress" series.—XII. Crossing the river.—I Cor. xv, 21-28; Heb. ii, 14-18. Comment by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

In this subject we see the last of Christian in his pilgrimage toward the Celestial City, for after "crossing the river" he is admitted through the gate into the heavenly city and beholds its glories and abides in it. The great allegory of Bunyan closes, having traced Christian from the City of Destruction step by step until he enters the Celestial City, and in his great work he has in figure described the progressive steps that must be pursued by the sinner today who turns from sin and at the end of life enters into the eternal happiness of heaven. May all who have engaged in or followed these studies be thereby made better able to meet the trials and tribulations of the Christian's life upon earth and to look upon death not as a dreaded enemy, but as a kindly friend that brings us to the gate of heaven, through which we enter by faith in the person and work of our Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ.

The last incident in Christian's progress is the crossing of the river. Between him and his companions and the gate "was a river, but there was no bridge to go over; the river was very deep." The pilgrims were stunned at the sight of the river, but those who accompanied them said, "You must go through or you cannot reach the gate." They were told that there was no other way to the gate and that the deep water became shallow by increased faith in Christ. Then they plunged in. Hopeful found the way easy, but Christian began to sink, and it was only by Hopeful's cheering words that he was able to proceed. He passed through awful experiences, but at last his faith strengthened. He saw Christ and was soon upon firm ground again.

The crossing of the river signifies death, the last enemy of mankind. The thought of it causes even Christians at times to fear, and as they approach it they are often, like Christian, much troubled and distressed. But it should not be so. Christ has overcome death. He died and burst the bands of death asunder. Faith in Him will make the deep places shallow and turn the bridgeless river into a fording place easily crossed. By faith He will be with us. "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee," "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me." Faith in Him, who has Himself crossed the river, should remove all fear or dread of death. If we must fear, let us fear life rather than death. It is not death, but life, that determines the destiny of eternity. We may well fear lest we fall in our Christian faith and life, but never death, if we have been faithful unto Him unto death. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

But Bunyan in his last words warns us against postponing the salvation of our souls until the last moments of life. He describes such a one crossing the river without fear, but when he reaches the other side instead of entering the gate of the Celestial City he was pushed through a door to hell. Deathbed repentances are poor supports to rest upon. From the gate of heaven lost souls may be cast into the place of outer darkness. "Now is the accepted time." Take advantage of it now and risk not the soul's welfare on the future.

BIBLE READINGS.
Ps. xlii, 1-6; Isa. xxxviii, 1-21; xlii, 1-3; Acts vii, 54-60; I Cor. xv, 12-28; II Cor. iv, 16-18; II Tim. iv, 1-8; Rev. ii, 10.

Peacemakers.
One of the most interesting sessions of the British national convention held recently in Nottingham was the International Brotherhood meeting presided over by Mrs. Wareing. She said: "In the foreign office there is a button which may be touched at any time of emergency. It signals 'Mobilize forces instantly.' Hitherto the peace offices have had no button for mobilizing their forces." Mrs. Wareing believes that this will be found in Christian Endeavor societies. She has instituted an International Brotherhood of Christian Endeavor with a simple pledge to work for the advancement of peace and brotherhood.

The world's peace is something worth working for. Every Christian Endeavor society should have a peace committee, just as it has a missionary committee. The work of such a committee would be to provide speakers that would talk peace topics, circulate peace literature, instruct the society in the past history and present doings of the peace movement and in every way hold up the hands of the thousands of men and women that are working for arbitration in place of war and for all the noble ends of international brotherhood. Christian Endeavor must be eager to lead the van in creating a peace sentiment. We have the organization. We encircle the globe. We are already acknowledged brothers, men of every tribe and nation. We are Christians; therefore we favor peace. There is no reason why every member of every society in every country should not pledge himself or herself by saying:

Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I will work as far as I know how, for the furtherance of universal peace, the cessation of all war, the establishment of international arbitration.

Why not? Our King is the Prince of Peace. We are ambitious to earn the title in its broadest sense "the peacemakers." "Blessed are the peacemakers." We want to bring peace in. Let us begin with peace committees.

THE QUEST OF THE RED SLIPPER.

Dicky Secured the Prize and Got His Reward.

By CLARISSA MACKIE.
[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

An hour after dinner on that first Saturday evening Dicky Ames left his comfortable chair in the smoking room and made his way to the great entrance hall, where the younger guests were gathered about a roaring fire.

He leaned against the high chimney-piece and from his shadowy corner watched the light and sparkle of Kitty Austin's lovely dark face. Once her soft eyes met his wistful glance, and she threw him a smile that set his heart to beating heavily.

"Kitty says she shall not dance until her slipper has been found," laughed Edith Bolter, with a mischievous glance at Dicky.

He leaned forward and glanced down at the hearth, where a little red slipper rested lightly on the fender. The other foot was hidden amid the soft fluffiness of Kitty's red skirts.

"Where did you lose it?" asked Dicky eagerly.

Kitty blushed, and a distressed look came into her beautiful eyes. Dicky remembered that he had met a similar glance across the dinner table earlier in the evening.

"Miss Austin won't tell," drawled Chambers lazily. "but it is a fact that she has not stirred from her chimney corner since dinner."

A laugh went around the circle, but Dicky winced at the air of quiet possession which Mark Chambers had assumed toward Kitty. He drew a long breath and turned away.

"I will find the slipper," he said, coloring boyishly.

"And Kitty shall give you the first dance," bantered Edith.

Dicky paused. "I will be honored," he said stiffly. "But the service is its own reward."

The men stirred uneasily, and Chambers half rose from his seat.



DICKY AMES SAT UPON THE PROSTRATE BODY OF A MAN.

only to sink down beside Kitty on the settle.

"I prefer this seat to deeds of venture," he said carelessly, with a smile at Kitty.

But Miss Austin was looking around at the circle of blase faces. She lifted her eyes and flashed a strange glance into the only face which reflected her own fresh, unspoiled youth.

And Dicky, with that look engraved upon his clean heart, made his way toward the dining room with a dizzy look in his blue eyes and an amazing wonder knitting his forehead.

It could not be possible that lovely little Kitty Austin, whom he had loved so hopelessly, would look at a struggling young lawyer, and so painfully young and diffident and so obviously struggling, but—

He pushed the dining room door softly open and found himself in total darkness. It was characteristic of Dicky's romantic and chivalrous nature that he would not profane this quest with the sputtering flare of a prosaic match or the white light of the electric light.

He took a few steps forward and touched the polished edge of the table. Then he dropped to his knees on the soft rug and crawled under the big piece of furniture.

His fingers groped over the floor and suddenly closed upon a bit of soft kid, which as suddenly wriggled out of his grasp. The next instant a pair of long arms were twisted about him, and he was writhing in silent combat with an unseen foe.

Over and over they rolled, the strange man panting heavily and muttering angry imprecations under his breath as Dicky strove with him for the possession of the red slipper.

It was snatched from Dicky's grasp, and the high heel came in sharp contact with his temple, and he felt the blood trickling down into his eyes. There was a jeweled buckle that tore his fingers as he fought for the prize.

The man laughed exultingly at

Dicky's involuntary exclamation of pain, and then they clutched one another savagely, and Dicky Ames got the upper hand.

A heavy chair toppled over with a crash on the parquet floor, and almost instantly a door opened, and Saunders, the butler, snapped on the lights.

His shout of surprise brought a chorus of shrieking maid servants, while through the opposite door the guests streamed into the room.

In the midst of wild disorder Dicky Ames sat upon the prostrate body of a man, a being with sullen eyes and heavy jaw, who glared at them savagely. Near him on the rug lay a gleaming revolver and a black mask and a burglar's jimmy.

Dicky Ames, with blood stained face and one eye rapidly discoloring, with torn clothing, the white expanse of shirt front stained an ominous crimson, minus collar and tie—Dicky Ames, slightly bewildered, but smiling, was holding the twitching hands of his captive in a strong grip, while in his other hand dangled a tattered red slipper!

"Has wicked a-lookin' specimen has He care to know, sir," wheezed Saunders as he carefully disposed his bulk upon the unfortunate burglar. "Hif one of you gentlemen will kindly telephone to the police He will relieve Mr. Hames."

Dicky got stiffly upon his feet and looked dazedly about him. Chambers was eying him with jealous distrust.

"Where did you find him, Ames?" he sneered.

"Under the table," returned Dicky shortly.

"In the dark?"

Dicky nodded and peered about for a sight of Kitty.

"She is sitting by the fire alone," whispered Edith Bolter, with a friendly little push.

Silently they opened ranks to let the victor through, and more than one man stared enviously after him.

Some one had sped the news to Kitty, and she was sitting on the settle with bright, tearful eyes and very pink cheeks when Dicky came marching down the long hall, the red slipper swinging from one bleeding hand. He dropped on his knees before her.

Kitty thrust out a timid silk stockinged foot, and Dicky tenderly fitted the little torn slipper to its place. She touched his broad shoulder with her fan.

"Rise, Sir Knight of the Slipper!" she said, with a tremulous little laugh.

Dicky sat beside her on the high backed settle, in her tender, compassionate eyes a bleeding and scarred veteran. Soft strains of a waltz came from the drawing room.

"Kitty," said the struggling young lawyer, with strange diffidence, "I suppose you couldn't—er—you couldn't care enough about me—to—"

His voice failed, and he looked down at the soft mist of dark hair beside him. And, lo, the dark hair touched his shoulder for a fleeting instant as Kitty whispered softly:

"Indeed, indeed, I could!"

True Stories About Large Feet.

The conversation turned on big feet, remarks a writer in Tit-Bits, when one of the company said he believed his pal, Smith, would take some beating in that line.

"I was out walking with Smith one day when he slipped down with the soles of his boots pointing to a grocer's window. The grocer rushed out to inquire who was putting the shutters up."

"That's pretty fair," said a soldier who was present, "but a fellow in our company beat it hollow. After a sharp fight with the enemy we were obliged to retreat, when on looking back we saw one of our men standing upright on the field. The fact was the poor fellow had got such feet that he never fell down when he was shot."

"Well," said a horse dealer who sat in the corner, "that's rather tall. But let me have a try. A fellow came down to our stables the other day in a hurry to hire a horse for a journey he was going on. 'I'll have that one,' said he, pointing to a horse in the yard. 'Why, there isn't a man in the world can ride that animal,' I said. 'He'll work in a cart or plow, but no one can stay on his back.' 'I'll try him anyway,' said the stranger as he sprang into the saddle. I expected to see him pitched off, but the horse looked around, saw the man's feet and trotted quietly off. He thought he was between a pair of shafts."

An Exciting Situation.

It was the ninth inning, and the visiting team was at bat. The score was a tie, and every spectator in grand stand or bleacher was on edge. To make it more exciting the bases were full, with two men out, and the team's best swatter was up, with three balls and no strikes to his credit.

In this trying moment the pitcher flung one straight at the plate.

"Str-r-r-like one!" A yell broke from thousands of throats.

Again the ball darted toward the plate.

"Str-r-r-like two!"

Another unearthly yell wafted up from the assemblage. Then a death-like stillness fell over all as the pitcher carefully adjusted himself for the next and last effort.

In the midst of this pervading hush a young lady just back of the catcher loudly appealed to her escort:

"Will, I do hope the Giants win."

"They'll stand a good show if they put this man out."

"Everybody here seems to want to have him put out, don't they, Will?"

"They certainly do."

"Then why doesn't one of those idle policemen put the horrid thing out?" Judge.

When You Want the Latest
— IN —
**Shoes, Hats, and
Gent's Furnishings**
At the Lowest Possible Prices, call on
WM. C. DEVLBISS,
22 W. Main St. WESTMINSTER, MD.
— AGENT FOR —
"Walk-Over" Shoes for Men, \$3.50 and \$4.00.
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ROGERS BROS."**
TRADE MARK
Dainty Designs
IN SPOONS, SUGAR SHELLS, BUTTER KNIVES, Etc.
attractively put up in lined cases can be easily selected in "1847 ROGERS BROS."—the brand that made "ROGERS" famous. Wares bearing this mark are particularly desirable for gifts, as the quality is so well known. Remember "1847 ROGERS BROS." Take no substitute. Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send to the makers for new Catalogue "C-L," telling about "Silver Plate that Wears." Finely illustrated.
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., SUCCESSORS
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Illustration of No. 710 Combination Set, Berkshire Design.

Ask for
SANITOL
Tooth and Toilet Preparations
Sanitol Tooth Powder - 25c
Sanitol Face Cream - 25c
Sanitol Tooth Paste - 25c
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Sanitol Liquid Antiseptic - 25c & 50c
Sanitol Bath Powder - 25c
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Each has its everyday use in your home.
ROBT S. MCKINNEY,
— DRUGGIST —
Taneytown, - Maryland.

Trust to Luck
IS MIGHTY
POOR TRUST!
It is much safer to put your Trust in some good Insurance Company like
THE HOME
Insurance Company, of N. Y.
THERE IS NONE BETTER!
Protect Yourself Against Fire or Wind Storm.
No notes, no assessments! You know exactly what your Insurance costs. No gambling, or chance, about it!
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S. D. MEHRING,
— Manufacturer of —
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, TRAPS, CARTS, CUTTERS, ETC.
DAYTON, McCALL AND JAGGER WAGONS.
Repairing Promptly Done.
Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed.
LITTLESTOWN, PA.,
Opposite Depot.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY REMEDY
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Only three weeks until Christmas! Do you realize it?

Master Bernard Arnold is ill with scarlet fever in a mild form.

Mr. John Leister has entered the employ of the N. C. R., as a telegraphy apprentice.

Miss Elizabeth Birnie spent the week in Westminster, and Miss Eleanor in Baltimore.

Have you bought Red Cross stamps yet? Don't forget the cause of fighting tuberculosis, in your Christmas giving!

Mrs. Ida Rinehart and Mrs. Maggie Zeigler, of York, Pa., visited Mrs. Amos Zentz and Mrs. Wm. Erb, several days this week.

The Thanksgiving dinner and festival, held by the ladies of the Reformed church, last week, was a gratifying financial success.

Mr. Samuel Fair and wife, of York Springs, have returned home, after spending a few days with Mrs. Thos. Angell and friends.

Mrs. Ernest W. Angell has returned home, after a three week's visit with her sister, Mrs. William E. Wagner, of New Freedom, Pa.

Two of the Frink reflectors, formerly used in the Lutheran church before the installation of gas, have been sold to a church in Fishersville, Pa.

Mr. Charles Angell, of Dillsburg, Pa., and Miss Mary Stitzel, of Clear Springs, Pa., spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Adelaide Angell and family.

Mr. Archie Crouse, of York, Pa., made a brief visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Crouse, this week.

Rev. Seth Russell Downie, of Bath, Pa., will preach in the Presbyterian church, on Sunday 5th., at 10 o'clock, and at Piney Creek, at 2 o'clock.

Misses Helen Gittinger, Amy Bopst and Eleanor Sponseller, of Frederick, spent from Friday until Monday with Miss Sponseller's brother, Grayson Sponseller.

All members of the Fire Company are requested to be present at the regular meeting, this Friday evening, as it is the time for the nomination of officers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Strevege, the mother of Mrs. George Diehl and Mrs. G. Milton Fisher, died at the home of the former, on Thursday. Funeral services will be held at Pleasant Valley, on Saturday.

Mr. Levi D. Reid, who received the appointment as one of the Deputy Clerks in the County Clerk's office, has decided not to accept, but will remain in charge of his various duties in Taneytown.

An oyster supper and festival, for the benefit of St. Joseph's church, will be held in the Parochial school hall, this Saturday evening, the 4th., also on the evenings of the 9th. and 11th., next week. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. Mary Lavina Shriner, widow of the late Philip Shriner, of Harney, died on Thursday, aged about 90 years. Funeral services will be held on Sunday morning at the Harney U. B. church. She leaves a number of children and grand-children.

Dry wells, and the scarcity of water in general, with winter at our doors, is not a comfortable prospect. Well drilling has been going on actively all summer, and is likely to be a winter's job, as well. Hauling water, especially for live stock, is an extremely hard proposition. The streams, however, are fairly strong.

Miss Elsie Hawk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Hawk, of Middle St., died on Wednesday afternoon. To her, death was a happy release from suffering, as she had been afflicted, practically all of her life, and for years was known to have an incurable malady, notwithstanding the best of home care and medical treatment. She was 21 years of age. Funeral services will be held this Saturday morning, meeting at the house at 10 o'clock, internment being in the Lutheran cemetery.

It now develops that "The Cluxton's" failed to appear because a baggage man failed to keep a positive promise to get their baggage to the station on time. Even good excuses do not repair the break; but, we are promised something better, instead of the Cluxton's, later in the season. Now, on Saturday, the 11th., comes one of the very best attractions of the series "The Commonwealth Ladies' Orchestra," of Boston. Eleven performers. A program of music, varied to please all. It is the best musical program of the lot, and the house will be full. Get your reserved seats now—the chart is already filling up. No disappointment, this time!

Mrs. S. Joyce, Claremont, N. H., writes: "About a year ago I bought two bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy. It cured me of a severe case of kidney trouble of several years standing. It certainly is a grand, good medicine, and I heartily recommend it." R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

A Family Reunion.

(For the Record.) On last Sunday, the following persons gathered at the home of Mr. J. D. Overholzer's, about two miles south of town: Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Overholzer; Mr. Geo. Overholzer and son, Emanuel; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Overholzer, daughter and son, Helena and Samuel, Jr.; Mrs. Fleagle and son, Martin; Mr. Wilford Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crouse, son and daughter, Vernon and Margaret; Mrs. Harriet Fringer and sons, Harry and Earl; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Witherow; Misses Carrie, Mabel, Pauline and Elva Martin; Grace and Lavina Shoemaker, all of Taneytown district, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Overholzer, of Wichita, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Overholzer left, on Monday, for Chicago and points in Iowa and Dakota, after which they will return home to Wichita.

Like Finding Money.

R. S. McKinney the popular druggist is making an offer that is just like finding money for he is selling a regular 50 cent bottle of Dr. Howard's celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at half price. In addition to this large discount he agrees to return the money to any purchaser whom the specific does not cure.

It is only recently through the solicitation of Druggist R. S. McKinney, that this medicine could be bought for less than fifty cents, he urged the proprietors to allow him to sell it at this reduced price for a little while, agreeing to sell a certain amount. The result has justified his good judgment for the sale has been something remarkable.

Anyone who suffers with headache, dyspepsia, dizziness, sour stomach, specks before the eyes, or any liver trouble, should take advantage of this opportunity, for Dr. Howard's specific will cure all these troubles. But if by any chance it should not, R. S. McKinney will return your money.

Prohibition Defeated in Alabama.

Constitutional Prohibition was defeated, in Alabama, on Monday, by about 20,000 majority in a light vote, but does not interfere with present state wide local option, as adopted by the last legislature. It does mean, however, that the present laws may be repealed by the legislature to be elected in 1911, as the vote taken, on Monday, will be used as an argument in the election of the next legislature, that the people of the state are tired of local option. The drastic character of the constitutional amendment was too extreme, even for many temperance people, and is now generally regarded as having been a mistake, and a defeat for prohibition rather than for voluntary local option.

The bill voted on provided for the submission to the voters of an amendment to forever prohibit the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of alcoholic and malt liquors and other intoxicating liquors and beverages, with the exception that alcohol might be sold for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes, and wine for sacramental purposes, under such regulations as the Legislature might prescribe.

The second provision would have given to the Legislature the power to prohibit citizens from keeping liquors in their homes, if at any time prohibition enthusiasm became strong enough to demand this drastic action. The latter part of the amendment was put forth frankly to meet the recent ruling of the Supreme Court that liquor is a commodity which can be possessed and stored where and in such quantities as its owner may see fit, so long as he does not offer it for sale.

Both United States Senators and five of the nine Congressmen opposed the amendment. Governor Comer, Lieutenant-Governor Gray and Speaker Carmichael supported it.

Foley's Orino Laxative is best for women and children. Its mild action and pleasant taste make it preferable to violent purgatives, such as pills, tablets, etc. Cures constipation. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Temperance Wave Reduces Revenue.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The spread of the temperance wave throughout the country has had a serious effect upon the revenue of the government, according to the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue, made public today. The receipts from taxes on whisky were \$5,509,831 less during the fiscal year 1909 than in the preceding year, and on ales and beers \$2,444,183 less.

Apparently, if the figures are any indication, the drinkers turned to tobacco for solace in their deprivation, for the revenues from this source increased during the same period \$2,024,423. The largest increase was in chewing and pipe tobacco, \$1,478,875, while the revenues from cigarettes increased \$722,191.

The total revenues amounted to \$246,212,719, of which \$128,315,181 came from spirits, \$56,303,496 from fermented liquors and \$51,887,178 from tobacco.

The cigarette habit is steadily growing, despite efforts of legislators in some of the states. There were 6,087,291,908 "cotton nails" that paid the tax during this last fiscal year, an increase of 703,087,278 over 1908. At the same time there was a decrease of 152,185,180 in the number of cigars smoked, and an increase of 24,647,925 pounds in smoking and chewing tobacco. The snuff habit also seems to be growing, for there were 27,309,682 pounds of this sneeze mixture sold during the year, an increase of 4,471,866 pounds over the preceding year.

The estimated receipts from the tax on corporations will produce \$15,000,000 in 1910 and \$12,000,000 in 1911.

The states producing the largest quantities of spirits are Illinois, 37,793,376 gallons; Indiana, 21,916,486 gallons; Kentucky, 27,524,275 gallons; and Ohio, 9,119,611 gallons. New York leads in the production of ales and beers followed by Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania and New York produce the greatest number of cigars, New York the largest number of cigarettes and North Carolina and Missouri ran close in the amount of smoking and chewing tobacco produced.

A Surprise Party.

(For the Record.) A very pleasant surprise party was given Mrs. Ed. J. Stuller, in honor of her 50th birthday, on Nov. 30, near New Windsor. She was busily engaged in sewing when the crowd commenced to gather and she soon learned what was before her. She received postal cards and other presents. All had a fine time, and refreshments were served in abundance.

Those present were: Ed. J. Stuller and wife; John Stone and wife; Harry Fowler and wife; Charles Fritz and wife; Thos. Fritz and wife; Peter Eyer and wife; Norman Smith and wife; Mrs. David Bloom, Mrs. Susie Marsh, Mrs. Clayton Hood, Misses Ada and Mary Stuller, Rosella and Marian Fritz, Catherine Bowers, Ruth Crouse, Emily and Susie Marsh, Fannie Davidson, Hilda Haines, Minnie Mathias, Edith and Maud Hood, Blanche and Carrie Dayhoff, Mabel Eyer, Frances Stone, Romain Hollenberry, Susie Lambert, Edna Coe, Clara and Mary Bowersox, Allie Morningstar, Messrs. William Bowers, Isaac and Jesse Winters, Nevin Hiteshew, Paul and Phay Fritz, Harry and Charles Routsen, John and Hugh Heltebride, Leslie Eyer, Henry Stittig, Birnie and Thomas Weishaar, Herbert Stuller, Harry Haines, Edw. Dayhoff, Glennie Crouse, Charles Clingan, Charles Bowman, Robert Eckert, Luther Stultz, John Shoemaker, Warren and Edgar Fowle, and others.

The Commonwealth Ladies' Orchestra OF BOSTON

TANEYTOWN OPERA HOUSE, Saturday, December 11th.

The Finest Musical Program in the Course. ELEVEN PERFORMERS.

ADMISSION, 25c and 35c. Get Seats Reserved Now!

Chart and Tickets, at McKinney's More Bargains!

The Greatest Bargains ever offered in our Clothing Dept.

Every Suit from last season, at less than cost, and all this season's clothing reduced away down in price. It will pay you to call and inspect our line of Clothing and Overcoats.

SHOES. You will find our Shoe Line full and complete, in fine and coarse ware.

Felt and Gum Boots. Rubber Goods of all kind, at away down prices.

Horse Blankets and Lap Robes. Our line is full and complete, at extremely low prices.

SWEATERS. Our line for Men, Ladies, Boys and Girls is full and complete, at the right prices. We also carry a fine line of Shawls, Scarfs and Fascinators.

GROCERIES. Our line is always full of fancy and staple groceries.

Candy and Oranges. Candy of all kinds. Oranges at the right price.

DRY GOODS. Come our way for what you need. Our prices are away down.

Yours truly,
M. R. SNIDER,
HARNEY, MD.

SPECIAL BARGAIN — IN A —

Packard Piano

It can be seen at John E. Buffington's, on Middle St., Taneytown. A new instrument, first-class in every respect. THE PACKARD is a high-class Piano—among the very best made. To all who are contemplating the purchase of a Piano, this is a fine chance. For terms, address—

J. M. BIRELY,
FREDERICK, MD.

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate of Milton H. Reindollar, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate settlement, as it is necessary to close all outstanding accounts in order to comply with the orders of the Court.

LAURA REINDOLLAR, Executrix.

11-27-3t

20 Cents Per 100

Silk pieces, 6 inches square, will make beautiful quilts, pillow tops, doll dresses, and lots of other fancy things can be made out of them. If you don't want 100, I will send you

50 FOR 10 CENTS. If you like them, you can send for more. Watch this space each week.

Baltimore Banding Co.,
1008 W. Lantvale St., Balto., Md.
12-4-3mo

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! Also Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. Good Squabs, 18c to 20c a pair; Guineas wanted, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs.; young Chickens, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs., 12c; old Chickens, 10c. Calves, 7c, 50c for delivering. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning. Duck and Goose feathers for sale. Headquarters for all kinds of furs.—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
6 SHOTS WANTED, 75 to 80 lbs.—Apply at SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

SHOOTING MATCH, December 11, 1909, at 12 o'clock, for Turkeys and Ducks. Factory shells, 20 yards; rifle 30 yards. The match will be held near Oregon school house.—NORMAN A. CLINGAN.

CHADELIERS and Hanging Lamps formerly used in Lutheran Sunday School room, and vestibles, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to P. B. ENGLAR, Taneytown. 11-4-3t

FOR LADIES—All Millinery Reduced. Special prices on Ladies' Coat Suits.—KOONS' BROS., Taneytown.

GASOLINE ENGINE and Automobile Supplies, strictly high grade, lowest prices, at ANGEL'S GARAGE, Middleburg, Md. 12-4-3mo

SOW AND EIGHT PIGS (Berkshire) for sale by CHAS. G. BAUMGARDNER, near Taneytown.

40 BUSHELS Fine Potatoes.—JESSE F. REIFSNIDER, near Pine Hill.

SEVERAL SHOATS for sale by GEO. W. ROOF, near Keysville, P. O., York Road. 11-4-2t

Dr. E. H. Walter, the optician will be at the Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, Wednesday, Dec. 8th., 1909, for the purpose of examining eyes and fitting glasses. All diseases of the eye treated. No charge for examination. Now is the time to select a useful present for all that have eye trouble.

FOUR SHOTS for sale, by CURTIS ECKARD, near Basehor's Mill.

I FRINK REFLECTOR formerly in use in Lutheran church, will be sold at less than one-fourth value. Apply to P. B. ENGLAR, Taneytown. 11-4-3t

SHOEMAKING.—I am prepared to repair Boots and Shoes, at low charges. All work must be satisfactory.—LUTHER O. ECKARD, Stumptown. 11-27-2t

PUBLIC SALE of Live Stock, Farming Implements and Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1909, on the D. Stoner farm, near Trevanian.—FRANKLIN WARREN. 11-27-3t

FOR RENT—A 5 room House and Lot, near Baust Church.—HERBERT WINTER. 12-4-2t

PRIVATE SALE of my Dwelling and Lot, at East end of Uniontown. For particulars, call on Mrs. Wm. Hawn, Uniontown. 11-13-4t

PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned will sell either one of the following properties, located at York Road, Md.—The house in which he now resides, consisting of 2 acres of ground, a 14-room Dwelling, Stable, Washhouse, Woodshed, Smokehouse, etc. All in first-class repair. Possession at once. Or, the new house recently built adjoining above property, containing 1/2 acre of land, new 8 room dwelling, large Stable and Slaughter house combined, 30x59 ft. This is the best finished property in York Road. Never been occupied. Possession at once.—Wm. F. COVER, York Road, Carroll Co., Md. 10-30-4t

STORE ROOM.—18x50 feet for rent.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md. 10-23

FOR SALE.—Five registered Berkshire Boars, good individuals, ready for service. Reasonable prices.—R. C. NORMAN, Taneytown. 10-23-tf

FOR RENT.—Half my house and lot on Emmitsburg St., in Taneytown.—HENRY C. WILT. 10-30-tf

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder, for cleansing and beautifying the teeth. Make the teeth white and purifies the breath. 10c bottle.—Get at MCKELLIP'S. 10-23-3m

Fresh Cows WANTED!

Highest Cash Prices paid; also buy and sell Horses, Hogs, Sheep and Live Stock. Persons having stock to sell, please drop me a card.

ERCY F. HARVER, Frizellburg, Md. C. & F. Phone. 12-4-3m

PUBLIC SALE — OF —

Personal Property

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, near the Square, Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th., 1909, at 1.30 p. m., the following personal property, formerly owned by Mrs. David Reindollar, deceased, consisting of

STOVES, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, bedding, chairs, tables, mirrors, lamps, tinware, large copper kettle, krant cutter, queensware, and other articles of furniture too numerous to mention.

Terms Cash.

E. E. REINDOLLAR.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

"Ta neytown's Leading Fashion Store." Always Something New to Show.

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

The Price Policy That Helps Us Grow

The price-policy of this Store is to give at all times the very best Merchandise at the lowest possible prices. We are in a position to sell goods cheaper than any other store, and our straightforward methods appeal to the people who reason the matter out, and our business is growing rapidly.

MEN'S CLOTHING

At any Price you wish to Pay.

We cater to all men who are particular in their choice of Clothing and intelligently careful in the expenditure of their money. We provide style to please all. You will find Suits and Overcoats in ample assortment.

Suits, \$5.00 to \$15.50.

Overcoats & Raincoats, \$4.95 to \$17

Shoes That Protect The Feet.

This is the season when cold and wet feet may induce serious illness. The best shoes to wear are those that protect the feet. These shoes have weight but are comfortable. They are extra heavy to protect the feet from dampness.

\$1.50 Ladies' Kangaroo, \$1.40.

\$1.75 .. Highland Calf, \$1.60

Ladies' Gun Metal Dress Shoe.

Button or Lace, \$2.50.

Misses' & Boys' Heavy, \$1.25.

Men's Heavy Blucher, \$1.95.

" " Russet Blucher, \$2.19

" " Calf Shoes, \$2.25.

Shoes For All Occasions.

In all leathers and combinations of leathers. Turned and welted soles. Low, Medium and High Cuban Heels; Tipped and Plain Toes.

Immense Assortment to Select From.

LADIES' SUITS,

MAN TAILORED.

Ladies' Man-tailored Suits of broadcloth, chevrons, serges, and fancy materials; colors black, navy, raspberry, smoke and brown. Superior linings. New Model Skirts.

Prices, \$9.75, \$11.00, \$12.50, \$16.00, \$21.50.

Ladies' Long Plush Coat, \$19.00.

Ladies' Long Black Cape, \$7.50.

Ladies' Light Blue Opera Cape, \$8.50

BALL BAND

Rubber and Woolen Footwear.

Rubber Boots, Arctics, Wool Boots, (Knit and Felt), and Lumberman's Socks, with the rubber to go over them.

"Straight-Line" Light Rubbers, made to meet the demand for Rubbers better than the ordinary kind.

Fashionable Furs.

Our Furs represent the latest productions of New York's most up-to-date Furriers.

Fur Sets, Neckwear, Muffs, Fur Hats, &c.

We sell Reliable Furs only, at the lowest possible prices.

ANOTHER NEW LOT OF BEAUTIFULLY TRIMMED HATS

Our aim is to give the women of Taneytown and vicinity the best Trimmed Hats, at prices lower than ever before. We determined to have a Millinery Salon of which Taneytown would be proud.

BE WISE, AND USE

Challenge Flour?

The Best Winter Wheat Flour Made in America. Results Prove it to be

Most Economical as well as Satisfactory.

MANUFACTURED BY—

The Mountain City Mills, Frederick, Md.

FOR SALE BY Taneytown Grain & Supply Co.

10-23-9-4m

FINE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

At Special Reduced Prices.

\$15 Worsted Suits at \$12.

\$2 and \$3 off Price \$15 to \$20.

Bargains in Suits and Overcoats, from \$5 up.

Special low prices, this month, on Boys' Overcoats.

\$25 Suits to Order, this month, at \$20.

2000 Beautiful New Neckties, for the Holidays.

A great line of famous Updegraff Fur Gloves and Collars.

SHARRER & GORSUCH, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Partnership Dissolved!

The partnership heretofore existing between D. M. Devillbiss and W. Halbert Poole, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of dealing in Horses will hereafter be continued by Mr. Poole. All parties indebted to said firm, are requested to make prompt settlement.

D. M. DEVILBISS. W. HALBERT POOLE.

11-27-2t

Ohio & Kentucky Horses

I will receive a car load of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1909. Call and see them.

H. W. FARR, HANOVER, PA.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly.

Wheat, 1.16@1.18

Corn, 62@64