

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1910.

NO. 47

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Ice and frost in the western part of the state, on Sunday night, caused great damage to vegetables and strawberries. The temperature dropped as low as 30° and ice one-quarter of an inch formed. The rye is also said to have been seriously damaged in some sections.

Chairman Murray Vandiver, of the Democratic State Central Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held in the Eutaw House, Thursday, May 26. The committee will set the date for the Congressional primaries and conventions.

The Maryland Classis of the Reformed Church will meet in annual session in Trinity Reformed Church in Boonesboro beginning on the evening of May 25. The opening sermon will be preached by the retiring president, Rev. David J. Wolf of Taneytown, Md. About 75 delegates will attend the Classis.

John S. Mullinix of Hagerstown has a hen that is working overtime by laying a double egg every other day. On the off days the hen lays an egg of ordinary size, but for the last five weeks she has laid double eggs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, thus practically laying five eggs in three days.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company has opened up a new line from Baltimore to Frederick by connecting with the new Frederick railroad at Thurmont, at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. This route is one of scenic beauty and attractive by reason of its direct service and quick dispatch. By effecting this junction it is expected to develop new territory in the Frederick section of Maryland.

The Maryland Press Association will hold its mid-summer meeting on a steamer, enroute from Baltimore to Washington. By the time the latter city will be reached—covering a night and a day—the program will be ended and the members will be given an opportunity to engage in sight seeing, or return home by rail. This plan of holding conventions is said to be a very satisfactory one, and a pleasant outing as well.

"Simple and dignified" is to be Theodore Roosevelt's welcome in New York June 18. At least, that is the desire of the Reception Committee. Contrary to general expectations, there will be no great land parade. The Rough Riders are the chosen few who will line up with Colonel Roosevelt's carriage. Aside from them there will be only a squad of mounted police, a police band and the Reception Committee in carriages.

Later reports received from different sections of the Cumberland Valley concerning the extent of the damage done to small fruits and early vegetables by the recent heavy frosts and the unusually cold weather show that the damage is widespread and very heavy. In the eastern section of the valley, along the South Mountain, entire apple crops were destroyed, while peaches and potatoes suffered a serious setback.

The Auto Car Line which was established last summer will be in full operation between Thurmont, Emmitsburg and Gettysburg this summer. The report of the treasurer at the meeting last week showed that the line is a paying investment. The car between Emmitsburg and Thurmont will make four trips a day connecting regularly with the important trains on the W. M. and the W. F. & G.

Three Democratic Congressional aspirants will likely not have any opposition. They are Congressman J. Harry Covington, of the First Congressional district; Congressman J. Fred Talbot, of the second district, and Hon. David J. Lewis, of the sixth district. In the other three districts there are two or more candidates for each nomination, and it is likely there will be a little brush for them.

By the lack of one vote the House on Monday, declined to accord the necessary two-thirds vote to submit to the several States of the Union the question of changing the date of the inauguration of President and Vice-President from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. The vote was upon the resolution offered by Mr. Henry, of Texas, Democrat, which was reported favorably to the House by the Committee on the Judiciary. In the voting on the resolution there was no indication of party lines for or against it. Representative Harrison, of New York, headed the opposition to the measure.

Maryland's Oldest Horse.

Mr. Joseph Guest, of Chestertown, Md., owns a horse which is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, creature of his species in America. The animal celebrated the forty-first anniversary of his birth on May 6 by cavorting joyously around in a beautiful pasture and performing a few unstudied stunts in high kicking that a yearling colt might have envied. On the day that Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for president, in 1876, this horse, a big, sleek sorrel, then called Stonewall, was driven to a town 25 miles away, where his owner, a great admirer of the Democratic nominee, changed Stonewall's name to Samuel J. Tilden in honor of his party candidate, and under that name he is still living in ease and comfort.

The man who buys his friends usually pays more than they are worth.

Suicide of Former Marylander.

The body of Mr. Henry Wertz, arrived in Taneytown, on Monday morning, from Harrison, Neb., and was taken in charge by undertaker C. O. Fuss, at whose place brief funeral services were held on Tuesday morning, by Rev. D. J. Wolf interment following in the Reformed cemetery.

Mr. Wertz was a member of the Wertz family which once lived near Trevanion. His surviving brothers and sisters are Nathaniel Wertz, of East Berlin, Pa., Emanuel, and Misses Annie, Sarah and Savilla, of Baltimore. Another sister, Mrs. Curtis Baker, of Copperville, died a few years ago. About 30 years ago he went to the West with a party of young men from this section and finally became the owner of a large ranch at Flat Creek, Sioux County, Nebraska, which is said to be worth considerable money, and it is also said that he was the owner of a large number of cattle.

The details of his death are not positively known, but it seems probable that he committed suicide by hanging, on May 10, while in a fit of despondency. He was East on a visit, about three years ago, when he was apparently in very prosperous circumstances.

Death of Mr. Daniel Yeiser.

Mr. Daniel Yeiser of West Manheim township, York County, committed suicide by hanging, last Friday. He had been helping to plant sweet potatoes and disappeared, and search being made at supper time he was found in the barn. Brooding over his wife's impaired health, who had received a paralytic stroke, causing temporary blindness, is thought to have been the cause of his act.

The funeral was held on Monday. He leaves a wife, his mother, Mrs. Emanuel Yeiser, two daughters—Mrs. Moses Troxell, of Deep Run Valley, Carroll County, Md.; Mrs. Emma Kopp, West Manheim township, and one son, Wellington, at home. He is also survived by four brothers—Rev. N. E. Yeiser, of Philadelphia; Theodore Yeiser, of Westminster, Md.; G. W. Yeiser, of Union Mills, Carroll County, Md.; Clinton Yeiser, of Hanover, six sisters—Mrs. Uriah Stern, of Pennville; Mrs. Becker, of New Baltimore; Mrs. John G. Feiser and Mrs. Theodore Flickinger, of Hanover; Mrs. Harry Bollinger, of Union township, Adams County, and Mrs. S. H. Willet, of Hanover.

The Tale of a Tail.

After all the fuss over Halley's comet, and the fears that nervous people scare up, the earth sailed through "the tail"—if there was one—without even a sign of anything unusual. Even the comet itself was not seen, anywhere; so, there was a feeling of distinct disappointment that we did not get a side-wipe, a jar of some sort, or a whiff of comet-tail cyanogen gas as a reminder that our learned astronomers "delivered the goods" on time.

There was not even a scrap of aurora borealis, or the sextillionth part of one molecule of meteoric brilliancy. The chances are that Rockefeller made a deal, by wireless, and side-tracked the whole show as a competition to Standard Oil products.

As illustrating the various forms of mental agony produced by the newspaper reports of the show that failed, we are told that in the west people dug caves in the ground and crawled in, miners refused to enter the mines in the Pennsylvania coal regions, in Kentucky negroes refused to work in the fields and spent their time in church, along the lakes residents left for the highlands, many farmers removed the lightning rods from their buildings, and numerous suicides are credited to cometitis.

Later information is to the effect that the comet has a "curl in its tail" and that the reason why "it never touched us" is because the curl is turned the other way; and some have been unkind enough to say that the comet is afraid of Roosevelt and his "big stick," and was afraid to tackle the earth this trip. We regret our inability to give the truth of the matter, but a comet's tail does not amount to much any way.

"Clean up Day" for Towns.

Hagerstown has adopted the "clean up day" idea, now being used in so many places with such good results. The plan is very simple; on a day particularly designated, property owners are asked to clean up their back yards and to bring to the front all sorts of litter, ashes, garbage and "old truck" generally, which the authorities haul away, free of charge.

In connection with this movement, alleys, vacant lots and out-of-the-way places in general, are given a thorough cleaning, barn yards and backbuildings of all kinds are officially inspected by a committee and orders given the owners to make reasonable improvements which usually amounts only to a little work—whitewashing, repairing fences and gates and a general effect of order instead of disorder.

Particular attention is given to mosquito and fly breeding spots, such as rain and swill barrels, stagnant pools and imperfect drainage. Official interest and encouragement, as well as actual help rendered, has the result of stimulating whole towns in the movement, in some places, has developed into a sort of fashionable "fad," the result of which, of course, is highly beneficial not only to appearances, but to healthfulness as well. So generally beneficial is this "clean up day" that it is a pity it has been left to the option of town officials to enforce, and not made obligatory by legislative enactment.

Church Notices.

The Lord's Supper will be administered at Baptist Reformed church, Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Y. P. S. at 7:45 p.m. Mrs. H. P. Babalo, of Syria, will deliver a lecture at 8 p.m. MARTIN SCHWITZER, Pastor.

There will be preaching in the Church of God, in Uniontown, Sunday, at 10:15 a.m.; Sunday School, at 9 a.m. Preaching at Friedeburg, at 7:30 p.m. L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

COUNTY C. E. CONVENTION.

Program of the Nineteenth County Convention, to be held at Lineboro.

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Carroll County Christian Endeavor Union, will be held at Lineboro, on May 26th and 27th, 1910. The following is a condensed program:

THURSDAY MORNING.
President Dr. J. E. Shreeve, Presiding.
10:30 Opening Exercises. Rev. D. B. Lau, Hanover, Pa.
11:30 Convention Sermon.
Afternoon Session.
1:00 Executive Committee Meeting.
2:00 Devotional Exercises.
2:15 Address, "Missions," Rev. E. T. Read, Baltimore.
2:45 Junior Parliament. A. J. Shurtle, Penn. State Secretary.
3:30 Junior Rally.

Evening Session.
7:30 Devotional Exercises.
8:00 Address, "Rev. A. B. Abbott, Balto." 8:40 Address, "Personal Work," Rev. E. E. Rines, Lewistown, Pa.
FRIDAY MORNING.
9:30 Devotional Exercises.
9:50 Reports of Officers and Delegates.
10:40 Parliament Model Business Meeting.
11:25 Address, "Jesus, King of the Social Life," Rev. E. E. Einhoff, York, Pa.

Afternoon Session.
1:00 Executive Committee Meeting.
2:00 Devotional Exercises.
2:20 Address, "C. E. Essentials," Md. State Pres., W. M. Robinson.
2:45 Address, "Rev. A. M. Holman, Hanover." 3:10 Question Box. Secretary A. J. Shurtle.
3:45 Address, "Jesus, King of the Religious Life," Rev. A. R. Wentz, Gettysburg, Pa.
Evening Session.
7:30 Devotional Exercises.
8:00 Address, "Jesus, King of the Individual Life," Rev. Wm. A. Price, Balto., Md.
8:35 Roll-call of members.
Adjournment.

Death of Mr. Edward B. Ritter.

(For the Record.)
Mr. Edward B. Ritter died at his home, near Mt. Union, Middleburg Dist., on Wednesday morning, May 11, 1910, after an illness of four weeks of typhoid fever and rheumatism. Aged 41 years, 1 month and 25 days.

He was a son of the late Peter L. Ritter, of Keysville, Md. When quite young he confessed Christ and united with the Lutheran church and has ever since lived a consistent Christian life. When about twenty years of age he went West and located near Morrilton, Ark., and spent fourteen years working on and farming for himself.

On Jan. 18, 1894, he married Ruth A. Lanton, of Ustick township. Seven years ago, hoping that a change of climate would be beneficial to his health, he decided to return to Maryland, and bought the Shirk farm where he has since resided.

He is survived by his wife, two sons and one daughter, also two brothers, Ernest, of Keysville, and Rev. Charles Ritter, of Wheeling W. Va., two half brothers and three half sisters and a host of relatives and friends. The funeral took place, Saturday morning, conducted by Rev. G. W. Baughman, at the house, Rev. Bregenzner, preaching the sermon at Keysville. Interment in the Keysville cemetery.

Mr. Ritter will be greatly missed in his home, and also by his neighbors and friends. He was kind and obliging and was always ready to help in movements to build up a community or help his fellowman.

Reception to Miss Murray.

(For the Record.)
The many friends of Miss Arminta M. Murray, daughter of Rev. L. F. Murray, Uniontown, will be glad to know of her return home, on last Monday, from the Presbyterian Hospital, where she has been for treatment for her eyes, for the past seven weeks, and we are glad to say that her sight has been restored to her again.

On her return, her Sunday School class-mates gave her a very nice reception which was a surprise to her. The evening was spent very pleasantly with music and social conversation. At 6 o'clock all were invited to the dining-room, where refreshments were served, consisting of ice cream, strawberries, cakes, lemonade and coffee.

Those present were, Rev. and Mrs. L. F. Murray, Mrs. Crouse, Mrs. Price, Misses Carrie Slonaker, Arminta Murray, Blanche, Bertha and Edith Shriver, Helen Price, Alverta Stuller, Nellie Mann, Jessie Valtz, Mattie and Blanche Crouse, Clara Slonaker, Ruby Rodkey, Nellie Haines, Jennie Davis, Mr. Jesse Billmyer and Master Carroll Murray.

For the Benefit of Agriculture.

With the view of booming the agricultural interests of Maryland and making it one of the leading farm producing States in the country, Governor Crothers will not only appoint a special commission of successful farmers and farming experts to teach Maryland farmers the best and most scientific methods of cultivating their crops, but he will personally assist in the work, which will be done without expense to the State or general public.

It is proposed to hold a series of meetings in the different counties and have speeches made by national and State experts on farming, as well as by leading farmers themselves.

At the beginning special attention will be paid to the Southern Maryland counties, but the movement will be inaugurated in every section of the State, and efforts will be made to have experimental stations established like those now being established by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

An evangelistic crusade to offset the Jeffries-Johnson prize fight, is in progress. It is proposed to send a number of noted evangelists to San Francisco to hold revival meetings as a counter attraction to the fight, and also to help make it a financial failure by arousing public sentiment against it. Without the big financial returns, such brutal exhibitions would not be held.

Anti-Saloon League Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League was held at the Central Y. M. C. on Monday. The treasurer and superintendent reported for the last year, the policy for the ensuing year was outlined and officers elected. The meeting was unanimous and enthusiastic. It was decided:

1. To continue the local option fight for the same bill except for such verbal or technical changes as may be found advisable.

2. As far as consistent with the primary fight for local option, to support candidates for Congress who favor the Miller-Curtis interstate liquor shipment bill as against those who do not.

3. To take all possible steps to perfect the organization in every county and ward with a view to securing the nomination and election of candidates who will support the local option bill.

The following officers were elected: President, Rev. J. F. Heisse, D. D.; Vice Presidents, Rev. Henry Branch, D. D., M. Jonathan K. Taylor and Dr. David H. Carroll; Treasurer, Mr. Henry S. Dulaney; Secretary, the Superintendent; Headquarters Committee, Rev. J. F. Heisse, D. D., Mr. Daniel Baker, Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor, Dr. David H. Carroll, Mr. Henry S. Dulaney and Mr. Charles W. Dorsey.

The financial report showed that the net revenue of the Maryland League for the year ending January 31, 1910, was \$25,922.74, the principal items of expenditures being salaries of five regular and various special workers \$8,894.18; traveling expenses of regular and special workers \$2,307.10; six regular stenographers and special office help \$3,168.92; printing and advertising \$3,272.94; postage account \$3,720.64; publication of *American Issue* \$2,265.37; office expenses, including rent of three offices, \$1,870.81; and special meeting expenses \$1,094.57.

Are You Ready for the Assessors?

It will be as necessary to be ready for the assessors, as it was for the census men; therefore, we give a few paragraphs outlining what may be expected from the assessors, as well as what they will expect from property owners.

Church property, hospitals, asylums, and other benevolent institutions, are exempt; also provisions and fuel kept for use and consumption of the family. Working tools of mechanics, and the first \$30 worth of farming utensils are also on the list of exemptions.

Assessors are empowered to administer the oath to all parties owing property. The affidavit required of each property-owner contains this: "I have not directly or indirectly converted temporarily for the purpose of evading the assessment thereof for taxation into non-taxable property or securities of any kind."

Assessors have the right to propound any question which they may deem necessary to enable them to ascertain the location, kind and character of the personal property owned by the person to whom the oath is administered.

Any person or officer who makes a willfully false and fraudulent return shall be guilty of perjury and liable to a fine of not over \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding two years and to be forever disqualified from being a witness in any matter of controversy.

The law says assessors shall assess property at its full cash value, not looking to a forced sale.

Any person with a view to evade payment of taxes, who refuses to give in to the assessor any bonds, notes, claims or other evidence of debt shall not be permitted to recover on the same by action at law or suit in equity before the courts until they have been listed and the taxes paid thereon.

Booze Responsible for Fire.

Frederick, Md., May 16.—In a sworn statement attributing it to "pure devilishness" Harry Smith, 20 years old, son of Charles Smith, of Myersville, confessed to-day that he fired the barn on the property of Mr. Wheeler Smith. The confession was made to the State Fire Marshal Ewell, who came to Frederick to-day at the instance of State's Attorney Arthur B. Willard.

Smith was taken before Justice of the Peace John Francis Smith, where under oath he acknowledged that he made the confession. In default of \$1,000 bail he was committed to jail for the action of the next grand jury. He said: "I had been in Frederick drinking, and returning to Myersville was on my way home when I thought of setting fire to a strawstack very close to the barn. I went to the spot and, after firing the strawstack, ran away. After awhile I looked back and saw the place in flames. With others I went back to the fire and watched it burn." He said his only motive was "pure devilishness and recklessness."

Exterminate the Flies.

The State Board of Health has issued a warning against the danger of food contamination and transmission of disease by flies. The following rules are laid down: Do not allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate on or near your premises. All refuse which tends in any way to fermentation, such as bedding, straw, paper, waste and vegetable matter, should be disposed of or covered with lime. Keep all receptacles for garbage carefully covered and the cans cleaned or sprinkled with lime. Keep all stable manure in vault or pit, screened or sprinkled with lime.

See that your sewerage system is in good order; that it does not leak, is up to date and not exposed to flies. Pour kerosene into the drains. Burn or bury all table refuse. Screen all food, whether in the house or exposed for sale. Keep the flies away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases.

Kill every fly that strays into the sick room. His body is covered with disease germs. While it may be impossible to exterminate all flies, yet the danger and trouble may be greatly lessened by a proper use of screens for doors and windows.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY.

Difficult to Secure Evidence, especially for Violations of Liquor Laws.

The following cases were disposed of in the circuit court, this week:

Wm. F. Tipton and Jos. F. Eline, administrators vs Henry Stull, assumpsit. Tried before court; verdict for plaintiff for \$135.70. Stocksdale for plaintiff; M. E. Walsh for defendant.

Basil J. Sullivan, admr., vs James Junkins, administrator, record from Howard Co. Tried before jury. Verdict for defendant. Rogers and Bond & Parke for plaintiff; Donovan and Steele for defendant.

State vs Vernon Dorsey, larceny of chickens. Tried before jury, verdict guilty. Reifsnider for state; personal appearance for prisoner.

State vs James Waters, larceny. Tried before jury, verdict guilty. Reifsnider for state; personal appearance for prisoner.

The following report of the Grand Jury was secured for us by one of the jurors:

We, the Grand Jurors, for the May Term, 1910, respectfully report unto your Honorable Court:

That we have, to the best of our ability, during the eight days in which we have been in session, investigated all matters brought before us, which we deemed within our province and duty.

We are pleased to say that there have been few violations of law of a serious nature brought to our attention, and we congratulate the people of the county thereupon. There has been, however, a number of matters brought to our notice, which we did not deem it necessary, under all the circumstances of the case, to fully investigate, by reason of the time and cost of securing the evidence, which could and should have been done by officers charged therewith, and prosecutions had before the several Justices of the Peace of the county. Nevertheless, we feel it incumbent upon us to call public attention by this report to the matter of Sunday selling; especially, soda water, cigars, candies, etc., which is a violation of the law, but, apparently a long continued one. We feel that wherever such violations do exist in the several Districts of the county, they can and should be dealt with by the officers of that District by prosecutions before Justices of the Peace.

We also find that many of the merchants of the county omit to take out their licenses for the ensuing year on or before the first day of May, as required by law. We are advised that all sales made after the first day of May, and before licenses are taken out, are violations of the law, and indictable offenses; but we do not think there is any intentional violation, and that it is due to oversight and neglect long permitted in the county. This condition of affairs, in our opinion, should not be permitted to continue, and suggest that the officers charged with the duty see to it, that all persons doing business after the first day of May without licenses, be arrested and prosecuted.

We have also been advised that games, other than the regular game of billiards and pool, have been indulged in, in the county, upon billiard and pool tables, and they, while perhaps not strict violations of the law, may lead to those which will become violations of law, and against the best interests of the morals of the community. We would therefore recommend to the keepers of billiard and pool tables, that they do not permit any other than regular games to be played on their tables, and to the officers of the various Districts to see that this recommendation is observed.

We would also report that it is our belief that violations of the liquor law of the county are of constant occurrence; that minors, habitually drunken persons and persons visibly intoxicated have gotten intoxicating liquors. To get the necessary evidence to warrant indictments and assure convictions is most difficult, if not almost impossible, within the reasonable time in which grand juries of this county are supposed to be in session, and we cannot too strongly recommend that the officers, namely, the sheriff, his deputies, and the constables of the county, make a special effort to secure evidence against all violators of the liquor law; especially to get the names of minors and persons known to be habitual drunkards, and seen visibly intoxicated, and of the dates of sales, or supposed sales, made to them, so that, when they come before the grand jury, they may have some information, which will enable a future grand jury to act intelligently and properly.

And, in view of the seeming inability of the County Commissioners of the county to find suitable persons willing to accept the office of constable in the several districts, (there being now only seven constables), suggest that it might not be an unwise thing, and in the best interest of public morals and due administration of law, that the County Commissioners devise, or provide, the means of securing evidence against all violators of the liquor law especially.

We have examined during our session twenty cases, and found fifteen presentments and true bills, and examined thirty-three witnesses and seven constables, as required by law, we visited the jail of the county, and found it as clean and in good order as could be reasonably expected, and we believe the Sheriff is properly and fully discharging his duties in respect thereto. We received no complaints from the prisoners in the jail. We desire, however, to call the attention of the County Commissioners to the worn-out condition of the basement floor, and recommend that it be replaced with a cement one. The office floor, one of the chimneys, and one of the dormer-windows need repairing. The lightning rods we consider a menace rather than a protection, and they should be either removed or replaced.

We likewise, as has been customary, inspected the Alms House. We cannot commend to highly the admirable administration of affairs at this institution by the present steward and his wife. The

buildings and grounds are splendidly kept, and the inmates certainly as well cared for as is possible by anyone with the assistance of the steward and his wife have furnished them. We find, however, that owing to a lack of room, the sick inmates cannot be made as comfortable as they should be, and would suggest that the County Commissioners investigate this, and provide something in the nature of "sick quarters."

We were entertained at dinner by the Sheriff and his family at the jail, and had set before us a splendid collation at the Alms house, all of which, it is needless to say, we thoroughly enjoyed.

We now respectfully ask that we be discharged, subject to the further call of your honorable Court.

Respectfully Submitted,
ROBERT W. CARTER,
Foreman.

Cheap Building is Costly.

The Home Insurance Company, N. Y., has put into a pamphlet addressed to architects and builders some figures showing the costliness of "cheap" building.

Despite the rapid rise in the price of lumber, cheap building still means a frame wall and a shingle roof. In the country it may mean a chimney supported on the timbers of the second story, a fire-inviting method forbidden in New York. Dearer building ranges from reinforced concrete or brick to stone walls, and from tin and slate to the roof.

Upon a 25x35 house with pitched rafters a tile roof costs \$212, slate \$139 and shingle \$97. For depreciation 1-3 per cent, must be written off yearly for tile and 1 per cent for the more easily repaired slate; upon shingles 1-4 per cent is the very moderate estimate. For shingles used on speculative houses the depreciation charge should be higher. But even at that rate, with interest and cost of insurance added, shingles are more expensive than slate in annual carrying cost, and half as costly as tile, which is employed for artistic effect rather than economy.

Water runs quickly off vertical surface; wooden walls last well. But even here the frequency of painting and the higher insurance rates make frame walls cost some \$10 per year more than concrete to carry in a small house, and only \$7 less than brick. Stone walls are an aesthetic luxury. Freedom from rats and vermin and the comparative safety of the contents and of human life from fire are still to be reckoned.

Bad building is done because most buyers are bad bookkeepers. When people understand that nearly fireproof construction is actually the cheapest, the forest will disappear less rapidly and the shocking annual losses of property and life by fire will decrease.

Road Bonds not in Demand.

Annapolis, Md., May 16.—The Board of Public Works today sold \$510,000 of State road bonds at a price below the expectations of the members of the board. Only a few bids were received, and if it had not been that the Roads Commission needs money to carry on the improvements it is believed that all of the bids would have been rejected. The bonds bear interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. The sales were as follows:

White, Weld & Co., New York, \$500,000, series B, at 93.27 and accrued interest.

H. A. Orrick, Baltimore, \$10,000, series C, at 95.49 and accrued interest.

The board asked for bids for \$1,500,000 of the bonds, and it had been expected that they would bring 96 or better. To the surprise of the State officials no bids were received from some Baltimore banking houses.

The bonds are exempt from State, county and municipal taxation, and will be issued in bond form, with coupons attached. The money realized from this sale, it is believed, will be sufficient to carry on the work of the Road Commission for several months, when it is likely that the remaining \$990,000 of Series C will be placed on the market. This is the first time that the road bonds have been sold at less than par. There is a demand for money by large corporations, as well as State and municipal governments, and it is said that his had much to do with the few and low bids received for the bonds. Money might be more plentiful for investment purposes in such bonds later, and it is thought that a better price will be realized by the State. The board will sell the bonds at private sale at par.

The Butter Trust too Smooth.

Washington, May 19.—The so-called butter trust with headquarters at Elgin, Ill., is proving a hard proposition for the Department of Justice, and it was considered doubtful today if the Government can take action against it.

When a special committee of the Senate began investigating the high cost of living months ago it was found that a few men meeting at Elgin daily practically fixed the price of butter for the whole country. The Department of Justice immediately seized upon this information and sent special agents to Elgin to investigate. Also it ordered the United States District Attorney's office at Chicago to get busy with its probe. After weeks of probing, however, the Department admitted to-day that it doesn't know exactly how to proceed. It is in possession of information, it was said, that is damaging enough, but so far none of the legal sharps have been able to find a law under which proceedings that have a chance of success might be brought. The Sherman anti-trust act, it was said, would not apply.

Advertising Blotters.

We are prepared to print enameled Blotters, of any required size, for advertising purposes. Blotter advertising is regarded as one of the very best forms, and many up-to-date firms enclose one with each letter they send out. The enameled surface of the back enables half-tone cuts to be used with fine effect.

THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The Record reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 21st., 1910.

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

THE REPUBLICANS at least have a political right—a precedent set by the Democrats—to argue that "high prices" are not due to the tariff, for it must be remembered that the "hard times" under the Wilson bill were earnestly repudiated as being due to that (Democratic) tariff law.

BUSINESS is quieting down. Some say that there is a feeling of nervousness, as of impending evil, all over the country, without any explanation for it. Perhaps it is the "shadow" which coming events are said to "cast before." Can it be the fear of a Democratic Congress?

CONGRESS is now turning out "campaign literature," in the shape of speeches on the tariff, and the same old result is a necessary consequence—both sides have good argument, and both think they are right. The only new talking point is the "high cost of living," which the Democrats blame on the tariff, while the Republicans claim that there is no grounds for the blame, except a political expedient to catch votes.

THE GRAND JURY usually succeeds in making certain people nervous, but it need not, as long as incriminating evidence is so hard to secure. A great many good people take the liberty of acting as both Judge and Jury, and do not give law and the courts a chance. It is a rare case, nowadays, that sympathy and a forgiving spirit does not surround evil-doers, to the extent that old-fashioned justice and our best laws are rendered of little force and application.

AS USUAL, the RECORD failed to connect with any of the "plums" in the shape of the Public Local laws. The Westminster papers, of course, received practically the whole consignment, notwithstanding the fact that some of the laws are required to be published only in "some newspaper of general circulation," in the county. All the laws were published in two papers, and fairness in the matter, as well as saving money for the tax-payers, appears to have cut no figure. Well, the RECORD has lived sixteen years without being fed out of the crib, and it expects to survive a while longer.

"Insurgency" a Natural Consequence of ill Treatment.

A considerable portion of the so called "insurgency" in the Republican ranks in Congress, is due wholly to personal bad feeling—personal bad manners. The old leaders lost their heads, and their tempers, and pursued the whipping course, when the boys were too big to be whipped. Early in the inception of "insurgency" it was mild and argumentative—not at all extreme or pugnacious. Had it then been treated kindly, politely, decently, it would never have grown to the present proportions, either in size or quality.

Men have had their dignity touched, their honesty assailed, their intelligence insulted. All this should not have been, and the result may be defeat for National Republicanism. Should this come about, two men will stand almost wholly responsible—Aldrich and Cannon. Their course has been overbearing and uncompromising with nearly all who have disagreed with them on matters of party policy and legislation, and they have stirred up a hornet's nest which will not quiet down. They have pressed leadership to the point of demagoguery and insult, with the class of men who will not stand for it.

It often occurs that men are forced to take positions which they do not want to take, and will not take, save under extreme provocation; but, this point reached, it becomes a matter of self-defense to fight with whatever weapons they may apply to their use. No primary student of the political situation doubts that Senators like Cummings, Dooliver, Beveridge and Bristow, while honestly differing with the majority of their party over various matters, as representative of their sections, are yet such staunch Republicans, for most

reasons, who, had they met with conciliatory treatment, would never have taken their present stand.

They are perhaps as much surprised as anybody, that they have developed into party rebels; they had no such purposes at the beginning of the tariff discussion, but it is not difficult to follow the logical development which led to their present status, and one can say this, truthfully, without being their defenders or followers.

For Business Reasons.

Business interests as a directing factor in affairs generally, play a more powerful part than is generally recognized. In every community there are circles within circles; considerations which dominate entirely different transactions from those in which men are naturally supposed to be interested, alone; things happen, the explanation of which does not appear through plain courses of reasoning; results which, when finely sifted, are traceable directly to a sort of business fraternalism, which subordinates at least sins of omission, to financial profit.

Because an offender against law and morality is directly, or indirectly, a patron of some business concern, is often the cause of his escaping his just dues. Men who have the best qualifications for preferment, are often side-tracked for those less competent, and for the same reason. It is a well known fact that one of the strongest qualifications for a nomination to a good paying office, in many instances, rests in the fact that one is heavily in debt, financially, to the powers which direct nominations.

It is also true that before indorsements are given by certain people to certain applicants, the question is mentally asked—Is he a customer of ours, or of one of the concerns in which we are interested? If he be the customer of an opposing business concern, although he may be two to one the fittest man for the position, he is reasonably sure to be turned down in favor of the less fit applicant who is a customer.

The fraternalism commonly supposed to exist between members of secret societies, is not to be considered, in the matter of strength, with the modern secret fraternalism which gives every act a commercial significance, and which subordinates conscience and the public good to the benefit of "our business."

Men who would resent a charge of dishonesty or untruthfulness, are nevertheless guilty of both, almost daily, in their transactions, but in such a sneaking, small sort of way—as it appears to them—that they do not lose by it; at least, not to their knowledge, or in any degree which seriously interferes with their standard of self-respect.

Payne Defends His Tariff Law.

Washington, May 12.—Serenio E. Payne, author of the tariff law which bears his name, entered into a vigorous defense of that measure in the House today. He declared that the Republican party's pledge to revise the tariff downward had been fulfilled and that from whatever viewpoint you look at it, the law shows a reduction in rates; there were some increases for which no apologies are made; they were necessary for the revenue; the commodities on which the rates were reduced represent ten times the value of the luxuries on which the rates were increased.

It was a true downward revision, but the law has been misrepresented, he said, by politicians with campaign capital to make and by tradesmen grasping for pelf. The high cost of living, he declared, is due to overproduction of gold, and is not common to the United States, but is consistently paralleled in Europe.

"Misrepresentations began," declared Mr. Payne, "when the conference report came in. Now and then it started from the tradesmen who wanted to increase the price of his goods and give the tariff as the reason. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the assertion was false, as the tariff had reduced the duty on the goods he was selling. Before the bill was passed retailers of woolen goods started the story that an increase in the tariff had increased the price of their goods. Not a single increase was made in a single rate of duty in the whole woolen schedule.

"The prices of commodities has been increasing for ten years the world over. One reason for the advance is not only the great increase in the production of gold, but the cheaper methods of producing it. The supply is greater than the demand and is obtained with less cost. As gold is the measure of all values the commodities are higher because of its decrease in value. This accounts, in part, for the general increase in prices.

"The increases in price are upon articles on which the duty has been lowered by the present law or else remain where they were under the Dingley law.

All kinds of farm products, meats, butter, eggs, poultry, all foods, hides, leathers, shoes and raw cotton show reductions in duty and increases in price.

"It is hardly possible to take a single item in the tariff and show a direct increase from the rates of duty. Investigations into food prices show this conclusively. The increases in prices are fully paralleled by increases in the same articles abroad."

Then Mr. Payne presented a series of figures and tables showing the specific reductions made from the rates of the Dingley law. He then went on to show the increases in imports under the new tariff, comparing its first six months' results with the corresponding six months under the Dingley law. He presented a table showing increases in imports ranging from 10 to 100 per cent. in hides, iron ore, pig iron, tin plate, machinery, leather and lumber.

"We have then," continued Mr. Payne, "a tariff law that fulfills the pledges of the platform, that produces sufficient revenue to meet our expenditures, that has discarded in the various schedules, that it revised all the duties which have become unnecessary because of changed conditions; we corrected the errors and loopholes through which many articles of high value escaped the duty intended and came in under a nominal duty, which carries out the measure of protection enunciated in the Republican platform, which by its maximum and minimum provision has opened the gates of the world to our merchants and to our manufacturers, and which above all shuts up no factory, puts out no furnace fires, stops no wheels of industry and deprives no man of his daily wage.

"The law has brought prosperity to the farmer, who never in our history has enjoyed the prosperity he enjoys today. It has brought prosperity to the factory and prosperity to the merchant. It satisfies the South as no other tariff ever did. It is a tariff for the whole country, and under it the people of the whole country are enjoying prosperity beyond their dream."

John D. Rockefeller would go broke if he should spend his entire income trying to prepare a better medicine than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is simply impossible, and so says every one that has used it. Sold by all dealers.

Retail Prices and Living Cost.

There can be little doubt that the retail organization by which goods go from the wholesaler to the consumer is unnecessarily wasteful and expensive. There are 20 butcher shops and groceries in every neighborhood where only one is needed. Each must spend much in advertising, in show windows, in rents, in costly fixtures, in telephones, in wages, in horse and delivery wagons, which are not essential to the total result. Five or six wagons, with salaried drivers, distribute trifling quantities of goods to houses in the same street. The consumer pays for this waste in the margin of retail over wholesale prices. From 1890 to 1908, on an average, wholesale prices have increased 9 per cent. while retail prices have increased 16 per cent. The difference between wholesale and retail prices, in particular cases, varies from 10-25 per cent. to 100-150 per cent.

In these days we pay for the additional costs of dainty and attractive packages for cereals, crackers, figs and the like. Indeed, under the cover of special tins an amount of an article is sold at a price which makes a pound cost two or three times as much as formerly. The psychology of the retail market is itself a study of no mean interest. Habit, fancy, caprice, rancor, emulation, gregarious action of a set may play a part. Once a man gets established with a clientele he puts up his prices. He charges all he can get, and the confiding customer goes on paying the bills—until there rises a general cry of high cost of living, like that of the present day. There are different retail prices for each half mile as one passes from the center of a city to its outskirts. Yet some persons think it demeaning to bargain or seek for lower prices. To spend recklessly is an evidence of what some regard as belonging to social position.—Scribner's Magazine.

What Everybody Wants.

Everybody desires good health which is impossible unless the kidneys are sound and healthy. Foley's Kidney Remedy should be taken at the first indication of any irregularity, and a serious illness may be averted. Foley's Kidney Remedy will restore your kidneys and bladder to their normal state and activity. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Panama World's Fair.

There has been a lively competition for the honor of holding a world's fair in commemoration of the completion of the Panama Canal, scheduled for 1915. Several cities have laid claim to it, but the decision now seems to lie between New Orleans and San Francisco. On paper one city makes quite as good a case for itself as the other, but San Francisco, believing that money talks, has subscribed \$4,000,000 as a starter for the fair, while New Orleans has nothing to offset against this except a very eloquent prospectus.

There is an energy and ready cash in San Francisco that makes it highly probable it will hold this fair. The need of

a money pledge was realized and a meeting was called at the Merchants' Exchange, in San Francisco, to raise a \$5,000,000 fund for the fair. In two hours four-fifths of the sum was subscribed and delegates appointed to go to Washington in the interests of the fair, while the other million would be raised while they were en route. There are two fair bills pending in Congress. One locates the Panama World's Fair in 1915 at New Orleans and the other at San Francisco. It is not at all unlikely that San Francisco's pledged ready cash will determine the location in that hustling city.

There is no doubt, too, that the fair will be a much greater success in San Francisco than in New Orleans. The ruling spirits of the Pacific Coast city are hustlers, with ready money, which they risk freely. They will take a pride in having a fair that will be a credit to the city and to the entire Pacific coast and will be an adequate exponent of the great event in the history of this continent that it is designed to commemorate.

Four years ago San Francisco went through a prostrating and benumbing disaster from earthquake and fire. She has spent \$200,000,000 in rehabilitating herself, and is again a fair and prosperous city, more imposing and better constructed than before. By 1915 it is believed that all the wounds made by that great calamity will have disappeared and the restored city be complete in all its parts. The great fair will celebrate that event, too, as well as the finished canal. There is an appropriateness in San Francisco attracting attention to itself on such an occasion, and the zeal which gets together \$4,000,000 in two hours to promote the fair can be trusted to make it a great success.—Phila. Press.

For More Than Three Decades

Foley's Honey and Tar has been a household favorite for all ailments of the throat, chest and lungs. For infants and children it is best and safest as it contains no opiates and no harmful drugs. None genuine but Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package. Refuse substitutes. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Prosperous France.

It is one of the remarkable evidences of thrift in the world that is shown by our sister republic, France. When, in 1870, the Germans overran her fair domains and captured Metz and Paris, when the Emperor was dethroned and the Commune flourished, Alsace and Lorraine were annexed by Germany and all prosperity seemed banished forever from France, the invading forces settled themselves for a long stay, which was to be terminated only when the full indemnity of five millions of francs was paid. Within an incredibly short time, the peasantry and the government uniting their resources, the last franc of the immense sum was paid and the border line of fair France was again crossed by the home-going German army.

The recuperative ability of France has been shown at different times and is perhaps greater per capita than any other nation. She is alone exceeded in material resources by the United States and Great Britain, but in individual resources by no peoples. The French bourgeois are thrifty and industrious and their savings constitute a reserve of capital that is a barrier against panics and other financial revulsions or needs. It is stated that a French family can live, and live well, on what would be thrown away by an American family, and this fact, which is undoubted and is made possible by their exceeding thrift and industry, is a reason why these accumulations are in the hands of the middle classes.

There is a widespread interest now being shown in France in the purchase of American securities, and as an evidence of the fact that the money is being secured from small investors the bankers insist that the securities shall be of small amounts, say \$100 each. Several prominent American financiers are in France, giving attention to American interests, and it's fair to presume that these numberless small investments, which constitute a vast aggregate and have heretofore been generally placed in Russia, will eventually, if they have not already done so, seek an American market. The placing of a large amount of securities abroad will do much to offset the falling off in the exports of our foodstuffs, which has alarmed some of our people, and the demand abroad for investments will necessarily stimulate the demand at home, forcing better prices and instilling confidence in all classes of investors. Moreover, the mutual interest of the French and American peoples will be heightened by these investments, and this will constitute a phase of the situation that is not without a great message of value.—Phila. Press.

Lion Fondles a Child.

In Pittsburg a savage lion fondled the hand that a child thrust into his cage. Danger to a child is sometimes great when least regarded. Often it comes through Colds, Croup, and Whooping Cough. They slay thousands that Dr. King's New Discovery could have saved. "A few doses cured our baby of a very bad case of Croup," writes Mrs. George B. Davis, of Flat Rock, N. C. "We always give it to him when he takes cold. It's a wonderful medicine for babies." Best for Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe, Asthma, Hemorrhages, Weak Lungs, 50c. \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

We are Offering Great Bargains in every Department of this Mammoth Store.

It will pay you to look through our Stock of Carpets, Matting, Linoleums, Oilcloth and Rugs, before making your purchase elsewhere.

Dry Goods.

This department is filled to overflow with all the newest fabrics on the market; beautiful line of Figured and Plain Lawns, at 5c yd. and up.

Waistings in all the leading shades, at 10c yd. and up to the finest silks.

Cotton Crashes, at 5c.

Linen Crashes, at 8, 10 and 12c.

Red Table Damask, at 25c and up.

White Table Damask, 25c and up.

Good Apron Gingham, 6 and 7c.

Lancaster Gingham, 8c.

Dress Gingham, 9, 10 and 12c.

Calicoes, 6 and 6 1/2c.

Muslins, 5c and upwards.

Ready-made Clothing

We are now showing the noblest and most up-to-date line of Men's and Boys' Clothing that has ever been shown in this place, and at prices that will appeal to you all. Goods carried over from last season are being sold at a sacrifice.

Nice line of Men's Neckwear, at 10c and upward.

Ladies' Jabots, 10 to 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5 to 45c.

Men's Handkerchiefs, 5 to 25c.

Men's Fine Shirts, 45 to 90c.

Men's 50c Work Shirt, 45c.

Large assortment Men's Suspenders.

Shoes!

When you say Shoes we are right in it. This department as usual is full of all the leading styles of Ladies' and Misses; Men's and Boys' Shoes and Oxfords, at prices that defy competition.

P. S.—We have 25 pair Ladies' Oxfords, regular price was \$1.00 and \$1.25 that we are closing at 59c. These are odds and ends and will not last long.

See our new line of Curtain and Portier Goods, 10 to 20c yd.

Men's Fine Straw Hats, 50c to \$5.00.

Youth's Straw Hats, 25c to \$1.00.

Suit Cases, \$1.00 and up.

Umbrellas, 50c and up.

Men's Leather Belts, 25c.

Boys' Leather Belts, 25c.

Ladies' Belts, 10c and up.

McCall Patterns, 10 to 15c.

Groceries.

Brown Sugar, 5c.

White Sugar, 5 1/2c.

Rice, 4, 7 and 8c.

Roll Oats, 5c.

Corn Starch, 5 and 10c.

Prunes, 8 and 10c.

Ruby Prunes, 10c.

Canned Corn, 8 and 10c.

Canned Peas, 10 and 12c.

String Beans, 8c.

1-lb. Package Currants, 8c.

1-lb. Package Seeded Raisins, 10c.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

4 Per Cent. Paid on Time Deposits.

The Birnie Trust Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

Total Assets, \$577,468.53.

This Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after March 10th.

Note the Progress of this Bank in the last 5 Years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS.		TOTAL LOANS.	
Feb. 9, 1905.....	\$356,266.52	Feb. 9, 1905.....	\$363,190.84
Feb. 9, 1906.....	431,179.68	Feb. 9, 1906.....	424,944.85
Feb. 9, 1907.....	473,300.04	Feb. 9, 1907.....	479,167.13
Feb. 9, 1909.....	505,164.09	Feb. 9, 1909.....	512,463.54
February 9, 1910.....	512,426.31	February 9, 1910.....	515,115.65

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receives Deposits Subject to Check. Pays Interest on Time Deposits. Discounts Business Notes. Makes Loans on Approved Security. Gives Special Rates to Weekly and Monthly Depositors. Legal Depository for Trust Funds. Authorized to Accept TRUSTS of Every Description—as Receiver, Trustee, Administrator, Executor, Assignee or Guardian. Collections promptly attended to. We have Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, inside a Fire and Burglar Proof Vault, at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per year, according to size. You have Valuable Papers, such as Insurance Policies, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks, Certificates, etc., which should be kept in a safe place—you cannot afford to be without a box at this price.

DIRECTORS:

EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, President. J. J. WEAVER, JR., Vice-President.
GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier. EDWIN H. SHARETT.
G. WALTER WILT, Asst. Cashier. MARTIN D. HESS.
MILTON A. KOONS.

When You Want the Latest

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Shoes, Hats, and Gent's Furnishings

At the Lowest Possible Prices, call on

WM. C. DEVILBISS,

22 W. Main St. WESTMINSTER, MD.

AGENT FOR

"Walk-Over" Shoes for Men, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes for Women, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the grandest Washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double-quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.

Any Woman Can Have a 1900 Gravity Washer on 30 Days' Free Trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Sold on little payments. Write for fascinating Free Book today.

Repairs for all kinds of Washers and Wringers. Local Agents Wanted.

L. K. BIRELY, General Agent,

C. & P. Telephone. MIDDLEBURG, MD.

Farm and Garden

TOBACCO AREA SPREADING.

Troubles in Tennessee and Kentucky Cause Activity Elsewhere.

Since the night riding affairs in Tennessee and Kentucky the tobacco growing industry has been spreading in other states. Missouri, for instance, reports an enormously increased acreage for last year, with prospects of a still further increase this season. Tobacco is by no means confined to the south. Connecticut, it is well known, grows magnificent tobacco. The leaf from the Connecticut river valley vies with that of Cuba and Porto Rico as a wrapper for cigars.

In view of the spread of the tobacco industry the following suggestions as to seed are of interest:

Tobacco seed rarely germinates over 75 per cent and often as low as 40 per cent, making it necessary to test the tobacco seed to be used for sowing plant beds, according to information being sent out by the horticultural department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Some years the seed is of especially low vitality, and if such seed is used in plant beds poor plants are secured, which cannot produce a good crop. The seed harvested last fall was poor, due to the early frost.

Tobacco seed should be cleaned by separating from it the light seed and foreign material. A simple method of testing is to place a moistened blotter or thick cloth on a dinner plate and on it count a definite number of seeds, preferably 100 or 200. Another moistened blotter or cloth should be placed over the seeds, which should then be covered with another plate and set in a warm place slightly above room temperature and moistened occasionally.

In five to seven days most of the living seeds will have sprouted, and the percentage that are alive may be determined by counting. If the seed is poor, growers should secure better seed or use a larger amount of the poor seed, subsequently thinning the plants in the beds until only the healthy plants remain.

Large crops of tobacco can only be secured by setting vigorous plants, and the yield is too often reduced by neglect of seed testing by growers. Where a large amount of seed is to be cleaned a special seed cleaning machine should be used. Such a device has been designed at the Wisconsin experiment station and is described in bulletin 176, which can be had upon application to the station.

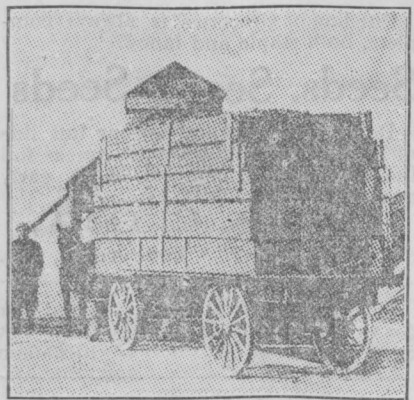
Cheap Protection From Lightning.

As from 700 to 800 people are killed, twice as many injured and an immense amount of property destroyed by lightning every year, Professor Henry of the weather bureau thinks more attention should be given to protection from lightning. The professor has recently prepared a paper on this subject, and it has been published as farmers' bulletin No. 367 of the United States department of agriculture. In explaining what lightning is and how to prevent buildings from being struck he gives an instructive elementary discussion of electricity, conductors and nonconductors, positive and negative electrification and electricity in thunderstorms. It is the practical part of this paper, however, which will appeal most strongly to the farmers of the country. Professor Henry shows how lightning rods that are "inexpensive, yet effective," may be put up by anybody. The following is his list of the necessary materials: Enough galvanized iron telegraph wire to serve for the rod, a pound of galvanized iron staples to hold the wire in place, a few connecting tees and a pound of aluminum paint. He says, "While iron is not so good a conductor as copper, it is less likely to cause dangerous side flashes, and it also dissipates the energy of the lightning flash more effectively than does the copper."

Record Load of Corn Hauled.

Walter Converse, a farmer of Madison county, O., considers himself the champion corn hauler of his section. Mr. Converse made a six mile haul of 225 bushels of corn, with the wagon, weighed 18,520 pounds, or six and a quarter tons, in winter time in two and a half hours.

"This load," he says, "was hauled part of the way by two mares, both



MR. CONVERSE'S BIG CORN LOAD.

heavy with foal. For this reason I put on four horses for the greater part of the haul. This was a record load in this part of the country. The load was fifteen feet long, five feet ten inches wide and six feet two inches high."

A photograph of the big load was taken, which is reproduced here.

BEWARE OF SORGHUM FRAUDS

Government Calls Attention to Misrepresentations by Seed Sellers.

The United States department of agriculture recently issued two bulletins relating to sorghum—a bulletin on "The History and Distribution of Sorghum" and a circular for free distribution on "Three Much Misrepresented Sorghums." The object of the latter is to set the people right concerning some mistakes and misrepresentations.

Recently an Oklahoma man has been selling at 50 cents a pound seed grain of what he calls "California wheat," which he declares will produce 200 to 400 bushels per acre. The department shows that this is a variety of sorghum known as shallu, which, after a thorough test a few years ago, proved only about half as productive as Kafir corn. It is also inferior as a forage crop.

The second of these "misrepresented sorghums" is a so called "chocolate corn," accounts of which have appeared in the press at different times. The department announces that it never had any seed of "chocolate corn" for distribution and that the plants which have sometimes received that name were simply varieties of sorghum, probably in most cases the Early Amber sorgho.

The sale of sorghum seed in the south, under the name of Texas seeded ribbon cane, by certain seedsmen has led to much confusion and disappointment. The use of the term "ribbon cane" is the cause of the trouble, since this is the popular name for the sugar cane of the south, which does not bear seed. The impression spread by advertisers of this seed was that they were offering a variety of the sugar cane which would produce seed, and there was a large demand for this seed, which, in fact, was nothing more than "goose neck" sorghum. The demand eventually exhausted the supply of seed, and the seedsmen began filling orders with other sorghum seed. The fraud was promptly exposed by the department of agriculture, but the sale of this seed continues. The department urges that the name "seeded ribbon cane" be discontinued because it is misleading.

Cornflowers For Beauty.

Now is the time to plan for beautifying the farmer's front yard, not to speak of the back yard. Among the flowers adaptable to use as ornaments there is the humble but nevertheless beautiful cornflower, which, if grown in beds, makes a rich riot of color. It



CORNFLOWERS.

grows in great profusion. It is a wild flower, making its own way in grainfields. There are several species, such as the wild poppy and the bluebottle. The latter is the Centaurea cyanus, botanically speaking, and is especially commended for cultivation as a garden beautifier. Bacon in his natural history wrote:

"There be certain cornflowers which come seldom or never in other places unless they be set, but only amongst corn, as the bluebottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy and fumitory."

Bacon's quaint description should impel many farmers to find the bluebottle and "set" it where it will flourish for its own sake.

Go Slow on Ginseng.

My advice to those thinking of venturing in ginseng culture is to go slow and not expect too great returns, writes Mrs. D. B. Phillips in the Rural New Yorker. It requires five or six years to grow a marketable root, yet when a bed is once started and bearing seed the plants may be produced in any number. My own ginseng is growing in its natural environment, some of it not even transplanted. I searched the woods and brought home all the plants to be found, buying the small plants with green tops from the ginseng hunters for a cent each. I have several hundred plants ranging in size from a rye straw to a good sized parsnip. A number of bunches found near the house in the forest were left standing and the others planted near about. While I have no hope of ever becoming a millionaire, I think I have a pretty fair thing of it. Anyway, I am out no money. When seeds ripen I stir up the soil with a hoe and plant them near the parent stalk, then lay brush over the bed and leave them alone. Sometimes after twelve or fifteen months there will be three tiny leaves showing up, still capped by the seed shell. In gathering the wild ginseng the best roots were found where the soil was loose and moist on top, with a hard clay bed underneath.

Specialties in Popular Prices!

5c, 10c and 25c Goods—Popular Prices among every shopper that goes the rounds.

Today, we can give you, for the above popular prices, a better, cleaner, nobbler, and more up-to-date article in every respect, than ever before in the history of our store. As we advance to greater values, we can also save you financially, and at the same time give you **STRICTLY NEW GOODS** and right up to the minute in style and quality.

We are now occupying our new quarters, not alone for our own comfort, but that we might be in a position to give to our trade a more satisfactory deal, a better article for the money, and at less per cent. of profit added, all on account of a curtailment of several hundred dollars expense. This enables us to sell goods at a price that we need fear no competition.

Look over our Stock, as there are many new things added since our move.

We aim only to keep the best and most up-to-date merchandise on hand at all times, and at such popular prices so there can be no variation in price, if quality alone is considered.

We are thankful for the appreciation extended by the people for the change we made.

D. M. MEHRING,
2nd Door York St. Side of Central Hotel,
Taneytown, - - - Maryland.

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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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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We Make a Specialty of Wool.
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To Tan a Hide.

Take the hide green and salt well. Let it stand for thirty-six hours; then take hair off with lime in the usual way. After taking off hair let hide soak for seven or eight days in clear running water; then scrape and clean off. For a hide of ordinary size dissolve three pounds of alum and five of salt in enough warm (not hot) water to cover it. Put in hide and leave five days, stirring every day. At the end of that time take out and put in vessel with enough clear water to cover; then add five pounds of clean bruised red oak bark. Let this stand till desired color is got; then take out, wash in clear water and hang up. When half dry begin working and work till dry. Small hides in proportion.—Southern Cultivator.

Hogs and Straw Ricks.

Some farmers think that a straw rick is a good place for the sow and her brood to sleep. This is a mistake. It is best to keep them away from the straw pile winter and summer. In the winter the pigs will burrow beneath the straw, get too warm and take cold when they come out into the freezing atmosphere. Coughing and wheezing is the result, and the pigs do no good or die. Besides, if burrowed beneath the straw they are liable to be stepped on and seriously injured or killed by the stock running to the rick.

During the summer months especially should the sow and her young be fenced from the straw pile. If they burrow down into the half rotted straw they will be very apt to contract some disease.

Care of Milk Vessels.

The sooner the milk utensils and separator are washed after use the easier it is done and the less danger

there is of their becoming foul. To do this properly you need three waters.

First, use a lukewarm water to remove all the milk.

Second, use water a little warmer, into which should be thrown a handful of soda or a few drops of concentrated lye.

Third, use an abundance of boiling water, which must penetrate every nook and corner and remain long enough to destroy every germ that may still be looking for a home.

Scalding Poultry.

When scalding poultry for market it is best to first dry pick the legs, so and they will not necessarily be placed in the water and change color. Neither the heads nor the feet should touch the water. The water ought to be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling.

The Englishman in a Groove.

In England nine-tenths of the lads of the middle classes look forward to nothing more than a seat at an office desk with a certain number of shillings a week for a certain number of years. To attempt to do anything else would be to run the risk of social ostracism. A young man may loaf respectably on his family, but he must on no account start a business if it involves selling anything or producing anything with his hands. That would be bad form. It would be getting outside the groove. Thus for the great mass of the people England holds no romance. The lad who thinks he could do something is discouraged. Everything is so cut and dried. Every class distinction is so definitely marked. The whole weight of public opinion is against the smallest divergence from the ordinary rule.—Manchester (England) Mail.

BLANK CARTRIDGE.

A Southern Revolutionist Who Fell Into His Own Trap.

By OSCAR COX.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

A friend of mine who had been United States consul in Central America told me this story one evening while we were smoking on the deck of a steamer on our way from the isthmus to New Orleans:

You've heard of the Mancha family, I suppose, who did a bigger business at revolutionizing than any lot of men who ever put out the sign "Revolutions" in Central America. Well, Juan Mancha, the oldest brother, was head of the firm and was the keenest, the foxiest rascal of the lot. His eye was always on the loot, but he had the faculty of playing patriot with more emotional accompaniments than any revolutionizer in Central America. I was consul at Costa Rica when Juan Mancha engineered the revolution of 18— and knew all about the story of Diaz Valdez, the secretary of state, who finally went over to him with a satchel containing half a million dollars.

Mancha had got most of the people on his side and had stolen enough money to send to New Orleans for a cargo of arms and ammunition. He would have appropriated this find to himself, but it wasn't enough. He was not a small dealer in revolutions, but a big one, usually aiming for something like a million or two. But he was in need of more funds when Valdez, thinking that he was sure to win, concluded to go over to him.

Senora Valdez was a mighty pretty and a mighty bright woman. She had been a great coquette before Valdez married her and hadn't outgrown the habit, though you'll see from what I'm going to tell you that she was true to her husband. Well, Valdez told his wife one day that Mancha was sure to win in the end and that they'd better arrange to go over. He suggested that she go to Mancha and tell him that her husband was ready to join him with



"TAKE HIM OUT AND SHOOT HIM."

\$500,000. But Valdez didn't wish to be considered a deserter from the existing government. To avoid this obloquy he would be on a certain day at a certain village midway between the government and the insurgent forces, and Mancha could send out a dozen or so mounted men and capture him. Senora Valdez was to secure Mancha's promise to permit the secretary and herself to take passage for the United States with \$300,000 of the \$500,000, the remaining \$200,000 to go to the "cause of the revolution."

This was a very nice and looked like a very safe scheme to the secretary, but his wife, who was brighter than he, couldn't see why Mancha should be content with \$200,000 when he could as well have the whole sum. However, she volunteered to go and make the deal. So, giving out that she was ill and shut up in her home, she went under cover of the night to Mancha's lines and in the morning, raising a white handkerchief on a stick in sight of the revolutionary vedettes, was taken in and conducted to Mancha.

Now, Senora Valdez did not propose to have her husband give himself up until she had swept those handsome but keen eyes of hers about her and learned something of the situation. The revolutionary army at that particular point consisted of between 100 and 200 men, and with a view to insuring her husband's safety she made up her mind to capture it. I don't mean that she, a woman, would take so many men prisoners, but she would win them to do her bidding in case of need. She didn't work openly before Mancha's very eyes, but secretly and principally among the officers, especially the commander in chief, a half breed Spaniard and Aztec not twenty-five years old, whom she proceeded to tie up in a bowknot.

When she had made due preparation she sent a messenger, or, rather, Mancha did, telling Valdez to be at the appointed place the next night. At the time agreed upon Valdez was there, quietly sleeping, so it was supposed, at an inn, when a troop of revolutionary soldiers swooped down on the place and carried him off. He reached the

headquarters of the insurgents the next day and was conducted between two soldiers to Mancha.

"Take him out and shoot him," said the revolutionary chief.

"Before I die," said Valdez, "may I have a word with you?"

Mancha took him into a private room, where he unbent, grasped his hand and embraced him.

"Senora Valdez has assured me," said Mancha, "that you are especially anxious not to be known as deserting the government cause. Now, it has occurred to me that in order to preserve your good name it would be well to have you shot."

"What do you mean?" asked Valdez, blanching.

"I mean that if I place you before a firing squad whose guns are loaded with blank cartridges, they fire at you, you drop and are carried away, the news will go to the capital that you died a noble death. Meanwhile you and your senora can step on a steamer and remain dead in New York, Paris—wherever you find the climate most to your taste."

"Very well, I presume I shall have to remain under guard till I am executed. When will that occur?"

"At once."

"I suppose I may bid goodbye to my wife?"

"Certainly."

Senora Valdez was called in and the matter explained to her. She thought a moment and said:

"Your plan is admirable, but you are making one mistake. The execution must not take place till just before a steamer leaves."

"Very well," said Mancha. "A steamer leaves tomorrow evening for New York. I shall appoint your execution to take place at 7 p. m. You will sail at 8."

Senora Valdez went at once to Gonzales, the commander of the army, and told him that her husband was to be stood up to be shot at, but no order would be issued to leave out the bullets. Gonzales looked knowing, and the senora secured his promise to inform her if she were correct in her surmises. She further plotted with him for his support in case Mancha should not give an order to use blank cartridges. If Gonzales would obey her order to get rid of Mancha and lead his men, with the secretary of state, to the capital to join the government forces the half million that Mancha had with him would be divided between him and his army, he having a hundred thousand for his share. To this, after some hesitation, he also agreed.

The next afternoon the secretary was marched out for execution. His weeping wife was there to see. Gonzales was there, too, and whispered to her that his men's guns were loaded by order of Mancha. She then openly requested him to send for the commander. Mancha appeared, wondering if there could be a hitch in his plan.

"I believe, general," said Senora Valdez, "that there is treachery. My husband will be fired at with bullets instead of blank cartridges."

Mancha did not know what to do or to say.

"Colonel Gonzales," continued the lady, "I have General Mancha's promise that my husband shall be fired at with blank cartridges. You are an honorable man. Make a test of your guns by firing them at General Mancha. If he has fulfilled his promise he will not be injured."

Gonzales, who was prepared for this, took a gun from one of his men, aimed it at Mancha, fired and shot him dead.

The act was the signal for a counter revolution, if it could be called such, where there were but some hundred and forty rascals led by a greater rascal than any of them. Of course Gonzales feigned astonishment that the piece he had fired at his chief had been loaded. Senora Valdez rushed to her husband and embraced him. Then, turning, she addressed the garrison, nearly all of whom had turned out to witness the execution.

"Soldiers," she said, "my husband and myself came here to make an offer by which you should all profit. That man," pointing to Mancha's body, "promised for the sake of appearances to pretend to execute my husband. You see that the traitor has been killed by one of the bullets intended for the man he would slay."

Then Gonzales told them that there was a treasure to be divided among them; that they were to march to the capital and have preferment among the government forces, which now that the treacherous Mancha was dead would surely be triumphant.

The first thing done was to bring out the treasure and turn it over to this valiant army, whose conscience was altogether too tender to see a man stood up to be shot down by bullets when he had been promised blank cartridges. There was a fine spree that night, and the next morning the army, with Senor and Senora Valdez riding in its front, marched to the capital. They received an ovation, for it was certain that the killing of Mancha and the defection of this small though relatively important portion of his army would end the revolution.

Senora Valdez gave out that the plot had been carried out exactly as it had been conceived. Of course there was a shortage of half a million in the accounts, but the people didn't mind a little thing like that since it had accomplished such a brilliant result. The outstanding revolutionary armies soon laid down their arms, and peace once more reigned in the state.

Senora Valdez came in for the credit of executing the scheme, though her husband was supposed to have conceived it. At any rate, she was the most popular woman at the capital, and when the president's term expired Valdez was elected in his place.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

The RECORD office is connected with the C. & P. and United Telephone, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Use telephone at our expense, for important items on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

Uniontown.

Rev. L. F. Murray, attended the Church of God Sunday School Convention, held at Rocky Spring, last week. Master Elmer Murray, has accepted a position with a hardware firm in Frederick.

Mrs. Joseph Dingle, is spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Moore and family, at Highfield. Mrs. Martha Singer, spent several days in Baltimore, during this week.

On Monday evening, Miss Armina Murray, returned from the Eye and Ear Hospital in the city. Her sight has been restored to her, which is a source of great gratification to her many friends. The Sunday School class of which she is a member, gave her a reception on her arrival at her home.

The Lutheran C. E. Society held an Urbane Sunday evening. Pres., Mr. Urbanus Bowersox; Vice Pres., Miss Minna Sittig; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Marshall Myers; Rec. Sec., Mr. Roy Singer; Treas., Mrs. A. L. Brough; Organists, Miss Minna Sittig and Miss Rhoda Bowersox. Miss Deane Sittig, was appointed a delegate to the County C. E. Convention, to be held at Lineboro, May 26 and 27.

The M. P. Society, appointed as delegates, Mr. Theodore Eckard, Mrs. Geo. Selby and Miss Laura Eckard.

Mrs. L. M. Baughman, Miss Clay Mering, and Mrs. A. L. Brough, were delegates to the Missionary Convention held in Feagville, Thursday and Friday, 19 and 20.

The visitors to our village during the week were: Mrs. Joel Haines, of Bowling Green, Va., at Mrs. Lanie Shaw's; Clayton Hann, of Baltimore, spent several days here with his family; Thomas Cover and wife, Harry Kern, of Winchester, Va., and E. G. Cover, of Easton, at James Cover's; Mrs. Diller, of near Detour, at G. T. Merings; J. T. Erb and wife, and Mrs. Margaret Smith, of Westminster, at Mrs. Brough's; David Stem and daughter, Miss Margaret of Sam's Creek, at Mrs. Segafosse's; Newton Gilbert, of Annapolis, with his parents, Mrs. Dr. Clyde Routsom, of Buckeystown, at T. H. Routsoms.

Frederick Tawney and sister, "Aunt Sally" Selby, who have been ill for some time, continues poorly.

Guy Cookson's family, near town, are having a serious time, the children had measles, whooping cough, and now pneumonia.

Rev. L. F. Murray, and Jesse Garner and wife, are attending the World's Sunday School Convention, being held in Washington, this week.

Cleveland Garber, of Woodside, entertained Abdiel Garber and wife, Joseph Wagner and J. Bashears.

Keyville.

Miss Bessie Zimmerman, of near Taneytown, is visiting friends in and near this place.

Lloyd Knipple spent Sunday in Union Bridge, viewing the cement works.

Misses Margaret Shorb and Verna Welty, are spending this week, in Washington.

The funeral of Edward Ritter was preached at this place Saturday morning. Interment in the Keyville cemetery. Rev. Otto Bergenger, officiated.

The chandeliers which the Sunday School purchased from the Taneytown Lutheran congregation, have given perfect satisfaction. The lights are a great improvement to the old ones.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Frock, visited Mr. Upton Hahn's, of near Detour, Sunday.

William Sluss and wife, of Kansas, visited Mr. Edward Shorb's, a few days this week.

The temperance meeting was very well attended Sunday evening.

Linwood.

The Linwood festival will be held on Saturday afternoon and night, May 28. Supper will be served.

Miss Maud Koontz, who has been in Baltimore during the winter months, has returned home for the summer.

Misses Exie and Anna Stephy, Messrs John Smith and Carol Stem, of Hagers-town, spent a couple of days with Mrs. Will Stem.

Preparations have been made for the District Conference of the Progressive Brethren, which will convene in the Linwood church, on the evening of May 25, and continue until the evening of the 27th.

Miss Mary Ford, of New Windsor, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Helen Englar.

Mrs. Mary C. Wolf, is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. E. L. Shriner. Mr. and Mrs. Evan Haines are ill with pneumonia.

Dr. Lewis, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lou Messler.

Mrs. E. L. Shriner is improving her front lawn with a concrete walk and steps, also some mason work which will add to the beauty of the home. The work is being done by Beall and Brother, of Liberty.

Pleasant Valley.

Washington Camp No. 7, P. O. S. of A., of Pleasant Valley, accompanied by the Band and assisted by Rev. John O. Yoder, will observe Decoration day, on Saturday, May 28, at 3 o'clock.

Washington Camp No. 7, P. O. S. of A., of this place, will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival, on the evening of May 28. The Pleasant Valley Band will furnish music for the evening.

Charles Marker lost a valuable bay mare from indigestion, on last Friday.

Service this Sunday evening, May 22, by Rev. Barton R. Carnahan, of Mt. Pleasant.

Woodsboro.

Frank Delaplane and family, of near Detour, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Alice Delaplane.

Mrs. Clara Green, of near Fountain Rock, visited friends at this place, the past week.

Bradley Stately and family, and Mrs. Geo. Stately, of near Union Bridge, spent Monday with D. P. Zimmerman and wife.

Mrs. Radcliff and daughter, Grace, visited friends at this place, recently.

Charles Trout and family, of near Mt. Pleasant, visited friends at this place, on Sunday.

Mrs. Delia Cramer, of Walkersville, visited her sister, Mrs. Milton Spahr.

Mrs. Lewis Smith, of Loys, Frederick county, visited friends at this place, on Saturday.

W. B. Stambaugh and family visited friends at Creagerstown, recently.

Alvie Zimmerman and son, of near Graceham, visited friends at this place, on Monday.

Mrs. Catharine Smith is spending some time at New Midway.

Ladiesburg.

Cool weather for Whit-sun-tide; snow fell on Friday.

Mrs. McDough, a Foreign Missionary lady, gave a very interesting lecture in the Reformed church, here, on Sunday evening, subject, "The costume and habits of some of the foreign nations."

A. D. Birely is having his store and warehouse painted.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Eyler, of Middleburg, spent one day recently with Ben Biehl and family.

Miss Mollie Smith spent a few days with her parents, at Union Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Koons, of Detour, spent Sunday evening with A. D. Birely and family.

Messrs Milton and Martin Clem, spent Sunday with their brother, Jesse Clem and family.

Lewis Birely and aunt, Miss Lulu Harwell, attended the picnic at Whitehill's woods, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Haugh, spent Sunday with C. A. Bohn and family, in Union Bridge.

Miss Belva Grimes, of Good-intent, spent Sunday with Miss Celia Bohn.

Miss Annie Staub, of Woodsboro, spent Sunday with her sister, Miss Anita.

The Ladiesburg Sabbath School will hold their annual festival on the church lawn, on Saturday evenings, June 18 and 25.

Mrs. James Hahn and children, of near Kingsdale, spent a few days the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Fogle.

Kump.

Mrs. Lucie Clason left, last week, for her daughters, in Allentown, Pa. She will remain with her daughter this summer.

Mrs. Howard Slagenhaupt, of Lancaster, went home last Friday, after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bair.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Miller, of near Littlestown, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Currens.

Miss Emma Currens, of near Westminster, returned to her home after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Harry Bloom.

H. T. Williams was generously remembered on Wednesday, May 18, on his 83rd birthday, with a liberal donation of 86 very pretty birthday cards by his old friends and neighbors, seven of which were sent by his school scholars of York and Dover, where in former years Mr. Williams taught school. Mr. Williams extends his thanks to all who joined in sending him a card.

John Teeter's brother and sister and friend, of Florida, arrived here on Tuesday. They will remain with their brother this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Williams, of near Middleburg, spent last Monday with Mrs. Williams' parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Williams.

Misses Mary and Ellen Currens attended the carnival, in Westminster, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Robert Knox and children, of Gettysburg, spent last week and part of this with her uncle, George Knox. Mr. Knox spent the day at Hanover, on Monday.

Miss Anna Mary Whimert took in the circus, at Hanover, on Monday.

Your correspondent spent from Saturday until Monday in Littlestown and Hanover, and enjoyed seeing the parade and the crowd of people on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Frysinger, of near Sell's Station, visited Mr. and Mrs. Albert Frock, last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Myers and children, of York, are spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Andrew Bittle.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Harnish, of near St. James church, spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Graham.

New Windsor.

Kelso Anders, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last, here, with his father and sisters.

Mrs. C. C. Currens, Mrs. J. H. Creager and son, all of Thurmont, spent last Sunday at M. D. Reid's.

Geo. H. Birnie, of Taneytown, gave an interesting lecture before the C. E. Society of the Presbyterian church, here, last Sunday evening.

Wheat Wagner an employee at the Portland Cement Works, at Union Bridge had the misfortune to have one of his feet broken.

Quite a number of persons from here and vicinity, went to Westminster to see the Eagle's parade, on Wednesday.

A valuable horse which belonged to a Taneytown Co., died on Tuesday at R. Smith Snader's, near town.

Mrs. John Lantz fell down the steps from the chicken house and hurt herself considerably.

Samuel Lantz is improving the property he recently bought.

C. Gilbert and wife and A. Gilbert and wife, spent last Sunday at Frederick.

Wm. Carbaugh has bought a stone crusher and sieve to use at his stone quarry.

The lumber and iron are here for the bridges on the mile of macadamized road northwest of town.

Miss Ford, of the College, spent the week's end at Baltimore and Washington, D. C.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Liniment drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. Sold by all dealers.

Harney.

Decoration services will be held in this place, on May 28th., in the evening, at 5:30 o'clock. The services will be at the Lutheran church. Revs. Stockslager, Wheeler and Christman will deliver addresses. Sunday school children, and the public in general, are invited to be present. It is expected that the L. O. O. F. and the A. O. K. of M. C. will join in trying to make this one of the best decoration services ever held in this place. Old soldiers are especially invited to be present, and all are urged to bring flowers. Music will be furnished by the choir. Decoration services will be held at Mt. Joy on the 29th., at 5 o'clock. Prof. C. F. Sanders will deliver the oration. All are cordially invited to be present.

On the evening of June 5th., Rev. Jones will deliver an address in the interest of the home for poor and unfortunate children. The address will be illustrated by magic lantern views.

The A. O. K. of M. C. have just completed a fine cement pavement and steps at their new hall.

J. W. Reck is making improvements on the old Shriner property.

Our boys are getting their base ball ground in shape.

Frisellburg.

Reports come that the corn is coming up nicely, but the continued cold weather is giving it a delicate appearance. The growth of the grass has been retarded, and the prospects are for a short hay crop.

The few that remained home from Westminster, Wednesday, say it was awfully dull here. The public school was closed and work in general was abandoned.

Goldie Owings is another victim of the measles.

Mrs. Fanny Babylon and her brother, William Galle, left on Tuesday, for Martinsburg, W. Va., where they will visit their aged aunts and other relatives. They will be gone about a week.

Charles Owings is getting ready to move to his little farm, located near Mayberry.

Raymond Yingling and his wife, who were married in Baltimore, on Wednesday, May 11, spent a few days with relatives near here, returned Sunday evening.

Preaching at the Church of God, this Sunday night, at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The school here closed, on Friday, for the summer vacation, and hope the juveniles will all have a pleasant and profitable time.

Clear Ridge.

May 13th. the children of our village enjoyed a treat given by Mrs. E. H. Beard. It was not a strawberry or watermelon party, but a cherry party; all enjoyed the feast.

E. H. Beard has picked seven bushels of fine red cherries, and has at least four bushels more ready to pick. Who can beat that this early in the season?

The frosts have not hurt anything on the Ridge, gardens and fruits are looking fine.

Irta Otto was kicked by a horse, on Wednesday.

Miss Marie Royer, of Gettysburg, Pa., is visiting her sister, Miss Margaret, who is making her home with Mr. and Mrs. John Storer.

Mrs. Rachel Caylor, has returned home after spending five weeks with friends in Baltimore and Westminster.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Evan Haines, are critically ill with pneumonia.

Frank G. Reindollar and bride, who were married May 12th., in Baltimore, arrived at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Reindollar, Wednesday evening. They will occupy the house bought of Frank Romsper, more than a year ago.

The annual Lovefeast of the Pipe Creek Brethren church, will be held Saturday, May 21st. Services will begin at 1:30 p. m.

Misses Rachel and Martha Ploutz, have returned to their home on the Ridge after spending two months with friends in Washington, D. C., Sam's Creek and Linwood.

"Economy is Wealth." Clean your old clothes with Lum Tm Clothes Cleaner. Leaves no smell. 15c a bottle.—Get at McKELLIP'S. 10-23 3mo

Tyrone.

While Jacob Haines was tearing down an old porch, at his residence, he found some old papers stored away in the mortice of one of the posts. Among the papers was a Union ticket of 1861, which was as follows: For Governor, Augustus W. Bradford; Comptroller of the Treasury, Samuel S. Maffitt; Commissioner of Public Works, Edward Shriver; Judge of Circuit Court, Madison Nelson; House of Delegates, Somerset Nelson; Warren L. Little, and Geo. Everhart; County Commissioners, Benjamin Shunk, Thomas F. Shepherd, and John H. Chew; School Commissioners, Isaac Dorn, Wash. Senseney and Josephus Hoppe; Sheriff, Jeremiah Babylon; County Surveyor, James Kelly; Justices of the Peace, Henry H. Harbaugh, John Hesson, Levi Fleagle and Joshua Switzer; Constables, Alfred S. Warner and Wm. Singer; Road Supervisor, Samuel Beck.

On the back of the ticket the following was written: "Geo. H. Routsom, Uniontown, Md., voted this ticket Nov. 6, 1861. The whole ticket was elected; the state ticket by 30,000 majority, and I am glad to say it. Hurrah for the Union! Down with Secession." Also the following names of the carpenters who built the house—Andrew Slonaker, Thomas Johnson and Geo. H. Routsom.

Guy W. Haines and Miss Fannie Flohr were elected delegates to represent Baust's C. E. Society at the county convention, to be held at Lineboro, May 26th and 27th.

Jacob Maus has improved the appearance of his house with a coat of paint.

Mrs. Chas. Myers and Miss Edna Welk were elected delegates to the Missionary Convention at Feagville, Frederick county, May 19th and 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown and daughter, of New Windsor, were the guests of Geo. Hymiller, on Sunday.

Chas. S. Marker lost a valuable horse last week.

John Lantz and wife, of New Windsor, and Sterling Gorsch and wife, of Westminster, spent Sunday with Joseph Formwalt.

The many friends of Miss Florence Formwalt remembered her with a post-card shower.

Copperville.

Rev. C. W. Christman, of the T. B. Church, has been making pastoral calls this week.

Dewey Fleagle had an attack of typhoid fever, but is out again.

Mrs. Samuel Galt is spending the week with her brother, Prof. J. E. Garner and family in Harrisburg.

The body of Henry Wertz was brought here from Nebraska for burial, which took place on Wednesday morning, in the Reformed cemetery, Taneytown. He was born and raised in this country but has been living in the west about thirty years.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. O. Hiner entertained on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Snider, of Harney, also Oscar Hiner, and family, of near Marker's mill.

Misses Grace and Della Trimmer have returned from a visit to friends in Hanover.

Blue Ridge College.

Elder L. N. H. Beahm, president of Hebron Seminary, Nokesville, Va., called at the college on Monday.

Grace Hoover, age 9 years, daughter of Prof. W. L. T. Hoover, died at 5:00 p. m., Thursday, May 12, after a short illness. Funeral services were conducted in the chapel by Elder C. D. Bonsack. The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery.

Several delegates from our Sunday School will attend the International S. S. Convention in Washington, D. C.

The following is the program for commencement week:

Sunday, May 28, 8 p. m.—Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. J. A. Garber, of Washington, D. C.

Monday, May 30, 8 p. m.—Cantata, "The Coming of Ruth," by the Choral Society. Admission, 25c.

Tuesday, May 31, 10:30 a. m.—Class-day exercises. 8 p. m.—Stoner Literary Contest. Admission, 15c.

Wednesday, June 1, 10:30 a. m.—Final commencement.

The art exhibit will be open to visitors on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Foley Kidney Pills are antiseptic, tonic and restorative and a prompt corrective of all urinary irregularities. Refuse substitutes. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

The Crows and the Snake.

"Strolling in Burma one day," says a writer in the London Field, "I came to a ditch bridge, and about ten yards off there was a mass of black soft mud caused by buffaloes rolling. On the bridge was a small brown snake about two feet in length. This snake is an ordinary jungle inhabitant and is very venomous. Surrounding him were a mob of some dozen crows. Whenever the snake attempted to escape the nearest bird would jump in and jerk it back by the tail. The crows generally kept just out of the snake's reach, but on three separate occasions the birds were struck."

"Immediately on being bitten a crow flew over to the wet mud and swallowed three or four mouthfuls without a pause. It then perched up in a tree and took no further part in the fight. The incident ended in the snake escaping between the planks of the bridge. What interests me is why did the stricken birds eat the mud? Was it taken as a kind of antidote or what was the reason?"

The Rainbow.

When a ray of sunlight falls on a raindrop it is refracted; then part of the light is reflected from the internal surface and again refracted on leaving the drop. The white sunlight is not only refracted when it enters and leaves the drop, but dispersion also takes place. The eye sees bright circles of light for each kind of light, and since sunlight is made up of different kinds of homogeneous light we get a series of circular arcs showing the spectrum colors, the red being outside and the other colors following in the order of descending wave length. The whole constitutes a primary rainbow. A secondary bow is sometimes seen outside the first. This is formed by the light being twice reflected inside the raindrops. The less refrangible rays are on the inner side. Rainbows due to still more internal reflections are too feeble to be observed. It is possible to get a white rainbow if the sun is clouded or if there is a mixture of raindrops of very different sizes.

An Easy Cure.

A correspondent for a local paper writes that his sister sent him four fun lines which are guaranteed to cure any case of strenuousity in the family. The lines are to be repeated three times heartily in the face of any domestic difficulty. Here they are:

The dog is in the pantry;
The cat is in the lake;
The cow is in the hammock.
What difference does it make?
—Nautilus.

More Interesting.

"Were you interested in that account of the Washington man who suddenly disappeared?"

"Well, I'd have been more interested in an account of a man who gradually disappeared."

Two Signs.

"To snuff a candle out accidentally is a sign of marriage."

"Yes, and to turn down a lamp intentionally is a sign of courtship."

The Entire Trouble.

"Don't take it so hard," said the sympathizing friend. "Remember that though your daughter is married you have not lost her."

"I know," sobbed the bride's mother. "That's the trouble. Julia and her husband have already picked out the best room in the house for theirs."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder for cleansing and beautifying the teeth. Make the teeth white and purifies the breath. 10c bottle.—Get at McKELLIP'S. 10-23-6m

YOUNT'S

YOUNT'S

We Offer These "Specials" To You.

That we are pushing and talking and advertising because they are reasonable, and because our prices enable you to save money on your purchases.

You cannot afford to overlook these Specials.

Ladies' 10c Bar Barrettes.

Special 8c.

The latest Style.

Ladies' Vests, large sizes, 7, 8, and 9

Special Price, 10c.

"Yount's Special" 10c Box Paper.

8c.

5x10 Picture Frame, with Glass,

9c.

25c White Wash Brushes,

Reduced to 19c.

10c Package Colonial Corn Starch,

5c.

Ladies' Turban Hair Pins, 10c kind

Reduced to 8c.

Ladies' Belt Pins.

the very latest, 36 to select from

25c quality. Reduced to 19c.

Men's 50c Jumpers,

45c.

Little Shaver, very useful

9c.

Zinc Machine Oils,

HER MUSICAL TASTE.

[Professor Louis Wilson says that each color harmonizes with a corresponding note in music.]

I cannot wear the old songs
I wore a year ago
My last year's hat was in B flat
And sounds like "Old Black Joe."
My husband says to change it
And pitch it now in F.
I tell him that a last year's hat
Appeals but to the deaf.

I cannot wear the old tunes.
Although they're not worn out.
My dinner gown would make you frown
Without the slightest doubt.
It's too accelerando.
The higher notes are slurred.
The scherzo skirt I used to flirt
No longer can be heard.

I dote on modern music.
To me it is sublime.
In last year's waist there can be traced
"The Good Old Summer Time."
And so I will not wear it.
Though it's as good as new.
I know you'd mock a ragtime frock
If one dawned on your view.

My new hat's a cadenza
Of wondrous tones and trills.
My husband swears in minor airs
When he looks at the bills.
There is a charm in music
To soothe the savage breast.
But men have hearts which music's darts
Find armor plate at best.

Still, I've made out my program
From overture to end.
For sleeve duets I've made some debts.
But all the chords must blend.
I cannot wear the old songs
I wore a year gone by.
They're now as old as "Threads of Gold"
Or "Comin' Thro' the Rye."
—Chicago Post.

It's Playing Ball That Counts.



"Young men," said the college coach to the assembling team, "culture counts in the national game."

"What ye givin' us?" shrieked an old timer. "Old Pete Bunker of our town that Henry James was a tavern clerk, but he played all the ball there wuz."

Asking Too Much.

"See here, young man," said the irate father, "your college principal says he doesn't know of anything that you would be likely to make a success of. Now, sir, I'd like to know what you intend to make of yourself."

"Give it up, father," replied the young man. "How do you expect me to answer a question that even a college professor can't answer?"—Chicago News.

Good Advice.

"And now, son," said the old rabbit, "here's a bit of advice. Always keep on the good side of a dog."

"But, pop," queried the youngster, who was about to go forth into the big world, "which is the good side of a dog?"

"The outside, son," answered the old rabbit as he bit off another hunk of cabbage.—Pittsburg Press.

One Time When It Was Good.

The ballot box stuffer had pleaded guilty, and the court had given him five years.

"That's flattering," said the prisoner with a smile.

"Flattering?" exclaimed his lawyer.

"Sure. The court took me at my word."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Choice.

"Well," said the head of the family, "it's come to a choice between two things."

"And what is that?" asked his wife.

"Whether we'll continue to eat meat or continue to maintain an automobile."—Detroit Free Press.

Where Cost Tells.

"He says it is costing him four times as much to live as it did two years ago."

"But the price of necessities has only doubled."

"Yes, but he is leading a double life."—Life.

No Hope For Him.

"Your senator has come home to explain how he lost his head in Washington."

"Yes, but he lost his voice, too, and he can't explain."—Atlanta Constitution.

Crowing.

Patience—I see Peggy has got one of those chattering hats.

Patience—And she's crowing over it, I suppose?

"No; under it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Cometeering.

Marsh—Have you seen the comet?

Mallow—No; I haven't kept any hours like that since the first of the year.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Apt Nomenclature.

"What have you in that pigeonhole marked 'Marathon Races'?"

"Bills that are having a long run for the money."—Browning's Magazine.

His Future.

Ella—What did your aged suitor say when he proposed to you?

Stella—Will you be my widow?—New York Press.

The Age Limit.

Quick Lunch Waitress—How do you like your eggs, sir?

Hardened Patron—In their teens.—Puck.

A "Star's" Demands.

While traveling with the object of gathering together types of African tribes for their exploitation in an exhibition an agent found a Herculean specimen of the Sudanese warrior. He was determined to get him at any price. At first the warrior refused flatly to go with him, but when the agent told him he might demand whatever sum he pleased he wavered. Finally, after long consultation with his friends, he consented, through an interpreter, to accept the engagement, but added, "I must have my wife's expenses paid while I am away." "All right," said the agent. "And I must have all my mother's expenses paid." "All right," "And I must have money for my children." "All right. How much do you want?" "And ten months is a long time." "I know it. Name your own figure." At this the warrior, with a cunning gleam in his eyes, as if he were demanding a king's ransom, named a sum which in our money amounted to a little less than \$15. "And be nearly fainting," said the agent in conclusion, "when I told him he could have it!"

Halley, the Astronomer.

At fifteen years of age Edmund Halley was the captain of St. Paul's school and already an accomplished astronomer. At twenty-two he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and before he was thirty he had encouraged Newton to produce his "Principia" and published at his own expense that famous work, in which Newton gave to the world his great discovery of the law of gravitation. For eight years Halley was editor of the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and he was only forty-seven when Oxford made him Savilian professor of astronomy. At fifty-nine he observed and predicted the circumstances of the total solar eclipse of 1715, and at sixty-four he became the astronomer royal of Great Britain. In his seventy-fifth year he announced to the Royal Society that he had made 1,500 lunar observations. He was then in receipt of a salary of £100 a year, with no allowance for an assistant.

Cheerfulness.

Cheerfulness is the great cure. If you are not cheerful already try to acquire the habit. It will not require much trying either. Accordingly as one likes or dislikes beings and things he becomes cheerful or the opposite. The temptation to dislike animate or inanimate objects lies in wait for every one. Be on your guard. You can drive it off by liking a bird or a flower.

Hate never made any man happy. But in order to be unhappy one does not need to be a hater. Simple dislike will sour all the milk in the coconut of cheerfulness. Your choice is not restricted. If you do not like a man or do not love a woman, why, then, like a dog. Even a cat may be an inspirer of cheerfulness.

Liking is a sun which can make even an iceberg nature resplendent with the aurora of cheerfulness.—Boston Globe.

An Alligator's Nest.

Alligators' nests resemble bayonets more than anything else to which they can be compared. They average about four feet in height and five feet in diameter and are constructed of grasses and herbage. First the mother gator deposits one layer of eggs on a mortar-like floor and, having covered this with a stratum of mud and herbage about eight inches thick, lays another set of eggs upon that, and so on to the top, there being commonly from 100 to 200 eggs in a nest. With their tails the parents then beat down the tall grass and weeds to prevent the approach of unseen enemies. The female watches her eggs until they are hatched by the heat of the sun and then takes her brood under her own care, defending them and providing for their subsistence.

Antiquity of Wrestling.

Probably the first authentic record of a wrestling match is in A. D. 1222, when chivalry on the European continent was undergoing a change for the better. During the reign of Henry III. of England a match took place in St. Giles' field, London, between citizens of Westminster and the city of London proper. Wrestling was, however, popular as a pastime in England at a much earlier period, and from that country many of the different styles originated.

Unappreciated Effort.

"That man hasn't any sense of humor," said Mr. Growcher.

"Why, he is always trying to amuse his friends."

"That's just it. If he had any sense of humor he would see that there is nothing funny in interrupting a man's work to tell him funny stories."—Washington Star.

Literal Lannigan.

Mrs. Subbuus (who has hired a man to plant shade trees)—Digging out the holes, I see. Mr. Lannigan. Lannigan—No, mum. O'm diggin' out the dirt an' lavin' the holes.—Exchange.

Comes Naturally.

Kicker—Now we have children taught how to play. Bosker—Fine! Next we shall have animal training to show lambs how to gambol.—New York Sun.

Those Six Month Nights!

Mrs. Eskimo—Does your husband stay at the club late at night? Her Neighbor—Well, rather. Last night he didn't get home till half past February.

To live in hearts we love is not to die.—Campbell.

PEA VINES PROFITABLE.

Some Farmers "Cure" and Sell Them as Hay or Silage.

Every one is familiar with the story that the packing houses make their big profits from the byproducts, from the materials that formerly were considered absolute waste. Some people know that the skim milk and buttermilk from creameries form an important source of revenue when utilized for the fattening of hogs and stock. Few persons, however, realize that the pea canning industry has an important byproduct in the vines and hulls.

In the early history of pea canning the vines were treated as a waste product, the disposal of which involved considerable trouble and expense. Usually the vines were thrown out in piles to rot and form a fertilizer, which was disposed of at small prices.

In recent years the pea vines have increased in importance until now the canning factories derive considerable profit from them. The vines are utilized for silage or fed to stock in a fresh state or cured for hay. According to the United States department of agriculture, they make a silage superior in value to corn silage.

For silage purposes the vines may be preserved in silos, as green corn is treated, or they may be put up in stacks in the open air. If the stacks are well constructed and tramped decay affects only the surface to a depth of a few inches.

For hay the pea vines are easily cured by spreading them out on sod land to dry, and pea vine hay is considered as good as clover hay, a price of from \$3 to \$5 per ton being realized at the factories for it. Both the hay and silage are excellent feeds for dairy cows and are satisfactory feeds for beef cattle, horses and sheep.

In some instances the vines are hauled away from the factory by the farmers who supply the peas. Usually, however, the factories make use of the pea vines to add to the profits of the pea canning business.

FARMER OWNS NATION.

Crop Values Show Money Kings Are Not in Possession.

The farmer, not the money king of Wall street, is the real owner of the United States. This is the opinion of Isaac F. Marcosson expressed in Munsey's. The gleam of his fields is another Aladdin story, continues Mr. Marcosson, only instead of rubbing a lamp he has simply scraped the ground.

Our cereal crops last year were worth \$3,000,000,000, which is sufficient to pay for all the tools, implements and machinery of the whole of American industry. While this sum seems huge as it stands alone, you have only to go back a few years in the story of our agriculture to see the miracle of steady increase that has been achieved. Eleven years ago the value of all our farm products for a single year was reckoned at \$447,000,000. You have already seen how that figure was doubled by 1909. During these years the sum total that the soil has yielded the farmers is \$70,000,000,000. The advance is so steady and sure that you can almost calculate upon it year by year.

Compare this record with the ebb and flow of earnings in steel or any other industry, and you will realize as never before how agriculture keeps the even tenor of its prosperous way, unimpaired of panic or depression. Why? Simply because land is stable, and, given proper methods of farming, the more you take out of it the more valuable it becomes. It cannot be moved away; it is, in truth, the very foundation of the nation's material welfare. It would take \$24,000,000,000 to buy our farm lands, and their value is real and not watered, save by irrigation.

Increasing the Wheat Yield.

With the mastery of the land has come knowledge of plant breeding, for now we breed fruits and grains just as we do horses and dogs.

One incident will illustrate. Some years ago a boy worked on a Iowa farm. He heard his father and his friends talking about wheat failure as they sat around the stove in winter. The boy began to study wheat; he went to an agricultural college and later became a professor in another great farming school, the Minnesota Agricultural college, at St. Anthony's Park. His name is Willet M. Hays. Mr. Hays said:

"The soil cannot be changed, but the seed can. Instead of yielding fourteen bushels an acre, this state should produce twenty-five."

He began to grow different kinds of wheat. From a thousand kernels he took one and then planted it again. He fertilized other plants with the pollen, and the result was a new variety of wheat. One of these has increased the yield in many sections of the state from fifteen to twenty-eight bushels an acre. In a single year it added a small fortune to the wealth of the farmers.

Successful Cherry Farmer.

One of the most enthusiastic cherry growers in Pennsylvania is A. J. Freed of Mercer county. He cultivates seven or eight acres, mainly Early Richmond, with some Morello and May Duke. The crop is usually sold at \$2 a bushel, and gross receipts runs from \$500 to \$600 per acre. He also has about twenty-five acres in apples, mainly Baldwin, which he considers his most profitable variety, but also values the Spy, Roman Beauty, North-western Greening and Fallwaver. The crop last year was sold out of the orchard at \$3 and \$3.25 per barrel. Thorough spraying is practiced to control insects and diseases. The orchard is managed by the sod mulch method.

The New



Washing-day has always been "Blue Monday," week in and week out. But now all this is changed, and changed so thoroughly, that many a woman don't believe it. She can't realize that with a QUEEN WASHER, "Blue Monday" is a thing of the past, and a joke. How does the Queen Washer do all this? The simplest sort of a way. You turn a light, ball-bearing crank—the Queen Washer does the rest. It's as easy as beating eggs. A free trial will convince you.

Paint Your Buildings With



A Paint that one gallon makes two every time, reducing the cost and saving you money, and is fully guaranteed.

Poultry Supplies.

Oyster Shells, 55c, in 100 lb Sacks; Primo Chick Feed, 24c by the small quantities, \$2.25 in 100 lb Sacks; Grit, Charcoal, Powders and Cracked Corn.

WANTED! Several good Second-hand Buggies and one Second-hand Surrey; if in good condition will allow a fair consideration in exchange for new vehicles.

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER,
Taneytown, Md.

Male Fashions In 1850.

Male fashions of 1850 had other discomforts besides long hair. Trousers were tight and buttoned under the foot with broad straps. Every man who aspired to be well dressed wore his coat so high in the collar that the back of the hat rested on it. This fashion was so prevalent that, according to Sir Algernon West, "every hat had a crescent of cloth on the back of the brim to prevent the rubbing of the beaver or imitation beaver of which the hat was made, for silk hats were not then invented." And from the same authority we learn that "opera hats were unknown, and in the evening a folding chapeau bras was always carried under the arm. Nobody but an apothecary or a solicitor would have dreamed of leaving his hat in the hall of the house where he was calling or dining."—London Chronicle.

Dr. Yates' Trousers.

St. Catharine's was the first Cambridge college to produce a don who dared to stagger humanity by wearing trousers. He was Dr. Lowther Yates, "a large, square man from Cumberland," suspected of radical opinions, who was master of "Cat's" during the closing years of the eighteenth century. As Yates, when vice chancellor, walked in procession to the university church, wearing trousers instead of the orthodox knee breeches, somebody shouted from a window:

Gadzooks, gadzooks,
Lowther Yates in pantaloon!

The profane impromptu poet was captured and proved to be Yates' own nephew. "Gadzooks!" was a Cumbrian expletive with which Yates was wont to express intense astonishment.—Westminster Gazette.

Genesis of the Horseshoe.

It is known that the hoofs of horses were protected by boots of leather at a very early period in the world's history—at a time which at least antedates Pliny and Aristotle, both of whom make mention of the fact. These leather boots were sometimes studded with metal nails, but more usually worn without extra trimming, the cheapness of that commodity making it possible for the owner of the steed to "reboot" him at any time.

A Useful Femur.

Excited Naturalist—Are you aware, my dear sir, that this gatepost of yours is the femur of an ornithoscelida?

Farmer (apologetically)—I always thought it was somethin' odd like. It don't match the other post nohow.—London Punch.

A Strong Cup.

Guest (in cheap restaurant)—Look here, waiter, I thought I told you to bring me a strong cup of coffee?

Waiter—Well, what's the matter with that cup? You couldn't break it with an ax.

Feminine Tactics.

"Why are you talking about a trip to Europe? It would cost your husband \$1,000 or more."

"Quite so. I expect to compromise on a sixty dollar hat."—Exchange.

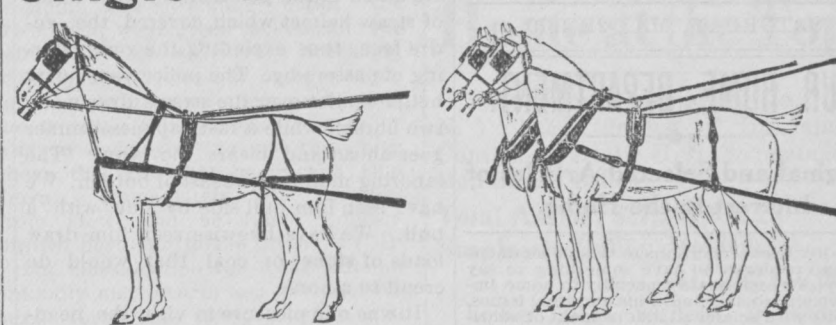
Her Favorite Sports.

"Is your wife a lover of outdoor sports?"

"I should say so. She's bargain or house hunting all the time."—Detroit Free Press.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will clear the sour stomach, sweeten the breath and create a healthy appetite. They promote the flow of gastric juice, thereby inducing good digestion. Sold by all dealers.

Single and Double Harness!



20 Sets of Single Harness,

Left over from the Westminster Sale, in Nickel, Brass, and Imitation Rubber, at \$9.00. Regular \$10.00 and \$11.00 Harness. 3 Sets of Genuine Davis Rubber.

Five Sets of Double Harness,

Ranging in price from \$19.00 to \$23.00. Regular price of this Harness was from \$22.00 to \$25.00. If you are in need of Harness, come in and look them over.

BUGGIES, from \$47.50 up to \$100.00.

Corn Planters, Walking and Riding Cultivators now on sale.

D. W. GARNER.

Our 23rd Business Year!

Twenty-three years ago we began to handle FERTILIZERS in a small way. During all these years we have endeavored to give our trade the best goods on the market, full value for their money, with the result that each year has brought us increased orders with larger sales. At the beginning of this season, (1910) we find ourselves in better shape than ever before to handle this branch of our business, and we hope with the facilities we now have to make this the banner year for our Company. Our new Fertilizer House, 36x80, just completed, and fully equipped with modern machinery, enables us to mix, bag, and deliver 30 to 40 tons per day.

WE MIX IT WHILE YOU WAIT!

The advantages of our present method over the old (Shovels and Screens) are in evidence on every side. Cannot explain on paper, just take time enough to come and see for yourself, and be convinced that we are in a position to satisfy your wants along this line, and do it satisfactorily, as we have once of the best plants in Western Maryland. You will see the different ingredients in bulk, and you will see them go through the mixer, over the screens, into the bag, ready for delivery. What you see you must believe, and you will find our goods in better condition than ever before. We offer Two Specials,

½ - 8 - and 1, For General Purposes.

1 - 8 - and 4, Specially for Corn and Wheat.

These goods will be sold at attractive prices, and guaranteed to be equal to any on the market of the same Analysis.

Buyers who furnish sacks get a reduction of \$1.00 per ton, but empty sacks cannot be returned for credit.

We want your trade for Spring and Fall. Come and see us, or our Agents; if we do not have what you want, will be glad to quote you prices on any formula you may suggest.

Very Truly,

THE REINDOLLAR CO.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

ORANGEVILLE POULTRY FARM

BREEDERS OF

HIGH CLASS POULTRY

including S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Langshans, Buff Orpingtons, Salmon Faverolles, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks and Homer Pigeons.

17 Ribbons from the Baltimore Show, January 4 to 8, 1910.—6 firsts, 6 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth, 1 fifth and 2 specials.

Eggs for Hatching. Stock for Sale. Incubator chicks at from \$10 to \$25 per 100.

EDWARD C. HITESHEW, Supt.,

Lombard and 7th Streets,

Tel. C&P Wolfe, 4424. Baltimore, Md.

The Sure Road TO Successful Baking is via CHALLENGE FLOUR

The Best Winter Wheat Flour Made in America. Results Prove It Most Economical.

MANUFACTURED BY—The Mountain City Mills,

Frederick, Md.

FOR SALE BY—Taneytown Grain & Supply Co.

50 Cows a Week!



WANTED—50 Head of Cows every week. Farmers having the above for sale, drop me a card and I will call and see the same, and pay the highest market price. I also buy and sell Horses.

SCOTT M. SMITH,

Phone 31-3

Taneytown, Md.



EGGS FOR HATCHING—Heavy Winter Laying Strain S. C. Rhode Island Reds; 75c for 15; special price by the 100 Satisfaction guaranteed in both quality of stock and fertility of Eggs. Order now! JOHN J. REID, Taneytown.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1910.

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.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

By Dr. S. G. A. BROWN.

The Nijo's Castle was one of the strongholds of the Shoguns. The present building is 300 years old. Facing the castle is a wonderfully carved and decorated gate brought from Momo-Yoma. The Nijo apartments have acquired great fame because of the collection of art found therein. The general effect is gorgeous; chiefly because most of the sliding screens are heavily gilded. There is much ornamental work, and many of the screens are very prettily painted. Everything sparkles and glitters and possibly critics have been a little overwhelmed. The famous "Wet Heron" painting is indeed a work of art. It is on one of the wooden doors dividing the veranda of the Bleak Hall, the inside of which is resplendent with boughs of cherry in full bloom painted on a gold background. Another real gem in painting is the "Sleeping Sparrows" on a snow-laden branch. There are many rooms richly carved and painted, with the crest of the Shoguns much in evidence. The whole building is much more beautiful than the palace. Between two of the reception halls is a fret-work probably 4 by 7 feet in dimensions, hand carved and painted, which appealed to us as being truly wonderful. On the one side, elaborately worked out, are a number of peacocks, exquisitely finished; on the other side were hundreds of peony flowers. Behind many of the sliding screens are spaces for secret guards. The last Shogun is still living in Kito and reputed to be quite wealthy.

The Miyako Hotel, situated on the crest of the mountain, commands a fine view of the city. Just back of the hotel, on the mountain side, the former Mikados lie in their long, eternal sleep, their graves standing out as mute witness of the empire's past glory in which they shared so inconspicuously. The hours of one evening were enlivened by dance given by the world-renowned Geisha girls. The first dance, "Unagami," signified gratitude for the safe voyage of our good ship the "Cleveland." The next dance accompanied by a wondrous Japanese orchestral music, typified a famous duel between two heroes of the twelfth century. The dance "Shakkyo," represented lions dancing and frolicking among the peony flowers; the idea being emblematic of magnificence and might. The last dance, "Banzai," was specially composed to welcome us, and in congratulation of the continued friendship between America and Japan. Many of the table menu cards had words like these printed thereon: "Welcome to Mr. Clark's party and sincere wishes for their future happiness and prosperity."

In our two days' visit at Kobe we were confronted by many innovations, novel and pleasing. Kobe has a population of 300,000. It was opened to foreign trade in 1868, and has made wonderful strides in the shipping trade, the total sum of its exports and imports exceeding, at present, \$175,000,000. Among its many temples are a colossal bronze Buddha, or Daibutsu, whose height is 48 feet and circumference 85 feet. In the interior is an altar dedicated to Amida. Just to the rear of Buddha is a grave-yard of unusual interest. Whole families of ten or twelve are buried within a space of that many feet square, each grave being marked with an appropriate stone. Each stone has at its base an excavation hollowed out to hold water, whereby any flowers placed there may be easily kept fresh. Buddhists bury their dead in an upright semi-squatting posture to the depth of ten feet. Some few are cremated and the ashes mixed indiscriminately in one common urn. Shintoists bury their dead in a horizontal position as we do in America.

The Nanko Shinto Temple, erected in 1871, is most interesting. It is dedicated to the memory of a loyal Imperialist of the Civil war. A number of Torii gates are passed before arriving at the Temple proper. A large stone basin in front of the temple contains the holy water. Each Shinto temple has a large mirror placed in a remote alcove, which reflects on its image as he ascends the steps to the altar. This typifies the reflection of one's character, his conscience, his desires, whether for evil or good.

The Suwayama Park commands a fine view of the city and harbor. Here are situated the two Nunobiki waterfalls, both beautiful cataracts. Many of the yards of the better classes have their fences reinforced to a height of eighteen inches from the ground with a covering of galvanized iron to keep out rats and thus avoid Bubonic plague. In our

wanderings we also noticed that prisoners taken to the penitentiary wore a sort of straw helmet which covered the entire face, thus excluding the rude staring of passers-by. The police vans hurry helter-skelter over the streets drawn by two horses, while a fast Japanese runner goes ahead and clears the way. The laboring man is the beast of burden. We have seen him pull side by side with a bull. We have likewise seen him draw loads of stone or coal that would do credit to a horse.

It was our pleasure to visit the headquarters of the Kobe branch of the Dainippon-Butokuden, an organization formed by persons interested with the national welfare in April 1895, the object of which is to promote the arts of fencing and jujutsu of this country. The headquarters is in Kito and its branches in all the prefectures of the empire. The president of the society is always one of the Imperial family and all its officials are men of fame. As a result of the organization, young men are now being trained in those arts and we believe they can compete favorably with the men of any other country in the arts of fencing, wrestling and boxing. It was brought to our attention, whether true we cannot say, that our ex-President Roosevelt entertained one of these gentlemen for a time at the White House that he might learn with proficiency these arts for himself. Certain it is that the proper execution of jujutsu is akin to lightning itself. We can imagine of nothing requiring more forethought, more divination, more alertness, more muscle; not even the gladiatorial contests of ancient Rome itself. Surrounding the stage where these contests occur are seats for the audience, excepting the one side which is occupied by a fine throne enclosed in rich canopies of white, red and gold, from which the emperor or other members of the nobility may witness the sports.

Another pleasant reminiscence is "A ceremonial tea party given by the Kobe Ladies' Society in honor of the Cleveland tourist party at 'Ikekan.'" This Japanese villa was the residence of the late Mr. Kanbet Ikeda, and is beautifully situated on a rocky knoll overlooking the city, reached by terraced paths lined on either side with many beautiful flowers. After wandering listlessly for a time in these elysian fields and partaking of the nectar and ambrosia, we again descended to terra firma. The invitations for this important functionary were hand-painted, the designs having been furnished by our friend, Mrs. Fuji Tsukamoto.

Tuesday, March 8th., was a red letter-day for the four B's. By previous appointment we were met at the Girls' High School (under Congregational control) by Mrs. Tsukamoto, who conducted through the kindergarten departments, a most interesting and fascinating sight. From there we were taken through the High School proper, and were much interested in the work of the girls, especially that of the graduating class, which we believe will compare favorably with that of other countries. After the dismissal of the schools we were conducted to the villa of Mrs. Kubichi Yoshikawa, an intimate friend of Mrs. Tsukamoto, where we were most royally entertained at a Japanese tea, and shown over the house and through the gardens to our great gratification and mutual satisfaction. Mr. Yoshikawa was absent on a tour of the world, but his pleasant and beautiful wife was very ably assisted in our entertainment by her gentlemanly brother and her equally attractive younger sister. From here we were conducted to the palatial home of Mrs. Tsukamoto, where we met her affable husband and four attractive children. The children speak both Japanese and English fluently, as also do the parents. After a most pleasant, social hour we were conducted by Mr. Tsukamoto's private jiu-jitsu to our hotel, truly thankful that we had been permitted to catch a glimpse of Japanese home-life and Japanese customs.

Never hesitate about giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to children. It contains no opium or other narcotics and can be given with implicit confidence. As a quick cure for coughs and colds to which children are susceptible, it is unsurpassed. Sold by all dealers.

The "Yellow" Magazine.

One of the most discouraging features of American civic life—one of the great difficulties of operating popular government—is the difficulty of getting the average person to think clearly and soberly upon public questions.

For creating the conditions in the public mind that increase this difficulty, it may be admitted at once that certain daily newspapers were primarily to blame. They began the process of mental debasement. Of this class the New York American in a type, being in the front rank, as was shown recently in its attack upon Mayor Gaynor, of New York, wherein to make its point it printed a draft with the date purposely left off.

But the "popular magazine" is a worse offender than the "yellow" newspaper in the sensational line. Recently President Taft gave some broad advice to such publications, and while in office Colonel Roosevelt made famous Bunyan's term of "muck raking" in criticizing them. By so doing the magazine has fallen away from early traditions, and has harmed itself and the public taste. It is true that the old-time maga-

zines are as good as ever, but being high-priced do not reach the masses like the ten-cent variety. Some of these latter are very good; but the majority almost are sensational and "yellow" to a greater or less extent.

The daily newspaper of fifteen and twenty years ago was, as a rule, a special pleader for a party cause, did not pretend to be anything else, and was accepted by the public as subject to that limitation. It was prepared with unavoidable haste, and so, with all possible care, was subject to the inevitable errors of haste and was accepted by the public with reservations.

But the magazine was supposed to be exempt from these limitations. Its writing could be done with more time and care and study. It had at least thirty days to find the truth and tell it clearly and fairly, as against the daily paper's twelve hours. It had a tradition of unhurried exactness and sobriety of judgment that gave it authority.

The difference of position in the public mind is illustrated by the fact that, while only a few specialists preserved files of daily papers, hundreds of thousands of families preserved files of one or more magazines, just as they would preserve books purchased upon due consideration and with views beyond the entertainment of an hour.

Where is the American magazine of the "popular" variety to-day that is so preserved—accumulated on the bookshelves of the family of average culture as are the books of history, biography, poetry and fiction that its members deem worth buying?

The "yellow" magazine sees no good in the world at all, and he who reads it regularly in time becomes a pessimist and believes there is no honesty in man or virtue in woman outside of himself and family. This comes from the way the "yellow" magazine works. It gathers exceptional facts in chosen situations, and presents them in a sensational way, with the insinuation or implication that they are the rule. Any truth can be made to seem a falsehood by the simple process of accumulating enough exceptions to it. And this is the method of the magazine muck raker, especially in treating of public affairs.

And it is a method that in the end destroys confidence in the magazine as the daily newspaper cannot destroy confidence in itself, if faithful to its most primary condition of existence.

The newspaper may give to-day a one-sided account of facts, because that is the only side as yet accessible. But tomorrow the other side becomes accessible, and the newspaper must give it or fail in its necessary duty of giving the news. The error is corrected as we go along.

But the magazine's one-sided presentation cannot be corrected for a month, and by that time the subject may have ceased to have a general interest. But the poison of the one-sided preservation is left in the reader's mind and colors and hardens its tissues.

That is why discerning readers are beginning to regard magazine expositions of controverted questions with suspicion. They wish to keep their minds free for judgment when they have heard the other side. And when will they hear the other side from the average "popular" magazine?

Just as a moral lapse by a minister of the gospel is more shocking and more destructive to public morality than a layman's equal delinquency, so the decadence from mental rectitude of so many of the magazines is more shocking and confusing to the public mind than the errors of the daily press.—*Lancaster Examiner*.

The splendid work of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets is daily coming to light. No such grand remedy for liver and bowel troubles were ever known before. Thousands bless them for curing constipation, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice and indigestion. Sold by all dealers.

"Listen To The Mocking Bird."

I'm dreaming now of Hally,
Sweet Hally, sweet Hally,
I'm dreaming now of Hally,
For the thought of her is one that never dies;
She's sleeping in the valley,
The valley, the valley,
She's sleeping in the valley,
And the mocking bird is singing where she lies.

CHORUS:

Listen to the mocking bird,
Listen to the mocking bird,
The mocking bird still singing o'er her grave;
Listen to the mocking bird,
Listen to the mocking bird,
Still singing where the weeping willows wave.

Ah, well I yet remember,
Remember, remember,
Ah, well I yet remember,
When we gathered in the cotton side by side;

'Twas in the mild September,
September, September,
'Twas in the mild September,
And the mocking bird was singing far and wide.

About the year 1854-55 a colored youth, Dick Milburn, who was known as Whistling Dick on the streets of Philadelphia, was quite a favorite character among the people, who enjoyed his peculiar manner in imitating the mocking bird. He always strummed an improvised accompaniment on his guitar to the various strains of unconnected melody. In the manner of a recitation he would sing such words as these:

"Katie on the ice pond, the ice pond, slip,
Forty-seven bullfrogs hanging on her lip,
He would then say, 'Listen to the mocking bird,' making all varieties of

improvised strains with his peculiar whistling. His second verse would be these words:

"I'm thinking now of Sally;
She never was banished from Rome."
Then again he would cry out, "Listen to the mocking bird," and follow on with more extemporaneous whistling before taking up a collection in his soft hat.

One of his interested listeners on various occasions was Septimus Winner, who was then a professional musician of Philadelphia. Mr. Winner made the acquaintance of Whistling Dick, and suggested to him the advantage of having some definite music to his performance and some words for a song. He assented and was willing to be taught. The compass of his voice was of limited range, hence the few notes of the melody at the commencement of the ballad, consisting of only an interval of fifths, and in all about one octave.

Mr. Winner completed the words and music of the song, which later became famous as "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and taught Dick to sing it. He sang it day after day on the streets, and night after night in the various saloons of the city, and it became popular at once.

Mr. Winner had the song first copyrighted and published in April, 1855. The song was not issued under the author's name, but like many other of his compositions, such as "What Is Home Without a Mother?" and "Whispering Hope," he used the nom-de-plume of "Alice Hawthorne," which was his mother's maiden name.

One incident in regard to this ballad shows how wise men sometimes go astray in asserting their convictions. Mr. Winner requested an early teacher to revise the manuscript before publication, and the professor, smiling at the effort after singing the first four measures, said:

"Do you call that melody? Go burn it up. Such trash will ruin your reputation for life. And don't you see, you have commenced with the chord of the seventh of the key? This is against the common rules of harmony!"

Mr. Winner sold the manuscript of the song for \$5 to Lee & Walker, the music publishers, but that his adviser's judgment was wrong is shown in the fact that about 20,000,000 copies of "Listen to the Mocking Bird" have been sold in America and Europe, and the publishing firm made close to \$100,000 out of its sale.

An Ideal Husband

is patient, even with a nagging wife, for he knows she needs help. She may be so nervous and run-down in health that trifles annoy her. If she is melancholy, excitable, troubled with loss of appetite, headache, sleeplessness, constipation or fainting and dizzy spells she needs Electric Bitters the most wonderful remedy for ailing women. Thousands of sufferers from female troubles, nervous troubles, backache and weak kidneys have used them and become healthy and happy. Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

A Regular Tom Boy

was Susie—climbing trees and fences, jumping ditches, whistling, always getting scratches, cuts, sprains, bruises, bumps, burns or scalds. But laws! Her mother just applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve and cured her quick. Heals everything beatable—Boils, Ulcers, Eczema, Old Sores, Corns or Piles. Try it. 25c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

A Man to Avoid.

The cynical old maid would probably tell us that all men should be avoided. The happily married young woman will say that is nonsense—all men are good, as undoubtedly they are to a certain extent. Rarely does one come across any man who is thoroughly bad.

Yet, the old maid is not entirely wrong, either. There are some men whom it is well to avoid, and the young girl who is just entering social life should take the advice of those who have had more experience than herself—that is to say, in the greater issues. It savors of youth and almost foolishness to refuse to know a man even slightly because of some faults.

In the matter of real friendship, however, and marriage, a girl is unwise if she accepts as friend or lover a man whom other men dislike. Such a man is not often worthy of a good woman's consideration and certainly the inexperienced girl is better to keep at arm's length a man of that sort.

Either he is mean or selfish, a blusterer or must plead guilty to other faults. As an acquaintance perhaps he might be possible, but as a friend most inadvisable.

One wants a man who is comparatively strong all over if he is to be admitted to the innermost sanctuary. The man who is impossible in one or more respects must certainly be relegated to the mere outward fringe.—*New York American*.

The High Cost of Living

Increases the price of many necessities without improving the quality. Foley's Honey and Tar maintains its high standard of excellence and its great curative qualities without any increase in cost. It is the best remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and all ailments of the throat, chest and lungs. The genuine is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Some Alcohol Questions

Is alcohol a tonic? No! Does it make the blood pure? No! Does it strengthen the nerves? No! Is Ayer's Sarsaparilla a tonic? Yes! Does it make the blood pure? Yes! Does it strengthen the nerves? Yes! Is it the only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol? Yes! Ask your doctor about this non-alcoholic medicine. If he approves, your confidence will be complete. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Dull boys! Dull girls! Dull men! Dull women! Heavy-headed! Downhearted! All very often due to constipation! Yet the cure is so easy.—Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor.

Henry Clay's Eloquence.

It was the remark of a distinguished senator that Henry Clay's eloquence was absolutely intangible to delineation, that the most labored description could not embrace it and that to be understood it must be seen and felt. He was an orator by nature. His eagle eye burned with patriotic ardor or flashed indignation and defiance upon his foes or was suffused with tears of commiseration or of pity, and it was because he felt that he made others feel. A gentleman after hearing one of his magnificent efforts in the senate thus described him: "Every muscle of the orator's face was at work. His whole body seemed agitated, as if each part was instinct with a separate life, and his small, white hand, with its blue veins apparently distended almost to bursting, moved gracefully, but with all the energy of rapid and vehement gesture. The appearance of the speaker seemed that of a pure intellect wrought up to its mightiest energies and brightly shining through the thin and transparent veil of flesh that invested it."—*St. Louis Republic*.

Simple, Harmless, Effective.

Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation. 10¢ and 25¢.—Get at McKEL-LIP'S. 10-23-6mo

A Whale's Breathing.

An eminent naturalist says concerning the breathing apparatus of the whale: "The windpipe does not communicate with the mouth. A hole is, as it were, bored right through the back of the head. Engineers would do well to copy the action of the valve of the whale's blowhole. A more perfect piece of structure it is impossible to imagine. Day and night, asleep or awake, the whale works its breathing apparatus in such a manner that not a drop of water ever gets down into the lungs. Again, the whale must of necessity stay a much longer period under water than seals. This alone might possibly drown him, as the lungs cannot have access to fresh air. We find that this difficulty has been anticipated and obviated by a peculiar reservoir in the venous system, which reservoir is situated at the back of the lungs."

Is the Universe Running Down?

It is absolutely certain that the machinery of the solar system is running down. The earth, with its mass of three thousand trillion tons, moving through space a thousand times faster than the express train goes, is being retarded by the friction of the atmosphere and tides to the extent that it loses about an hour in 16,000 years, a very slow process, it would seem, but one that will inevitably bring the earth to a standstill ultimately. And what is true of the earth is true of all the worlds and suns. Sir Isaac Newton maintained that the motions of all bodies in space suffer retardation and that their velocity is steadily becoming less and will finally cease. Solar systems, like everything else, have their time to be born and their time to die.—*New York American*.

Foley Kidney Pills contain in concentrated form ingredients of established therapeutic value for the relief and cure of all kidney and bladder ailments. R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

How Scott Bore Adversity.

Once when I was staying with Mr. Ruskin he took delight in showing me his Scott manuscripts. He took down "Woodstock" from the shelf, and, turning the leaves over slowly and lovingly, he said: "I think this is the most precious of them all. Scott was writing this book when the news of his ruin came upon him. He was about here, where I have opened it. Do you see the beautiful handwriting? Now look as I turn over the pages toward the end. Is the writing one jot less beautiful? Are there more erasures than before? That assuredly shows how a man can and should bear adversity."—*London Graphic*.

Failed to Catch the Tune.

A professor in an old Pennsylvania college was conducting a review in Latin. Of a sleepy looking youth he asked the question, "What construction is that at the top of page 12?"

"I don't know," was the prompt reply.

"Why not?" thundered the professor. "I have been harping on that construction all term."

"I know you have, professor," was the soft reply, "but I haven't caught the tune yet."

Embarrassing Question.

Police Justice—Have you any way of making a living? Vagrant—I hev' y'r honor. I kin make brooms. Police Justice—You can? Where did you learn that trade? Vagrant—I decline to answer, your honor.—*Home Herald*.

Orders All the Time.

First Commercial—Yes, I am just back from a three months' trip on the road. Second Commercial—Get many orders, old man? First Commercial—You bet! I took my wife with me!

Cleanliness in Persia.

The Persian spends hours in the "hammams" (Turkish baths), which are very handsome buildings decorated with tiles and embellished with numerous exhortations as to the value of cleanliness. The smallest village in Persia has its "hammam," and bathing is almost a religious function. When the hot room and massage are finished the Persian is shaved, and the whole top of his head is likewise shaved, though the hair over the ears is left and allowed to grow down to the neck. This strange coiffure has a religious meaning, for the two locks on each side of the head are meant for the angel of death to hold when he carries the believer to paradise. All Persians dye their hair with a mixture of henna and vesneh, and the hair dyeing is the last part of the bath, but tea and smoking are indulged in afterward, and the frequenters of the "hammams" find them very pleasant lounging places.—*Chicago Journal*.

Foley's Honey and Tar

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

A Guarantee.

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. For Sale by Robt. S. McKinney.

Classified Advertisements.

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Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

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

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If you need any kind of a horse, such as a fine driver or heavy draft horse, I can supply you. Always have at my stable a good number from which to select. Also buy stock of all kinds.

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Special Notice Column

FOR SHORT ADS.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IX.—Second, Quarter,
For May 29, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xiv. 13-21;
xv. 29-39—Memory Verses, 19, 20.
Golden Text, John vi. 35—Com-
mentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In this lesson we are asked to con- sider two great miracles, which our Lord speaks of as "the five loaves of the 5,000 and the seven loaves of the 4,000" (Matt. xiv. 13, 19) on one occa- sion when He rebuked the disciples for their lack of faith. The former is recorded by each of the four evangeli- sts and is the only miracle recorded by the four, while the latter is record- ed only by Matthew and Mark. In each case Jesus had compassion upon the multitudes because of their hun- ger, and He abundantly supplied their need by miraculously increasing a very small quantity of food. When we consider who it was who did this and how He had fed millions for many years with bread from heav- en and had brought water from a rock for them, how He had cared for Elijah by the ravens and multiplied the widow's meal and oil and made twenty loaves suffice for 100 men, there is nothing remarkable in His doing this great thing, for His very name is "Wonderful." If we consider the first miracle, the 5,000 fed, we shall, I think, cover the other also. The apostles had gathered to Jesus and had told Him all that they had done and taught, and He had taken them aside to rest awhile, for there were so many coming and going that they had no leisure even to eat. (I am consid- ering the lesson with a harmony of the gospels before me. The student of the lesson should do the same.) It is said by John that the multitudes followed Him because they saw His miracles which He did on them that were diseased. Whatever their moti- ve was, He took advantage of their gathering to speak to them of the kingdom of God and to heal them that had need of healing (John vi. 2; Luke, ix. 11).

He was ever speaking of the king- dom and setting forth by word and deed the nature of it. If we were more like Him in this respect it would be better. When the day was far spent His disciples urged Him to send the multitudes away that they might go into the villages roundabout and buy themselves bread, but He said what must have sounded very strange, "They need not depart; give ye them to eat." I believe that is still His message to all who have the bread of life. There is in church work to- day an Andrew and Philip brother- hood, and if they are doing as Andrew and Philip did in John I. bringing men to Jesus, it is well, but in John vi. in connection with our lesson, we need to take warning and not example from Philip and Andrew, for the first figures as to how he thought the thou- sands might be fed, and Andrew seems almost to ask pardon for mentioning such a trifle as the presence of a lad with five loaves and two small fishes. They both seemed utterly to forget who Jesus was. They remind us of the mountain, or the day of small things, of Zach. iv. 7, 10, forgetting verse 6 and its teaching, that in the work of the Lord all must be accom- plished not by might nor power of man, but by the Spirit of the Lord.

When Jesus heard of the lad's loaves and fishes He said, "Bring them hither to Me." Now, that is the one only thing to do always—put ourselves and just what we are or have wholly and unreservedly into His hands, remem- bering that He always knows what He will do, and when His time comes to act we may hear Him say, "Now shalt thou see what I will do" (John vi. 6; Ex. vi. 1). It is never a question of who we are or what we have or can do, but only who is He, and what can He do. To say or think "Can God do this?" is to speak against Him.

Jesus took the loaves and fishes and gave thanks, looking up to heav- en, and, having blessed the food, He brake it and gave it to the disciples, and by them to the multitude, and all did eat as much as they would and were filled, and there remained over and above all that was needed twelve baskets full of the fragments, one for each of the twelve apostles, and the 5,000 men, besides women and chil- dren, had been filled, a multitude sat- isfied and the laborers twelve baskets richer than when they started. Which was better—to send them away or give them to eat? The disciples had nothing to start with, but see the abundance they had at the close. Some one has said that this particular miracle was the result of one little boy's giving all he had to Jesus. What a story that lad would have to tell his mother when he returned home of the wonders wrought by Jesus with her loaves and fishes, and how strange- ly joyful he must have felt to see such a multitude so fed and filled with what he had given up! Surely he must have become a devoted follower of Jesus. How we would like to know the rest of his story! I believe I am greatly indebted to him for the way the Lord has graciously used me in Bible class and missions for over twenty years. Although I had then and have now a very small church, with a comparatively small salary, when you study this lesson I shall have received and passed on to mis- sions in twenty-one years over half a million of dollars without personal solicitation from any one. It is the Lord's doing.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week
Beginning May 23, 1910.

Topic.—Is ours a Christian nation?—Ps. xxxiii. 8-22. Comment by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

The only answer that can be given to the question "Is the United States of America a Christian nation?" is that it is. To say that a nation is a Christian nation does not mean that every citizen of that country is a Christian, nor does it mean that there are no adherents of other religions within its bounds. The Chinese empire is Confucian, so far as religion is concerned, but multitudes of its people are not followers of Confucius, but are Buddhists, Brahmans and Christians. So it is to a greater or less extent with all nations. But the United States in numbers, in the character of its govern- ment, in its history and develop- ment, is by far more Christian than China is Confucian or India is Brah- man. It is more distinctively of one particular religion (Christianity) than perhaps any other nation in the world.

1. Numerically our nation is a Chris- tian nation. The recent religious cen- sus gives the total membership of Christian churches as about 33,000,000. But actual membership in the Chris- tian church does not begin to include the entire number of our people who are Christian in heart and in belief. Every actual church member repre- sents on an average between one and two who are Christians in preference to any other religion, so that within a few millions of our population, and they representing unbelief rather than faith in any other religion, all our people are professors or advocates of Christianity. No other religion has any numerical hold upon our nation.

2. Our nation, from a historical standpoint, always has been Christian. Christian people settled our land. God led them here from tyranny and per- secution abroad. In all their strug- gles and dangers they put their trust in God, and He blessed and helped them. In all great national crises we have depended upon the God of Christianity. Moreover, today, in peace as in time of war, in quiet as in storm, our nation goes steadily on ad- vancing in Christian civilization.

3. In the basic principles of her gov- ernment our nation is Christian. God's name may not be written in the consti- tution of the United States, but it is plainly written in the character of that immortal document. If not written in the constitution it is stamped upon our coins, and when a popular president decided to omit the motto "In God We Trust" the people demanded its reten- tion, and it was retained. None but a Christian nation would have taken such a vigorous position and compelled its opinion to be regarded. The laws of our states are practically Christian as well as the vast majority of our officeholders. No atheist could be elected to any important office in our land. Robert G. Ingersoll was once under consideration as a candidate for gov- ernor of New York, but his party dared not nominate him because of his agnosticism. Some time later he sarcastically asked, "What good has Christianity ever done anyway?" A clever elderly lady at once replied, "It kept Robert Ingersoll from being gov- ernor of New York." That was a great good at least.

4. The attitude of our nation toward foreign missions demonstrates that it is Christian. This nation surpasses all other Christian nations in its foreign mission benevolence and activities. America is looked upon by the world as the greatest force for the evangeli- zation of the heathen nations. "Evan- gelize America and through America the world" is a common slogan. Let us speed the day when America shall be absolutely Christian. Let every En- deavor be a good citizen and not neglect or avoid the duties of citizen- ship. Let not extent of territory, the fast increase and possession of wealth, the advance of commercialism, be the basis of the proud exclamation "I am an American," but rather let it be the increasingly assured fact that this is a nation "whose God is the Lord" and ours a "people whom He hath chosen for His inheritance."

BIBLE READINGS.
Mark ii. 1-5; Ps. ii. 18; cxlvii. 20; Prov. xiv. 34; Matt. xvii. 24-27; xxii. 15-21; Rom. ix. 1-5; x. 1-4; xiii. 1; 1 Tim. ii. 1-3; Heb. xi. 8-16.

Value of New Schemes.
The "model Endeavor" will not be afraid to start new schemes. Christian Endeavor from its beginning has been a series of new starts and new schemes. Its religious and secular life are so interwoven that you never know what a new plan will accomplish. Some Endeavorers took possession of the pastor's study while he was away on his vacation and completely reno- vated it, putting in a new carpet, desk and chairs. Of course the pastor preached better after his return. The young people were interested in the place where the sermons were pre- pared and, of course, in the sermons themselves, and the final result was a revival. New work springs from new work.

A Voice From Galatia.
After nearly fourteen years of wait- ing the school and church building at Yozgat, in Galatia, Turkey in Asia, were erected a short time ago. The leader in this work is Rev. G. H. Krikorian, the Armenian Christian En- deavor pioneer who many years ago published in Turkey Christian En- deavor literature which was suppress- ed by the timid authorities. Many young people's societies contributed to Mr. Krikorian's enterprise, and the American board kept the funds until the recent change in the Turkish em- pire made building possible.

HE WON TWO BETS.

A Story of Baseball Rivalry Be-
tween Two Teams.

By CLARA B. TUCKER.
[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Asso-
ciation.]

Beatrice Barr was born a tomboy. At ten wrestling with her brother, two years her senior, she downed him. From fourteen to sixteen it was all horseback with her—no saddle pre- ferred. At seventeen she quieted down a bit.

About this time Tom Barr, her brother, was chosen captain of the Arling- ton baseball club. Beatrice at the meets of her brother's club with other clubs never failed to occupy a front seat on the grand stand with a card and a pencil in her hand, and those about her always depended on her for the score. She was very keen to see the correct side of all disputed points, and often an umpire would take her opinion in preference to his own.

Now, the great rivals of the Arling- tons, captained by Tom Barr, were



"AND I'LL MAKE YOU ANOTHER BET."

the Crescents, led by Dick Thruston. The Arlingtons had kept the lead of the Crescents till Thruston took command of the latter. After that there came a series of defeats for the Arlingtons that made Captain Barr furious. Thruston was a splendid speci- men of male youth. With a superb figure, great muscular strength and a quick, springy step he was to be ad- mired from an artistic point of view. And, a born commander, he was just the man to organize and captain a baseball team. What assured his suc- cess was that he was a first class pitcher.

At the end of the season Thruston had placed his team so far ahead of Barr's that the latter made up his mind to reorganize for the next season with a view to regaining the position he had lost. He was busy all winter examining and testing the skill of applicants and by spring had got together as likely a lot of boys as ever composed a baseball club. But in spite of all he could do he could not find a pitcher to match Dick Thruston.

Rumors of Barr's efforts reached the ear of the rival captain, and he, too, bestirred himself. The team he se- lected was as much better than the team he had led the season before as Tom's was superior to the one which had been defeated. And so it was that when the series of games was entered upon the Arlingtons and the Crescents were evenly matched except that the latter could outpitch the former.

Nevertheless Tom Barr entered upon the season's games with considerable confidence. He bantered Thruston as to what he would do with him, and Thruston, who was as much of a thor- oughbred as a baseball player, only smiled and said: "I'd like to see you do it, Tom. There's no fun with the luck all on one side."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said Tom. "I'll bet you a hat we beat you on the games during the season."

"All right," replied Thruston. "I'll take that."

"And I'll make you another bet. I'll bet you a box of cigars against a dozen pairs of gloves that we'll beat you at least one game with a man short on our team."

"I don't quite understand that," said Thruston.

"Do you take the bet?"

"Anything you like."

"Done." And Tom repeated the terms of the two bets.

"Another thing," Tom continued. "There's only one person I can get to match you in pitching—a negro. Do you object to playing against one of the colored race?"

"Not if my team don't. I'll speak to them about the matter."

Thruston soon after sent Captain Barr permission to introduce a negro into the game if required.

The agreement between the two clubs was that they were to play seven games, four to win, the games to be played on alternate Saturday after- noons, beginning with the second Sat- urday in April. There was great in- terest manifested on the part of the friends of the two teams, and when the first game was played the grand stand was packed and much of the standing room was taken up. A fine lot of boys on each side were arrayed, and the play from the first was the finest that had ever been played be-

tween the Arlingtons and the Cres- cents. The regular pitcher was in place for the former, Barr not having availed himself of the permission he had received to use the negro. After a hard fought game the Arlingtons won by a few runs.

When the game was finished some said that it had been won by Beatrice Barr's presence and encouragement. At any rate, she was adored by the members of her brother's team, and there was not one of them who would not give his head to serve her. A few, while attributing the Arlingtons' suc- cess to her, referred that success to a far different cause. They said that if Captain Thruston had kept his eyes off Beatrice Barr and fixed his attention on the game the score would have been very different.

The second game was played under very much the same conditions, and again the Arlingtons won. By this time a number of the Crescents had noticed that their captain was not doing his best, and one of them went to him and expostulated. Thruston knew very well what was the matter with him, though he did not reveal the se- cret. He promised that the next game should show up very differently.

And it did. Barr fixed his attention on the game and won it by half a dozen runs—not only that, but he beat the next, the fourth game. During both the third and fourth games Beatrice Barr was not present. It was given out that she was ill. Some malicious spectators declared that she had been bribed by the Crescents with ten pounds of candy to keep away. This only excited merriment. All knew that she was wrapped up in the success of her brother's team. But when the fifth game came round and she was again absent, the Crescents winning, many who had noticed Thruston's bad play while she was present looked knowing and whispered to one another that they believed there might be something in the bribery story after all. Beatrice was not in her seat at the sixth game; but, despite her ab- sence, the Arlingtons won.

Each team had now won three games, and the seventh was to decide the championship. Beatrice Barr told some of her most intimate girl friends that she would love to see the game, but she had understood that unpleas- ant remarks had been made about the effect of her presence on the result and she had decided to remain away from the grand stand. She was not in her seat when the deciding game was played, but it was said that she watch- ed it from behind the blinds of a house overlooking the oval.

When the teams went out on to the field a negro was noticed among the Arlingtons. Captain Thruston was about to protest when he remembered that he had agreed that Barr should use a negro pitcher if he chose. Some surprise was indicated that a boy of his size was expected to do extra fine pitching. He was but average height, and his muscles did not show under his loose suit. But when he began to pitch the secret came out. He could do things with a baseball that a cham- pion billiardist can work with the ivories. Few could hit his balls, and those who did usually sent them straight up in the air, to be caught by the outs.

During the changes from the bat various persons, mostly from among the Crescents' side, attempted to get near the colored pitcher to have a look at him or question him, but he man- aged to keep pretty well away from them and would only answer "Yes" or "No." Finally, seeing that he was not to be interviewed, they let him alone. The Crescents held the last inning, the negro pitching. The Arlingtons led in the score by two runs. Thruston was at the bat, and it was expected that he would make a hit to enable the men on the bases to get in, three men hoping to complete their runs and win the game. But the negro served the balls with such curves that Thruston either sent them straight up in the air or they struck the ground near his feet. Finally, one of his skyrockets being caught, the game was lost to the Crescents. Dick Thruston dropped his bat and with a chivalry for which he was noted strode forward with out- stretched hand to congratulate the pitcher for having won the game for his team. But the negro, instead of waiting for him, ran away at the top of his speed and disappeared from the oval.

Tom Barr ran up to Thruston and said:

"I've won two bets from you, Dick."

"What two bets?"

"Bets we made at the beginning of the season—one that we'd beat you on the score of games, the other that we'd beat you a game one man short on our team."

"You've won the first, but I don't see how you've won the second."

"Come round to the house this even- ing and I'll explain."

That evening Thruston, having doffed his baseball clothes, in immaculate at- tire called at the Barrs'. He found Tom with Beatrice, who was dressed in her most becoming costume. She hung her head before the gaze of her admirer.

"You told me today," Tom said to Dick, "that you didn't understand how I had won our second bet. The last game was played with eight men and a girl. There is the girl. She's been two hours washing off the burnt cork."

Dick stood looking at Beatrice in as- tonishment; then he repeated his act at the close of the game. He seized her hand and poured forth a volume of congratulations and compliments.

The most important feature connec- ted with the struggle between the Arlington and Crescent teams was the announcement in the autumn of the engagement of Dick Thruston and Beatrice Barr.

The Fairies in Ireland.
There are many sorts of fairies in Ireland. The trooping claus, the friendliest, wear green jackets, and the solitary fairies wear red. According to McAnally, a peasant once witness- ed a battle between them, and when the trooping fairies began to win he was so overjoyed "to see the green above the red" that he gave a loud hurrah. Immediately all vanished from view, and he found himself thrown headlong in the ditch. In Mr. Peats' classification the weird but not unkindly merrows, or sea fairies, come next, then the fairy doctors and witches, who inhabit puddings and pots, bewitch butter, steal milk and the like; the banshees, not always harbingers of death; the leprechaun, or fairy shoemakers, "the only industri- ous persons among them," for they dance their shoes away in a single night; the pookas, first cousins of the Scotch brownies, who for their sins are obli- ged to help the housewife with night- eld labor; the giants, the ghosts and the satanic race of demon cats, and last, the "kings, queens, princesses, earls and robbers."—Sarah B. Cleg- born in Atlantic.

Malay Weapons.
The national Malay weapon, the creese, is said to have been invented by a Javanese monarch of the four- teenth century. Its varieties are said to exceed a hundred, and there are in Java no fewer than fifty names for them. It varies in size from the two foot wavy blade of Sulu down to a mere toothpick. But the peculiarity is that the weapon is never ground, but kept rough and sawlike in edge by scouring with lime juice or the juice of an unripe pineapple, sometimes mixed with arsenic, and it is on this account that creese wounds are so dangerous. Old specimens are so eaten away by this practice that the blade seems formed from a bunch of wires roughly welded up. Such creeses are highly valued, and some of the ancient ones, heirlooms of chiefs, with grotesquely carved and inlaid hilts and sheaths, are almost unpurchasable.

The Little Things That Tell.
A south side mother was dressing for a tea the other afternoon when the front door bell rang. She instructed the maid that if the visitor appeared to be about to make a formal call to say she was not at home. But the mother had not counted on the five- year-old daughter playing on the front yard.

The maid, seeing a woman dressed as if for calling, obeyed instructions. "She is not at home," the maid said. "Why, she is, too, Minnie," came a sharp interruption from the child on the lawn. "I saw her lower the cur- tain just now."

"Perhaps she just came in," the maid responded weakly. "I'll see."

The situation was saved by the fact that the visitor was the mother's sis- ter, whom the maid did not know.—Kansas City Star.

The Antiquity of the Organ.

The organ is the most magnificent and comprehensive of all musical in- struments. While the pipes of Pan, aside from that mythical personage, indicate a very ancient use of pipes as a means of producing musical sounds, the "water organ of the ancients" fur- nishes to the student of organ history the first tangible clue regarding the remote evolution of the instrument. In the second century the magipha, an organ of ten pipes with a crude keyboard, is said to have existed, but accounts of this instrument are in- volved in much obscurity. It is aver- ed that an organ, the gift of Con- stantine, was in the possession of King Pepin of France in 757, but Ald- helm, a monk, makes mention of an organ with "gilt pipes" as far back as the year 700.

Punning His Specialty.

"So you have made up your mind to be a specialist—in what line?" was the question put to a struggling doctor by a friend.

"I don't know," was the answer. "I have been considering various advan- tages in different branches. A chirop- odist can generally get a foothold, no matter how bad business is; a mani- curist has usually something on hand, and an ear and eye specialist can often get a hearing when there is anything in sight. I haven't dwelt on the possi- bilities of throat or dental or hair ex- perts because the two former always look down in the mouth and the latter may get but a bald living or be ex- posed to dye for his patients!"

Siberian Camels.

The native camels of Siberia are a source of constant wonder to travel- ers. On the Mongolian plateau, for instance, the thermometer often reg- isters a temperature of 40 degrees be- low zero, but the camels do not mind it at all, walking about as blithely as if the weather were as balmy as spring. On the other hand, the tem- perature on the Gold desert in summer is sometimes 140 degrees above zero, and the beasts mind that heat just as little as they do the extreme cold.

An Afterthought.

Nervous and Inexperienced Host ris- ing hurriedly at the conclusion of a song—Ladies and—er—gentlemen, be- fore he started to—er—sing Mr. Baw- nall asked me to apologize for his—er— voice, but I—er—I omitted to do so—er—so I—er—apologize now.—London M. A. P.

What Kept Her From It.

"Have you ever thought of going on the stage?"

"Yes, frequently."

"What has kept you from doing so?"

"The managers, the mean things!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE Home at the Top

The Home Insurance Co., of N. Y., heads the list of Insurance Companies in the U. S., in financial standing. It has—

Total Assets, \$27,307,672.28
Surplus to Policy Holders,
\$15,382,836.96.

Losses paid without discount. There is absolutely no better insur- ance than is provided by a Home Policy.

P. B. ENGLAR, Agent,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

ROB'T S. MCKINNEY,
DRUGGIST,
TANEYTOWN, - - MD.

Littlestown Carriage Works.



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.

A Record Unsurpassed.

In the Purchase of a

Packard Piano

one secures an instrument that has passed through all experimental stages; the result of many years of study and experience. The produc- tion of creators and masters of the art who have made Piano building a labor of love rather than a labor for gain. No fancy prices for reputa- tion or name; just a fair price for a first-class artistic Piano.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

BIRELY'S Palace of Music,

Cor. Market and Church Sts.,

9-19-11 FREDERICK, MD.

HAND US YOUR ORDERS FOR
JOB PRINTING
THE WORK IS THE BEST
THE PRICE IS RIGHT

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Strawberries are ripening, and are unusually plentiful.

Rev. Theo. D. Mead, of Baltimore, spent Wednesday in Taneytown.

Mrs. J. Wm. Payne, of Thurmont, Md., is the guest of Mrs. E. C. Sauerhammer.

Mrs. Edward P. Zepp and children are visiting relatives and friends at Lancaster, Pa.

The Lutheran Sunday School has installed a considerable addition of new books to its library.

Those who have been fearing that the comet's tail would sweep us, are now preparing to stay a while longer here below.

The stand-pipe and mains were given a thorough spring cleaning on Thursday, and as a result some of our gutters received a needed flushing.

Many of our citizens are brightening up their homes with fresh paint, while others are laying concrete pavements, or getting ready to do so.

Miss Nellie Shriner continues very ill. We have not heard that her disease has been positively determined, but that it is of some very unusual character.

The County Commissioners have purchased, for use at the Alms House, a complete dairy outfit, which has just been installed by D. W. Garner, of this place.

Who will break the monotony and build the first dwelling for the year in Taneytown? We do not want to have our record for growing every year, broken.

"Gold King," the valuable horse owned by the Gold King Stock Co., died on Tuesday afternoon. The horse was purchased, several years ago, the price paid being \$2400.

Speaking of "big trees," there is a tree on the farm of Samuel A. Waybright, near Tyrone, which measures 24 feet in circumference. So says Dr. N. Hitchcock, who measured it.

William Sluss and wife, of Kansas, visited Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Hawk, this week. Mr. Sluss was once a resident of this neighborhood, and is now an extensive land owner in Kansas.

Rev. James Cattanch, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., spent the week here, in his former pastorate, renewing acquaintanceship with his many warm friends. He thinks Northern Carroll one of the beauty spots of the earth.

Hobson Grove school closed, last Wednesday, May 11. The teacher, Mr. George D. Hicks, went to the hospital at Buffalo, N. Y., for an operation. The pupils who made regular attendance the last term, were Bertha and Carrie Hahn, Blanche and Charley Hahn.

Rev. James McAllister, son of Hon. Theo. McAllister, of Gettysburg, a returned Missionary from Porto Rico, who has been taking post-graduate work at Princeton, the past year, will preach in the Taneytown Presbyterian church, on Sunday morning, and at Piney Creek at 2 p. m.

A draftsman for the Sanborn Map Co., was in town, this week, preparing a new map of the town, and a representative of the Middle Department Underwriters' Association was here revising the insurance rate-book. Both map and rate-book are for the use of Fire Insurance agents representing the stock plan companies.

The following item may be of interest to some of our readers; "Memorial services in honor of King Edward VII., of England, will be held in Trinity Church, Steelton Pa., in which parish there is a large number of native born Englishmen, on Friday evening, May 20. Rev. Thurlow Washburn Null, rector, will in connection with evensong and litany, read the commendatory, and prayers for the repose of the spirits in Paradise."

Rev. Seth Russell Downie was formally installed pastor of the Presbyterian charge, on Tuesday. In the afternoon the service was held at Piney Creek; sermon by Rev. Thomas Grier Koonitz, charge to the pastor, by Rev. T. G. Dixon, D. D. and charge to the people by Rev. Jas. Cattanch. At night, the service was held in the Taneytown church; sermon by Rev. Jas. Cattanch, charge to the pastor, by Rev. T. G. Dixon, D. D. Both services were interesting and well attended.

A resident of Union Bridge said to the Editor of the RECORD, the other day, "You have very poor light in Taneytown; we have fine light in Union Bridge, and have it all night." Of course, we told him that our light is all right, and that it is our lighting system that is "poor," so poor that strangers notice it and blame the light. We have hopes that the present Board of Commissioners will see their way clear to giving us stronger street lights and more hours of service. But, as long as the citizens keep quiet about it, perhaps the authorities take it for granted that the present service is satisfactory.

Somewhat Complicated.

Four customers had called that morning. The dealer reflected that the order by mail would necessarily take time, so going to the long distance telephone he got his favorite jobber on the wire. This conversation ensued:
"Hello! Is this the Retailers Supply Company?"
"Yes."
"Who's talking?"
"Watt."
"What is your name?"
"Watt is my name."
"Yes. What is your name?"
"My name is Watt—Charles Watt."
"Oh! Charles Watt. Well, Watt, send me this order on this noon's express."
(Here he reads order.)
"All right. Are you Schott?"
"No. I'm not shot nor half shot."
"I mean are you John Schott?"
"No. I'm Knott."
"Well, then what is your name?"
"Will Knott."
"Why won't you?"
"Uh! My name is Will Knott of Knoxville. I want that order sent out on to-day's noon express, sure."
"Certainly, Knott. Good-by."
And Knott went back to the counter wondering whether Watt said he would or not or what.
But he got the goods.

R. S. McKINNEY SUCCESSFUL.

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

This medicine is a recent discovery for the cure of all diseases of the stomach and bowels. It not only gives quick relief, but it makes permanent cures.

Dr. Howard's specific has been so remarkably successful in curing constipation, dyspepsia and all liver troubles that R. S. McKinney is willing to return the price paid in every case where it does not give relief.

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

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, May 16th., 1910.—Samuel H. Hoffacker, executor of Joshua F. Caltrider, deceased, returned inventory of real estate.

Letters of administration, d. b. n. c. t. a. on the estate of William H. Zepp, deceased, granted unto David H. Zepp, who received orders to sell personal property and real estate.

Letters of administration on the estate of Annie L. Petry, deceased, granted unto Harvey M. Petry.

Letters of administration, d. b. n. c. t. a. on the estate of Jacob Petry, deceased, granted unto Joseph G. Petry, David R. Petry, Daniel S. Petry and Harvey M. Petry, who returned inventory of debts.

TUESDAY, May 17th., 1910.—Mary E. Humbert, administratrix of Gertrude M. Bachman, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, money and debts and received to sell personal property.

The sale of real estate of George Younger, deceased, finally ratified by the Court.

Elmira Janora Dutrer, administratrix of Elmira Dutrer, deceased, settled her first and final account.

WEDNESDAY, May 18th., 1910.—Albert A. Dorsey, administrator w. a. of Mary H. Dorsey, deceased, returned inventory of real estate.

Commander Julius A. Pratt Post No. 143, Dept. 111, G. A. R.

Mr. Isaac Cook, Commander of above Post, Kewanee, Ill., writes: "For a long time I was bothered with backache and pains across my kidneys. About two months ago I started taking Foley Kidney Pills and soon saw they were doing just as claimed. I kept on taking them and now I am free from backache, and the painful bladder misery is all gone. I like Foley Kidney Pills so well that I have told many of my friends and comrades about them and shall recommend them at every opportunity." R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

World's Fairs in Prospect.

President Taft sees no objection to two Panama Canal World's fairs in 1915, one in San Francisco and one in New Orleans, but there is a general conviction, nevertheless, that two world's fairs in this country in a single year, or even in near successive years, is too many. They all go to Congress for appropriation which is itself a serious objection to have two come at once. In addition, two fairs divide the attendance and the exhibits. They would make two feeble fairs where one alone would be impressive and successful.

There is another proposition to have a world's fair in 1913 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of emancipation in this country. Then there is the proposition to have a world's fair in New York in 1913 to celebrate the tercentenary of the foundation of that city by the Dutch. The world's fair propositions are crowding each other and need a vigorous thinning out.

A Man Wants To Die

only when a lazy liver and sluggish bowels cause frightful dependency. Bu-Dr. King's New Life Pills expel poison from the system; bring hope and courage; cure all Liver, Stomach and Kidney troubles; impart health and vigor to the weak, nervous and ailing. 25c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown, Md.

Josh Billings used to say that when a man begins going downhill all creation seems greased for the occasion.

One Better.

First Child.—We've got a new baby at our house. Second Child (contemptuously).—We've got a new pa at ours.—Presbyterian Standard.

This being called me, whatever it is, consists of a little flesh, a little breath and the part which governs.—Marcus Aurelius.

How Much Are Your Eyes Worth?

How long would it take you to decide on what your eyes are worth? Of course, money could not buy them.

I invite the public to call and see my set of Electrically Lighted Instruments used in examining eyes.

WALTER, The Optician,

Will be in Taneytown, Md., ONE DAY, at Bankard's Hotel, on Wednesday, May 25th., 1910.

Eyes Examined Free! All Work Guaranteed as Represented.

WALTER, The Optician.

To Coal Consumers.

For a number of years we have had many requests for a cash price on coal, and after due consideration, we have arranged the following schedule of prices. On all coal delivered and settled for up to August 1, 1910, we will allow a discount of 25c a ton.

The following prices are for net tons of 2000-lbs., for May, June and July, delivered in town limits.

Hard White Ash Egg, Stove and Nut,	\$6.25
Hard White Ash, Pea,	4.75
Red Ash Lykens Valley, Egg, Stove and Nut,	6.50
Red Ash Lykens Valley, Broken,	6.25
Red Ash Lykens Valley, Pea,	5.25

For the benefit of the country trade who have their own teams, we make a concession for coal on the yard of 25c a net ton. We hope to see our friends and customers take the benefit of the lowest prices of the season. We have on hand the best grades of coal, which will be well screened before delivered.

We will continue to handle the celebrated "Elk Garden" coal for threshing and smithing. Thanking you for the past liberal patronage and asking for its continuance. We are—

Very Truly Yours,

TANEYTOWN GRAIN & SUPPLY CO.

5-21-10

His Unfortunate Investment.

"It's astonishing," the old settler in the little town was saying, "how real estate has advanced in this town since I came here. The corner lot this building is on, for instance, sold once for \$450."

"What is it worth now?" asked the stranger.

"Five thousand."

"Well, you had a chance to get rich by investing in land yourself. I suppose you bought some real estate?"

"Yes; I bought one lot—just one."

"That has increased in value, hasn't it?"

"Yes; over 600 per cent."

"That was a good investment."

"Not so awfully good, mister," said the old settler gloomily. "I paid \$10 for it, and it's worth \$75 now, but it's in the cemetery. The way I figure it I've lost a heap of money by not dying forty years ago."—Youth's Companion

Punishment in Persia.

Among the Persians the usual mode of punishment is the bastinado, from which men of the highest rank are not exempt. It is inflicted with very great severity, frequently so as to render the sufferer almost a cripple for life. The victim is thrown upon his face, and each foot is passed through a loop of strong cord attached to a pole, which is raised horizontally by men, who, twisting it round, tighten the ropes and render the feet immovable. Two executioners then strike the sole alternately with switches of the pomegranate tree well steeped in water to render them supple. A store of these switches is generally ready for use in the pond which adjoins the courtyards of the houses of the great. The punishment frequently lasts for an hour or until the unfortunate victim faints from pain.

Heckling Humor.

A parliamentary candidate was holding a meeting in Auld Reekie at which the heckler was much in evidence, and the embarrassed candidate failed to give a single answer which was judged to be satisfactory by the audience. Toward the end of the meeting an elector rose and quietly asked, "Sir, would you tell us what might be the name your second initial stands for?" The unfortunate candidate, greatly puzzled at the purport of the question, asked in what way the information could interest the audience. "In this way," explained the interrogator—"we should be able to see if you could answer one question!"—London Tatler.

Taneytown's First-class Grocery Store.

Otto Bros.

If it is Anything Good to Eat We Have It.

A Few Specials.

Loose Raisins,	7c lb.
Package Currants,	6c.
Figs,	10c.
Dates,	6c.
10c Tumbler Apple Jelly,	5c.
5c can Baking Powder, 2 for 5c	
Canned Peaches and Cherries 19c	
full quart.	
Glass and Brass Washboards, 29c	
Lot of Potatoes,	40c.
We have a full line of candy from 6 to 40c lb.	
Coffee,	12 to 35c lb.

Don't fail to try Gillie's guaranteed package coffee.

Yours Truly,

OTTO BROS.

4-23-10

Special Notices.

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cents each word. The name and address of advertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Cash in advance, unless other terms are mutually agreed upon. Postage Stamps received as cash.

EGGS WANTED! Spring Chickens, 12 to 14 lbs., 28c to 30c lb.; clear of feed; Old chickens, 14c firm; 500 old Roosters wanted. Good Squabs, 25c pair, medium 20c pair; Calves 7c, 50c for delivering. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning. Duck and Goose feathers for sale.

—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

10-2-9-10



Dr. E. H. Walter, the optician will be at the Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, Wednesday, May 25, 1910, one day, with a full line electrical instruments for the purpose of examining eyes and fitting glasses. All diseases of the eye treated. No charge for examination.

BUILDING STONE.—For sale cheap. F. HUMBERT, Longville. 5-21-24

ON SATURDAY, MAY 28, I will give reduced prices on all Buggies that I now have in stock: composed of Runabouts, Top Buggies and rubber tires; Combination Buggies two in one; Surreys, Spring Wagons, Harness single and double. This is your opportunity, as I positively mean to give such prices on first-class goods, that the time will be well spent in looking my stock over.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown.

FESTIVAL.—Winters Lutheran church will hold their Annual Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival, in the pavilion near the church, on Saturday afternoon and evening, June 4, 1910. Strawberries, Ice Cream, Cakes, Candies, etc., will be served in abundance. Taneytown Band will be in attendance. 5-7-31

A NEW LINE of all the Latest Spring Millinery. Best styles of Ladies' Waists, White Goods, Underwear, Etc.—Mrs. M. J. GARDNER. 4-16-10

FESTIVAL.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Protestant church, Uniontown, will hold an Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival, on the Parsonage Lawn, on the evening of June 18; if the weather is unfavorable on that date, then on Monday evening following. 5-7-31

WANTED.—A reliable man to canvass. For particulars, apply to Westminster, Md., Route 10, Box 53. 5-14-14

SEED CORN, for planting for my cannery, is in charge of Jacob Buffington. See him! Would like to have a big acreage this year, for which will pay \$11.00 per ton. 4-16-10 —A. MARTIN, Taneytown.

FOR RENT.—The Store Room and Basement known as the Eckenrode Store on the Square, in Taneytown, Md. Possession May 1, 1910.—Apply to JOHN H. DIFFENDAL, Taneytown, or Mrs. J. G. PETERS and T. O. ECKENRODE, Middletown, Pa. 4-2-10

Ohio & Kentucky Horses



Will receive an express load Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Saturday, May 21, 1910. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR, HANOVER, PA.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Always Something New to Show.

Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Important News to Women

Beautiful Waists

at Very Small Prices.

A splendid display of this season's most charming designs. All the newest, prettiest and smartest models

79c, \$1.19, \$1.45, \$1.75, \$2.45.

Stylish Dress Goods.

Plain and Figured Pongees, all the new shades—Receda Green, Mulberry, Navy Blue, Old Rose, etc.—14c yd.

Pongee Cords in new shades and stripes, very newest style, at 25c yd.

Wash Goods—

Natural color Linen, 1 yard wide, 25c.

Irish Linen, in White, Blue and Tan. Just the kind for Girls' Dress and Boys' Blouse Suits—14c yd.

Muslin Underwear.

Corset Covers of Nainsook; trimmed with lace or embroidery, 25c. Skirts of Cambric; trimmed with lace or embroidery. 48c, 75c.

Skirts of Cambric; trimmed with lace insertion and deep ruffle with lace edge. \$1.00.

Drawers of Cambric; tucked ruffle trimmed with embroidery, 25c. Drawers trimmed with lace insertion and edge. 48c.

Gowns, low neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle. 49c.

Women's Neckwear.

The newest and largest line. Dutchess Collars, in lace and embroidery, 15c and 25c; also Jabots to match.

Plain and embroidered linen collars, 10c and 15c.

Lace Collars, 15c and 25c. Jabots, 10c, 15c and 25c.

Another Startling Millinery Display.

All the shades most popular for late Spring and Summer! Including Toques, Turbans, Mushrooms, Flats, Turn-over Brims, etc. Charming arrangement of pretty flowers, dainty foliage, fancy pieces, ribbons, etc. Any woman who looks at these hats will know at a glance that the price we now ask would not pay for the labor on the hats.

Children's Hats and Caps in pretty new shapes and colors.

Ladies' Oxfords.

The knowing ones who keep posted on footwear styles will realize the combination of fashion, comfort and economy shown in the handsome line of Ladies' Oxfords on display here. In variety of material and shapes this stock is superior.

\$1.60 For Women's Low Footwear, worth up to \$2.25.

Strap Pumps, one and two eye Oxfords, in Pat. Colt, Gun Metal, Vici Kid; the Shoe bargains of the season; all sizes at \$1.60.

Patent Strap Pumps, \$1.25. Vici, Pat. Tip Oxfords, \$1.25.

Carpets and Mattings.

Several pieces of Carpet Remnants, that sold from 23c to 72c. Some pieces contain 15 or 18 yards. You can buy them

Much Less Than Regular Price.

Japanese and China Mattings, in full rolls and remnants, from 9c to 30c.

Cork Linoleum and Oilcloth.

See them and get our price.

Important News to Men

Men's Low Footwear.

Gun Metal, Tan, Patent, and Vici Kid Oxfords, \$2.25.

WALK-OVER Oxfords in Patent and Gun Metal. None better.

Youth's Pat. Oxford, \$1.75.

Boys' Clothing That Boys Like.

It's a good indication for a boy to know good clothes—shows he has been accustomed to being well dressed. Good quality, Stylish Suits, \$1.98 to \$6.00.

Straw Hats.

Well here is where we pride ourselves. Young men tell us they never seen nicer straw hats. New and pretty shapes, blue, brown, and fancy bands; also nice shape Panama Hats, 50c to \$4.50.

Stylish Clothes.

Most "dressy" men like to be a little "different" from the ordinary in their clothing. We cater to this growing feeling among gentlemen by selecting our stocks of stylish suits with a view of variety—an endeavor to meet the tastes and demands of our most exacting patrons.

New Shirts.

Plain and Pleated Bosoms, stripes and figured design. The best quality to be had at 50c and \$1.00.

Fancy Hose.

All colors, in stripes, dots and flower designs. Silk Lisle and lace. 12½ to 50c.

Men's Trousers.

For very little money you can piece out your coat and vest with a pair of new trousers, and have practically a new suit.

COAL! COAL! COAL! For May, June and July

Hard White Ash, Egg, Stove and Nut,	\$6.25.
Hard Broken,	\$6.00.
Lykens Valley Red Ash, Egg, Stove and Nut,	\$6.50.
Lykens Valley Red Ash, Broken,	\$6.25.
Pea Coal,	\$4.75.

These are our prices for 2000 lbs of Coal, delivered in the town, during the months of May, June and July.

We will allow a discount of 25c on each ton of Coal, delivered and paid for, on or before August 1st.

The yard price is 25c per ton less than above, for months named, subject to same discount, if taken away and paid for by August 1st.

If you are not in the habit of putting in your Coal early, try it this year. Get the advantage the discount and cleaner Coal.

Very Truly,

THE REINDOLLAR CO., Taneytown, Md.

5-21-31

Our Specials For Saturday Only, MAY 21, 1910.

Cove Oysters,