

# THE CARROLL RECORD.

VOL. 17.

Chesapeake & Potomac  
Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

NO. 10

## NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Strong desire to own an automobile caused a York county, Pa., man to commit forgery; now he is serving a term in the penitentiary, with ample time to think of joy rides that might have been.

The United States Supreme Court is said to be one year behind in its work, there being over 600 cases on its docket. Two of the most important cases are the Tobacco Trust and Standard Oil cases. Others of interest are the Railroad cases and the Sugar Trust case.

A piano player named Waterbury started in at 7 p. m. Friday at the new Red Bridge Park, at Waynesboro, Pa., which was recently opened by the trolley company, and played continuously until 10 p. m. Saturday, the time of the performance being 26 hours, 40 minutes and 6 seconds.

Eddie Plank, of Gettysburg, will have as his guests the Athletics, in October, after they have won the pennant, which is theirs already. They offer to play an exhibition game with the college team padded as well as it can be done with all those near at hand who have been playing professional ball. It ought to be a great game and be witnessed by a great crowd.

A letter to A. E. Rumberger, Hagerstown, from Rev. J. R. Hutchison, Mt. Wolf, tells that the well-known United Brethren clergyman will move to Gettysburg the latter part of October, and make his future home there. He is in good health but his voice has not regained any of its old strength. He chooses Gettysburg as his home because one of his sons, Elmer, resides there.

Cotton sold at 20 cents a pound, in the New York Cotton Market, this week, the highest price by nearly 2½ since the war. The price was a stock market one to cover short contracts, and afterwards dropped slightly. After August trading has been settled, the price is likely to drop still lower. This high price is interesting as being connected with a staple necessity on which there is no tariff duty.

One of the worst peach glut in the Hagerstown city markets was experienced last Thursday when 7,000 bushels of peaches that were offered went begging for buyers, with few takers. When the market opened prices ranged from 50 to 60 cents per half bushel basket for choice fruit, but when the market closed fairly nice fruit sold for 25 cents per basket. Hundreds of bushels were hauled back home by the fruit growers.

Rev. Abraham B. Barnhart, of the German Baptist Brethren Church, of Hagerstown, and Mr. Joseph M. Rowland, a prominent farmer of Fairplay, will join a party of 30 members of the Brethren Church at Quebec on September 9 for an 80-day tour of Europe, Africa and the Holy Land. W. R. Miller, a well-known member of the Brethren Church, will conduct the party. The greater part of the time will be spent at Jerusalem, Damascus, Nazareth, Cana Jerico, Bethlehem, Dead Sea, Hebron and Jaffa.

The 7,000 gallon tank of road oil which was purchased for the streets of Frederick a short time ago, has about been exhausted in oiling a number of dusty blocks about the city. Every where the oiling has been regarded with approbation and much desire has been expressed for further oiling of the other dusty portions of the city. The oil costs about 3 1/2 cents a gallon, which seems to be comparatively cheap. However, the work of laying the oil is said to cost considerable, as a number of men are required to put the preparation on the streets.

The 20th annual exhibition of the Hanover Fair, Sept. 20-23, 1910, will be bigger and better than ever, if the expectations of the managers are realized. They are making extensive preparations for increased exhibits in every department. The premium list has been revised and the prizes in many classes increased. Applications for space, stalls, etc., are coming in daily. A large number of horses are already promised for the races, which will be held on each of the four days, the purses aggregating over \$4,000. The poultry show, a great success the past few years, promises to break the record this year. See ad in this issue.

William J. Bryan believes Theodore Roosevelt is working for the Republican nomination for president in 1912, and accuses him in so doing of violating the time-honored precedent. Bryan prints the following editorial in his Commoner: "It looks as if Roosevelt expected to be a candidate in 1912. Some of his enthusiastic friends have been talking about him, but there was nothing to support their prophecies until confidential friends who visited him after the turndown for chairman announced that he would be a candidate only if it were necessary to do so in order to carry out 'his policies.' That means that he is not satisfied with the administration and expects to contest the nomination two years hence. That means fun."

### Obler-Herr.

(For the Record.)

On Wednesday evening, August 31st, Miss Anna E. Herr, of Fairplay, Pa., and Mr. John I. Obler, of Gettysburg, Pa., were quietly married at the Lutheran parsonage by Rev. J. B. Baker. They will reside at their new home, on Hanover St., Gettysburg.

## More About Conservation.

Editor CARROLL RECORD:

The writer read with interest the report of the Taneytown Grange picnic, and find it much more attractive than the advance program would indicate. Was especially interested in Congressman Goulden's address, but must say was somewhat disappointed. An only lay member of the greater congress which elects the members of the delegated body meeting in Washington, but perhaps a few comments will not be out of place if made in the proper spirit. Can only speak as an individual and do not presume to have the situation in hand as a Congressman of eight years standing (and good standing) should have, but perhaps a view from the side can help to make clearer the general conclusions.

There are some things that do not appear to have been justly credited, particularly to ex-President Roosevelt. I am one who believes he is entitled to a larger share of the work accomplished by the present Congress. Am no supporter of the ex-President and would like to give the present incumbent full credit, but how much of what the people got at the last Congress has been long overdue and never would have been accomplished this time if the "awakening" had not taken place in the previous administration? How much of it first received serious consideration under the previous administration? May not the methods of the former President been wrong, so far as dealing with Congress was concerned, to attain the passage of the desired measures, but just right to awaken the people to a sense of what was due them and to get them interested so that Congressmen would take notice?

Was it not Congress that failed to give the President specific power to withdraw the lands, said to have been withdrawn without legal warrant, and was not the action taken in the interest of the people? Wasn't the effort made to induce Congress to delegate that power to the President? There is another element among leaders in this country which believes that so long as the acts were not forbidden by law that the President was justified in taking this step and putting those affected on the defensive, rather than the government, and thus the lands were saved until another Congress had the chance to delegate the power specifically.

The former administration doubtless made mistakes, but the errors were on the side of the people. I have been in the west since Secretary Ballinger's entrance to the cabinet, and do not recall any with whom I have talked who did not believe Forester Pinchot was nearer right than the present head of the Interior Department, the one exception being a man who had taken up certain lands and water rights and who felt that he had not gotten his just reward (and perhaps he was right in thinking so).

Isn't a Roosevelt or a Pinchot needed to prevent a repetition of the timber situation? Was not the greater part of the available timber land of the north-west in control of Congressmen and private individuals, almost wholly, before Congress acted? The people were not awakened until the "grab" was made. The timber lands were opened up for development, and they were developed, but hardly "conserved." If coal is high in price that any reason why it should be given out beyond control for some one else to put on the market at the same price—hardly cheaper if produced in Alaska? Would it not be easier for an administration and congress to get together on some determined policy that would inure to the benefit of the people to whom the resources belong, and give the capitalist a fair chance? Why make such an effort for federal control and then relinquish all claims on that which you already own.

There are greater and more important points at which we might conserve, particularly along the line affecting health and human life, and in agriculture, as was well pointed out by Representative Goulden, but the principal complaint has been made under the failure of the government to conserve and control that which it already has completely in its power. There is an unrest, a loss of confidence, by a vast majority even of the people of this extreme west, in the present Secretary of the Interior, and no amount of talking will cover it up. I believe that the Roosevelt-Pinchot idea of conservation are going to be demanded and will prevail. Would like to say much more and wish I were more able to cope with the Hon. Mr. Goulden in discussing this topic of conservation. It has only begun to develop. Hope that has been and has not been put in such a way as to give offence, for none has been intended.

Caliente, Nev. LAURENCE WOODEN.

### Change in Date of Publication.

After this issue, the date of publication of the RECORD will be changed to Friday, instead of Saturday, in order that public sales held on Saturday may be legally published during the same week of the sale. The laws require a certain term of publication before the day of sale, consequently, an advertisement in a paper dated on Saturday does not count as a publication when the sale is held on that day. The change will not make the slightest difference in the actual time of the issue of the RECORD, as it has always been printed on Friday, but dated Saturday.

### IN MEMORY

of my dear mother, Amanda Williams, who departed this life, August 21, 1910.

Farewell dear mother, sweet thy rest,  
Weary with years and worn with pain,  
Farewell, till in some happy place  
We shall behold thy face again.

'Tis ours to miss thee all our years,  
And tender memories of thee keep;  
Thine in the Lord to rest, for so,  
He giveth His beloved sleep.

By her son, L. F. Williams.

### Church Notices.

There will be preaching services in the Taneytown U. B. Church, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock at Harney in the evening at 8 o'clock.  
C. W. CRITTER, Pastor

## HOBSON ON HIS HOBBY.

### Makes a Strong Plea for National Defense Against the Yellow Peril.

Congressman Hobson, of Alabama, better known as Lieut. Richard Pearson Hobson, the hero engineer who sunk the Merrimack in the channel at San Juan during the Spanish-American war, has not, as yet, been taken as seriously by the American people as he perhaps deserves. He has heretofore been so ebullient with enthusiasm—so boyishly hasty—that the wise-ones have been indulgently kind, but hardly more. But, Mr. Hobson is maturing; he is learning to talk soundly and convincingly, and perhaps his Chautauqua work, with his Congressional experience, will yet bring him before the country as a figure to be reckoned with.

In a lengthy lecture at Mt. Lake Park, last week, before an audience of fully 4,000 people, he undoubtedly made many converts to his way of reasoning, especially with reference to our defencelessness as a nation on our Pacific coast. He said that the great need of the time is to fully understand our destiny, to gradually eliminate destroying agencies, and to understand war that may be prevented—that power makes for peace—that the Monroe doctrine can be made effective only by having the power to back it up.

He made it clear that while he held the necessary strategic points in the Pacific—have the great harbors—we have not the strength to hold them against even a third-rate power; that we have not a single first-class battleship anywhere on the coast. He said that Japan can control the Pacific absolutely, and on any sort of pretext for war could land 15 Japanese regulars to our 1, within three weeks, in any of our Pacific harbors. We have already given up our treaty rights in Korea and Manchuria, because of our inability to hold them. It is shameful to be powerless and defenseless—a ward of the world. We are not in a position to demand a segregation of the races, in California, although the state constitution and laws provide for it, while there is absolute segregation of the Americans in Japan. We can't live and own property in Japan, except as they permit us to do so in certain sections.

He charged that the U. S. is so absorbed in its fight for money, and so enamored of sentimentality, that we are rapidly becoming the laughing stock of the world and are losing our prestige at the Hague conferences. Our neglect in preparing for war, makes defeat certain—war can't be prepared for after it commences, and gave the history of China and Russia as illustrations. We have no standing on the sea, notwithstanding our warships, because we have no transports. Japan can absolutely occupy and control all Pacific ports in 60 days. We neglect army preparations and pay the penalty—14 men died of preventable disease to 1 killed in the Spanish war. We can't establish a Nation different from others, and maintain our commercial status, except by suzerainty of other nations. We must place our nation on a real basis at Hague conference.

Mr. Hobson is noted for his fear of the "yellow peril," and while his statements are smiled at, he nevertheless appeals strongly to our patriotic sentiments and shows indisputably that our national safety rests in the power of other nations rather than in ourselves. He says that if the sleeping yellow giant—China—ever wakes up and joins forces and interests with its military neighbor—Japan—the two combined can overrun this country, even with England and Germany as our allies. Of course, there are many good arguments on the other side—reasons for the unlikely materialization of his fears—but there is, after all, much good sense in his appeal to our national pride to prepare to make at least a respectable showing of defense, by force, on our own account; not to encourage or engage in, but to prevent, war and destruction of life and property.

### Postoffice Inspectors.

Special agents of the postoffice department are traveling around the country, dropping in newspaper offices when least expected to examine subscription lists, to ascertain if the regulation requiring the payment of subscriptions is being observed.

It is dangerous business for a newspaper publisher to send papers to subscribers who are more than twelve months in arrears. To be deprived of the second class mailing privilege, which is the penalty for noncompliance with the ruling, puts a newspaper out of business, for the expense of putting a one cent stamp on every paper mailed amounts to much more than the entire subscription business, to say nothing of the increased amount of labor for affixing the stamps.

The RECORD is not worrying over P. O. inspectors, as we carry out the ruling to the letter, as we understand it. We wonder whether our exchanges are all doing it?

### Warner and Lewis in the Sixth.

Mr. B. H. Warner, Republican, and David J. Lewis, Democrat, were nominated at the Congressional primaries in the Sixth district, on Tuesday. The nomination of Warner is due to his big vote in Frederick county, where he received over 1100 votes more than Blair. The vote in the district was as follows:

Counties. Blair, Warner, Hager, Allegany.....1125 797 344  
Frederick.....1109 2218 89  
Garrett.....524 388 61  
Montgomery.....1019 871 46  
Washington.....662 655 986  
Totals.....4434 4929 1526  
Warner's plurality, 495.  
Lewis, Democrat, carried the district over Etchison by about 3000 majority. Etchison carried Frederick county by 132.

## Right About Collier's.

(Editor RECORD.)

Thanks for your notice as to the writer, as well as for your talk to Mr. Connolly. You are absolutely correct in your views regarding Collier's. It's anything but fair. They harshly criticized the twenty-three democrats who refused to enter into a revolutionary scheme in March 1909, when the Fitzgerald Amendments were adopted.

The Democrats and Insurgents proposed to have a committee of fifteen selected by two or three men to appoint all committees. Since the Nation was founded, that power has rested with the Speaker. Again, the committee of fifteen was not a representative one. Not a state north of Mason & Dixon's line had Democratic representation, though forty odd members of that party resided in that section.

The "twenty-three" held a caucus and decided to oppose the scheme of the democrats and insurgents and to offer three amendments to the rules. First, that certain days in the House, bills should be considered when notice had been filed with the clerk. Secondly, that every Wednesday be made a calendar day for the consideration of Committee reports. Third, giving the minority the right to move to recommit any bill on its final passage, setting forth the reasons and to demand a roll call, thus putting the position of the minority before the country and all members on record.

No conference had been held with the Republicans, but when Fitzgerald offered his amendments, that party decided to vote for them as the lesser of two evils. That accounts for their passage. If the matter came up again I would do the same thing. The change of the rules has worked well. I will spend this week in Providence at the great Waterway Convention, and be one of the speakers.

J. A. GOULDEN.

## The Initiative and Referendum.

(For the Record.)

There is, in the state of Maryland, an organization called the Direct Legislation League. The object of the League is to place in the hands of the people the power to control the legislative body by giving to the voters of the state the privilege of making their own laws, or vetoing obnoxious laws passed by the legislature. To accomplish this desirable end, the League recommends the adoption of the initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution of our State.

The meaning of the terms "initiative and referendum," as I understand them, is this: By the initiative, as the word signifies, the people can propose new laws for the legislature to pass, and in cases that body refuses, or fails, to pass the desired law or laws, then the people have the right to petition the Governor in behalf of the measure or measures, and it becomes his duty to submit them to the electors of the state at the next following general election, and if a majority approve them they become valid laws—the Governor has no veto power when passed on by the people.

The "referendum" gives the people the right to nullify any obnoxious law passed by the legislature. Here, as in the initiative, the Governor is petitioned to submit the undesirable law to the vote of the people, and if a majority of votes cast are opposed to the law, it is made null and void thereby. Under this system, if adopted by our state, the whole body of qualified voters would participate fully and directly in making the laws by which they are to be governed; thus giving them the largest possible measure of self-government—not a theoretical one—but a practical and efficient one—now in successful operation in Oregon.

The people there have been living under the working of the "initiative and referendum" for several years and boast they have the best government in the world. They have exercised their right of making and vetoing laws in a number of cases, and have used the privilege with judgment and wisdom.

Under this system of law-making, the "boss" politician and lobbyist will be sorely frustrated, for they can not dominate the whole people as they do the legislature, and the legislature itself will feel a greater responsibility to its constituents, knowing they can review his work and pass upon it.

In Oregon 8% of the voters are required to sign the petition to the Governor in case of the "initiative" and 5% in case of "referendum." There are 5 or 6 other Western States that have adopted the same plan. Anyone desiring more information on the above named Legislative League can procure literature thereon by writing to Charles J. Ogilvie, 410 Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

D. WOLFE.

## CALENDERS FOR 1911.

We desire to close up our Calendar business for 1911 during the month of September, if possible, and urge all business men who think of using Calendars next year to call at our office and make their selection; or, if this is not convenient, to let us know and we will try to place the samples before them.

Last year, some delayed giving their orders until too late, and were disappointed. In the lot, this year, we have a few special bargains in low priced Calendars which can be had only as long as the supply remaining lasts. Our sample line runs from \$1.25 to \$15.00 per 100, printed and delivered. This notice applies only to business men who purchase Calendars, and not to individuals.

9-3-2t.

We want a few good canvassers to solicit subscriptions to the CARROLL RECORD, especially in the middle and southern sections of this county. Those of some age and experience preferred, but almost any intelligent person, who will thoroughly canvass his or her neighborhood, may answer our purpose. The work to be done from Sept. 15 to Oct. 30. Write for our proposition.

## TAFT ON THE TARIFF.

### A Contribution to Campaign Literature which will be Various Regarded.

In a recent letter to William B. McKinley, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, President Taft reviews the legislation of the last Congress, and also outlines the policy of the administration for the future. A considerable portion of the letter is devoted to the Tariff question, and, as it has been made public, and will be used in the coming campaign, we give liberal extracts from it, in order to give our readers further light on this most important subject, which continues to divide the parties. The letter will be variously criticized and estimated, but it no doubt fairly states the position of the President and the followers of his administration.

"Let us consider, summarily, the promises made and the legislation enacted by the present Congress: First and of primary importance was the promise to revise the tariff in accordance with the rule laid down in the platform, to wit: That the tariff on articles imported should be equal to the difference between their cost of production abroad and that cost in this country, including a reasonable profit for the domestic manufacturer. A very full investigation—full, at least, as such investigations have been conducted in the past—was made by the Ways and Means Committee of the House to determine what rates should be changed to conform to this rule. A reduction was made in 654 numbers, and an increase in some 220, while 1,150 remained unchanged. The bill was amended in the Senate, but the proportion of increases to decreases was maintained.

"The bill is not a perfect Tariff bill, or a complete compliance with the promise made strictly interpreted, but a fulfillment free from criticism in respect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles could not be expected.

"The authority to the President to use agents to assist him in the application of the maximum and minimum section of the statute, and to enable officials to administer the law, gives a wide latitude for the acquisition, under circumstances favorable to its truth, of information in respect to the price and cost of production of goods at home and abroad, which will throw much light on the operation of the present tariff and of primary importance as an official collection data upon which future executive action and executive recommendations may be based.

"This fairly states the effect of the bill. (Continued on Fifth Page.)

## The Primary Election Law.

Perhaps the average voter and taxpayer does not fully realize what our new Primary Election Law means, in the way of additional cost, not only to candidates, but to the tax-payers. Perhaps the new assessment law was needed, in order to raise the money, and perhaps those responsible for the law don't care how the cost is paid. The Ellicott City Times, one of the leading Democratic county papers in this state, in commenting editorially on the law, says:

"Next Tuesday, August 30, those who have advocated nominations for office by direct primary elections instead of the convention plan, will have an opportunity to make good, for the plan they have so frequently advocated to register the will of the people, by coming out and voting. In this primary election, indeed all primary elections where there are opposing candidates, the cost is as great as general elections, with the single exception of the election printing, which in this primary contest, does not cost but one-fifth as much as it has done in the general elections, but the Judges of Election, Clerks, Stationery and Polling places will cost the same. This being the case it is the duty of those believing in popular or general primaries after putting all this extra cost on the tax-payers to have their vote next Tuesday, the first general primary under the new Primary Election Law."

H. Dorsey Etchison, Democratic candidate in the Sixth district, says he would not go through the experience again for two seats in Congress.

"Were you to ask me if I was in favor of the Primary Election Law, my answer would be, 'No.' Theorists in the Legislature may say it is alright, but they never tried to apply it personally to five counties. I would a hundred times rather go through an election contest than once through what I have experienced. What I am saying has nothing in relation to the cost of a primary election to the tax-payer. I am especially referring to its physical death-dealing blow to a candidate. Just now, I am almost as tired from work as I have ever been in my life. And I really believe Warner is more tired than I am. If he isn't he ought to be. I have ridden over three thousand miles in the cars, trolley, conveyance and automobile, and the hardest duty this law imposes on a man is to find out in a strange country who are Democrats and who are not. Speaking for myself, I am not in favor of primary elections, but rather would I prefer the old way."

The only reason why the law does not apply to this Second district is because there is but one candidate on each side—Talbot and Baker. Last year the cost of the election in Carroll was as follows:

Election Supervisors Salaries and Expenses.....\$2924.41  
Registration and Election officers 3356.25  
Room Rent for Registration and Election..... 398.50

\$6679.16

Had there been just two candidates, on one side or the other, practically the whole expense, as above, would have been born by the tax-payers, thus nearly doubling the already unnecessarily heavy expense of our elections. Fortunately for Carroll, perhaps, the Hon. J. Fred said he wanted to "go back," which shut off the chances of anybody else securing the nomination, and our tax-payers are saved a big expense.

## Teachers Appointed for Carroll.

Following is a complete list of the teachers who have contracted for the public schools of this county, for the ensuing year, made up by election districts, with the names of the schools:

Taneytown district—Coral E. Diller, Pine Hill; Joseph B. Harner, Piney Creek; Harry Ecker, Walnut Grove; Rose E. Crabbs, Washington; Harry O. Harner, Oak Grove; James E. Fleagle, principal, Mary B. Bosley, Emma L. Haines, G. May Forrest, Taneytown; Guy W. Reaves, Oregon; William E. Burke, Clear View; Edna M. Feaser, Harney; James B. Galt, Otterdale.

Uniontown district—Belle C. Hill, principal; Beryl Erb, Uniontown; Charles G. Ecker, Pipe Creek; C. M. Copenhaver, Morelocks; M. Alice Clousher, principal; John E. Null, Frizellburg; L. Mirand, Nussbaum, principal; Annie E. Hahn, Pleasant Valley; M. Jane Ecker, Bausts; Jesse F. Billmyer, Fairview; Mary V. Withrow, Bear Mount; Ada B. Hahn, Mayberry.

Myers district—Avery V. Crouse, principal; Elbel Manahan, Mount Pleasant; William R. Unger, principal; Leola Burgoon, Carroll Academy; J. W. Thomas, Wisner's; Beulah E. Snider, Bish's; Mary A. Harmon, Humbert's; Laura E. Gibbs, principal; Lillian L. Zahn, Silver Run; Irving R. Mayers, Blacks; A. J. Memiller, Green Valley; H. S. Yingling, Good Hope; O. Oscar Dell, Pleasant Grove; Raymond G. Markel, Cherry Grove.

Woolery's district—G. Cleveland Taylor, Reesey; W. W. Shamer, Wesley; Harland Green, principal; Naomi D. Chew, Land Green; Ulysses S. Shipley, Sandy Mount; Nan S. Bargonn, principal; Al-verda G. Lamotte, Finksbury; Erman A. Schomaker, principal; Rebecca Cockey, Gamber; M. Katherine Fiesel, Deer Park; Lewis A. Koonitz, Morgan Run; Lucy S. Gray, Mahlon's; Grace Withrow, Bird Hill; John M. Shank, Lawndale; Emory C. Ebaugh, Bethel; Elmer N. Caple, Eastview.

Freedom district—A. Loretta Hildey, Haight; Claudine Burgoon, Stony Ridge; Margaret A. Carter, Slacks; Rose A. McCall, principal; Louise Lacey, Maud E. Manahan, Skylesville; Emory J. Houseman, Hood's Hill; Elsie Copperrsmith, Brandenburg; Wesley F. Barnes, Pleasant Gap; Effie B. Koonitz, Highland View; E. Pearl Mercer, Sweet Air; M. Jane McLeod, principal; Mary Kolb, Woodbine; E. Eleanor Spicer, Freedom; Irene Fringer, Pool's Marshall Wolfe, principal, a vacancy, Oakland Mills; Mary M. Welling, Gaiter's; Oscar Monroe, Louisville.

Manchester district—J. Ralph Harrison, principal; Cecelia M. Shower, Carrie E. Lamotte, Manchester; Luther S. Wentz, principal; Laura M. Burns, Miller's; Walter F. Folk, Springville; Annie E. Tracey, Lloy's Hill; Horatio T. Mentz, Tracey's; Lloy H. Miller, Wentz's; Clayton J. Sable, Krideler's; Bertram L. Strevig, Bachman's Preston M. Reed, Royer's; Adda L. Trump, Old Fort; Theodore J. Myers, Ebbville; Samuel J. Hoffacker, Alesia; E. Wesley Burgoon, Mt. Ventus; Sara V. Wentz, Lineboro.

Westminster district—George F. Morelock, principal; Charles H. Kolb, Maud Stremmel, Ida F. Lockard, Nettie A. Whitmore, Bessie McCaffrey, Lillian A. Franklin, Jessie R. Matthews, Evelyn J. Rinker, Daisy S. Roderick, department, J. H. Hideo (manual training department), D. Noonan (commercial department), Westminster High School; Laura S. Sellman, principal; Margaret E. Crass, Lotie Moore, West End, Westminster; Alma E. McCaffrey, Cranberry; Lola E. Hughes, Stoniesier's; Eva P. Herr, Shade's; Anna K. Newman, Meadow Branch; Marie Schriver, Mount View; Anna M. Barnes, principal; Mae Stoner, Warfieldsburg; E. Cora Lambert, Friendship; Fannie E. Jones, Mexico; Emma E. Cox, Spring Mills; Bessie B. Beaver, Oggs Summit.

Hampstead district—Rachel C. Buckingham, Brown's; Joseph H. Dandy, principal; Clarence Murray, Synnersburg; Grace R. A. Baesman, principal; Vernon Hoffacker, Fairmount; Noland E. Basler, principal; Alice Weaver, Rosa M. Coppernitch, principal; Mary H. Stansbury, Lumbard; T. W. Budenian, Honcks-ville; Annie Brown, Emory; Ulysses S. Ebaugh, Lowe's; Harvey T. Rill, Mount Salem; Marie Ridgely, Shiloh; Horace P. D. Garrett, Greenmount; Robert Kuhns, Leister's.

Franklin district—Grove J. Shipley, Saleem; Ivy Fowler, Enterprise; Maye Farver, Hooper's; Lillian T. Trayer, Four Corners; Frederick S. Jenkins, Taylorsville; Jacob Farver, Winfield; Zola N. Streaken, Pleasant View.

Middleburg district—Frank P. Myers, Mt. Union; Carrie Harbaugh, principal; Grace Zumburn, Middleburg; Harry B. Fogle, Bruceville; Ida B. Mering, Franklin; Elsie M. Baumgardner, Keyville; Mary G. Norris, Double Pipe Creek; Bessie Wine, Hobson Grove.

New Windsor district—Hanna M. Shunk, principal, Alice V. Frounfelder, New Windsor; Bessie D. Mering, Wakefield; Bertha Danner, Springdale; Almira J. Utze, Park Hall; Emma R. Ecker, Mt. Vernon; Mary E. Baughman, Balles; S. Edna Wilson, Medford; Edna M. Caple, Retreat; Olive R. Engel, Linwood.

Union Bridge district—Barry T. Fox, principal; Francis C. Irvin, Eliza Rakestraw, Anna F. Miller, Union Bridge; Jeannette Engel, Priestland; T. M. Bufington, Park Hill.

Mt. Airy district—Lilly H. Becraft, Ridgewill; Addie F. Spurrier, Chestnut Grove; Jennie Selby, Mt. Olive; Bessie Steiner, Ridge; Charles L. Weaver, principal; Richard L. Cauthover, Edna Devilbiss, Mary V. Manning, Mt. Airy; Mary M. Molesworth, Newport.

At the next meeting of the Road Commission, it is expected that the turnpike between Frederick and Emmitsburg will be purchased, and thrown open to the public. An agreement has already been reached for 21 miles of the road at \$1,000 per mile. Two miles of the road adjoining Frederick belongs to another company and this part will either be condemned by the State and taken over, or a new road two miles long to connect the Emmitsburg turnpike with Frederick, will be constructed. The price to be paid, \$1,000 per mile has been agreed upon, the turnpike company receiving the toll houses along the line.



## THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd., 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.

SENATOR RAYNER is contributing tariff articles to the *Sun*. Why not Senator Smith? Articles from him telling why he helped to defeat a lower tariff on lumber, would be interesting. No doubt, like some of his party chums, he would say that the lumber tariff is a "revenue" tariff, and not a "tax" on the consumer.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, according to the best thought, has made a fool of himself in publicly announcing that he is the "instrument of Heaven" and holds his position by "Divine Right." His address has aroused no stronger criticism anywhere than in Germany, and the indications are that he has greatly weakened himself before his own people, as well as before the world. This is not a pleasant thought to Americans, considering our great dependence on Germany as a means of communication and business dealings with the world. If we must be dependent on others, it is decidedly best that they should possess normal good sense.

WE ARE OF THE OPINION that by the time both parties have another year's experience with the new primary law, both will condemn it and ask for its repeal. It was a craftily conceived scheme, at best, and results in a double expense to tax-payers, and a double campaign of ill-feeling. It is all very fine to argue that it is the only way in which voters can be heard in making nominations, but we believe that the gain will be indistinct, and not worth the trial. The people can afford to lose some of their direct influence in politics when doing so makes for peace, and smaller expense bills which candidates, after election, are very apt to try to get back.

THERE IS ANOTHER side to the question, however, which may appeal strongly for support from the newspapers. The direct primary may be a "good thing" as a financial proposition, as candidates can boom themselves, at so much per inch, in all the papers in the county, in order to warm up public sentiment in their behalf, and this lets into the game the non-partisan papers which usually have scant pasturage in the political field. Taking this viewpoint, the more candidates there are, the more "picking" there will be, which brings true the old wise saw about the "ill wind." Evidently our Frederick county editorial brethren have been having the "good" blow to them, and with this we find no fault—but even this don't make the new law a good one.

### Mr. Hobson as a Lecturer.

The country was overjoyed to accept Engineer Richard Pearson Hobson as "the hero of the Merrimac," and his home people, in Alabama, have been glad to elect him as their representative in Congress, but the country has not yet taken him very seriously as a statesman, nor has it expressed great confidence in his views on national matters. Mr. Hobson, however, is not easily downed, but is pursuing his own plan of making converts, a plan which, by the way, he turns to his own profit, as he has a perfectly legitimate and honorable right to do—as a lecturer, and a very successful one he is.

We had the pleasure of hearing him at Mt. Lake Park, last week, when he delivered two lectures to an immense audience. He did not call it so, but the first half of his lecture was devoted to picturing our defenseless situation with reference to the "yellow peril" Japan and China—and the last half to the disastrous effects of alcoholic poison on mankind in general. Of the latter, we will say only that Mr. Hobson presents his arraignment exhaustively and convincingly, backing his conclusions with the most reliable figures from the highest scientific and official sources, and we suspect that he tells a truthful story from beginning to end. As a Prohibitionist, he is thoroughly honest and fearless, and his strong presentation of the subject must carry conviction with it. He welds the question of prohibition very closely to the future of our country, because of the deleterious

effects of alcohol on the human race, and the picture he draws is not a pleasant one.

His views on the Pacific coast situation are quite interesting, and one must do some pretty thorough thinking to discover the weak spots in his arguments, which, of course, do exist. Like all enthusiasts, Mr. Hobson has little patience, or respect, for "the other side," and in fact presents his own side so strongly that one is sure to half agree with his ways of thinking, and to take the side of a more aggressive and preventive policy on the part of our government, looking to the prevention of foreign interference on our Pacific coast.

We give the gist of a portion of Mr. Hobson's lecture on the first page of this issue. He, like Hon. John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is a strong advocate of the building up and maintenance of a stronger fighting machine—not for war, but for the prevention of war—along the same line of argument that methods for the prevention of disease are of far greater importance and value than methods of fighting disease itself. Even admitting the argument that other nations could not afford to go to war with us, he argues that we have no right to permit our country to be the ward of circumstances, or to be a sort of charity patient among nations.

Our chief safety rests in the continuation of the relations now held by us with England and Germany, in a very large measure. As long as this country permits these two powers to carry 80 per cent. of our foreign commerce throughout the world, and as long as we are a necessary neighbor to them, of course they will not see us hurt. As long as Japan, for instance, has to fear for her safety from other powers, she is not likely to have an open break with us, but it is nevertheless true that nothing else prevents the break, unless it might be financial inability.

While doubting the absolute fairness of all the deductions reached by Messrs. Hobson and Long, and while it is clear that they in their arguments obscure dissenting opinions, we nevertheless hold to the belief that the United States is pursuing a penny wise and pound foolish policy—grasping too much after dollars and pleasure—and not playing a part among the nations to enable us to "hoe our own row" in case of necessity, and we are of the opinion that the Chautauque lectures of the two men mentioned will play an important part in arousing a patriotic sentiment which will find its reflection in succeeding Congressional actions.

### Second Class Men.

The following paragraph, the authorship of which is unknown to us, contains, in brief, much food for extended thought: "Everybody knows the things that make for second-class character. Boys smoke cigarettes to be smart and imitate older boys. Then they keep on because they have created an appetite as unnatural as it is harmful. Men get drunk for all sorts of reasons, but whatever the reason, they cannot long remain first-class men and drink. Dissipation in other forms is pursued because of pleasures to be derived, but the sure consequence is that of becoming second-class, below the standard of the best men for any purpose."

The world is too full of "second class" men; in fact, of men far below "second," and on down to the standard which designates specimens of humanity as "males," rather than "men." Alcohol is now claimed to be the cause, directly and indirectly, of fully 90 per cent. of all criminals and criminal acts, certainly a very strong arraignment. Even if the percentage be too high, it is nevertheless very high—higher than any other agency—and humanity is paying a terrible price for permitting the traffic, not only in direct results, but in the no less fearful effects it has, in one way or another, in reducing the efficiency and quality of the men and women—and necessarily the children—of the world.

The country districts have so far been able to keep up a good supply of brawn and brain for infusion among our towns and cities, where second and third class men, and on down, have been increasing most rapidly; but, the great growth of cities and the depopulation of country districts must eventually reduce the supply of recruits, to the extent that this question of the standard of men must ere long be considered seriously, as it long ago has in the matter of horses and cattle. Man must at some time be regarded as of as much value, for his blood and good points, as the brute creation, unless the plans of the Creator of all are to miscarry.

### The Great Forest Fire.

The loss of property and life in the great forest fires of Idaho and Montana are not only most appalling, but call attention to the necessity of taking better care of forests, considering sensibly and scientifically the real practical conservation of resources, from a fire protective standpoint. In all, over 200 lives are known to have been lost, while nearly that many are at present unaccounted for, many thousands are homeless, and the actual loss to timber is away up in the millions.

Mr. Pinchot, former head of the Forest Service, criticizes Senators and Congressmen of the afflicted states, attributing to their policy of opposition to appropriations for forest patrol much of the responsibility for the disaster. Mr. Pinchot may not be right in his conclu-

sions, and for personal reasons is no doubt extreme, therefore, his "I told you so" will scarcely be taken as justifiable, though his statement on the situation must be taken as from one having knowledge of the conditions. He says: "A fire in the forest is the same kind of a thing as a fire in the city. There is only one way to fight either."

The fire department of every city is organized with the prime idea of getting to the fire when it is young. So with forest fires. The time to conquer them is before they grow strong.

If a forest is equipped with roads, trails, telephone lines and a reasonable number of men for patrol there is no more likelihood that great fire will be able to get started than there is that great conflagrations like the Chicago fire will get started in a city with a modern fire department.

The forest service has done wonders with its handful of devoted men. It has put out every year many thousands of small fires, any one of which under favorable conditions might have developed into a conflagration which 10,000 men could not stop.

This year, because of the great drought, the worst in much of the West for more than twenty years, there were too many fires and too few rangers.

The lesson from these forest fires is perfectly clear. When a city suffers from a great fire it does not retrench in its fire department, but strengthens it. That is what the nation must do on the national forests.

If even a small fraction of the loss from the present fires had been expended in additional patrol and preventive equipment, some or perhaps nearly all of the loss could have been avoided.

I believe our people will take this lesson to heart and insist that the settlers and their wives and children, the lumbermen and the miners, and the \$2,000,000,000 worth of national forests shall be adequately protected.

### The Right Conservation.

The Ohio Republican platform is emphatic for conservation, but for conservation through law and along paths which will develop private ownership.

This is President Taft's plan. It is followed by the present Administration. This principle is accepted by the legislation in the interest of conservation just passed by Congress.

A different policy has been urged. It has been suggested in criticism of the act giving the President power to withdraw public lands by those who favored a different policy. This policy looks to keeping coal and oil lands, water power sites and mineral lands under Government ownership and charging royalties on coal, oil, water power and mineral products, periodically increasing these charges on the product.

Such a policy proposes to do for all the lands producing coal and other mineral offering or water power what has been done with forests. Reserve them on a great scale and exclude private ownership.

For forest reservation, where growth must go on to preserve the supply of lumber for the future, much can be said. The protection of public interests through public ownership is probably necessary at this point.

But the general principle on which the lands of the United States have been administered since the Northwest ordinance has been to sell all lands on terms fair both to the public and the buyer. If the Government goes into the Government ownership of public lands on any large scale corruption of every sort is sure to follow. A government is a bad landlord the world over. Conservation which led to public ownership would be a perilous step towards socialism, with all its perils. President Taft's policy proposes to avoid this. It provides the legal authority for the withdrawals of public lands. Under this power 71,000,000 acres have already been withdrawn. These lands are to be examined, valued and in time offered for sale. All gain by the development of public lands. Wherever they have been kept in government ownership progress has been retarded.—*Phila. Press*.

### The Greater Cities.

The census figures for the three largest cities in the Union will appear in the next ten days, according to the promise of the Census Bureau. There is no dispute about the order. Greater New York, with its unabated growth and expansion, will probably always hold the first place. Chicago will long continue second and Philadelphia third, but for the fourth place there are rival claimants.

St. Louis, with its 687,023 people, confidently expects to be the fourth city in size, but Boston has not yet been heard from, and in 1900 it was but 15,000 behind St. Louis, whose advance in the past decade has been only 19.4 per cent. It is quite possible that Boston's increase in the ten years past is sufficient to overcome this. If that city chose to take advantage of legitimate annexation and expand her boundaries over the populous suburbs with which she is surrounded, her population would be doubled and her right to the fourth place be incontestably established.

Buffalo, which is an ambitious and booming city, is disappointed with its increase of a little more than 20 per cent. Ten years ago her increase was nearly 38 per cent., while between 1880 and 1890 she grew 64.8 per cent. This time, though her increase is healthy, it is thrown into the shade by the prodigious leap of Detroit, which has now a population of 465,786 against Buffalo's 423,715. Detroit, which was the thirteenth city in rank by the census of 1900, now advances probably to the ninth place, while Buffalo drops below both Pittsburgh and Detroit. Cleveland,

now the seventh city in population, has probably done better than Buffalo, and though not equal to Greater Pittsburgh, she will probably lose but one place and rank between Pittsburgh and Detroit as the eighth in size of American cities.

Baltimore, which with Cleveland and Boston has not yet been reported, can hardly fail to retain her place as the sixth city. Pittsburgh, by its consolidation, hoped to reach this rank, but the comparatively small increase of 18.2 per cent. over the population of Pittsburgh and Allegheny in 1900, has placed Greater Pittsburgh in the seventh place, unless Baltimore's increase has been less than 10 per cent. The nine greater cities of the country, with a population exceeding 450,000, as shown by this year's census, will doubtless stand very nearly as follows: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit.—*Phila. Press*.

### Eastern Shore and State Roads.

The Governor and the State Road Commission are beginning to receive some little praise—but it is all coming from the Eastern Shore. It seems that some of the roads across the bay have been extended more than a mile—some of them as much as three or four miles—and they are good roads too—as good as could be built for \$10,000, \$12,000 and \$15,000 per mile.

The second richest county in the state, a county which pays more into the state treasury than any four counties together on the shore, has not even a mile of new road to boast of, and no roads are under construction here. The Governor and the Commission have been profuse in promises, but nothing has been done, and the turnpikes which they promised to buy, are still fenced in with toll-gates.

How long, oh Your Excellency; how long must we pay toll? Nothing goes free over our best roads but funerals, and they have to prove that the corpse is really dead before the gate goes up and they are allowed free passage.—*Frederick Press*.

### The Lash of a Fiend

There would have been about as welcome to A Cooper of Oswego, N. Y., as a merciless lung-racking cough that defied all remedies for years. "It was most troublesome at night," he writes, "nothing helped me till I used Dr. King's New Discovery which cured me completely. I never cough at night now." Millions know its matchless merit for stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, sore lungs, lagrippe, asthma, hemorrhage, croup, whooping cough, or hayfever. It relieves quickly and never fails to satisfy. A trial convinces. 50c, \$1.00. Trial bottle free. It's positively guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, druggist, Taneytown, Md.

### The Change of a Dollar.

In his article on "The Increasing Cost of Living," in the September *McClure's*, Henry Smith Williams says that if you had lost a dollar fifteen years ago, and found it at the present day, then it is only in a very restricted sense that you could say, "This is my original dollar."

"For, when you go with that dollar into the market-place," he continues, "and attempt to exchange it for commodities, you will find that its value has greatly altered during the time it has been in hiding. On the day you lost it you might, for example, have exchanged it for six pecks of wheat, or six pounds of the best beefsteak, or five pounds of butter, or six dozen eggs. Or you might have bought with it three fourths of a day's labor on the part of your gardener or caretaker, or three or four hours' labor of a skilled artisan."

"But to-day it will bring you only three pecks of wheat, or four pounds of steak, or three pounds of butter, or three dozen eggs. Nor will it pay for more than half a day's unskilled labor, or for about two and a half hours of the labor of a carpenter, a plumber, or a painter."

"These discrepancies are, to say the least, interesting."

"As a purchaser you will be irritated—perhaps out-and-out angered—when you find that your gold piece is so little thought of that it will buy only three pecks of wheat, or four pounds of steak, or three pounds of butter, or three dozen eggs. But if, on the other hand, you chance to be a producer of wheat and meat and butter and eggs, you will view the matter more complacently, so far, at least, as these commodities are concerned. And, extending the application, whatever the thing you have to sell, be it commodity or skill or knowledge, you will probably not be displeased to reflect that it now represents the equivalent of more money than it did a few years ago. In other words, the high prices that seem so annoying when you wish to buy something from your neighbor are far from annoying when applied to the thing you have to sell. You dislike exceedingly to pay 25 cents a pound for meat; but you are not displeased at being expected to charge \$3, let us say, as your professional fee for a service to the butcher that you formerly rendered for \$2."

"It certainly does make a difference whose ox is gored!"

### A Man of Iron Nerve.

Indomitable will and tremendous energy are never found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills, the matchless regulators, for keen brain and strong body. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

## HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

### BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

500 Yards of assorted widths and patterns of Pure Linen Lace, at

5c Yard.

10c Dress Gingham, at 8c. Misses' Oxfords, at reduced prices.

Ladies' Oxfords, at reduced prices. Men's Oxfords, at reduced prices.

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Men's Black Gauntlet Driving Gloves, at \$1. and up. President Suspenders, at 45c. Large assortment of Queensware to select from. New Line of Men's Collars.

### Ladies' Long Muslin Skirts.

Good Quality muslin. Umbrella shape. Bottom trimming 15 inches deep, consisting of lawn ruffle neatly tucked and trimmed with two rows of wide Torchon Insertion and edged at bottom with 3-inch Lace to match. Full depth under ruffle. Hemmed waistband with Tape ties.

OUR PRICE, ONLY \$1.00.

We are Agent for

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Made-to-measure Suits and Skirts. More than 250 samples to select from. Fit and work guaranteed.

1000 Yards of Embroidery and Insertion, at Reduced Prices.

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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

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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.

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

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## 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.

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# Farm and Garden

## DOUBLING THE CORN YIELD.

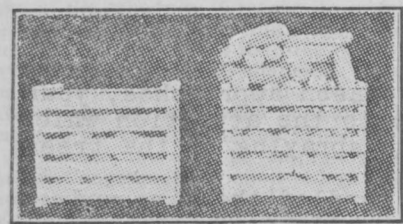
Every Farmer Can Breed Better Grain, Says Wisconsin Authority.

If it is possible to increase the yield of corn from ten to thirty bushels per acre we should all be made aware of that fact in the shortest possible time, for it makes a great difference to the farmer who is on high priced land whether he is growing thirty-five bushels of corn per acre or sixty, says Professor R. A. Moore of the University of Wisconsin, writing in Farm and Fireside.

A large portion of the advanced yield of corn in Wisconsin has been brought about by using definite select breeds of kiln dried seed that has high energy and vitality. Better culture has of course contributed to the result.

We cannot emphasize too much the importance of having seed corn grown in close proximity to where it is to be used. It usually takes several years' continual growing before corn becomes thoroughly acclimated to the surrounding environment of soil and climate, and if a radical change is made the corn will deteriorate.

As far as possible every farmer after getting started with highly bred seed should grow and develop his own seed from year to year. His first efforts should be toward selecting for an ideal corn plant. He should have in his mind those special characteristics he desires to perpetuate. Such



EAR TO THE ROW CORN BREEDING.

[Crate on left, row is, twenty-nine pounds of good seed corn; crate on right, row is, sixty-two pounds. The two ears from which these rows were planted looked equally good.—Farm and Fireside.]

ideal corn plants are to be found in his general field. Their selection is the first step in corn breeding.

In order to do this well the farmer should go through the field, following definite rows, at a time when the plant will show its general characteristics to the best possible advantage. This is usually when the corn is in the milk, as then the ear, ear and stalk can be studied to good advantage. We should select a medium stalk which puts out one good ear about three feet above the ground. The stalk should have numerous broad healthy leaves.

When the ideal stalk is found it should be marked so as to recognize the plant after the corn has ripened. After the first plant is found other plants are selected that conform closely to the first selected stalk. In this way 200 or 300 stalks are marked, and after the corn is well ripened the ears from them are picked and husked. The ears that are not uniform in character are rejected, and only those that show good type are saved for the second year's work. These ears should be thoroughly cured and put away where mice will not molest them or where they will not be subject to frequent variation in temperature.

The second step in corn breeding is known as the ear to the row method of breeding. For this we use the ears selected the previous year. The ears are tested for germination and only the strongly germinating ears kept. Of these the butts and tips are rejected, and the middle two-thirds of the ear is generally used.

Ground should be selected upon which similar crops have been grown from year to year so that the soil will be in a uniform condition. Each ear is planted in a separate row until 50 or 100 ears are used. The hills are an equal distance apart, and the same number of kernels, usually three, are planted to the hill.

The outcome is astonishing. Some of the ears of corn planted have the energy, vitality and projected efficiency to produce as much as ten times the amount of select seed corn that other sister ears are able to produce. The rows that are to be the heavy yielders of good seed corn early become noticeable for the general uniformity which they hold throughout the entire row.

The next year's seed corn should be secured from these high yielding rows, and it will transmit this special function of yield and perfection of ears to its progeny of the next year's crop.

In some instances every alternate row is detasseled, so as to prevent close fertilization, and the seed corn selected then from the detasseled rows.

Good seed corn does not, of course, guarantee good crops. Poor soil poorly cared for will give a poor crop no matter how good the seed is. But using good seed you are sure good care will not be wasted by the failure of the seed in germinating or breeding power.

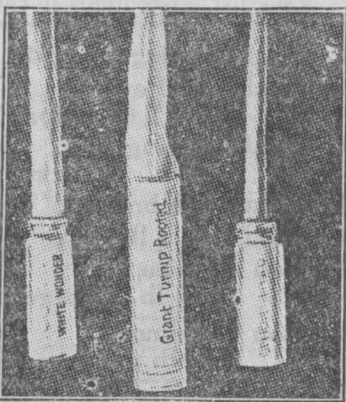
## Thousands of Dollars Wasted.

Small grains should be shocked securely. Thousands of dollars are lost every year on account of poor work in shocking grain. Brace the sheaves firmly and press the heads together closely at the top. When well braced, cap to cover the grain and protect it from rains, storms and depredations of birds. See that the shocks are put up in good condition for curing.

## SAVING PLANT LABELS.

Directions For Using Small Glass Bottles For This Purpose.

In endeavoring to secure a permanent label which would be at the same time cheap and easily prepared the following plan was hit upon, says a correspondent of House and Garden. First secure a sufficient number of small bottles with corks. The small tubes that prepared photographic developers come in will do, or the one or two dram homeopathic vials may be secured at your druggist's. Wire and some small stakes with one end trimmed down to fit the necks of the bottles complete the equipment. Copper



PERMANENT PLANT LABELS. [From House and Garden.]

binding wire is best, as it is very pliable and does not corrode when exposed to the weather.

For the seed bed clip from the end of the seed package the strip bearing the name of the variety planted. Slip this into the bottle, cork tightly and wire to a stake at the end of the row, or if desired the bottle may be slipped over the end of the stake, as shown in the accompanying photograph.

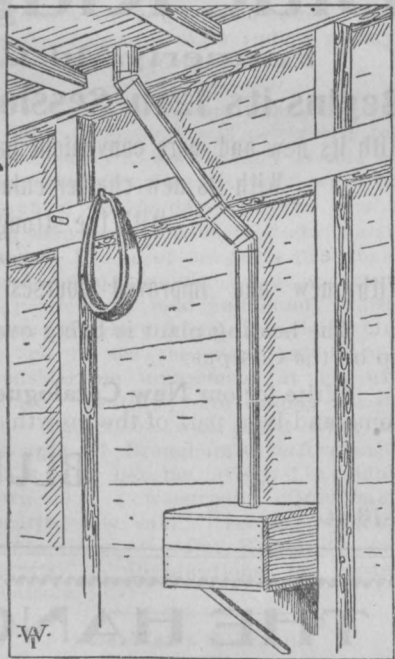
For trees, shrubs, etc., the bottle inclosing a label written with indelible ink may be wired to a branch, twisting the wire tightly around the neck of the bottle and leaving a long loop for the branch. Labels attached in this way may be left in place for years with no danger of injury to the branch to which it is attached.

## USEFUL CONTRIVANCE.

Easily Constructed Space Saving Feed Box For the Horses.

As the space on the first floor of the horse barn is often limited, any device that will enlarge it without expense is worth having. A farmer in Woodbury, Conn., has put in a handy inexpensive fixture that is useful the year through. It is described thus in the Orange Judd Farmer:

He built his big oat bin in the loft, tinned it carefully to keep out mice and connected a galvanized iron leader pipe to the bottom of it, bringing this down to a place near the stable door, where a box was nailed up with a cover. This cover can be opened, but will not stay open. The oats flow down



SPACE SAVING FEED BOX. [From the Orange Judd Farmer.]

partly fill this box and stop because the bottom of the chute is covered. It is easy for the busy teamster to dip out what he desires to feed. This chute will conduct oats, wheat, barley or any whole grain, but clogs with ground feed.

To put up the leader is a quick and easy job, for a three inch leader comes in two foot lengths that are just right and the elbows are made with tight but movable joints that may be turned in any direction, permitting the worker to follow around a post if necessary. As the joints fit tightly into one another, no soldering is needed.

## One Shrewd Farmer's Work.

It is a common rule pretty generally observed that the farmers in this country lose more money than their taxes each year by not cutting the alfalfa along their ditch banks, says the Dever Field and Farm. We know a man who last fall secured permission to cut the alfalfa on the ditch banks of a neighboring ranch. He cut it with a scythe and put in three days and a half cutting and stacking it. He then had the little stack thrashed and sold the seed for \$108. This is pretty good for the time put on the job.

## Keep Your Tools Sharp.

One of the hardest things for the average farmer to do is to keep sharp tools about the premises, such as spades, hoes, saws and chisels. I have found, since putting a workbench in the corner of a building and equipping it with a vise that it is much easier to sharpen everything that can be sharpened with a file. A little workshop on a work corner in some building should be a part of every farm.—Iowa Homestead.

## Are You Wise, or Otherwise WHEN MERCHANT TAILORING IS DONE IN TANEYTOWN? 300 Patterns to Select From.

We draft each man's pattern after his own figure. It's no guessing. You get your money's worth; or you get your money back. The additional departments that are always being added, makes this store the most comfortable and convenient shopping store in this section.

Now, as the picnic season is at hand, and accommodations are in demand, use us for your comfort and enjoyment while you select that pattern for your New Fall Suit—a day that will be remembered well up into the 20th century, as you carry the remembrance upon your back.

OUR NOTIONS are great and right up-to-the-minute

STRAW HATS are bargains from now on.

Ask for the Home Journal Pattern Sheet.

Preserving Kettles with a 10-year Guarantee.

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10-23-9

## Notice to Horse Owners!

It might be possible that our experienced horse-shoer does better work, for less money, than do others.

You had better call around to find out before you forget it.

**ANGEL VEHICLE WORKS & GARAGE,**

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## STANDARD OF PERFECTION CHALLENGE FLOUR

The Best Winter Wheat Flour made in America.

It has commanded the attention of thousands of housekeepers and bakers who proclaim it to be a Flour of Perfection.

Why experiment? The best is cheapest and you are entitled to the best obtainable in Flour, for it is the cheapest of all foods.

Ask for CHALLENGE FLOUR, bake it and realize what real good bread is like.

MANUFACTURED BY—

The Mountain City Mills,

FOR SALE BY Frederick, Md.  
**Taneytown Grain & Supply Co.**

10-23-10

**WYPOICE AND DEATH.**  
The custom of placing the property of the dead in their graves has always been followed by the true Romyany gypsies. It is due to some old tradition of ill luck attending the possession of an article whose former owner is gone, and much valuable property is buried in this belief. There is also a sentiment among gypsies against the possession of anything that has belonged to a dead person, because it serves to remind the living of the departed and inspire in them a dread of death. The custom of burying their property with gypsy dead dates from the earliest history of the Romyany tribes.

## Odd Superstitions.

In England there is a superstition that if a bride and groom eat peri-

winkle leaves together they will love one another. Should he after marriage prove recalcitrant here is a way to win him back: Take a piece of the root of a wallflower and a partridge's heart, roll them into a ball and make the man eat it. If you want to know whether your lover loves you, crush some bleeding heart. If the juice is red, he does; if it is white, he does not.

## His Mistake.

They were in the thick of their first quarrel.  
"I thought your tastes were simple," said the husband. "I didn't expect to find you such a high flier."  
"Yes, you did," she answered. "You knew all about my being a high flier, as you call it, but you thought I'd be dirigible."

## MOVING PICTURES.

Wind Is Quite an Important Factor in Their Effectiveness.

"What makes the wind blow so in the pictures?" is a question asked by almost every one who has been bitten by the bug of the moving picture show. It is a fact that in many of the scenes there seems to be a tornado, or at least a brisk gale, disporting itself among the trees of the background and the skirts of the harassed heroine in the front. A moving picture man solved the problem.

"That's easy," he replied in answer to an inquiry. "If the pictures were taken when the air was perfectly still, then when the living characters happened to be still the pictures would be as dead looking as a thirty-five cent chromo. So a time is selected for the photographing when the wind is playing old hob with things generally, trees swaying and skirts fluttering and hair flying—haven't you ever noticed how much more effective a woman is when her hair is streaming behind her like the burgee on a race boat? Then, too, when everything is busy it looks like something's doing all round."

"Even in indoor scenes we've found it better to have a little air stirring to move the oleanders and the rubber plant when the girl swoons lifeless. So we install electric fans and keep the foliage busy while the photographer is taking his views. It's a good deal harder than the wandering zephyr, too, for you can regulate your breeze with a throttle then and make it respond to the emotions of the heroine. Yes, wind's a great thing in our business."—Washington Star.

## SUCCESS IN GOLF.

The Secret Lies in Keeping the Eye Unswervingly Upon the Ball.

"To succeed in keeping the eye unswervingly upon the ball is the one and only real secret success in golf." So says J. H. Taylor, professional, champion and author of a big book on golf.

How culpable an entity the mind is, and how often it disobeys the simplest of injunctions, the following narrative will show. I had a little conversation recently with one of the most scrupulously careful of players, a gentleman who, during his pupilage at all events, read book upon book on golf and laboriously endeavored to carry out the precepts therein contained; who at every tea spent an interminable period of valuable time in planting his feet, measuring his distance, making sure of the grip of each particular digit of each particular hand; in waggling and considering and taking thought with himself before actually making his stroke. (There really ought to be a time limit for the address.) I had a little conversation with the gentleman. He had been last year somewhat off his game and had been taking lessons. "And what," said I, "does your professional say is the matter?"

"Well," was the answer, somewhat hesitatingly enunciated, "he says I am taking my eye off the ball."

If these things are done in a green tree, what shall be done in a dry?—Arnold Haultman in Atlantic.

## A Hermit's Cave.

Close to the city of Sydney, New South Wales, with a tram terminus almost at its door, yet hidden away on the rocky shore of one of the bays of the far famed harbor, is a cave dwelling. Here for ten years or more a man of retiring and literary disposition has made his home in a cave. In the center is a draped bed with mosquito curtains. Photographs and colored prints adorn the walls and table. Visitors, of whom there are rather too many, since the recent advent of the trams, to please the hermit, are always struck with the scrupulous cleanliness of everything in this unique dwelling place.—Strand Magazine.

## New Kind of Greek Fire.

A new kind of so called Greek fire has been invented by a German officer. It differs from the old Greek fire in that it is not employed in the incendiary shells by which ships were once upon a time destroyed, but is poured out on the water and directed against hostile vessels. The fluid which occasions this fire, and the composition of which will not be disclosed, is of such a kind that it floats on the water and it is impossible to extinguish the flames.

## Sior, Mair and Iorwerth.

Of what realm should you guess King Sior, Queen Mair and Prince Iorwerth are the rulers present and to be? No, not Abyssinia, nor Cambodia, nor yet one of the Balkan states. Their chief palaces are Buckingham and Windsor, and in certain parts of their dominions they are known as King George, Queen Mary and Prince Edward. But to their loyal Welsh subjects they are Sior and Mair and Iorwerth.—Youth's Companion.

## A Discarded Lover's Revenge.

Here's a brand new, made in Switzerland form of revenge for discarded lovers. A young couple at Davos were to have been married, but the girl jilted her lover because he shaved off his little beard. The jilted man during the night pasted all the love letters he had received from his fiancée on the walls of her home. "Heartless girl, I return you your letters," was inscribed in large type above the correspondence.

## Lighting the Way.

In the little Silesian town of Zarkau the authorities have adopted an ingenious automatic device for the benefit of those who are afraid to go home in the dark. The introduction of a coin in a slot at the foot of an electric light standard after extinguishing hours will light the roadway for twelve minutes.

## THE LOCKJAW GERM.

Its Virulent Poison and the Antitoxin That Conquers It.

The popular belief that a wound from treading on a rusty nail is very likely to cause tetanus is quite correct. This is not because it is a nail or is rusty, but because by lying on the ground it has become infected with the germs of lockjaw. Moreover, as the punctured wound caused by the nail bleeds but little and this blood dries up and excludes the air, the most favorable conditions for the development of tetanus exist, for, as Kitasato, the Japanese bacteriologist, proved, the absence of oxygen is most favorable to the growth of this germ. The germ itself looks very much like a tack. So virulent is it that its toxin in doses of one-two hundred thousandths of a teaspoonful will kill a mouse. It has been found by experiment that the poison it carried up to the spinal cord, not by the absorbents or the blood vessels, as are other poisons, but through the motor nerves themselves. Fortunately an antipoxin or antidote has been developed, but so prompt is the action of the poison that in an animal two minutes after the injection of a fatal dose of the poison twice as much of the remedy is required as if it had been administered with the poison. After eight minutes ten times the amount and after ninety minutes forty times the original amount is necessary. This antitoxin is entirely harmless.

As a result of antiseptic methods lockjaw is now almost unknown except after neglected wounds, instead of being terribly frequent, as it formerly was. When it is feared the antitoxin is used as a preventive, and when it has developed as a cure.

In animals, for naturally horses suffer enormously and more frequently than man, the same antitoxin is used. In 193 horses that had operations performed on them, but were protected by the antitoxin, not one developed tetanus, whereas of eight cases unprotected by the antitoxin five developed tetanus. The result of all these experiments has been that what is known as Fourth of July tetanus has been enormously diminished chiefly by the antitoxin used as a preventive.—W. W. Keene, M. D., LL. D., in Harper's Magazine.

## Passing of the City Horse.

Yes, the horse is going from the streets of New York city. Day by day his shadow grows less and the form of the automobile takes its place. The horse is becoming the conspicuous object. A careful count made one day last week over the less than a mile of streets between the Grand Central station and Herald square emphasized this fact. Going along Forty-second street, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, showed thirty-eight automobiles before Fifth avenue was reached, seventy-four more in sight as the corner was turned, then sixty-seven on the way to Thirty-fifth street and forty-five before Herald square was reached—234 in all. In all of that distance the horses numbered only fifty-one.—New York Herald.

## Census Taking in China.

Two magistrates of Soochow, China, saw trouble recently in the towns to the south of Soochow. The disturbances were caused by the census takers. The country people say that their names are being taken for the building of the new railways; that each cross-street requires that a name be placed beneath it and the person whose name is thus used dies at once. In one town five people are said to have died immediately after their names were taken. The mob forced one unfortunate magistrate to issue a guarantee, stamped with his official seal, that no one in this village would die within ten years.—North China Herald.

## Agricultural Alaska.

Alaska has some 20,000,000 acres—as large an area as the total farming land in Ohio—that are considered strictly agricultural land. Grain may be matured, and hay, potatoes and many vegetables succeed in this region. The climate is more favorable for farming than that of Finland, where 3,000,000 people live by that industry, and compares well with the climate of Sweden and Norway, where agriculture thrives. It has been found that berries and small fruits will grow well in nearly all sections south of the arctic circle and that currants, raspberries and gooseberries succeed better than in the eastern states.

## Eye as Disease Indicator.

In an address before the international electro-homeopathy congress Dr. W. Andersson of Norway described how the new system of disease diagnosis by the eye was discovered by Professor Peozely of Poland. In capturing an owl as a boy Professor Peozley broke its right leg and he noticed that a black line at once appeared in its right eye, which faded away as the fracture healed. Many years later he became a professor of medicine and by studying the eyes of hundreds of patients formed the theory of diagnosis of diseases by lines on the iris.

## Boating Don'ts.

A few rules might be usefully formulated for the benefit of men who know nothing about the handling of a sail or even an oar. We would suggest these:

1. Don't take more than six women out boating when the water is rough.
  2. Don't take six women out when the water isn't rough.
  3. Don't take any women out in either case.
  4. Don't go yourself.
- These four don'ts, carefully followed, will prevent great loss of life.—London Graphic.



## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

## Uniontown.

Cards are out announcing the marriage, next Tuesday, of Miss Annie Beard, of Clear Ridge, and Arthur Smith, of Woodberry.

Mrs. Catherine Gilbert in company with some friends, is on a ten days trip to Ocean Grove.

On Sunday, Dr. F. T. Tagg will assist in the reopening services of the church at Pipe Creek, and will preach, here, at 7.15 p. m.

Mrs. Margaret Adams and daughter, Naomi, of Waynesboro, are visiting in the neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Davis and child are at Ephraim Kelly's; Plus Leppo, of Silver Run, at Josiah Erb's.

Mrs. Brook Gilbert and children, and brothers, Charles, and John Cingan, of Washington, are spending the week at their father's; Mrs. Mervin Cashman of Frizellburg, spent Sunday with them.

Lewis Hiteshead spent a day with his mother.

Mrs. Clara Crabbs and daughter Nellie, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Zepp, were visitors at Wm. Baust's.

Mrs. Mervin Powers who spent some time, with her parents, returned to the city Sunday evening.

On Monday Misses Belle and Margaret Cover left, for Easton after four weeks visit to their mother, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Garber, of Woodsboro, were in the city from Saturday till Monday.

Rev. Baughman and wife returned on Tuesday, having had a pleasant vacation. He will hold Harvest Home services at Baust's, Sunday, 10 a. m., and have regular preaching here, 7.30 p. m.

Last Friday, Mrs. Mary Cover and daughter, and little Jesse Shreeve, autoed over the Gettysburg battlefield.

Little Evelyn Segafosse, who has been ill with pneumonia, is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Chew is now at her own home and seems to be improving.

Mr. Samuel Hiltabridge had the misfortune last week, to have one of his fine young horses get at some feed and to get an over supply, but now it seems to be improving.

Mrs. Joseph Dingle is at Highfield this week with her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Moore and family.

Mrs. Florence Fox spent several days at the Blue Mountain House, last week. Miss Nellie Haines left, on Monday for Baltimore, intending to remain some time.

Ezra Fleagle and wife came home from Orangeville, on Wednesday.

Harlem Mentzer and wife, of Blue Ridge Summit, spent Sunday with Theodore Eckard's.

## Linwood.

Mrs. Cover, Mrs. Jesse Garner, Miss Emma Garner and Mrs. Kate Gilbert left, last Friday for Ocean Grove, N. J. Cards have been received telling of their pleasant surroundings and delightful ocean breeze.

Miss Helen Englar is visiting her school friend, Miss Ford, at Hyde, Md. Nathan Smith and Mac. Rouzer were home over Sunday.

Misses Rhoda Blunbough, of Waynesboro; Hilda Davidson, of York, and Josephine Fuss, of Westminster, were guests of Mrs. Joseph Bowers, this week.

Nathan Englar is out again and managing the putting down of a cement walk to the front of his home.

Dr. Reikard, of Hagerstown, will fill the pulpit in the Linwood Brethren church, Sunday morning.

Mrs. S. B. Rinehart and Mrs. Nathan Englar attended the Sunday School convention, at Pleasant Valley, on Thursday.

Prof. McClure and Mr. Rohrer, of Hagerstown, were the guests of Misses Adelaide Messier and Lottie Englar, on Sunday.

Miss Mollie Buffington is spending some time with relatives, in our village.

Mrs. Olin Gilbert and family, of Hagerstown, are visiting at Linwood Shade.

Mrs. Elsie Proctor, of Baltimore, was the guest of Mrs. Lewis Messier to tea, on Wednesday.

While writing we hear the sound of rain on the roof, which we gladly welcome. Many springs are very weak in our neighborhood that have never known to fail, and travel on the public roads, on account of the dust, is awful.

## Ladiesburg.

Mr. Richard Boyer, of Ronzerville, and Miss Nettie Griffin, of Baltimore, spent from Saturday until Monday with Mr. John Smith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. King and two children, of Baltimore, are spending some time with Mr. Jesse Clem and family.

Miss Agnes Wilhide spent Thursday with Miss Ethel Sweigart, at Keymar.

Mr. Lee Bradenbaugh, formerly of here, but now of Baltimore, is spending some time with Miss Ethel Unkefer.

Misses Bessie Bohn and Lula Harwel are on the sick list.

Mr. Chas. Myers, of Mt. Union, spent Tuesday, with Mr. Daniel Grossnickle and family.

Mrs. H. N. Bohn and two daughters, who have been spending some time, here, left, on Wednesday for Westminster, where they will spend a few days, before returning to their home in Baltimore.

Misses Bessie and Celia Bohn, and Mrs. H. N. Bohn and Mr. Norman Bohn, spent Thursday, in Frederick, making the trip in Mr. B's auto.

Miss Bertha Hahn, of Woodsboro, spent a few days, the past week, with her sisters, near here.

Miss Rhoda Hahn spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Cramer, at Colemansville, Pa.

Preaching at the Chapel, Sunday, at 2.30 p. m. Young Peoples Society, at 7.30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

## Harney.

Mt. Joy celebration was held on last Saturday afternoon and evening. We are informed that it was poorly attended in the afternoon, but during the evening an unusually large crowd was present.

On Saturday afternoon M. R. Snider bought at public sale the Daniel D. Hesson property, now occupied by J. D. Hesson, for \$805.00. This was not more than half the cost of the buildings on the property. On Wednesday Mr. Snider commenced digging out the foundation and hauling stone for the erection of a new store building on the corner. This is a desirable location and when Mr. Snider has completed the building will have a fine place for business.

Dr. H. C. Preston arrived back at this place, on Thursday night of last week, and commenced making preparations to leave the town. We are sorry that we are compelled to be without a doctor again, because we well know that a large practice can be built up here, by the right man. He left on Tuesday for his new location. So Harney is again open for a doctor and needs one very badly, and will give the proper support to a bright hustling man who will be at home ready to attend to business.

We are informed that, on March 11th., Chas. Moore will make public sale of his personal property and move to Hanover. Charley is a good citizen and we are sorry to see him leave the community.

Several weeks ago the old pipes above Barlow sprung a leak, and we are told that the company estimates their loss at over 5000 barrels of crude oil. Large quantities of it came down Rock creek, and people came for miles to scoop it off of the water. Some of our farmers have as high as eight or nine barrels, while many more have smaller amounts. Just what it can be used for in its crude state we do not know.

On last Monday Geo. McGuigan purchased the Daniel Good property, on the Water Company mill road, near this place. He will make some improvements and move to his new home, this Fall or next Spring.

On last Sunday morning Mr. David Rohrbach, on the Two Tavern Road, dropped over dead in his wagon shed. Mr. Rohrbach was a well known and highly respected citizen of the community. Funeral services were conducted on Wednesday morning. He was about 56 years of age and in apparently good health when he was stricken down.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Washington Hankey, formerly of near this place, but of late a resident of Two Taverns, was found dead in his bed. Mr. Hankey was seen around on Sunday, but was not noticed around on Monday or Tuesday. Nothing was thought of that, as he was keeping bachelor's hall, and would often go away for several days.

On Tuesday evening one of the neighbors went after him to do some work. The next day he found the door standing open and the spring wagon standing out, he then went down to the store near by and made inquiry. No one having seen him and knowing that he was not in the habit of going away and leaving his house open, it was decided that, an investigation should be made. Upon entering the house they found him lying dead on his couch. It is presumed that he died, on Sunday night or Monday some time. Mr. Hankey was an old veteran about 70 years of age. Funeral services were conducted, at Piney Creek church, on Thursday morning. After which the remains were interred in the cemetery connected with the church.

On Tuesday evening the members of St. Paul's Junior C. E. Society held a lawn social at Mrs. Lightner's. The young folks enjoyed themselves for some time in playing all kinds of games, after which they were treated to a bountiful supply of ice cream, cakes and lemonade. The Masonic Fishing Camp is now on Reck's camping ground. We are informed the camp is unusually large this year. Saturday will be the regular visiting day, at which time it is expected that a hundred or more visitors will be entertained, and "Dad" Fronmelter will have a busy day of it feeding horses, hauling ice and water.

A large crowd from Littlestown are at Myers' camping ground.

## New Windsor.

Miss Nan Norris, of Unionville, and Miss Mollie Ebbert, of Union Bridge, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson.

C. T. Repp and wife, Philip Snader and wife, and Joshua Smith and wife left, on Wednesday for a visit to Atlantic City.

Milton Myers and family moved here, on Thursday, from Waynesboro, Pa., and occupy the D. P. Smelser's house, on "Quality Hill."

Mrs. S. Ecker and daughter, and Mrs. C. Baile, who had been at Mountain Lake Park, returned home the first of the week.

John H. Roop & Son gave their annual watermelon party to the children of the town and community.

Mrs. W. A. Bower spent a few days with her parents, the first of the week. Miss Edna Wilson visited friends in Westminster, the first of the week.

Samuel Lantz and wife, and Alvia Gilbert, wife and daughter, went to Atlantic City, on Saturday last, and remained until Wednesday.

C. C. Currens, of Thurmont, visited his daughter, Mrs. M. D. Reid, this week.

## Woodsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McCleary, of Frederick, and Miss Kate Snyder spent some time with G. M. Cuthall and family.

Mrs. Otto Roehre is spending some time with her mother, Mrs. Jane Shaw.

Mr. Leslie Creager, of Baltimore, spent several days with friends, at this place.

Mr. Harry Dorcus and sister, Grace, and Miss Ruth Easterday, of Jefferson, spent Sunday with Coral Diller, near Detour.

Mrs. H. C. Fulton, of Walkersville, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crouse, Friday.

Miss Gusta Fraley, of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hahn the past week.

Mr. Charles F. Miller and children spent Sunday with friends near Detour.

Mrs. Irving Albough and daughter, and Mrs. M. L. Starr, of Libertytown, spent several days with friends, here.

Miss Ruth Easterday, of Jefferson, was the guest of Miss Grace Dorcus, the past week.

Miss Verdie Jackson, of Fountain Rock, spent Saturday with friends, here.

Miss — McCaffery, of Westminster, who has been visiting Mrs. Ross Kling, has returned.

## Union Bridge.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Tolly Marsh, daughter Mildred, and sons James, Raymond, Charles and Reese, spent from Thursday until Monday with Mrs. Marsh's parents, Dr. and Mrs. James Watt. On their way to Union Bridge they stopped at Emory Grove, and Rev. Marsh took part in the exercises at the Belt-Parrish reunion held there, on Thursday.

John Delaplane has been suffering from indigestion the past two weeks, but is now slowly improving and is able to be out some.

Jacob Gray was taken sick with indigestion last week and confined to bed several days. He is now about and improving. His daughter, Mrs. Payne was taken quite ill on Thursday, and on Monday was removed to his home. She is reported at this writing to be slightly better.

George Fowble has had typhoid fever about a week. The doctor thinks it will not be a serious case.

The teachers at Union Bridge public school, this year, will be Barry T. Fox, principal; Francis C. Irvin, Eliza Rakestraw and Anna P. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Snyder and their niece, Miss Mattie Nusbbaum, of Frederick, spent an enjoyable week at Atlantic City, returning home Tuesday evening. Mr. Snyder has recently had his house covered with slate and nicely painted.

Jacob S. Gladhill is putting a concrete curb and gutter in front of his residence, on North Main street.

Capt. J. H. Marshall and Lient. G. L. Storm, of the Frederick Corps of the Salvation Army, held services in front of J. W. Little's store, on Tuesday night. The attendance was small.

Pierce Snyder is attending the Rockville Fair, this week, and playing with the Woodsboro band.

Hammond Dern, who formerly conducted a bakery in Union Bridge, was here last Saturday. The last two years he has spent in New England, working with an Automobile Co., at Boston. He has now returned to Hagerstown and is working at the Auto Works there.

This week, Blue Ridge College is busy preparing for the opening of the 12th session, on Tuesday, Sept. 6th.

Chas. F. Myers, of Mt. Union, returned home, on Saturday, from Ocean Grove, where he had a delightful visit of two weeks' duration. Among old acquaintances he met there was Jonas Ebbert, of near Winfield, for many years a resident of this neighborhood.

Norman, son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Grabill, has followed the lead of his brother Pierce, and enlisted in the U. S. Navy. He is now stationed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The New Windsor ball team, with a picked nine, were defeated on their own ground, on Thursday, by the Union Bridge team, by a score of 6 to 5.

On Sunday night, a thief entered the chicken house of Daniel Wolfe, and took four chickens. As soon as the theft was discovered, Mr. Wolfe visited the different dealers in town and found his chickens, which were marked, in possession of Harry Null, huckster, who had bought them of Mervin Willis, a young colored man, on Monday morning. Willis was arrested in town, Monday night, and on Tuesday committed to jail to await trial in November.

Of the new members of the Faculty of the College, Prof. Walter B. Yount, late President of Bridgewater College, with Mrs. Yount and their two sons, arrived on Monday evening. Prof. John B. Westcott, late of Yale University, expects to be present at the opening exercises, and Miss Florence Stein is expected last of the week.

Miss Elsie Kelly returned home on Monday.

Reuben Saylor made 962 gallons of cider, on Tuesday, and has made 4000 gallons to date.

## Keyville.

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Koontz spent Sunday with friends in Keymar.

Those visiting at Mr. Peter Baumgardner's on Sunday, were Misses Edna and Gwendolyn Buckey, of Union Bridge; Miss Grace Zumburn, of McKinstry; and Mr. Carroll Hess, of Taneytown.

Misses Elsie Baumgardner and Grace Knipple called on Miss Maggie Mehring, of Bruceville, Wednesday.

"Dady" Dern, aged 93 years, becoming homesick, Saturday, walked down to Roy Dern's near Bruceville, a distance of nearly three miles.

The body of the infant son of Roy Knott, of Bruceville, was interred in the Keyville cemetery, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Zimmerman, Sr., of Sell's Mill, and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Frock and son, of Detour, spent Sunday at Peter Wilhelm's.

George P. Ritter improved his residence by adding a long porch.

Rev. Brengren will give a Temperance lecture, at this place Sunday evening, at 7.30 o'clock.

The Reformed Congregation will hold their festival Saturday night.

## Pleasant Valley.

The W. C. T. U., of Pleasant Valley, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Devilbiss, Thursday, Aug. 25, where a medical temperance lecture was given by Mrs. Emory C. Ebaugh, president of Sandyville, W. C. T. U., which was highly appreciated by all who heard it.

Miss Ada Hahn has gone on a two weeks visit to her brother and sister, Mr. Irvin Hahn and Mrs. Frank Kain, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Mabel Leister, of Taneytown, is visiting Misses Margaret and Bessie Yingling.

Jeremiah Koontz and wife, who have been sick are better at this writing.

Mrs. Oliver Myers, of Baltimore, is spending some time with E. C. Yingling and wife.

Clifford Hardman, of Waynesboro, Pa., visited his aunt and cousin, Mrs. Starnor and Mrs. William McKinney Myers.

Rev. John O. Yoder will have Harvest Home sermon, Sunday morning, here, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock.

Rev. Hoover, of Silver Run, as a supply, will have Harvest Home service for the Reformed congregation, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 11, at 2.30 o'clock.

## Copperville.

Miss Virginia Duttera and sister, Nellie, and Master Carroll Dern, visited Mr. A. C. Fink's, on Sunday last.

The Independent Order of Woodman turned out on Monday afternoon with their teams, and paraded the different roads leading to Kalbach's woodsale.

## Kump.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bender and children, Edith, Guy, Richard and Maud, and Mrs. Edward Shriver and daughter, all of Hanover, spent several days, last week, with Samuel Currens and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Currens and daughter, of Lancaster, arrived here, Friday evening last. Mr. Currens returned to Lancaster, on Monday. Mrs. Currens will remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bair for a while.

L. E. Williams started for his home in North Liberty, Iowa, on Saturday last. Reached Iowa City by 3.30 Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Clayton Bell and daughter, of Westminster, spent a few days this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Olonza Myers.

Miss Myrtle Koons, of Mt. Union, is spending this week with her aunt, Mollie Williams and grandfather, H. T. Williams.

Mr. H. T. Williams has been real sick since Sunday. Has been confined to his bed all week, but at this writing is a little better, but not able to be up yet.

Miss Ella Graham, of Union Bridge, is visiting her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Graham.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bittle entertained last Sunday Chas. Geiman, wife and daughter, of Union Mills; Edgar Yingling and family, of Silver Run.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Currens and daughter, spent Sunday last with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Currens.

John Stoner and wife, visited J. E. Williams, last Thursday. David Geiman and wife, Mrs. Paul Price and friend, of Baltimore, also visited him, on Friday.

Mabel and John Slagenhaupt returned to Lancaster, on Tuesday, after having spent the summer with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bair and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Slagenhaupt, of Littlestown, Pa.

Mrs. George Baumgardner and children, and Mrs. Milton Angell and son, of Taneytown, spent Wednesday with Samuel Currens and family.

Mrs. — Cingan, of near Taneytown, visited her daughter, Mrs. Albert Frock, a few days last week.

Miss Ruth Koon, of Mt. Union, spent a few days last week with her aunt, Mollie Williams.

A. J. Graham, left Thursday, for Waynesboro, for his threshing machine, which he purchased there, on Wednesday. Mr. Graham is rushed so with work that he thought the best he could do was to buy another rig.

## Middleburg.

The pic-nic and festival, on Saturday, was a decided success, a large crowd being present both afternoon and night. Rev. Otis Draper, of Baltimore, gave a most interesting talk. The Union Bridge band was present and rendered some fine music. A string band entertained the crowd in the evening. The receipt amounted to \$100.00.

The Woods meeting, on Sunday afternoon, was attended by a large crowd, also. Rev. Draper and George Yeiser, of Union Mills, were the speakers.

The following persons were visitors in our town over Sunday and attended the pic-nic: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bollinger and son, Roy, and lady friend, of Hagerstown; Mrs. Wm. Kolb and daughter, Marion, of Union Bridge; J. O. Biddinger and wife at the Misses Harbaugh; Miss Mabel Mackley, Olive Perry and Mary Ohler, at David Mackleys; John Wagner, of New Midway, at Jacob Snare's; Mr. and Mrs. Levi Frock of Taneytown, and Harvey Harry and family, at Wm. Coleman's; Morgan Cecil and family, of Frederick, at Harry Andrew's.

Harry Myers, who has been visiting his family the past week, returned to Springfield Asylum, on Wednesday, for further treatment.

Domino Gallow left, on Thursday for Orangeville, Baltimore, Co., where he has secured employment.

The funeral of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Otto, of Linwood, took place this Friday morning at the M. E. Church here, interment in the adjoining cemetery.

Miss Mary Mackley is visiting her mother, Mrs. Samuel Crouse, of Mt. Union, who has been quite ill.

## Detour.

E. L. Warner was in Baltimore on Sunday.

Wm. Otto and Mrs. Caleb Wolfe are on the sick list at present writing.

Mrs. Edward Essig and children returned home from York, on Tuesday, where they were visiting.

Mrs. John T. Royer and sons, of Westminster, spent this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weybright.

Mrs. Samuel Fite and daughter, Vallie, of Mothers, and Miss Delashmutt, of Frederick, spent Sunday at W. C. Miller's.

Harry B. Fogle spent last Saturday in Thurmont, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Whitmore and children, were visiting friends and relatives in New Windsor, on Sunday.

Harry H. Boyer is putting down a concrete pavement in front of his house, Wm. Shildt, wife and children, spent Sunday with James Shildt, near town.

Mrs. Jas. Warren and Mrs. Guy Warren were visiting Mrs. Arthur Wagner, near Medford, a few days this week.

Master John Myerly and sisters, Mary and Pauline, of Hagerstown, are spending several weeks with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Myerly.

Mrs. Iola Itnyrer and daughter, of Hagerstown, are visiting at G. S. J. Fox's, this week.

## Keymar.

Miss Irena Shaw, who had a pleasant visit to Miss Ethel Sweigart, returned to her home, in Westminster, on Saturday.

Mr. L. H. Reisler, wife and two daughters, Caroline and Anna, enjoyed a fifteen mile drive to "Auburn" on Sunday morning. Mrs. Reiser and daughter, Caroline, remaining until Monday evening.

Mrs. W. F. Cover is confined to her bed with hay fever, which is a very worrying disease, and we hope she will soon be well again.

Mr. and Mrs. Frances Coliberry, of Libertytown, spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Reisler and family.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hape spent Sunday with the former's parents, here.

Mr. Charles Newman and wife, of Littlestown, spent Sunday last with Mr. John Newman and family, near here.

We were very sorry to hear of the loss of Mr. Roy Knott's little boy, at Bruceville.

## YOUNT'S

## YOUNT'S

## Take Advantage of

## Our Special Offerings

OF

## COLONIAL GOODS

The present opportunity for the exercise of economy in the purchase of Food Products, Soaps, &c., has never been equaled in this community.

We list a few items in this line. Prices good for two weeks.

Colonial Floating Soap, 4c.	15c Can Baking Powder, 11c.
Colonial Soap Powder, 1 lb carton, 7c.	Extract of Lemon, 2 oz bottle, 15c.
Colonial Scouring Soap, 8c cake, 6c.	Extract of Vanilla, 2 oz bottle, 18c.
Ball Blue, 1 lb box, 8c.	1 lb Package of Soda, 8c.
Colonial Tea, 1 lb., 10c.	Celery Salt, 4 oz bottle, 12c.
Puritan Allspice, 1 lb package, 8c.	10c Package Corn Starch, 7c.
Puritan Cinnamon, 1 lb package, 10c.	25c Bottle Furniture Polish, 15c.

## C. Edgar Yount &amp; Co.,

Taneytown, Md.

## Reindollar Bros &amp; Co.

— HARDWARE —

Taneytown, Md., September, 1910.

TO ALL INTELLIGENT FARMERS.

Gentlemen:—

As the Fall season approaches, your thoughts turn quite naturally to the attention which your fruit trees require. The spraying of the trees is an admitted necessity.

Heretofore, we have not handled the Lime and Sulphur Spraying Solution generally used. We can now supply it to you at 25 cents per gallon.

We sell the Myers Bucket Spray Pump—conceded to be the best—at \$2.60, which is a very low price on the same. The extension rods can be had for 50c.

By good fortune, we are able to offer to the sportsman, a splendid bargain in a good Single Breech-loading Shot Gun at \$4.50.

We need only to refer you to your memory as to what to expect of the rest of our stock of Guns, and Ammunition.

Assuring you of a keen appreciation of your patronage, we are,

Very truly yours,

REINDOLLAR BROS &amp; CO.

## Blue Ridge College

Formerly Md. Collegiate Institute,

Begins its 12th Session, September 6th, 1910.

With its new and more convenient name,

With its new charter enlarging its powers,

With the



(Continued from First Page.)

The bill has been criticized for certain of its rates and schedules. Some of the criticisms are most unjust.

"The truth is that under the old protective idea the only purpose was to make the tariff high enough to protect the home industry. The excess of the tariff over the difference in the cost of production here and abroad was not regarded as objectionable because it was supposed that competition between those who enjoyed the high protection would keep the price for the consumer down to what was reasonable for the manufacturer. The evil of excessive tariff rates, however, showed itself in the temptation of manufacturers to combine and suppress competition, and then to maintain the prices so as to take advantage of the excess of the tariff rate over the difference between the cost of production abroad and here.

"The Payne Tariff bill is the first bill passed by the Republican party in which the necessity for reducing rates to avoid this evil has been recognized, and it is therefore a decided step in the right direction and it ought to be accepted as such. On the whole, it was a downward revision, particularly on articles of necessity and on raw materials.

"The charge that the present tariff is responsible for the increase in the prices of necessities is demonstrably false, because the high prices, with very few exceptions, affect articles in the tariff upon which there was no increase in rates or in respect to which there was a substantial reduction.

"Perhaps more important than any one feature of the operative part of the tariff law is that section which enables the executive to appoint a tariff commission or board to secure the needed information for the proper amendment and perfection of the law. The difficulty in fixing the proper tariff rates in accord with the principle stated in the Republican platform is in securing reliable evidence as to the difference between the cost of production at home and the cost of production abroad.

When the commission completes its work, either on the entire tariff or on any of the schedules in respect to which issue has arisen, and the work of the commission shows that the present tariff is wrong and should be changed, I expect to bring the matter to the attention of the Congress with a view to its amendment of the tariff in that particular.

Of course, this will be impracticable unless Congress itself shall adopt the parliamentary rules, as I hope it will, that a bill to amend one schedule of the tariff may not be subject to a motion to amend by adding changes in other schedules.

It will thus be possible to take up a single schedule with respect to which it is probable that a great majority of each house will be unprejudiced, to admit the evidence, and to reach a fair conclusion, and this method will tend to avoid disturbing business conditions.

"One great virtue in the new tariff law including the corporation tax, is, that taken with the current effort of the administration, to keep down or reduce governmental expenditures and to reform the methods of collecting the customs revenue, it has, by its revenue-producing capacity, turned a deficit in the ordinary operations of the Government of \$58,000,000 for the year ended June 30, 1909, to a surplus in the first full year of the law, ended August 3, 1910, of \$26,000,000. From a revenue standpoint then, there can be no controversy over the effectiveness of the new law."

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

#### Literary Firsts and Seconds.

The youthful newspaper reporter who has visions of being a famous author is still wondering over the epigram made by a successful confrere when the latter noted his disappointment over the return of a manuscript. "I thought sure," said the reporter, with a sigh, "that that confounded story would sell. It's good stuff, if I did write it, and I am certainly surprised that it came back."

The successful writer grinned and then placed his hand on the other man's shoulder.

"My dear boy," he said, somewhat grimly, "there are only two stages in the life of a writer. One is when he is surprised at getting his stories back and the second when he is surprised at not getting them back. You're in the first; I'm in the second. And there you are."

But the reporter is still wondering.—Philadelphia Times.

#### Escorted Her Anyway.

While Robert Browning and his son Barrett were living alone in Florence the son gave one afternoon an exhibition of his new paintings in the family drawing room. To Mr. Browning was assigned the task of meeting the guests. Late in the afternoon, when the room was well filled, there appeared at the drawing room door a woman whose face was familiar. Yet Mr. Browning could not recall her name, and he judged from her appearance that she was not an invited guest.

There was embarrassment on both sides for a moment, and then the woman said eagerly: "Oh, please, Mr. Browning, I'm the cook. Mr. Barrett said as I was to come and see his pretty picture."

Whereupon Mr. Browning, offering his arm, showed her about the room with all the attention that he could have bestowed upon a reigning queen.

#### NO. 4392 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting in Equity.

John D. Hesson, et al. Plaintiffs,

vs.

Emma J. Smith, et al. Defendants.

Ordered this 1st day of September, A. D. 1910, by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting in Equity, that the sale of the real estate, mentioned in the above entitled cause, made by John D. Hesson, Trustee in said cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1910, provided that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll County in one of each of three successive weeks prior to the 20th day of September, A. D. 1910.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$205.00.

OSCAR D. GILBERT, Clerk.

True Copy, Test: OSCAR D. GILBERT, Clerk. 9-3-4t

#### Fooled the Critics.

"Beerbaum Tree," said a Philadelphia critic, "at the beginning of his career undertook the part of the blind Colonel Chaffee in 'Alone.' Tree was a very nervous man in those days. He was always forgetting his lines. But as the blind colonel he seemed destined to be particularly nervous, and therefore he arranged with the prompter that on the first night, whenever he forgot a speech, he should snap his fingers as a signal for help.

"The first night came, and Tree forgot his lines continually. His fingers snapped all through the show like an unending package of firecrackers. He thought his career was doomed, but the next morning all the critics said of him unanimously:

"Mr. Tree's artistic study of the blind Colonel Chaffee was a revelation. Never before have the habits and thoughts of the blind been so carefully analyzed and so faithfully portrayed. The entire study was perfect, even down to the nervous twitching of the fingers and the anxious listening, as though loss of sight made hearing all the more dear."

#### No Wonder He Was Disgusted.

It was on the Peary north pole expedition that an Eskimo came into possession of a piece of wire. Never having seen wire before, he asked Professor D. B. McMillan what it was for.

"White men string it on poles struck into the ground, and by talking into an instrument at one end the voice can be heard on the other," he was told by Professor McMillan. The next morning somebody called to Peary and the other members of the expedition to come out and watch the Eskimo. He was sticking some forked poles into the ground and hanging his piece of wire on top of them. He next held one end of the wire to his mouth and talked to it at the top of his voice. Then he hurried to the other end and held the wire to his ear, expecting to hear his own words repeated. When he failed to hear any sound he looked at his white friends in disgust.—Chicago Tribune.

#### Snails Are Queer Creatures.

The snail is found everywhere, over 3,000 species being known. Some of the large tropical snails, as buliminas, form nests of leaves, their eggs being as large as a pigeon's. The snail is extremely skillful in mending its shell, and some curious experiments may be made with them. Thus I have seen a helix of a yellow species attached to another shell of a reddish hue by cutting off the top whorl of the latter, when the snail will proceed to weld the two shells together and occupy both, using the addition as a door and possibly wondering at this sudden extension of its house. In the winter some of the snails hibernate or lie dormant until warm weather. A snail of the Philippine Islands has a faculty of throwing off its tail when seized. This is also true of a West Indian variety, stenophus.—London Telegraph.

#### A Brougham Pun.

John Brougham was celebrated for his ready wit, and a story is told of him and Pat Hearne, who was the Caulfield of his day. Hearne was a big man and addicted to flashy waistcoats. In one of his parts Brougham made up to resemble Hearne and wore a particularly loud and gaudy waistcoat. Hearne's friends persuaded him to go to see the play, anticipating considerable amusement at his expense. As they were coming out of the theater he was asked what he thought of Brougham's performance. "Not a bit like me, why, I wouldn't own such a waistcoat," Brougham, hearing this, said, "I see; he wouldn't acknowledge the Pat Hearne-ity (paternity)."—"Recollections of Lester Wallack."

#### Dead as a Doornail.

The phrase "dead as a doornail" originated in this way. In early days, when door knockers were common, the plate upon which the knocker struck was sometimes called a nail. In the course of years it was struck so often that all life was supposed to be knocked out of it; therefore when it became necessary to refer to anything hopelessly lifeless it was merely an emphatic expression to say that it was "as dead as a doornail."—Home Notes.

#### Headed For the White House.

The small newsboy was leaning up against the wall, sobbing bitterly. "Cheer up, my little man," said a passerby. "What's the use of worrying? You may be president some day." "S-s-say," sobbed the little fellow, "it s-sure do I look as if I wuz b-headed dat way; somebody's allers a-roast-in' me!"—Chicago News.

#### He Wasn't It.

"My dear Miss Billmore," sadly wrote young Hankinson. "I return herewith your kind note in which you accept my offer of marriage. You will observe that it begins 'Dear George.' I do not know who George is, but my name, as you know, is William."—Chicago Tribune.

#### Witty.

The following epigram was written on Dr. Isaac Letson, a once well known English physician:

When folks are sick and send for me I purges, bleeds and sweats 'em. If after that they choose to die What's that to me? I Letson.

#### A Come-back.

"Honesty, my son," said the millionaire, "is the best policy." "Well, perhaps it is, dad," rejoined the youthful philosopher, "but it strikes me you have done pretty well, nevertheless."—London Tit-Bits.

## FOR THE CHILDREN

### The Children In the Moon.

Harken, child, unto a story:  
For the moon is in the sky,  
And across her shield of silver  
See two tiny cloudlets fly.

Watch them closely, mark them sharply,  
As across the light they pass.  
Seem they not to have the figures  
Of a little lad and lass?

See, my child, across their shoulders  
Lies a little pole; and lo,  
Yonder speck is just the bucket,  
Swinging sortly to and fro!

It is said these little children,  
Many and many a summer night,  
To a little well far northward  
Wandered in the still moonlight.

To the wayside well they trotted,  
Filled their little buckets there;  
And the moonman, looking downward,  
Saw how beautiful they were.

Never is the bucket empty,  
Never are the children old;  
Yonder speck is just the shining  
We the children may behold.

### Things to Know.

What battle was fought before a stone wall? Fredericksburg.  
Who was "Old Put"? Israel Putnam.

Who was the "Bayard of the south"? Francis Marion.

What was the first capital of the United States? Philadelphia.

Who said, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes"? Colonel Prescott at Bunker Hill.

Who was the author of the "Missouri compromise"? Henry Clay.

What state is known as "Old Dominion"? Virginia.

What is known as the "Half Moon"? The exploring vessel of Henry Hudson.

What is known as the "Mayflower"? The ship of the Pilgrims.

Why is the president's house called the "White House"? It is built of freestone and painted white.

What city is called the "Iron City"? Pittsburgh.

What city is known as the "City of Elms"? New Haven, Conn.

What city is called the "Mound City"? St. Louis.

What city is known as the city of "Magnificent Distances"? Washington.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Conveyances.

This is a good game and is both amusing and instructive if played with intelligence, as the players must remember much that they have heard and read about foreign countries.

One player begins by saying that he is about to start on a journey. He is asked whether he will go by land or sea, to which quarter of the globe, will he go—north, south, east or west—and what conveyance will be used.

After he has answered all these questions the others must guess where he is going. If he goes to mountainous regions he must name a conveyance suitable to the country—mountain railway, armchairs carried by porters, mules for riding, and so on; in other countries sledges, stilts, camels, elephants, junks, gondolas, railways, omnibuses, bicycles, balloons, etc. The one guessing the country becomes the traveler.

### A School For Dogs.

There has been opened in Paris a school where pet dogs are taught politeness. The schoolroom is furnished with chairs, tables and rugs in order that the pupils may have suitable surroundings. The dogs are trained to welcome visitors by jumping up cordially, wagging the tail and giving a low bark of pleasure. When the caller is about to leave a dog goes to the door with him, and bows farewell by bending the head gracefully. The dogs are taught also that they must pick up gloves or handkerchief, or anything else which a visitor may drop, and return it to its owner. And such pupil is trained to walk with "proud and prancing step" when he goes out walking with his mistress.

### Game of Shopping.

The leader says: "I went shopping this morning and everything I bought began with C or any letter desired. From the druggist I bought (points at a child, who must immediately respond with some article bought of a druggist beginning with the letter C—as cologne), from the baker I bought (cookies or cake may be the answer), from the grocer I bought —. And so the lists continue until some child fails to answer at once, when he must take the place of the leader and continue the game, choosing any letter desired.

### The Deepest Well.

The deepest well in the world is probably the one at Sprenberg, Germany, some twenty miles from Berlin, sunk for the purpose of obtaining rock salt brine. A bore hole of sixteen inches diameter was carried down to the depth of 280 feet, where the salt bed began. After a further descent of 680 feet the bore was reduced to thirteen inches diameter and then continued till the extraordinary depth of 4,119 feet was reached.—New York American.

### History of Postage Stamps.

The adhesive stamp, as used in the transmission of mail matter, was first made, experimentally, by James Chalmers of Dundee, Scotland, in the year 1834. The stamp began to be used in Great Britain in 1840, in Switzerland in 1843 and in the same year in Brazil. The United States did not adopt the postage stamp until 1847, although a tentative use was made of it by the New York postoffice in 1845.

## Real Estate for Sale

### TRACT NO. 1.

Small Farm of 37 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown Dist., Carroll Co., Md.

Situate about 3 miles west of Taneytown, improved by a 2-story FRAME DWELLING (7 rooms all papered, 2 porches, summer kitchen, well of water at the door; a good ground Barn with well of water at yard which never fails in dry weather. Hog house 30-ft. long with 6 pens; poultry house, etc.

This farm, as a POULTRY FARM, can't be surpassed; the right man can pay for it in 5 years raising poultry alone. It has 3 acres of timber; fruit consisting of apples, peaches, cherries and plums.

In case purchaser would want more land, 10 acres can be bought alongside. The above is a desirable little farm and will be sold at a reasonable price to a quick buyer. Reason for selling, a larger farm wanted. 7-23-11

### TRACT NO. 4.

House and Lot of 9 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown District, 1 mile from Kump, Carroll County.

Situate about 2 miles northeast of Taneytown, improved by a 2-story Frame Dwelling (6 rooms), front and back porches; summer house, stable, chicken house, and all necessary outbuildings, with well of never-failing water, and plenty of fruit. This property can be bought for less money than the buildings cost. 8-6-11

### TRACT NO. 5.

Valuable farm of 106 acres, more or less.

Situate in Middleburg district, 3 miles west of Union Bridge and within 1 1/2 miles of Middleburg, and 1/2 mile from Crouse's Mill. The improvements consist of a good 2-story Stone House, 8 rooms, all papered, and a well-outfitted kitchen; summer house, spring house, ground barn, hog house, wagon shed, and a good big grain shed. Plenty of water—well and spring. 2 Acre prime apple orchard; 15 acres of fine timber, can't be beat anywhere; fencing good. This farm has all been lined within the past 6 years, excepting some 100 tons land. This farm, for a dairy, is excelled by none and equalled by few. Price is within easy reach. Reason for selling—poor health and no help. 8-13-11

Write to, or call on—

D. W. GARNER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Taneytown, Md.

## PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, administrator of Mary C. Roop, deceased, will sell on the premises near Keysville, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1910,

at 3 o'clock, p. m., the very desirable small home formerly owned by Mrs. Mary C. Roop. The improvements consist of a good

FRAME DWELLING and 2-story summer house, good barn, large henhouse and all other necessary outbuildings all freshly painted and in good repair.

There are two wells of water, and an abundance of fine fruit of all kinds. The lot contains about ONE ACRE of land, and is very desirably situated in every respect for a home.

TERMS will be made easy to suit purchaser, but \$200.00 cash deposit, or obligation, must be made at day of sale. Possession will be given when terms are complied with.

GEORGE W. ROOP, Administrator. 8-13-11

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 8-13-11

## Trustee's Sale

OF A

## Small Farm

The undersigned Trustee, by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, passed in the case of Edgar M. Staub, et al. in Cause No. 4572 Equity in said Court, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises on the public road leading from Taneytown to Harney in Carroll County, on

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8th, A. D., 1910,

at one o'clock, p. m.,

NINE ACRES OF LAND, more or less, which is improved by a substantial 2-story Frame Dwelling House, containing 7 rooms, a store house, stable and other farm buildings, two good wells of water, and land is under good fencing and is a high state of cultivation and is the same land of which William H. Staub, died, seized and possessed and lies adjacent to the property of Edward Myers and others.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash on the day of sale or upon the ratification thereof by the Court, the balance in two equal payments, the one in one year and the other in two years from the day of sale, the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

EDGAR M. STAUB, Trustee.

MICHAEL E. WALSH, Attorney.

WM. T. SMITH, Auct. 8-13-11

## PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to quit house-keeping, will sell at public sale on his place in Mayberry, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1910,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

LOT—ONE-FOURTH ACRE.

more or less, improved with a Two-Story Weatherboarded House, 6 rooms; good stable with shed combined, and all other necessary outbuildings. Good never-failing well at door; fruit, etc. Adjoins properties of Calvin Slomaker and Wm. Erb.

TERMS: One third cash on day of sale, and the residue in 6 and 12 months from day of sale, the credit payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with approved security, or all cash, at the option of purchaser. Possession as soon as settlement is made.

Also, at the same time and place, the following personal property, to-wit:

TWO STOVES, BEDSTEDS & BEDDING, bureau, sideboard, 2 tables, stands, rocking chair and other chairs, carpet, rugs, shovels, rakes, spades, etc.; dishes, knives and forks, iron bottle screen doors, incubator, brooder, Potatoes by the bushel, and a number of articles not mentioned.

TERMS: Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given, purchasers to give their notes with approved security.

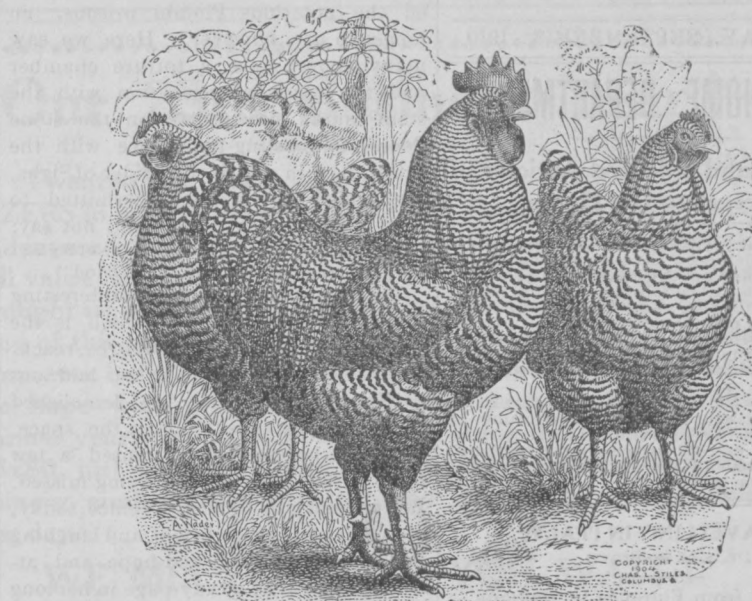
JOHN HALTER, 8-27-3t

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.

## ASTRAY NOTICE

Found trespassing upon my premises on the 15th day of Aug. 1910, a Chestnut Sorrel Mare. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. If not removed or claimed at end of 10 days from the date hereof, she will be advertised and sold as an astray, according to law. 8-27-2t

FILMORE S. BOWERS.



## Your Poultry is Moulting

Now is the time to give your Poultry special attention. The vitality of your Poultry is taxed at this period of the year; but if you would feed a mash with some good tonic, it will more than pay you when eggs are high priced.

### Special Price Now on Poultry Supplies.

Including Magic and Nonpariel Foods, Dr. Hess's Poultry Pan-A-Ce-A, and Lee Egg Maker. All 25c packages, 20c.; 50c packages, 45c. Dr. Hess's Pan-A-Ce-A, 60c size, 55c., and \$1.25 size, \$1.15.

### Don't Have Lousy Chickens---They Won't Lay.

I have a Positive Louse Killer.

Grit and Oyster Shells at lower prices than my competitors.

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

## Has No Equal. It's all Pure Lime.

No loss of time for slacking; can be drilled in the soil, saving labor cost of at least \$2.00 per ton over lump lime.

### NO CORE AND NO CLINKER

in Tidewater Hydrated; one ton will produce better results than three tons of many lump limes. In every ton you get 2,000 lbs. of pure lime.

There is no fertilizer that will sweeten the soil and produce results like Hydrated Lime.

Use less Hydrated than Lump Lime, and get better results.

Better crops for less money. Write us for prices, also booklet on uses of Hydrated Lime. Place your order now with—

P. D. KOONS & SON,

DETOUR, MD.

## THE TOWN CRIER

Was put out of business by Printer's Ink

PRINTER'S INK Will Get Business For YOU. We Do Up to Date JOB PRINTING. TRY US

7-23-3m

Do you think that a space about the size of this—telling the people about the good things you have for them, or are ready to do for them—would pay you? Have you ever thought that the cost of a year's trial would not "break you," even if it did not do much good? Advertising pays others—Why not you?

PRINTER'S INK Will Get Business For YOU. We Do Up to Date JOB PRINTING. TRY US

7-23-3m

Do you think that a space about the size of this—telling the people about the good things you have for them, or are ready to do for them—would pay you? Have you ever thought that the cost of a year's trial would not "break you," even if it did not do much good? Advertising pays others—Why not you?

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PRINTER'S INK Will Get Business For YOU. We Do Up to Date JOB PRINTING. TRY US

7-23-3m

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Do you think that a space about the size



## 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 in the same week, and all articles must be signed with the name of the author, even when a nom de plume is given.

## TRAVELLING IN ITALY.

Dr. S. G. A. Brown.

The road from Florence to Bologna is extremely mountainous; one tunnel after another is passed, with glimpses on the beautiful villages lying far below. From here on to Venice the country is flat but equally interesting. Each farm has its fields laid out in plots of about one acre each, and instead of fences rows of fruit trees are planted. Grape vines are trained to grow in graceful festoons from one tree to another, making a decidedly pleasing effect. Upon approaching Venice we were reminded much of the marshy condition existing in that other foreign country, New Jersey, just outside of Atlantic City. At the station the ubiquitous cook made his usual appearance and we were soon safely seated in the commodious hotel gondola for a half hour's ride on the Grand Canal.

Venice, with a population of 148,000, lying in the latitude of Portland, Ore., has probably 15,000 houses, chiefly built on piles in the open Adriatic sea, occupying about 115 small islands. Instead of streets, canals are seen on every side, intersecting each other in every direction. Those who have been here or those who may have read much concerning this wonderful town will pardon us for mentioning some commonplace facts. Instead of cabs and street cars, small boats called gondolas are used. They can be seen plying in every direction, with passengers or freight. We saw no horses or carriages of any kind during our stay here; in fact, we would think them useless, for what few streets there are here are so very dark and narrow that we would not dare to term them alleys. Some of the canals are very narrow, but one, the Grand Canal, is over 200 feet wide and winds in a tortuous curve through the city. Here may be seen small steamers and hundreds of gondolas gliding gracefully in every direction. Along the canal are the principal hotels and many handsome palaces of the rich. Seated comfortably in a gondola we enjoyed greatly a ride on the famous "street," having the chief objects of interest pointed out to us by the gondolier, or oarsman, as we passed by. These canals are crossed by hundreds of arched bridges for pedestrians, the principal bridge being the Rialto. This is constructed entirely of white marble and consists of a single arch 158 feet in length. Like in Florence, this bridge has slopes on either side. But it is especially interesting for the fact that on this bridge was sold the first newspaper ever published in the world. It is of this vicinity that Shylock speaks in his "Merchant of Venice," and here may be seen the house of Desdemona. To us, however, there was nothing perhaps more spectacular than the gondola. As some one has aptly said, "The gondola and the gondolier seem to flow into a single human rhythm." The serenaders are often abroad until the wee hours of the morning and one hears a voice singing, as a colored boat floats down the canal, the singing boat in the midst, paper lanterns topping a variable light over the man who stands at the prow, and the women with hooded heads, smiling, who play an accompaniment on mandolins. All this, however, is not so very sentimental about 4 a. m., when one is awakened from a dreamless sleep.

Flanking St. Mark's Piazza is the famous Church of St. Mark, said to be one of the most beautiful structures of its kind in the world. There is, without doubt, a lavish and oriental magnificence in the exterior decoration. It reminds us somewhat of St. Sophia at Constantinople, after which it was copied, being in the form of a Greek cross. It contains over 500 beautiful marble columns and over 45,000 square feet of mosaics. But we imagine that much of its beauty is due to the various decorations and marble columns, which were brought from St. Sophia at Constantinople and King Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. Near St. Mark's is an interesting Clock Tower erected 1,400 years ago. On the top are two giants in bronze who strike the hours on a large bell. Contiguous to the cathedral is the Palace of the Doges presenting a decidedly Gothic exterior and enclosing a magnificent court. In the interior of this immense building are many fine busts and paintings, well preserved. We also noted the room of the Senators and that of the Assembly; also the antechamber of the three Inquisitors of the Republic with a statue of Justice holding the scales aloft (sic!). On the entrance wall were shown an opening which was formerly a lion's head in marble, into the mouth of which secret notices were thrown. We descended into the dungeons beneath the palace by

a damp and gloomy stairway, and visited the notorious Piombi prisons, no longer in use, however. Here we saw many gloomy cells, a torture chamber and the place of execution with the stain marks still visible on the stone floor. Connecting the palace with the prison now in use, is the Bridge of Sighs, over which we were not permitted to cross. Consequently we could not say:

"I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs; A palace and a prison on either hand."

There are many other interesting places in Venice, one of which is the pretty public park in the suburbs, reached by steamer. This park was laid out by Napoleon after he had demolished several monasteries to obtain the space. We opine he could have raised a few more without any of them being missed. But to return to Venice. Venice, today, seems to us to be as bright and laughing and as full of music, and hope and attractive stores as at any page in her long history. There are palaces everywhere—15th Century, Gothic, Byzantine, Romanesque and Renaissance, and a great cathedral said to be like no other under the sun. Venice has a certain charm of novelty that has alone been hers above any other city. Unlike many Italian cities, her glory of art remains and we hope at some future leisure moment, when we shall have returned to the home land, to read her opulent history, that enriches canal and calli, and sunny piazza and campus, and almost every building in this enchanting town. Some one has said "Venice once felt is never ending. The Queen of the Adriatic turns her guests into lovers, and keeps as true however far we stray from her. It takes only a chance word, a strain of music, the lapping of a wave, a touch of vivid color seen in a clear light, and the New World fades from about us. The witchery of a Venetian night, the charm of a Venetian day, return, and in a moment we are a half continent and an ocean away, in a great city moored in the waters, and her streets rise and fall at the call of the tide, and rare silence is the distinctive note where all is motion and color. One asks, 'is not life, to those who live there always, as it is to those who come and go in it for pleasure, a kind of day-dream?'"

## "Only a Thing."

In a pretty, sunny parlor, modest but tasteful, two women were arranging flowers. One was the hostess, the other a visitor, who was helping with the preparations for a tea that afternoon. It was from the visitor's hand that a delicate vase slipped and crashed to pieces on the hearth.

"Oh, Ellen, I'm so sorry!" she exclaimed, in distress. "The Venetian glass vase your sister brought from Italy—the very one I can't possibly replace! It's too bad!"

"It was pretty, and I'm so sorry, of course," acknowledged Ellen, frankly, burrowing promptly in a closet for dust-pan, "but don't you stand there frozen with horror, and your face like a tragic mask. After all, it's only a thing."

Ellen laughed outright. "Most things certainly are things," she admitted, "and a few things are precious; but even then there's a difference. I forgot that you didn't know the family by-word, and couldn't finish it out for yourself. You see, I was quoting my old name-aunt, who was the dearest, cosiest, most comfortable, and yet the most wide-awake and spirited old lady in the world."

She always declared that the richest gain that came to her through age and experience was the perception of relative importance. Life is so much more easy and interesting if we never let ourselves be troubled about what need not really matter, and compared with people and actions, things, our mere little possessions, are, after all, so trifling."

"When a heart, a promise, or a principle is broken," she used to say, "that's disaster, but when a teapot is—a thing is only a thing. Laugh and take a brown pitcher, and the tea will taste just as good."

"I suppose it would," agreed Ellen's friend, reflectively, "if the laugh were genuine, but so many of us couldn't laugh. It's Emerson, isn't it, who says: 'Things are in the saddle, and ride mankind—it's housekeepers who are slaves to things?'"

"Oh, not all of us!" protested Ellen cheerfully. "Suppose you put the pink chrysanthemums in that old Dutch mug and twist the trailing fern around the handle—I'm not sure it isn't going to be prettier than the Venetian vase after all."—*Youth's Companion.*

## The Boy's Right in the Home.

"Grant the boy the privilege of having his friends to meals as often as you can conveniently arrange for it," says Christine Terhune Herrick in *Woman's Home Companion* for September. "Perhaps you are among those fortunate ones who have a large family with a big table where the addition of an extra plate counts for little. If such is the case, your way is simple. Should there be several sons to plan for, consider a system of rotation that each may have his guests in a fair ratio. If your family is small so that it is desirable to have a little notice in advance, before adding another hearty boy's appetite to those you have reckoned for, fix on a certain time when your boy may ask a friend in

to dinner or supper. Boys are delightfully uncritical creatures, bless their hearts! Give them a cordial welcome and plenty of food, and they will never miss frills of serving."

"Study other compensations for the abstinence from natural racketing you are obliged to demand from your boy while he is at home. Provide him chances to let off steam elsewhere, in places intended for just such relaxations. Send him out into the open on holidays and give him the means of pursuing any athletic sport which attracts him. Be sure that there is a good playground connected with the school he attends. Encourage him to work in the gymnasium."

"All the compensation you offer the boy need not be limited to the possession of a pleasant room and the other privileges I have mentioned. Don't forget that when he displays the consideration demanded of him in a well-regulated family he is putting a restraint upon himself you can hardly understand, no matter how close your sympathy with him. Many comments have been made upon the wonderful self-control displayed by the child who submits without protest to a prohibition or grants prompt obedience to a command beyond his comprehension. Largely a matter of habit, possibly, but there is a great deal of thought going on inside that small head and, oftener than we imagine, we parents are being haled before a child's mental judgment seat and condemned unreservedly or with a recommendation to mercy."

## How to Hang Pictures.

"Pictures should be hung about on the general eye level, and this rule must be remembered and adapted to the eye level of a child when hanging pictures in a child's room or nursery," says Lucy Abbot Throop in *Woman's Home Companion* for September. "The pictures will not be noticed at all if hung too high. Pictures should be grouped according to the simple rule of balance. Taking a central vertical axis on a wall pictures of equal size and general similarity of tone and color value will balance at equal distances from it; or one large picture will balance two pictures of half its size at equal distances from the center. If one has one fairly large picture to balance with several smaller ones, the heavy one is to be nearer the center, and this will keep the feeling of balance. If you watch children on a see-saw, it will explain this. If a heavy boy is on one end he moves nearer the center and several smaller boys may be needed to make the balance perfect. A large picture is usually most effective when placed alone in a space with its center coinciding with the center of the space. Two large pictures, one on each side of a mantelpiece, for instance, give a feeling of restfulness and dignity by their perfect balance. Pictures should be grouped in such a way that they have a relation to each other, are balanced on a center and in this way are made to tell as a whole. It is a useful rule to remember that things become disconnected when they are divided by a space exceeding the width or length of the objects themselves. For instance, two pictures each one by two feet when hanging one above the other must not be more than one foot apart, and not more than two feet apart when side by side."

"Pictures should be hung from two hooks, and there should never be a triangle formed by the wire and the top of the picture-frame. The construction lines of the room are straight and the picture wires should also be straight. It is better not to have the support of small pictures show, as it makes too great a complexity of wires. Tacks or small picture nails may be used, according to the size and weight of the picture."

## Pleasant Ways of Serving Breakfast.

When arranging for the first meal of the day, why serve breakfast in the dining-room invariably? Why not choose, in Winter, a table before a window through which the morning sun is streaming, or a table drawn before a fireplace if one is fortunate enough to have one, at least the brightest and cheeriest spot in the house. And in Summer, always, that window through which the coolest breeze is creeping, unless one has an outdoor veranda that may be used for this meal.

What matter if the living-room or the den or the library be the length of a hall removed from the kitchen? A large tray will carry all that two persons should consume, and the delight of the movable feast is worth considering, as well as the intimate charm of the smaller breakfast-table.

A breakfast set is always a charming thing for a change, and furnishes a distinctive touch to the morning meal. If one does not care for the expense of an entire set, very good china may be bought from open stock, in twos. A delightful Japanese ware in an all-over design in grayish blue and white may be picked up for very little, or a delicate design in green and white makes a cool-looking, inviting table. On a fumed-oak table with natural linen or crash doilies, either will give a delightful effect.—*The Delineator* for September.

## Simple, Harmless, Effective.

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

## The Farmer's Life.

We hear much of the drudgery of the farmer's life, his long hours of labor and the discontent that life on the farm occasions. Well, what of it? Every man who amounts to anything in any calling has to work like a slave at times.

There is drudgery everywhere. Every trade and profession has it, only it is not the same drudgery; that is all. Everybody is discontented, more or less, with his own fate. He thinks the other fellow's life comes easier. The farmer is surrounded by the crops he has planted and, the animals he has raised. They talk to him pretty loudly and demand attention. And so in their season they call for active, constant labor. But it does not last the year through as do the demands of the mechanic or tradesman, or the professional man.

Take the year as a whole, the farmer has as much leisure as any man that attends to his business. Besides, the farmer is the only man who retires from business. Every village and small city is full of retired farmers. We do not see retired mechanics, or tradesmen, or merchants, or manufacturers very often, until old age has compelled them to quit.

This talk about the hard drudgery of the farmer's work and his long hours of labor needs to be considered in a comparative light with the lines of other men. Hard, constant work is the edict of nature in everything, if we win more than a bare living.

Thousands of farmers have won a good farm worth from \$10,000 to \$25,000 and their living in a few years. Had they been set at that task in any other calling they would have failed. Farmers live longer and live better than men in villages and cities.

It is time every farmer appreciated the advantages of his calling. It is both a subsistence and a business. No other calling has this double advantage. Let every farmer take courage and consider his blessings. If he will but make a friend of Nature by becoming a student of her ways, through the light of science she will favor him generously. She turns her back on those only who refuse to study her laws.—*From Hoard's Dairyman.*

## Don't Break Down.

Severe strains on the vital organs, like strains on machinery, cause break-downs. You can't over-tax stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels or nerves without serious danger to yourself. If you are weak or run-down, or under strain of any kind, take Electric Bitters the matchless, tonic medicine. Mrs. J. E. Van de Sande, of Kirkland, Ill., writes: "That I did not break down, while enduring a most severe strain, for three months, is due wholly to Electric Bitters." Use them and enjoy health and strength. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. 50c. at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

## A Prayer for the Idle.

The September *American Magazine* opens with the following prayer by Walter Rauschenbusch:

"O God, we remember with pain and pity the thousands of our brothers and sisters who seek honest work and seek in vain. For though the unsatisfied wants of men are many, and though our land is wide and calls for labor, yet these thy sons and daughters have no place to labor, and are turned away in humiliation and despair when they seek it. O righteous God, we acknowledge our common guilt for the disorder of our industry, which thrusts even willing workers into the degradation of idleness and want, and teaches some to love the sloth which once they feared and hated."

"We remember also with sorrow and compassion the idle rich, who have vigor of body and mind and yet produce no useful thing. Forgive them for loading the burden of their support on the bent shoulders of the working world. Forgive them for wasting in refined excess what would feed the pale children of the poor. Forgive them for setting their splendor before the thirsty hearts of the young, luring them to theft or shame by the lust of eye and flesh. Forgive them for taking pride in their selfish lives and despising those by whose toil they live. Forgive them for appeasing their better self by pretended duties and injurious charities. We beseech thee to awaken them by the new voice of thy spirit that they may look up into the stern eyes of Christ and may be smitten with the blessed pangs of repentance. Grant them strength of soul to rise up like men from their shame and give a just return of labor for all they receive and enjoy."

"And to our whole nation do thou grant wisdom to create a world in which none shall be forced to idle in want, and none shall be able to idle in luxury, but in which all shall know the health of wholesome work and the sweetness of well-earned rest."

## Picnic or Luncheon Sandwiches.

Egg Sandwiches.—Boil five eggs for fifteen minutes; when cold remove the shells and pound the yolks and whites together in a mortar or basin with one heaping tablespoonful of melted butter. When smooth add salt, pepper, grate of nutmeg and dust of red pepper to taste. Spread this mixture on thin cut bread and butter, press well, trim them, cut them into neat fingers and wrap in wax paper. Slices of hard cooked eggs seasoned with a little salt and pepper introduced between slices of bread and butter also make nice egg sandwiches.

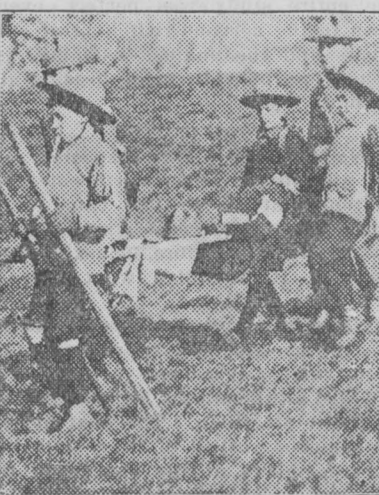
## Not a Drop of Alcohol

What is a "tonic"? A medicine that increases the strength or tone of the whole system. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Name the best "tonic and alterative"? Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol. Ask your own doctor all about it. Never take a medicine doctors cannot endorse. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Without daily action of the bowels poisonous products must be absorbed. Then you have impure blood, biliousness, headache. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills for constipation.

## For the Children

Training Scouts In Ambulance Work.



The boy scout movement, which has become so popular in this country, originated in England about three years ago. General Baden-Powell, who won fame in the Boer war, organized the first corps. Any number of boys between the ages of ten and eighteen may agree to enroll themselves as boy scouts, paying 2 cents a week to the common fund. But before being allowed to join the organization he must know the scouts' laws and signs and salute, and he must know how to tie four common knots. The scouts' motto is "Be prepared," and this means that the recruit must always be ready to do his duty, that he must obey orders and that he must be prepared for any emergency liable to arise. Ernest Thompson Seton has contributed many features to the plan in England and is helping spread the movement here. In August he will make up a party of scouts from the various associations in this country and will teach woodcraft, Indian games, building teepees, natural history and kindred subjects to the youngsters. The picture shows a patrol of English boy scouts being trained to ambulance work.

## The Spitting Snake.

Lieutenant Sefton of the British army says that the African cobra is known as the "spitting snake" on account of its power to throw its venom quite a distance into the eyes of its enemy. It is a lazy reptile, save when stirred to anger, when it cannot be equalled for swiftness and accuracy in spitting at or biting its victim. The spitting is accomplished by expelling the breath sharply through the mouth, so that the soapy venom flies straight as a pea through from a pipe into the victim's eyes. This cobra attains the length of six feet and is large and powerful. It is doubly formidable from the fact that it can swim in the rivers very swiftly and has no fear. In swimming the cobra moves along very rapidly and with its nose and head eyes just above the water's surface. Lieutenant Sefton declares that the bite of this snake will kill an ox and never fails to be fatal to a white man. There is a vine which, when the young leaves are crushed and applied as a poultice, will extract the poison, but it seems to act only on the native blood, since, of two men bitten and treated in exactly the same way, one, a native, recovered and the white man died.

## Raining Trees.

After a frosty night, when the sun comes out, the frost melts and falls from the trees in drops. Even in summer, when there has been a heavy dew on a cool night, this falls later like a fine spray of rain. But there are countries that have little rain and much warmth, yet these countries have trees which seem to gather moisture when the sun has set to distribute it upon the thirsty land during the next day. Some kind of trees attract more moisture than others, and these have been called rain trees. The dry plains of parts of South America are said to be refreshed by the drippings from an acacia tree. Occasionally moisture falls which is caused by insects. Travelers have seen a species of cicada, or grasshopper, swarming upon young shoots in hot countries and squirting out juice as they feed.

## The Jamaica Firefly.

The Jamaica firefly, a species of insect over an inch in length, emits a very brilliant light, which comes from the sides of the head and beneath the thorax. The light is a fluctuating one, not the steady glow of the glowworm. A very remarkable fact is that this fluctuating or pulsating light may continue after the death of the insect. If it is supposed that the light of the living insect is due to oxygen supplied under its control to the luminous matter, a conclusion may be reached to the effect that after death the oxygen of the air might obtain access to it and produce a like effect. It is difficult, however, to account for the pulsations in the light of the dead firefly.

## Classified Advertisements.

## Dentistry.

J. S. MYERS, J. E. MYERS, Westminster, Md. New Windsor, Md.

## Drs. Myers, SURGEON DENTISTS,

Are prepared to do All Kinds of Dental Work, including ALUMINUM PLATES.

## DR. J. W. HELM, SURGEON DENTIST,

New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

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

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.

C. &amp; P. Telephone. 5-1-10

## A Record Unsurpassed.

In the Purchase of a

## Packard Piano

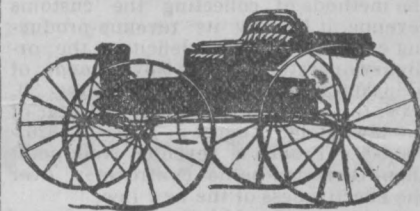
one secures an instrument that has passed through all experimental stages; the result of many years of study and experience. The production of creators and masters of the art who have made Piano building a labor of love rather than a labor for gain. No fancy prices for reputation or name; just a fair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

## 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.

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**THE Keeley Cure**

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are now recognized as one of the very best methods for advertising almost any business, next to newspaper publicity, because they are constantly in demand by all who have correspondence, whether in the home or office.

## BLOTTERS

are convenient to mail with business letters, to use as business cards, or to wrap up with merchandise. We are prepared to print them in any style, size or quantity—enameled backs and assorted colors.

## BLOTTERS

are worth considering—you are using somebody's blotter advertisements yourself, consequently ought to know their value for keeping your business before the public. Let us give you the price on 500 or 1000!

Take The Record for Spring Fever.



## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XI.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 11, 1910.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxii. 1-14. Memory Verses. 8, 9—Golden Text, Matt. xxii. 14—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This lesson on the parable of the marriage feast is found only here, but the parable of the great supper in Luke xiv has similar teaching, though that seems to have been spoken because one had said, "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God." Both of the parables teach us, among other things, the utter indifference of men to the things of God, whether it be to the kingdom or to the marriage of the king. The marriage of Adam, who in Luke iii. 38, is called the son of God and which we are told in Eph. v. 31, 32, was typical of Christ and the church, has in it many truths. The building of Eve from a part of Adam taken from him as he slept, her being brought to him when completed, their name being called Adam (Gen. v. 2), the dominion given to them, are all suggestive of the building of the church out of Christ by virtue of His death and resurrection, the rapture of the church when she shall have been completed, the marriage of the Lamb according to Rev. xix and the kingdom and dominion over the whole earth, which is to be ours with Him. The other brides of Scripture, such as Rebecca, Asenath, Zipporah and Ruth, are also typical of many things which will only be clearly and fully seen in the kingdom after the marriage of the Lamb.

How very suggestive the story of Abraham's servant entrusted with the care of all his master's wealth, which he had given to his only son, going forth to seek a bride for that son. How prominent the question becomes as we think of our lesson for today, "Will thou go with this man?" (Gen. xxiv. 58). Then think of Rebecca becoming possessor of Isaac and of all that he had, but best of all an inheritor with him of all the covenant promises of God. Think what she would have missed if she had not said "I will go." See Ruth rewarded for cleaving to Naomi by becoming joint possessor of the field in which she had wearily gleaned and also by becoming an ancestress of David and of the Lord Jesus Christ. Have you anointed eyes to see these things and many more? If not go quickly to Him who has the eye salve, that thou mayest see (Rev. iii. 18).

The loving heart of the King is not discouraged. He so longs to have these people know Him, that He may bless them, that He sends forth other servants with a more pressing invitation and with the assurance that all things are ready. He has prepared everything. They have only to "come unto the marriage." But they made light of it and went their ways to their own affairs (verses 4, 5), or, as in Mark xii. 12, "They left Him and went their way," or, as in Luke xiv. 18, "They all with one consent began to make excuse." But all this is mild compared with verse 6 of our lesson, where we read that they took His servants, entreated them spitefully and slew them. Can we wonder that He destroyed those murderers and burned up their city? (Verse 7.) This literally came to pass for those to whom He was then speaking about (A. D. 70), but He who could look forward forty years could as easily look forward to the end of this age and all the ages. See in chapter xxv. 41, that which will just as literally come to pass for some despisers. How great is the unbelief prevailing today concerning these things, but the day of the Lord will come. As truly as the deluge came upon the world in the days of Noah and the fire in the days of Lot upon the cities of the plain, so shall all come upon the ungodly that the Scriptures have foretold. The "not worthy" of verse 8 must be read in the light of such a passage as Acts xiii. 46, "Ye judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life." No one can be worthy of the grace of God. It is for the ungodly, for sinners, and those who come are never cast out, but those who refuse the invitation are said to count themselves unworthy of it. When we have accepted the gracious invitation, then by His grace we should walk worthy of God, who hath called us to His kingdom and glory (I Thess. ii. 12).

By the diligence of other servants enough good and bad are gathered to furnish the needed guests, reminding us of the net of chapter xiii. 47, 48, which gathered of every kind, but there came a time of separation of good and bad, and so it will be. One was found among the guests who had not on a wedding garment, implying that wedding garments were provided for all the guests, but this one, representing many, thought his own clothing sufficient and had evidently refused the proffered garment. Just as Cain refused the way of the Lord, preferring his own way, and was refused by the Lord, so all who think their own righteousness sufficient and refuse the righteousness provided by God in Christ shall be compelled to hear the awful "Depart from me" and shall find themselves forever cast out from His presence. Of the many who are called only few are chosen simply because few are willing to be chosen.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 11, 1910.

Topic.—Proud-of what?—Jer. ix. 23, 24; 1 Cor. i. 18-31; Rom. xii. 3. Edited by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

The Bible has a great deal to say about pride—our undue self esteem, personal exaltation and a feeling of superiority over others—which leads to a haughtiness and a lordliness over others that are contemptible and despicable. No Christian Endeavorer should ever possess such a spirit, for it is one of the most conspicuous of faults and at the same time one of the most unconscious after it has been allowed to fully develop itself in us.

There are many things in life of which men are proud that, instead of showing them to possess a noble spirit, only prove that they are unworthy. Jeremiah quotes the Lord as saying, "Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might; let not the rich man glory in his riches." And yet how many are proud of these very things—wisdom, power and riches! But why should they be? Why should a wise man be proud? He inherits his wisdom or the ability to accumulate wisdom, so why should he be proud of what cost him little or nothing? Moreover, in comparison with God, who alone is all wise, their wisdom is foolishness, and "the foolishness of God is wiser than men," says the apostle. The heathen nations, declares the apostle, "thinking themselves to be wise, became fools." Thinking themselves wise, they forgot God, to whom they should have glorified God, and thereby they became fools.

Why should men be proud of their physical strength? They should not, answers the apostle, because "the weakness of God is stronger than men." How uncertain physical strength is! Who gave it to man but God, so why should the strong man be proud? And one who only normally strong develops great strength shortens his days—certainly a poor cause for pride.

Why should the rich be proud of their riches? Much of it is inherited from others and is no sign of any unusual talent possessed by the heirs. Moreover, when personally acquired there is no room for pride. Nothing is more uncertain than riches. They fly from us, or we die and leave them. The rich fool in the parable of Christ said, "Soul, thou hast much good laid up for many years," but the Lord said: "This night thy soul shall be required of thee. Then whose shall these things be?" What a contrast between "many years" and "this night!" But how often history has repeated itself in this respect! Men toil and labor to lay up well, neglecting God and the higher aims of life. Gold is their God. When they have enough they expect to give up business, become religious and live comfortably for many years. But who ever gets enough, and if here and there a man does and settles down how long does he live to enjoy it? The least thing in all the world of which to be proud is money, and yet here it most exists, and the rich are proud and haughty and use their money to trample underfoot the poor.

Why should men be proud of their birth? Yet how many are! They may have lost fortune and everything else but high birth, and yet how haughty and proud they remain! It is bad enough to be poor in this world, but to be "poor and proud" is about the limit. Why should men be proud of their personal morality? Yet many are. They are so strictly good that they have no need of repentance or of Christ to save them. They expect to be saved on their own merits, but there is no other name under heaven given to men whereby we must be saved except the name of Jesus.

If we should not be proud of our possessions or talents, what should we do? Thank God in deep humility for the extra bliss which all men do not possess. Glorify God and the crucified Saviour. God forbid that I should glory save in Christ and Him crucified.

### BIBLE READINGS.

Deut. viii. 13-17; Ps. ci. 5; cxlii. 3, 4; cxxxviii. 1-6; Prov. xxvii. 2; xxx. 12; Isa. ii. 11, 12; Luke xviii. 11-14; Ps. viii. 3, 4; 1 Cor. iv. 6, 7; 11 Cor. xii. 7-10.

Spurgeon and Belfast Union President.

"Herries, you'll do." Herries was a student in Spurgeon's college, London. Mr. Spurgeon wished to test the ability of the senior students to make an impromptu speech in the presence of the professors and the whole college. He wrote a number of subjects on slips of paper and asked the students to draw one each. Each student was allowed two minutes to collect his wits, and then he was expected to get up and make a speech on the subject he had drawn. Mr. Herries drew "Zaccheus." He rose and said, "The subject that has fallen to my lot is Zaccheus, and no subject could be more fitting to me—firstly, Zaccheus was a little man, so am I; secondly, Zaccheus was up a tree, so am I; thirdly, Zaccheus made haste and came down, so shall I." "Herries, you'll do!" cried Spurgeon. Mr. Herries was recently appointed president of the Belfast and district Christian Endeavor union. He comes from Yorkshire, England, where Christian Endeavor is very strong, and he will be a power in his new field.—Christian Endeavor World.

Hey, There, Christian Endeavorer! Make hay while the sun shines. Make hay if it clouds. Make hay if the wind whines. Make hay snowing shrouds. Make hay any weather. Make hay any time. Make hay altogether. Make hay all the time. —Rev. C. Julian Tuthill in Christian Endeavor World.

## ALL A MISTAKE.

By Which a Man Escapes One Bondage to Fall into Another.

By EDWARD C. HANCOCK. (Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.)

I reached my destination at 11 o'clock at night, was driven to the L. hotel, was shown to my room and went to bed. The next morning I did not return to the room after breakfast, but did so at noon. An important matter of business absorbed my attention, and I was unmindful of everything else. My key did not work in the lock; but, turning the knob, the door opened. I concluded that either I or the maid who had put the room in order had left it unlocked.

Still thinking on other matters, I saw on the mantel a package done up in paper. It was about three inches long by two broad and an inch thick. At another time I would have examined it; but, with my mind full of business, I concluded it to be one of a number of small parcels I had taken out of my suit case when making my toilet in the morning, so I put it in my coat pocket.

Going to the stand to wash my hands, I discovered lying on it a ring set with two large diamonds.

I dropped my business matter and fixed my attention on the ring. Then I looked about the room. There was a trunk in it that was not mine. A wardrobe stood open, and I could see with articles of woman's apparel. I had got into the wrong room.

Had the ring not thus been exposed I would have simply retired. As it was, if I should be seen leaving the room and a thief should appropriate the jewelry I would be suspected of having stolen it. I concluded to take it to the office.

As I was leaving to do so I met a lady about to enter. She looked at me, flushed and asked:

"What were you doing in my room?" Before I had time to reply she called a porter who was passing and said:

"Hold that man till I go into my room and see if anything is missing."

She ran into the room while the porter kept me under observation.

"It's gone," I heard her say, and, coming out, she told the porter that she had left a diamond ring on the washstand and I had taken it.

"Pardon me," I said. "I got into the wrong room. I found your ring on the



"THAT'S A LIKELY STORY," SAID THE PORTER.

washstand and was taking it to the office. Here it is."

"That's a likely story," said the porter.

We three went to the office, where my explanation was listened to with evident distrust. But the young lady, having secured her ring, was not minded to press the matter, and it was dropped, but not for long. In half an hour, while I was sitting near the hotel entrance, a policeman entered, the clerk pointed to me, and I was taken into custody.

I was led to the police station to answer to a charge of robbery and, fortunately having evidences of property with me, was enabled to give bail for my appearance the next day. Returning to the hotel, I asked the clerk why the matter was to be pushed. He replied that the lady had missed something else—she would not say what—and it had made her very angry. I tried to think of something I had misappropriated besides the ring, but could remember nothing. Later, upon putting my hand in my pocket for my handkerchief, I took out the little package I had found on the mantel. I went to my room—my own room this time—uncovered the package and displayed a bundle of letters.

Having convinced myself from the address on one of them that they were not mine, I wrapped them up again and put them back in my pocket.

I made up my mind that there was a story in these letters which was running counter to the story of my having inadvertently come into possession of them. I was to be tried for stealing the ring and perhaps would not be able to prove my innocence. Indeed, appearances were much against me. Might not these letters be used to induce the lady to withdraw her charge? I had no sooner thought of this than I took them to the office of

an acquaintance and put them in his safe. I did not wish them to be recovered by search.

As soon as I had done this I wrote my accuser a note telling her that I had inadvertently appropriated some letters belonging to her and that she might have them by withdrawing her charge against me. She had become so sure that I was a professional thief that she wrote back stating that she would withdraw the charge and give me \$500 for the letters. I wrote her that I did not ask money for the letters and that she was welcome to them if she would withdraw her charge against me. To this she acceded, and instead of sending some one to me with an order for them she appointed a meeting with me in one of the hotel parlors. I did not propose to be outdone by a woman, so I left the letters where I had put them.

We met as agreed. The lady was not over twenty-four years old and was quite comely. She was evidently of the upper class and had wounded my amour propre by not recognizing me for a social equal instead of mistaking me for a thief. She opened the negotiations

"Are you a tool of George Norton?" she asked at length.

"I haven't the pleasure of the gentleman's acquaintance."

"You must have seen his name on the letters. They were addressed to him."

"I looked at one address, which convinced me that the letters did not belong to me."

"Do you mean to tell me that you haven't read them?"

"I do."

"Then how did you know I would value them so far as to offer so much for them?"

"I didn't until you made your offer."

"Will you please tell me how you restrained yourself from reading the letters?"

"Other people's letters don't interest me."

"I should have read them had I been you."

"Then your standard of honor is different from mine."

"I have made a mistake."

"Several. Which one do you mean?"

"I have been engaged to George Norton. I was warned against him, but would not listen. I stole my letters, which he would not return. I supposed he had employed you to get them back for him."

"Does he employ gentlemen for such purposes?"

For the first time she looked ashamed. She dropped her eyes and fidgeted with the ring I was to be tried for stealing.

"I didn't observe you closely when you came out of my room. I see now I was very much mistaken. I ask your pardon."

"Now that you have begun where you should have begun before, at the beginning, we can get on rapidly. Permit me to apologize for having mistaken your room for mine. I was absorbed in a matter of business. I put your package of letters in my pocket without being conscious of what I was doing."

"I see. I have acted very hastily."

I arose and touched a button. Then I wrote on the back of an old envelope an order for the letters. When an attendant came I told him to send for them. In fifteen minutes he returned and handed me the package. I handed them to the lady.

"But I have done nothing toward withdrawing the charge," she said.

"You will. I have no fear of that."

"Why?"

"Because I know you for a lady, and a lady once convinced that I am a gentleman, not a thief."

"Please don't."

"—would never think of charging me with being one."

"What shall I do to stop the thing?"

I advised her of the necessary steps, after which we went on with our chat.

"It seems to me," she said, "that I am the real thief in this matter."

"Why so?"

"I stole the letters from George Norton."

"That was not stealing. They belonged to you. You only took your own."

This had the effect to comfort her somewhat, though she still seemed much mortified at her treatment of me. I was not disposed to permit her to escape too readily from this mortification.

"I don't quite understand," I remarked, "why you thought it necessary to offer so high a price for your letters."

"I supposed," she replied shamefacedly, "that you were an agent of George Norton. I wished to induce you to give me the letters instead of giving them to him."

"In other words, I was considered not only a blackmailer, but a subject for bribery to turn against my employer."

She hung her head. Indeed, she seemed so pained at the position in which she had placed herself that I hastened to apply a balm to the wound.

"It was all a mistake," I said, rising, "for which you are sorry, as I am at having unwittingly trespassed where I had right to trespass. But I trust that it is a mistake that may give me a valued acquaintance."

I asked her where she lived, and when she replied that it was in a city not far from the one in which I resided I asked permission to call upon her when I went there. This she readily acceded, and I took it upon myself to go without waiting for anything except herself to call me there. I not only called once, but often, and finally persuaded her to do penance for mistaking me for a thief by marrying me.

And so it was that I narrowly escaped imprisonment for robbery, assuming later the chains of matrimony.

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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.

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

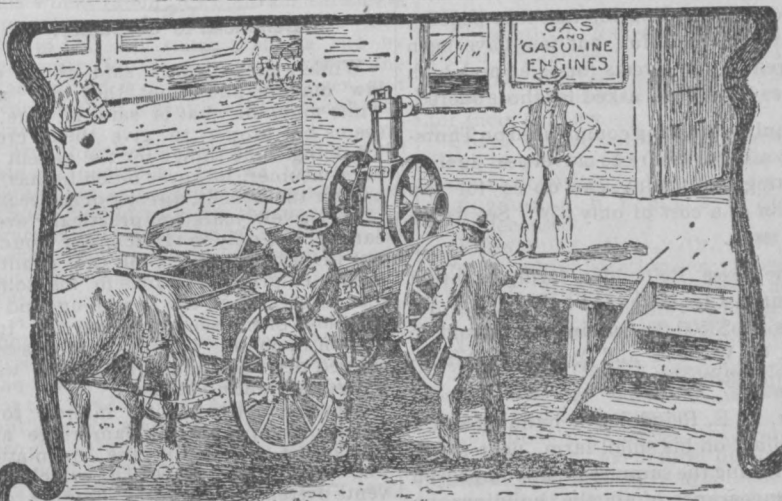
Buyers who furnish sacks get a reduction of \$1.00 per ton, but empty sacks cannot be returned for credit.

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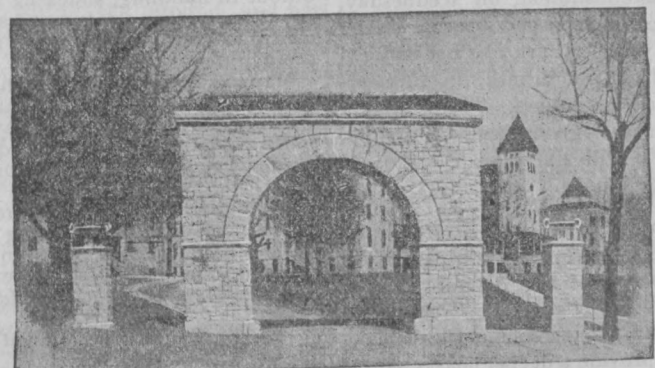


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## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN.

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

Miss Bertha Danner, of Medford, is visiting Mrs. Forrest Otto.

Mrs. Mary Motter of Washington, D. C., is visiting Mrs. George Motter.

Miss Mary Brining is visiting Misses Alice and Nina Crapster, in Washington.

Miss Lillie M. Sherman, is on a visit to relatives and friends in York, Baltimore and other points.

Misses Beniah and Vada Castle, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., spent several days with Miss Mary Reindollar.

Mrs. Julia Thomson, and daughter, Miss Fanny, of Washington, D. C. spent several days with Miss Lou Reindollar.

Mr. S. Galt Birnie, of Philadelphia, who recently returned from a trip to Europe, is here on a visit to his mother and aunt.

Mr. David Olter, through D. W. Garner, real estate agent, has sold his small farm, of 40 acres to Chas. Kemper, for \$2700.

Mrs. Franklin Baumgardner was brought home from the Frederick hospital, on Tuesday, somewhat improved in health.

Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Seiss, who have been traveling in the New England States for several weeks, returned home, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Elliot left, on Sunday on their annual driving trip to York Springs, Dillsburg and other places, to be gone a week.

Mr. I. E. Williams, of North Liberty, Iowa, who was here last week attending the funeral of his mother, returned home, on Saturday.

Rev. C. W. Hess, of Brunswick, who has been spending a vacation of several weeks in the country, returned to his charge on Thursday.

Notwithstanding the fact that peaches are rather plentiful, but few have been offered on our streets for sale, and high prices have been asked for those offered.

Squirrel hunting commenced on Thursday; all who desire to advertise against hunting and fishing, can do so for the season at a cost of only 25¢. See list in this issue.

The Jesse Reitsnyder farm, reported in our last issue as sold to Rev. C. W. Hess for \$3500.00 was in reality sold to Rev. C. W. Hess and Mr. C. O. Wachter, for \$3400.00.

Mr. E. E. Reindollar is building a new dwelling, on his small farm, near town, and during the summer greatly improved the appearance of all the buildings on the larger (Swope) farm.

Sept. 5, Monday next, is Labor Day and a legal holiday. There will be no delivery of mail by Rural Carriers. Post-office open from 8.30 till 10.30 a. m., and 3.15 till 6 p. m. Baltimore mail received by train about ten o'clock.

Rev. D. Frank Garland, wife and son, who have been spending the summer in Gettysburg, left for Atlantic City, on Thursday, where they will spend a week and then return to Dayton. Mr. Garland is now real well, and will resume his pastoral duties.

In spite of the extremely dry season, Baltimore St., has been less a dust nuisance than usual owing to the good cleaning it had this Spring, a fact which will be worth remembering next year, when a still better cleaning of the street should be made.

Mr. August Martin started up his corn canning establishment, on Wednesday, and expects a fairly good season—better than last year—as corn has not suffered as much from the drouth, in this section, as in some others. The corn now coming in is of good size and quality. Next week will likely be the busiest week of the season.

Hon. Jos. A. Goulden is now at Providence, R. I., taking an active part in the convention of the Atlantic Deepwater Inland Waterway project. The idea is to connect the Delaware and Chesapeake bays and provide a deeper coast channel for vessels from Massachusetts to Florida, instead of using the ocean route, especially for local traffic.

A new well is to be provided for Oregon school, as a result of many cases of sickness due to using water from the old source of supply. The patrons were either asked, or offered, to raise \$25.00 of the amount, the School Board supplying the balance. The water used in all the public schools of the county should be fully tested, and a pure supply furnished where it does not exist.

Elmer W. Fleagle, formerly of this place, now of Phila. Pa., has resigned his position with William M. Dick & Co., Yonkers, N. Y., where he was employed for twelve years as Salesman, to accept a position with Elmer E. Lenhardt & Co., Department Store, as General Manager in Phila. Pa., Mr. F. left Thursday for a two weeks trip to Niagara Falls, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., where he will visit his sister, Mrs. A. E. Lewis. His brother, Edward remained with the firm, Mr. F. quit; he has been there eighteen years.

Regular services by the pastor, in the Lutheran church, this Sunday. Rev. and Mrs. Wheeler will return from their vacation this Saturday morning.

The picnic of Grace Reformed Sunday School will be held in Ohler's grove, this Saturday. A large crowd is expected. Taneytown band will be present.

Prof. Warren R. Hill, who has been connected with the Drake Business College, Jersey City, has accepted a position with the Bliss Business College, of North Adams, Mass.

There will be a game of baseball, on the home ground, on Monday, between the Taneytown and Two Taverns clubs, at 2.30 p. m. The home team defeated Two Taverns, last Saturday, by a close score, and a good game may be expected on Monday.

#### Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Aug. 29th., 1910.—Julia A. V. McQuay, administratrix, W. A. of William H. McQuay, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

Ada Elizabeth Haines, executrix of Nathan V. Gosnell, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Lewis W. Wisner and Jacob F. Wisner, administrators of Peter J. Wisner, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money.

Daniel J. Hesson, executor of Abraham Hesson, deceased, returned additional report of sale of personal property, inventory of money; also report of sale of real estate upon which court granted order nisi.

Joseph H. Study, executor of Albert Study, deceased, returned report of sale of personal property.

TUESDAY, August 30th., 1910.—The sale of real estate of John H. Conaway, deceased, finally ratified and confirmed by the court.

Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Hoffman, deceased, granted unto Frances Hoffman, who received warrant to appraise, also order to notify creditors.

Order on Union Mills Savings Bank passed directing that \$35. be paid to Mary E. Humbert, grandmother of Cora, Minnie and Elsie Bachman, infants, for their maintenance and support.

Columbus A., Charles S. and John W. Conaway, executors of John H. Conaway, deceased, received additional warrant to appraise stock.

#### Beneficial to Consumer.

While a great deal is said about our law makers and what they do, and while much of what is said is true, it seems but proper to give them credit for doing some things for the benefit of the consumer, however much he has to pay for the benefit, directly or indirectly.

Only a few years ago practically every canner, not only in Dorchester county, but in other sections of the country, used a coloring substance in his tomatoes, especially in the beginning and at the close of the season, when the fruit was off in color. This coloring was considered detrimental and soon laws were passed preventing its use.

Another matter of vital interest to a great many people in Cambridge and Dorchester county is the regulation known as order number 110, which prevents oyster packers from shipping oysters in contact with the ice, which was the mode of shipping used almost exclusively only a few years ago; and yet as important as this matter is to the people of Cambridge, upon second thought one can but think of the advantage such a law is to the distant consumer, who has at times heretofore been eating oysters that started out from the shipping point as perhaps five gallons of oysters with an equal quantity of ice, which after traveling several miles became five gallons of oysters thoroughly soaked in five gallons of water (the ice having melted). Another beneficial regulation in the oyster business is that no more oysters can be shipped in wood. The oyster must be in a metal carrier, although the carrier may be packed in ice in a wood cover, yet the oyster is not in contact with the wood.

While all these laws and regulations which may be more or less classed as pure food and drug laws work a hardship on the manufacturer, yet the advantages gained by these regulations and the further fact that all oyster houses will be under government inspection, thus enforcing sanitary conditions in handling, shucking and packing them, places a safeguard around the consumer that is worth much more than the additional cost.

Many of these conditions have been complied with in the past among the Cambridge packers, who have taken much pride not only in the quality of oysters they have handled, but in the way they have handled them, constantly keeping peace with the more improved methods of shipping, using the latest devices and carriers, thus insuring to their customers the best oysters in the best condition.—Cambridge (Md.) Record.

#### Family Reunion at Colonial Park.

(For the Record.) The Sixty-eighth birthday of Benj. Fleagle, Sr., was celebrated on Wednesday, Aug. 24th, by the reunion of his family at Hazelwood, his home, in Colonial Park, Baltimore. The event was one not soon to be forgotten by the members of the family, as they rarely meet in a complete reunion.

About 9 o'clock the house was enlivened by the merry laughter and shouts of the grand-children, a thing quite foreign to the home. At one o'clock all gathered in the dining room to do justice to one of mother Fleagle's splendid dinners. In the afternoon a photographer appeared to take the family picture, a rather difficult task, indeed, since little tots have small patience with such proceedings.

All realized when train time drew near that the day was far too short, for the pleasure of meeting was dulled by the early departure of several members of the family for their homes in Carroll County.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Fleagle, Mr. Chas. Bay and wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. M. Keefer, B. E. and J. E. Fleagle, Misses Rena, Ruth and Janet Fleagle, Misses Margaret Bay, Nellie, Ruthanna, and Pauline Keefer, Masters John, Willard and Babcock Bay, Masters Chas. Baker, Benjamin and Ralph Keefer and baby Curtis Lee Baker.

#### A Surprise Party.

(For the Record.)

On last Friday evening, Aug. 26th., a happy Surprise Party was given by friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garber, of near Keymar, Md., in the honor of Mrs. Garber, it being her birthday. She was greatly surprised, as it was unknown to her, till the guests began to arrive.

Mrs. Garber met the guests at the door with a very smiling face, and ready to shake hands with every one. She had her hair put up in a turban style, and ready for work, soon her house was thrown open, and every one was welcome. Also later she found a table, which was loaded with all the delicacies of the season. Over fifty were present, and at a late hour, all returned to their homes wishing Mrs. Garber many more such happy birthdays.

#### It Saved His Leg.

"All thought I'd lose my leg," writes J. A. Svensen, of Watertown, Wis. "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it, sound and well." Infallible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

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Do as we do. When we have a chance to buy snaps we don't neglect the opportunity and act quick, and so you should do. We will do as you want us to. We know exactly what you want us to do. We should give you good merchandise for as little money as possible. So we do and will. All we want you to do is to give us a call and inspect the tremendous large assortment we carry in our establishment. No matter whether you want to buy or not.

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On the Square. LITTLESTOWN, PA.

## On July 1

## SHARRER & GORSUCH,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Started a genuine Reduction Sale on

Men's and Boy's Fine Suits.

No matter what others advertises, we will give you better qualities and lower prices.

Special Reductions on Suits to Order.

#### RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County; August Term, 1910.

Estate of Abraham Hesson, deceased. On application, it is ordered, this 29th. day of August, 1910, that the sale of Real Estate of Abraham Hesson, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by Daniel J. Hesson, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 1st. Monday, 3rd. day of October next; provided a copy of this Order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 4th. Monday, 26th. day of September, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$253.00.

JOHN E. ECKENRODE, WILLIAM L. RICHARDS, ROBERT N. KOONTZ, Judges.

True Copy: Test—WILLIAM ARTHUR, Register of Wills.

## No Trespassing.

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

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

Althoff, Jos. E. Kiser, William Bankard, Howard Koontz, Mrs. Ida Clousher, David F. Hahn, Newton J. Dutterer, Eli M. Moser, Charls Eyer, David F. Null, Frank Feesser, Birnie Shriver, Percy H. Flickinger, Wm. H. Sauble, George

## LADY WANTED

To introduce our very complete Fall line of beautiful wool suitings, wash fabrics, fancy waistings, silks, handkerchiefs, petticoats, etc. Up-to-date N. Y. City Patterns. Finest line on the market. Dealing direct with the mills you will find our prices low. If others can make \$10.00 to \$20.00 weekly you can also. Samples, full instructions in neat sample case, shipped express prepaid. No money required. Exclusive territory. Write for particulars. Be first to apply.

Standard Dress Goods Co., Dept. 500 Binghamton, N. Y. 9-3-31

## 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! Also Young Guineas, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lbs.; Young Chickens, 2 pounds, 12 cents, clear of feed; Old chickens, 11c lb.; 500 old Roosters wanted. Good Squabs, 22c to 25c a pair; Young Ducks, 3 lbs. and over; Good Calves 7c 50c for delivering. Poultry not received later than Thursday morning.

—SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50c for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER. 6-10-9

SOW and 9 pigs 4 weeks old for sale by.—P. H. SHRIVER. 9-3-2t.

HIVES OF BEES for sale by.—MRS. SALLIE SELBY, Uniontown. 9-3-3t.

8 PIGS for sale by.—FRANK NULL, on Lightner farm.

MAYBERRY BAND will hold a festival, on Sept. 10th., commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m., and at night. Music furnished by the colored Band of New Windsor. 9-3-2t.

FOR SALE—Sow and 6 pigs.—ARTHUR SLICK, near Taneytown.

AUTO, (Winton,) 5 Passenger, 24 H. P., detachable tonneau. Extremely powerful engine.—For sale by E. L. FLEAGLE. 9-3-2t.

SPECIAL low price on Cigars by the Box, for 10 days.—S. WEANT, Bruceville, Md.

PUBLIC SALE of property of the late MARY C. ROOP, Keyville, on Saturday, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock, instead of 1 o'clock. 9-3-2t.

WANTED.—COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE requires the services of a representative in Taneytown to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, H. C. CAMPBELL, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City. 9-3-3t.

CARLOAD of suckling and yearling colts wanted. Write or telephone, as I want to load latter part of next week.—W. H. POOLE, Taneytown.

PRIVATE SALE of farm of 155 acres, containing about 8 acres timber. Situated about 3 1/2 miles east of Emmitsburg. WILLIAM HOCKENSMITH. 8-27-2t. CHARLES R. HOCKENSMITH.

WANTED TO RENT—Property from 12 to 15 Acres. Apply at Record office. 8-27-2t.

MARE COLT FOR SALE.—Apply to C. D. BANKARD, near Sell's Mill.

EXCURSION.—The Junior Mechanics of New Windsor, will run an Excursion from Smithsburg to Baltimore. Sept. 10, 1910. See Posters. 8-27-3t.

THE KEYSVILLE Reformed Congregation will hold a festival on the church grounds, on the evening of Sept. 3rd. Band of music will be present.

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, on Sept. 12-17, for the practice of his profession. 8-20-4t.

CIDER-MAKING and Apple Butter Boiling. Operating days remainder of August, Thursday only of each week. During September, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week. Drop me a postal and engage your date. —CHAS. E. MYERS, Harney, Md. 8-13-4t.

PEARS FOR SALE.—Bartlett's, Jerseys, Dutchess and Anjou Pears, at 50c per bushel.—THOS. H. ROUTSON, Uniontown. 8-13-4t.

DWELLING along Railroad for sale. Apply to J. W. HULL, Taneytown. 7-30-4t.

CIDER and APPLE BUTTER. Will make cider and boil butter, Thursday of each week, until further notice.—C. E. MYERS, Harney. 7-16-4t.

FOR SALE.—12-light Chandelier, 2-light extension Chandelier, and Hall Lamp, used in Presbyterian church. Apply to JOHN E. DAVIDSON or R. S. MCKINNEY, Taneytown, Md. 6-11-4t.

## PUBLIC SALE

### Houses and Lots in Harney

The undersigned intending to move away will sell at Public Sale, on his premises in Harney, Md., on SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1910, at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp, the following Valuable Estate:

LOT NO 1-4 ACRE. improved with a two-story Weather-boarded House, 6 Rooms, Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Chicken House and all other necessary outbuildings; a well of never-failing water at the door.

LOT NO. 2-4 ACRE improved with a Two-story Weather-boarded House, Hog Pen and all other necessary outbuildings; also a fine big cistern. The location of both these properties is very desirable.

Also at the same time and place, 5 hives of bees, one 1-horse wagon, and a lot of other things not mentioned. These properties will positively be sold. TERMS will be made known on day of sale. 9-3-3t. JOHN J. HESS.

## Carload of Fresh Cows!

I will have at my stable in Greenville, at the Staun property, on Sept. 3 a Carload of Fresh Cows, Springers and Heifers; also some Stock Cattle, Heifers and steers, from West Va. Come and see them, all who are interested in stock of this kind.

C. EDWARD HARVER, C. & P. Tel. 11-23. TANEYTOWN, MD. 9-25-3m.

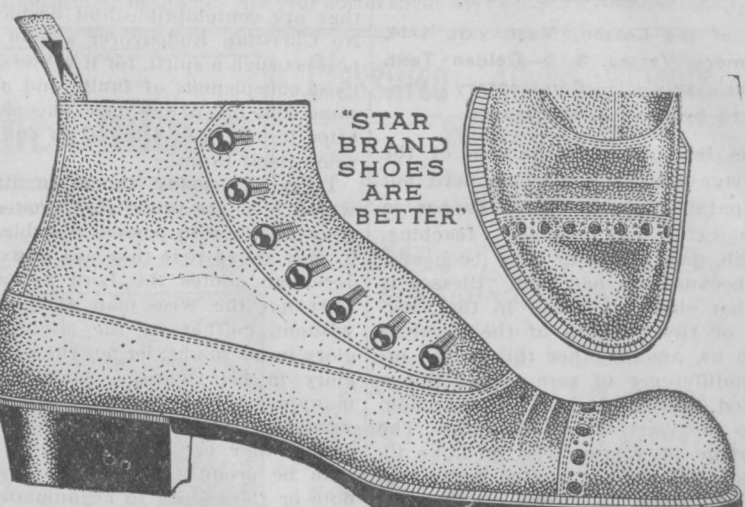
"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Butterick Patterns, 10c and 15c

# Koons Bros.

## DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.



## STYLE, COMFORT AND QUALITY

There is a whole lot of style in this honestly made, comfortably fashioned, Shoe for men. But that is just what you always expect of a "Star Brand" Shoe, and the longer you wear "Stars" the surer you are that the fit, comfort and quality is always there.

As we happen to have dozens of styles of Men's "Stars" in all known leathers, and at all prices, we cannot describe them here. You will have to see these "Better" Shoes, and we shall anticipate the pleasure of seeing you in our store shortly.

### "Star" Shoes for Ladies.

If your Foot is Pretty show it.

If you glance over our stock of "Society Star" Shoes you will conclude that all women may have pretty feet by simply wearing these Shoes.

Also Heavy and Medium Weight Shoes.

### Boys' School Suits.

All the New Fall Styles in Boys' Clothing. A large variety to select from. Bigger and better assortment than ever before.

### School Shoes for Boys and Girls

A complete Line of Heavy and Light Weight Shoes—button and lace.

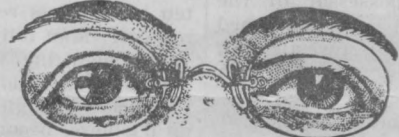


### FASHIONABLE HEADWEAR.

New Fall Shapes in Hats.

All the New Hats are here; the latest headgear for Fall and Winter has arrived. Soft Hats in the newest shapes, and the fashionable models in Derbies.

## YOUR CHILDREN'S EYES



Many parents are culpably negligent of their children's eyes, early attention to which would very often obviate life-long annoyance and possible injury to physical health. If a child of yours complains that he cannot see clear, that he has dull pains in the region of the eye, or that he is subject to headache; or if he looks at objects askance or with partly closed eyes, he is suffering from some defect of vision, and it is your parental duty to have his eyes examined at once, or your indifference may result in permanent injury. Our Optometrist Dr. O. W. Hines will be at

Bankard's Hotel, SEPTEMBER 6th., 1910.

No charge for consultation. Always have your children's eyes examined before first sending them to school.

## Capital Optical Co.,

614 Ninth Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

## To the People of Taneytown and the Vicinity, and Those Who Wish to Dress Well!

Harris Bros & Cohen, the representatives of "The Royal Tailors," of New York; Strauss & Co., and Crack-a-Jack, of Chicago, will be in Taneytown with samples of 2,669 different patterns, this coming week, in order to take orders for

## Suits and Overcoats for Fall and Winter

Prices range from \$13.00 to \$48.00. Not one cent is asked of you unless you are perfectly satisfied with the Suit. The quality is right, and the fit is perfect.

The Price is from \$5.00 to \$5.00 lower than usually paid elsewhere.

Those wishing us to call will please drop us a postal.

Your patronage solicited.

## Harris Bros & Cohen,

### LITTLESTOWN, PA.

## PUBLIC SALE

### OF A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises in Keymar, on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th., 1910, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the tract of land formerly owned by W. W. Sweigart, located opposite the railroad depot, and containing about

TWO-THIRDS ACRE OF LAND.

This lot is improved by a new stable with slate roof, well of good water, garden and fruit; also a foundation for a building. The location is desirable for any public building or a private residence. Possession given at once.

TERMS: One-half cash on day of sale, and balance to suit; or all cash at option of purchaser.

WILBUR H. OTTO. J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 27-2t.

### Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

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

Wheat, dry milling	96@96
Corn, dry	75@75
Rye	65@65
Oats	35@35
Timothy Hay, prime	12.00@12.00
Mixed Hay	8.00@10.00
Bundle Rye Straw	6.00@6.00

### Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly.

Wheat	1.00@1.02
Corn	65@65
Oats	35@37
Rye	76@78
Hay, Timothy	20.00@21.00
Hay, Mixed	18.00@19.00
Hay, Clover	