

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1911.

No. 29

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Mr. Charles B. Fout, the well known auctioneer, of Frederick, died last Friday night, aged 65 years.

The bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for a monument to President Lincoln, to be erected in Washington, passed the Senate, on Monday.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, last week received orders for 220 locomotives, which will keep the big works busy for several months, and will mean a deal of \$4,500,000.

Buttermilk was served, instead of punch, at the reception given to the new Governor of Oklahoma, on Monday night, due to that official's well known scruples against intoxicants.

The fight against the "parlor" match, ordinarily used in this country, has again been taken up in a bill presented by Representative Mann, of Illinois, which would prohibit the transportation of all such matches.

A remarkable fact concerning the amount of wild game in this country, is, that according to a recent report of the Department of Agriculture, 57,500 deer were killed, last year, in states where their killing is permitted.

Gen. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, several times Mayor of Baltimore, is seriously ill from pneumonia at his home, 904 North Charles street. His condition was critical Thursday night, and while his physicians said he had a fighting chance for recovery his advanced age is telling against him and the worst is feared.

Fire from a defective fuse on Sunday night seriously damaged the Church of the Brethren at Broadfording, Washington county. The fire was confined to one side of the building, an all-brick structure, and destroyed a quantity of bed clothing, mattresses, etc., used by members of the congregation when they remain all night on the occasion of the festival of the love feast. The damage is covered by insurance.

Seven persons were killed by automobiles in Baltimore during 1910, according to figures given out at Police Headquarters this week, and 148 persons were injured. In all there were 269 fatal accidents. Of these 22 were caused by street cars and 38 by steam cars. One was killed by a bicycle and 13 were killed by falling objects, nine were electrocuted and three persons met death from heat prostration.

Thurmont Clarion says in its issue of this week: "On Saturday last on advice of prominent physicians of Baltimore, Dr. E. C. Kefauver of this place was taken to the U. P. I. Hospital, in Baltimore. The Dr. had been confined to his room for a week suffering with pain in the muscles of his neck and throat, and getting no relief called physicians from Baltimore. At the hospital the physicians, after making several thorough examinations, found the Doctor was afflicted with active tuberculosis. He will be taken to the Adirondack mountains immediately."

William H. H. Wolfinger, of Hagerstown, has solved the problem of making his hens lay in winter, when eggs are worth 40 cents a dozen. In December he had 23 hens that laid 434 eggs as regularly when the temperature was down to zero as when the weather was warmer. He is now gathering from 14 to 19 eggs a day from the 23 hens. The trick was accomplished by building warm houses and providing the chickens with the proper kind of food and a clean scratching place. A most important feature, he says, is to keep the temperature of the henhouses even. If hens are not kept fairly warm they will in very cold weather use for heating the materials that would otherwise go to egg production.

The incorporators for "The Carroll County Agricultural Association, Incorporated" have been named to manage the affairs and concerns for said corporation for the first year until their successors are duly chosen. The purpose of the corporation is to promote a fair and exhibition in the city of Westminster. The incorporators are as follows: Michael E. Walsh, John Henry Leister, Scott N. Lloyd, Henry R. Fuss, Nicholas J. Walsh, Elias G. Shipley, Upton M. Gladhill, Harvey S. Morelock, Frank A. Eckenrode, Luther M. Bushey, Thomas C. Shingliff, Edward F. Smith, G. Harry Eward, Wm. H. Fieking, Robert J. Walden, Manro Yohn, Jas. W. Bracham, Robert Gist, J. Wesley Biggs, James H. Myers and Harry L. Rinehart.

The Anti-Saloon League of Maryland announces that it has terminated the joint arrangement between the Eastern Shore Counties and the State of Delaware and organized the Eastern Shore District, composed of the nine counties included in the First Congressional District of Maryland. For the present at least the headquarters will be at Salisbury. Rev. John M. Arters, with the approval of the pastors, has been appointed Superintendent of the new district and will now give all his time to the Eastern Shore instead of dividing it with Delaware. The new move was made necessary by the needs of the growing work. It is the purpose to hold a convention in every county in the District and to organize in every voting precinct to secure the election of a solid local option delegation to the Legislature from the Eastern Shore.

School Commissioners.

The Board of School Commissioners for Carroll County held the first meeting of the New Year, on Monday, 9th; all the members were present except Mr. John C. DeVries. Part of the time Mr. Francis Neal Parke, Counsel of the Board, was present, and expressed his interest in the success of our work.

The Superintendent placed before the Board a communication from the Committee, B. K. Purdum, Ida Lee Tall and Dr. Rozell Berryman, relative to the State Teachers' Association, and plans by which a larger number of teachers might be induced to attend. There are about 3500 teachers in the State, and only about seven per cent of these have been attending. As those attending express themselves as being benefited, it is thought that a larger number should be induced to attend. Formerly there have been some objections to the place, the time, and the circumstances of holding the Association. One suggestion is that the week following Easter Sunday be school holidays, as is the case in many of the New England and Western states; that the Association might be held at some central place at that time, and that the teachers in the State attending during the four days be regarded as on the pay roll, while others would not.

It is probable that some modification will be made by which, instead of about 350, as at present, 1000 to 2000 teachers may attend the Association. Commissioner William E. Gaver, M. D. suggested that as so large a number would find difficulty in being entertained in a rural district, the teachers might meet in sections in the Congressional districts, or in three sections; one on the Eastern Shore, one in Southern Maryland, and one in the Western part. However, any thing that may be done will not affect the meeting for the present year, 1911.

Also a paper was placed before the Board calling attention to the fact that the Johns Hopkins University has made arrangements for holding a summer school for teachers from July 5th. to August 16th, 1911. Tuition, \$25.00 for the term.

After sundry bills were passed and ordered paid the Board adjourned.

Scarlet Fever at W. M. College.

The authorities of Western Maryland College are alarmed by a second outbreak of scarlet fever which has appeared among the students since the long Christmas vacation. There are six cases of fever in the school, which, though of a mild form, have created excitement among the student body.

College opened on January 4, after being closed for five weeks because of scarlet fever. The first new cases appeared among the students on January 6. On that morning four of the students complained of being ill and appeared to have the same symptoms of those affected before the holidays.

Dr. T. H. Lewis called a meeting of the executive committee on Friday and he was authorized to notify the parents of the students and ask if they wished the children to remain at the college or return home. In all but half a dozen cases permission was given to remain at the school. Dr. Marshall L. Price, secretary of the State Board of Health, was communicated with and after an investigation he said there was no need of closing the institution.

A building has been set apart for the patients. In this way it is hoped the spread of the disease will be checked. If it continues to spread the college will again be closed. To date five students have left for their homes.

The Hoffman Orphanage.

The first of a group of buildings to be erected for the Hoffman Industrial Orphanage, near Two Taverns, Adams County, Pa., is about completed and will soon be ready for occupancy. It will accommodate 25 children and will soon be filled from the 30 or more applicants on the waiting list.

The structure cost about \$7,000, and has been erected by John Eline, contractor of Littlestown. Other cottages will be erected as fast as funds are available until the entire group, provided for in the plans of Architect M. I. Kast, is completed.

The plans call for eight cottages, school, hospital, chapel, service building and heating plant, to be grouped in the form of an oval, with the hospital and chapel at one end. The orphanage is under the care and control of the Potomac Synod of the Reformed church, and is known as the George W. and Agnes Hoffman Orphanage.

George W. Hoffman, an elder in the Reformed church, who died in January, 1909, gave all his real estate and a large amount of personal property to the church for the orphanage, which is managed by a board.

Rev. J. Stewart Hartman, formerly of Silver Run, is superintendent of the home, and is directing the improvements.

Representative Swazey, of Maine, in a recent address on "Does prohibition prohibit?" declared that it does, as shown by the results in Maine since the prohibition law went into effect. There is a marked increase in the savings accounts of the various banks throughout the State, he declared, especially among the laborers. The number and character of the schools is better, he said, and there was one church for every 400 inhabitants.

We ask those who will have sale bill printing done at our office, to let us have the copy for same fully a week before the bills are wanted. Very often, such work can be done the next day, but on the other hand a rush of work may prevent their completion for a week. We will appreciate it if the copy is given us even two or three weeks ahead of the time the work is wanted.

COST OF OUR LEGISLATURE.

Some Startling Items of Expense Given for the First Time in Detailed Form.

The report of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1910, has been received. It is much like the report of other years, except that this statement, for the first time, gives the itemized expenditures of the last legislature, showing all expense payments on account of both Senate and House, and some of the items are quite interesting and worth studying.

The total expense of the legislature was \$109,881.65. Senate, \$82,885.08; House, \$116,908.57.

Of this amount \$15,296.00 represented the salaries of Senators, and \$54,168.00 the salaries of members of the House; a total for salaries of \$69,464.00.

The amount of running expenses, aside from salaries, was \$130,417.65, divided among clerks, employees, "services rendered," etc.

Senators received \$675.00 for postage stamps; members of the House, \$2,525.00.

The Senate had 12 "doorkeepers" at a cost of \$5,669.00, while the House had 12 a cost of \$5,690.00, or a total of \$10,359.00 for "doorkeeping."

The Senate had 25 "laborers," name but no address given, which cost \$4,597.50. Thirty-one of these were paid the sum of \$135.00. The House had 26 at a cost of \$3,199.50, twenty-two of which received \$135.00 each, name but no address given. A total of \$7,797.00 paid for "laborers."

The Senate had 28 "engrossing" clerks at a cost of \$11,322.00. The House had 31, at a cost of \$15,963.00. Total for "engrossing," \$27,285.

The remainder of the expense, about \$82,000, is divided among clerks, messengers, stenographers, reporters, folders, policemen, pages, etc., etc., and for "extra" and "special" services.

The above items are all for "running" expenses, and do not include appropriations of any kind.

The statements covering the appropriations for the year are equally interesting, but they can be considered from so many standpoints, that it is hardly worth while to attempt going over them. The only item we note as coming to Carroll County is \$15,800.00 for Western Maryland College.

No unprejudiced person can read the above official figures without arriving at the conclusion that the practice of economy is badly needed at our legislative sessions. It is a fact that cannot be contradicted that many wholly useless employees were on the pay rolls of the last session, and that a business-like administration of affairs could have been conducted at a saving of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 to the tax-payers of the state. Over \$220,000 a day, for 90 days, is a pretty stiff price to pay for what our legislative mill turns out, without counting the many thousands of dollars wasted in appropriations without compensating benefit to the tax-payers.

A Farmers' Institute.

A Farmers' Institute will be held in Union Bridge, on Saturday, January 28, at Blue Ridge College. There will be two sessions—morning and afternoon—for men, and also two sessions for women. We hope to be able to give complete program in next week's issue.

Fire Losses During 1910.

Statistics made public show that losses by fire in the United States and Canada in 1910 amounted to \$234,470,650, or over \$30,000,000 more than the losses in 1909. December losses were exceptionally heavy, aggregating \$21,528,000.

There were 36 fires during the year, which caused a damage of \$500,000 or more, and in 10 the loss exceeded \$1,000,000 each. In only three preceding years have the fire losses been heavier than in 1910, one being the year of the Chicago fire, the other of the San Francisco fire.

Federal and State officials agree that the majority of these losses are preventable, most of them being due to carelessness of one form or another, and are urging that a reduction of this fire waste be made a part of the campaign for conservation of natural resources. In spite of the increasing losses it is said that the average of fire insurance shows a reduction in 1910.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

TUESDAY, January 10th, 1911.—Letters of administration on the estate of Gerod H. Kreimer, deceased, granted unto Joseph H. Kreimer, who received order to notify creditors.

Exclusive right to the use of the name "Salvation Army" in the United States, so far as the state of New York is concerned, was given to the Salvation Army in the United States, the organization founded by William Booth in 1880, in a decision handed down last week in an appellate division of the Supreme Court. By the terms of the judgment the American Salvation Army is forbidden to use the name or to wear uniforms in any way similar to those used by the other order. The decision follows a long legal controversy. And in view of the constant confusion in the mind of the public, and even the deliberate trading on that confusion by unworthy members of the rival organization, the decision seems eminently equitable and just. No doubt it will form a precedent for other states.

President Taft on Thursday sent to the House of Representatives the report of the Army and Navy Panama Canal Fortification Board, and asked for an immediate appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the initiation of work on the proposed defenses. The report of the joint board strongly urges the immediate fortification of the Canal and is in line with the well-known attitude of the Army and the Navy in favor of strong defenses.

Pass Big Pension Bill.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Under suspension of the rules requiring a two-thirds vote for its adoption, but without the formality of a roll call vote, the House of Representatives this afternoon passed the Salloway bill increasing the "age pensions" granted to soldiers of the Civil and Mexican wars.

It is estimated that the annual cost of carrying out the provisions of the bill will be \$45,489,468.

Speaker Cannon left his seat on the rostrum, and from the centre of the Republican side made an eloquent and intense appeal to the House to pass the bill. At the conclusion of his speech, the bill was passed by a viva voce vote of 212 to 62.

The Democrats divided on the proposition, some voting for, others against it. The same thing was true of the Republicans.

Among the Republicans who stood in opposition to the passage of the bill were Representatives Payne, Daizell, McCall, Weeks, Lawrence, of Massachusetts, and Butler, of Pennsylvania. Representatives Fitzgerald, of New York, Weeks, of Massachusetts, and Longworth, of Ohio, spoke against the bill, mainly on grounds of economy.

Under this bill as passed any person who served 90 days in the Civil War or 60 days in the Mexican War and was honorably discharged, will be put on the pension roll and pensioned as follows:

When 62 years old or over, \$15 a month.
When 65 years or over, \$20 a month.
When 70 years or over, \$25 a month.
When 75 years or over, \$36 a month.

Under existing law such soldiers receive \$12 a month when 62 years or over, \$15 when 70 or over, and \$20 a month when 75 years or over.

Peary's Claims not Convincing.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Admitting that the North Pole is just as much lost as ever and that all future attempts to find it must be independent enterprises unaided by his own work, Captain Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, answered a cross-fire of questions at a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day. He told how he wanted the glory of the polar achievement for himself, declining to let any member of his expedition, other than Henson, to go on the last dash with him, how his publishing contracts had precluded him from testifying before the committee last Spring and how members of his expedition had been prohibited from writing about the trip.

Captain Peary was asked to throw light on why, as a naval officer, he made no report to the Navy Department. Mr. Roberts asked him if it was not customary for an officer to report on matters for which he was detailed. Captain Peary said he had made some report to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and had advised the Navy Department of that fact. It was his impression that the superintendent of the survey had made a report to the Navy Department. Pressed by Mr. Roberts, Captain Peary said there was a letter of his on file somewhere asking secrecy for his written report to the survey as to soundings.

"Why, being detailed to get certain information for the Government, did you ask the Government not to use this information until later?" insisted Mr. Roberts.

"I would rather not give the information except to the committee," replied Captain Peary, who objected to testifying in the presence of newspaper representatives. He was given permission to file his reason in writing.

"Why did you not take white members of your party with you on the final stage of your trip northward, so that there might be credible corroborative evidence?" asked Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts.

"In the first place," replied Captain Peary, "I have always made the final spur, with one exception, when Lee was with me, with one man and the Eskimos, because the man I took with me, (Henson), was more effective for combined demands of extended work than any white man. The pole was something to which I have devoted my life, for which I had gone through such hell as I hope no man in this room will ever experience and I did not feel that I should divide it with a young man who had not the right to it that I had."

Captain Peary was asked by Mr. Roberts if any injunction of secrecy had been made as to what members of the expedition might say. He replied that members of his party were not free to write or lecture after their return except with his written permission, explaining that they were paid for the services.

Captain Peary, replying to repeated questions as to the results of his Arctic trip, said that he had not yet prepared such a chart as would enable any one to follow in his footsteps to the Pole, but he "imagined" that he had data by which he could prepare such a chart. He said the position of the North Pole could be determined just the same as the equator, but the trouble was the comparative low altitude of the sun, which never gets higher than 23 degrees above the horizon. For that reason ordinary observations could not be relied on with accuracy.

Pennsylvania Recovers \$1,500,000.

Restitution to the amount of \$1,300,000 and the surrender of warrants aggregating \$200,000, upon which payment had been stopped, were made in the Dauphin County Court, on Tuesday, by the men convicted or otherwise implicated by the State of Pennsylvania in the Capitol frauds.

In consideration of the return of this money and the surrender of the warrants, the Commonwealth agreed to drop all further criminal action against the defendants indicted, and with the exception of the case of Joseph M. Housfield, of Philadelphia, who is under an indeterminate sentence of from six months to two years, and who has an appeal in the Superior Court, the Capitol fraud cases are declared to be ended and the State satisfied.

AGAINST USE OF MONEY.

Governor says Elections should be held without Expense to Candidates.

Gov. Crothers usually speaks well and convincingly though his official acts are often subject to severe criticism, because his practices do not always seem to coincide with his preaching. We must give him credit, however, for his good advice, although it does not always materialize into results. His latest public announcement is against the use of money in elections, barring the actual necessary expense of holding meetings, and urges that his suggestions be adopted as amendments to our present Corrupt Practices law. He says:

"Beyond a doubt the expenditure of money in political campaigns is one of the very worst evils with which we, as citizens of a great and growing State, have to deal. The law which we have already passed in order to correct this evil was a great step in the right direction, but I am sure that those who have given serious consideration to the subject will agree with me when I say that it does not begin to go far enough. If I had my way I would make it a crime to spend money for any purpose whatsoever in a political campaign, except for the hire of halls and small advertisements of meetings to be held therein. I would abolish runners and watchers and make it illegal to spend money therefor. I would wipe out every other expense calculated to give the rich man an advantage over the poor one. I would place all candidates on an equal footing, and in this way give the young aspirant for political honors that chance which every man ought to have.

"In my mind you do the voter one of the greatest injustices which can be done him when you either pay him to come to the polls or provide a means for him to do so. You give him the impression that he is helping to attend to some one else's business, when, as a matter of fact, you are paying him to attend to his own; for what business can be more assuredly a man's own than that of seeing that none but proper persons are elected to office? It is every man's sacred duty to go to the polls on election day and cast his ballot for the person whom he thinks stands for those things which will work for the best interests of the public at large. It is too sacred a duty to be the subject of barter and sale, and no man should be rewarded in any way for attending to it.

"There are numerous ways now in which money can be legally spent, in order to secure the election of candidates. This is wrong, and the law should be so amended as to prevent such evils as necessarily must flow therefrom. I do not believe any candidate should be allowed to advertise his candidacy in the papers, for the expenditure of money in such a way gives the rich man a tremendous advantage over the poor one. All money paid out should be made to pass through the hands of a committee which should be required to make an itemized return showing where it went.

"The old idea that it is necessary for each party to spend money at every election in order to get out the votes and be on an equal footing is misguided. If both parties spend \$50,000 for such purposes, are they not on an equal footing, and would they not be on an equal footing if neither spent anything? How absurd the argument advanced by some that one party is compelled to spend money to offset the expenditures of the other! Doesn't every one know that if one party does not spend money it can very easily prevent the other party from doing so?"

The Governor certainly goes the limit in declaring against the use of newspapers, for campaign advertising purposes, and will find it difficult to establish as a fact that candidates do so violate any rule of propriety. That paying for newspaper publicity gives a rich candidate an advantage over a poor one, is a rather far fetched argument when pitted against his opinion that the rental of halls for public meetings is legitimate. In either case, it is a means of giving publicity to one's opinions; and why using the public meeting should be fair, and the public press unfair, is a course of reasoning not clear to the average mind. Evidently, the Governor has strained a few points in his efforts to pose as the originator of news ways of purifying our elections.

Economy in Treasury Dept.

Washington, Jan. 7.—A statement intended to prove the success of the "economy policy" of the Administration was issued today by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew.

A saving of \$1,644,500 in the Treasury Department has thus far been effected, the statement declares, and plans are now in contemplation which will more than double that amount.

Cutting down the force of clerks reduced the annual expense of the department by \$356,000. Substitution of machinery for the old system of weighing gold and silver coins by hand saved \$229,000. Among the projects which Secretary MacVeagh hopes to put through is a system of giving dirty bank notes a bath and re-issuing them, instead of destroying them, which plan it is estimated will effect an annual saving of \$500,000. Mr. MacVeagh still clings to his first economy scheme, which is a plan to make bank notes smaller. By doing this the secretary hopes to save \$928,000 annually.

On last Thursday, at the Poultry Show, in Baltimore, a man is said to have paid \$125.00 for six eggs from "Lady of the Snows," a White Orpington queen of hendom, a fowl valued at over \$2000.00. Mr. Delafield, of Plainfield, N. J., owner of the hen, says his usual price for eggs is \$10.00 each, or \$130.00 for a setting of 13. Just why this extra fancy price of over \$200.00 an egg was paid, is not stated, but it is given as a fact in the Baltimore papers.

The Story of the Maine.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—The War Department is receiving reports from those engaged in raising the sunken battleship Maine from the Havana Harbor which tend to show that the disaster was due to an internal explosion.

In the mud and silt in which the hull lies buried, have been found much coal and the bones of some of the crew of the ship who met their deaths when the explosion came and the ship sank. Engineer officers think the coal and the bodies of the men were blown from the battleship by an explosion in one of the air tight compartments in which was stored powder and other explosives. They do not think the coal could have been blown from the hull of the battleship by an outside explosion.

Spanish authorities contended that the sinking of the Maine was the result of an internal explosion. It was the popular belief in this country that some Spaniard had wrecked the Maine through the use of a mine or some high explosive because of this country's sympathy for Cuba. The wave of indignation that swept over the country precipitated the war with Spain.

With the present progress of the work, the hull should be raised by April. There is some fear the hull may break in two while being raised. Before this occurs, if it should happen, those in charge of the work, will know the cause of the sinking of the Maine.

Wants to Build Railroad.

The Washington, Westminster and Gettysburg Railroad Company on Wednesday filed with the Public Service Commission an application to allow it to construct a railroad from Brentwood, Md., passing through Prince George's, Montgomery, Howard, Frederick and Carroll counties, to the Pennsylvania line, and then to Gettysburg.

In order to pay for the right way and for the construction the company asks the approval of the commission to issue \$100,000 of stock, and in addition \$35,000 of bonds and \$6,000 of preferred stock at 6 per cent, for each mile constructed. The application will be heard on January 25.

This is the season for colds, grippe, pneumonia, and lung diseases generally. All possible care should be taken to avoid unnecessary exposure.

DIED.

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

WEAVER.—On Sunday, Jan. 8, Mrs. Agnes C. Weaver died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George A. Arnold, in Taneytown. She had suffered a slight stroke of paralysis about six weeks ago, but the immediate cause of death was heart failure, after an illness of not over 24 hours. She was in her 70th year of age. Funeral services were held on Wednesday morning, in Littlestown, Pa. She leaves twelve children, as follows: Mrs. Geo. A. Arnold and Mrs. Chas. F. Kuhns, of Taneytown; Mrs. Robert A. Elliot, of Stevenson, Balt. Co.; Miss Mary Weaver, of York; Messrs William, Harry and Vincent Weaver, of Littlestown; Charles Weaver, Mrs. Pius Neider and Mrs. John Little, of McSherrystown; Thomas, of Kentland, of Indiana, and Edward, of near New Oxford, Pa.

HILL.—Mrs. Mary A. Hill died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. G. Shoemaker, near Harney, on Tuesday afternoon, in her 85th year. Death was due to an attack of influenza, combined with old age. Funeral services were held on Thursday morning, at the Harney Lutheran church. She leaves the following children; Messrs Judson and Richard Hill, of Taneytown; Mrs. R. G. Shoemaker, of Harney, and Mrs. E. Z. Kiser, of Baltimore.

MORNINGSTAR.—The funeral of Mary Ellen Morningstar, widow of William H. Morningstar, who died at her home, in Baltimore, on Friday, was held in St. Paul's Reformed church, Union Bridge, on Monday morning, Rev. C. H. Ranker her pastor, assisted by Rev. Martin Schweitzer, pastor of St. Paul's, conducted the religious services. Interment was beside her husband in the family lot, in Mountain View cemetery. Mrs. Morningstar was for many years a well known resident of Union Bridge. She with her husband were much interested in music and they were always willing to give their time and assistance at all musical events. Mrs. Morningstar was also an active Sunday School worker. Mr. Howard Moore pays this tribute; when he declined to accept as Superintendent of the Sunday School, fearing he was not qualified, she urged him to accept and told him she would assist him to the best of her ability, and he says that promise was faithfully kept, while she remained here, and he was thereby strengthened for the work. In April 1898, the family removed to Baltimore, and May 29, Mr. Morningstar died. Mrs. Morningstar has since that resided with her son. She was the only child of John M. and Eliza E. Furney, and leaves an only child, Ira L. Morningstar, of Baltimore. Her age was about 57 years.

Church Notices.

Divine services Sunday, at St. Paul's Union Bridge, at 10:30 a. m.; Baptist, at 2:30 p. m. Subject, "The Epiphany"; Y. P. S., at 7:30 p. m. MARTIN SCHWEITZER, PASTOR.

There will be preaching in the Church of God, in Uniontown, Sunday, at 10:15 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sunday School at 9 a. m. Preaching at Fritzburg, at 2:30 p. m. L. F. MURRAY, PASTOR.

Presbyterian Church Bulletin: 9 a. m. Bible School; 10 a. m. Worship, Theme, "The Permanent Message of the Week of Prayer"; 3:30 p. m. Children's Church, Sermonette, "The Musical Boy of Japan"; 6:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting. Everybody welcome.

Holy communion will be celebrated at Harney U. B. Church, Sunday, at 10 a. m., if the weather is inclement the first fair Sunday. Preaching at Taneytown, at 7:30, and each evening during the week. Everybody welcome. J. D. S. YOUNG, PASTOR.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13th., 1911.

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.

Incorrect News Items.

We have recently been called on to correct several incorrect statements, appearing in the columns of the RECORD, and while so doing in a sense embarrassing, we are always glad to do it. As the larger portion of matter that fills every newspaper must be received through second or third hands, it naturally follows that all of it may not be correct, and there is never time nor opportunity to verify the correctness of every item.

We recently heard of a case in which a man was published as having married a certain lady, on a certain date, while as a matter of fact the principals were not within 1000 miles of each other, and not even acquainted. Owing to the prominence of the gentleman, the news article had a wide circulation, and when the correction was finally made, it was done in a few words in an obscure corner of the paper. In this case, the retraction hardly made up for the original mis-statement.

In the majority of cases—especially during political campaigns—incorrect rumors are made into news items, often of a damaging character, and for the most part they go wholly uncorrected, or if at all, only after damage has been done, too late to recall. Besides, even where retractions are ample and honest, the corrections cannot always be placed before all who read the original incorrect item.

The RECORD is always as careful as it is possible for a country newspaper to be. Frequently, we omit articles, that we would otherwise like to publish, for fear that they may not be correct, and it often happens that in such cases we receive censure for not publishing the news. In other cases, we omit, or "edit," items which seem to cast unnecessary, or incorrect, conclusions, and in every way possible try to avoid both error and injustice.

That we occasionally fail, or are "taken in," is most natural, but the correction will always be given when it is called for, or when the true facts come to our attention. Unless a newspaper is given at least this chance, without being liable to prosecution, nobody would enter, or stay in, the business.

Business Excuses.

"I can't do it, I am in business," is an excuse often heard justifying inaction in certain matters, and it is generally given and accepted as being the last word—a final and proper excuse. Is it? Does every business man have "his price," and is it the fear of loss of a little profit? Is he willing to keep quiet as to plain evils, and inactive in matters for the public good, merely because of the fear of offending a few who trade with him? Does it pay to stifle conscience for "business" reasons?

Suppose the people would say, "We don't care to deal with a man who dodges his responsibilities?" That is the other side, as a business proposition, and some do, quietly, adopt it; and when the time comes to select a man for a responsible position, requiring fairness and decision, the dodging business man is given the go-by, even though for "business" reasons—financial profit—he may want the position.

No man can afford to make compromises, right along, for fear of losing trade—the cost isn't worth the gain. Certainly, one need not "butt in" at every opportunity; there is no necessity for hunting trouble, but every real man must take his proper part in public local affairs, in a manly straight-forward way, and in so doing, fair-minded, sensible, people have no right to find fault, and as a rule they do not. Business losses, on account of being open and honorable in affairs generally, are more imaginary than real.

A few enemies are to the credit, rather than to the discredit, of the business or public man, as they are usually those whose cause for enmity rests on the refusal of the business man to be imposed on, or to do something that he conscientiously could not do. Back of their assumed enmity, they in reality hold respect, and in most cases live long enough to acknowledge it.

Economy, Not Revenue.

That all of our governmental expenditures—National, State and County—are excessive, is beyond question, and the people are becoming fully alive to the fact that more revenue, and higher taxes, are not needed half so much as economy in expenses. Postmaster General Hitchcock has demonstrated the fact, in his own department, in less than two years, through an intelligent, business-like, pruning out of unnecessary forms and superfluous help, which has already resulted in the saving of millions of dollars a year.

All of the departments at Washington are being operated along the same line, and so apparent are results that the business men of the city are deploring the changed conditions, and openly opposing the Taft administration. A Washington business man, in the RECORD office, last week, stated boldly that business in the city was suffering because of the weeding out of employees, and the general administration of economy which left employees less money to spend lavishly.

There is not a government of any sort that does not need the same medicine. Our own state legislature, spends hundreds of thousands of dollars, every two years, that do not in any way help the public service, but simply continue the burdens of taxation unnecessarily. Employees who kill time and draw fat salaries are numbered by scores, and the same is true of institutions which render little or no service to the public for the "graft" they energy. The people are simply taxed for the benefit of a lot of political hangers-on, who work only to keep in power the party that feeds them.

If we could secure good, clean, business-like government, well paid but economically administered, as large business concerns of a private character administer theirs, our legislators would not need to worry over how to secure tariff and tax receipts sufficient to make ends meet. In our own state, the increased tax rate for this present year is not necessary, and yet, the people will be compelled to pay it, simply because they do not demand economy from the party bosses. Instead of requiring governments to cut expenses to within their income, it is the plan of political "fat fryers" to make the income high enough to meet the expenditures. Maryland needs a dose of Hitchcock methods.

More Good Advice.

The Middletown Valley Register, which has labored so energetically for a greater Middletown, gave the subject another timely and pointed going over, last week. What Mr. Rhoderick says as to Middletown, applies to Taneytown, and to country towns generally, but such well-meant and forceful efforts do not do the good they ought. Even an earthquake of truthful advice can't move the brethren out of their self-satisfied habits, nor inspire them to break their records. The Register says:

"When a town ceases to grow it commences to die, and the more the people try to kill off each other in their business and good name, the more rapidly will utter ruin come to all. Stand together for the advancement of every citizen. If a man shows ability to prosper do not pull him back with jealousy or weigh him down with cold indifference. The best way to build up Middletown is for each and every man in it not to strive to rend and tear down. When ever a man in the town is doing well do not try to tear him down. All the residents of a town are partners, not opponents. In all likelihood the more business done by your rival the more you will do."

The only men of worth to a town or community are those who forget their own selfish ends long enough and are liberal enough in their ideas to encourage every public and private enterprise, who are ready with brain and purse to push every project calculated to build up the town and enhance its importance. The enterprise and push of a town or community is the foundation of its permanent success.

The Match Question Again.

The effort again being made in Congress to do away with all matches but those called "safety" matches, because they will not ignite on any surface but one specially prepared, will hardly pass, notwithstanding the great danger attaching to many kinds of friction matches, especially those known as "parlor" matches which ignite on pressure, or friction, with a slight explosion. The "safety" match would be a nuisance, for general use, because of the great inconvenience which would result in their use—in the hunting, or carrying along, of a place on which to strike them.

The old-fashioned sulphur stick, with its brimstone smell, would be decidedly preferable to the "safety," if it be thought best to prohibit the cracking, head-flying article, and it is hardly probable that the Congress of the U. S. would agree to more drastic legislation.

Back of these periodical attempts toward match legislation likely lies the influence of insurance companies, as well as that of certain manufacturing interests; and, while it would be extremely desirable if a less dangerous match could be invented, the country would hardly welcome a change that would be worse than the evils complained of. The annual fire loss attributed directly to ex-

plosive matches, is very great, and apparently needs attention, but surely our inventive genius can be depended on, rather than Congress.

Control of the Senate.

That death is playing an important part in the change in the U. S. Senate, is a fact made plain by the death of Senator Elkins, of West Va., who, while he had still two years to serve, will be succeeded by a Democrat, because the legislature of the state is now in the control of that party. This reduces the Republican majority to eight, while there are still several frail Republicans in the Senate from states which elected Democratic legislatures last fall, in the wide disaster which overtook the party, largely because of internal disaffection.

This slight hold is further endangered by the elections to take place in the two new states—Arizona and New Mexico—in which it is pretty generally conceded that the Republicans can do no better than make an even break, if they can do that well. Therefore, taking all in all, it is at least possible that the Democrats, within a year, may control the upper as well as the lower branch of Congress.

Publish the Pension Rolls.

In connection with the crusade to purge the Government pension list, recently undertaken by the World's Work, a pertinent and valuable suggestion is made by the Charleston News and Courier, which says:

"Men fight for glory, not for pelf. Would it not be a fine thing for Congress to order the publication of the pension rolls? Wouldn't it be a fine thing for gallant old soldiers to have the names of all the fakers and grafters erased from the lists? In fact, wouldn't it be cheaper for the Government to pay a dollar a day to every veteran deserving of it than to continue paying smaller sums to an army of those who never joined in a battle, never fought at all and never drew a cent of pay from the Government as soldiers on active duty, although they have drawn sums monthly ever since the war in the shape of pensions? By all means publish the pension lists."

There are today on the Government pension rolls the names of 946,194 persons drawing an annuity from the Government. Most of these pensions are paid on account of the big war which devastated the land from 1861 to 1865.

A list of these million pensioners would be most interesting. Those deserving honor would be known and those who are taking money that should go to the men and women who bore the brunt of conflict and its losses and privations would be revealed.—Rockville Sentinel.

Double Standard Publishers.

That economic law will force every publisher of both magazines and newspapers to safeguard their readers by closely scrutinizing all business offered for their advertising pages is the belief of a writer in the Saturday Evening Post. He says in part:

The first crusade that the popular magazines conducted was against their own columns; the first "muckraking" that they did was directed against advertisers. It ought to interest the critics of the periodicals to learn that when this movement was inaugurated there was no reason to believe that any circulation would result from it, though there was every reason to know that there would be an immediate loss of revenue.

At that time the attitude of publishers toward their advertising was embodied in the words, "Caveat Emptor." There was one man, however, who did not believe that the whole duty of a publisher to his readers was comprised in this fine old legal phrase. The double standard in publishing—preaching virtue on the editorial pages and touting for doubtful and dirty business in the advertising pages—outraged his sense of decency. Though he was alone when he took his stand and the ultimate success of his venture was in doubt, he never deviated from the course he had laid out for himself. Some of the business rules which he has formulated for the running of his periodical are worth quoting here. No advertisement "the object of which is to deceive, defraud or in any way injure readers" will be accepted by this publisher.

"Extravagantly worded advertisements are not acceptable; nor those in which extreme and exceptional cases are made to appear average and representative."

"Medical or curative copy of any kind whatever is not acceptable."

"Advertisements of alcoholic liquors are not acceptable."

"No advertising of an immoral or suggestive nature is allowed."

"The word 'free' must not be used unless the article is actually free. A thing is not free if the reader is obliged to perform some service or buy some other article to secure it."

"No real estate advertising is acceptable."

A provision like that last will seem extreme, but it is a good example of the lengths to which publishers with a strong sense of their duty to their readers are going to safeguard them. Much good real estate is undoubtedly advertised, but it is obviously impossible for a magazine to investigate in a searching and intelligent manner all the business of that class which is offered to it.

This policy of protecting both the trustful reader and the honest adver-

tiser, though it seemed suicidal when it was adopted, has proved profitable. Today all the leading popular magazines and some of the leading newspaper are, to a less extent, following in the footsteps of the publisher who blazed the way.

It is one of the anomalies of journalism that many men who are high-minded and honorable in their personal affairs, men who would not lend their editorial and news columns to any cause they thought unworthy, have been willing to sell their advertising columns for almost any purpose. This double standard in journalism is a survival of the practice which obtained in almost all business twenty years ago, but it will not pass unquestioned to-day. Not national law, but an even stronger power—economic law—will soon force every man who pretends to publish a decent newspaper to adopt the rules that now govern the advertising in the popular periodicals. Once alive to the situation, the reader who bars his house against burglars will not long continue to bring in through the front door the swindlers who are trying to rob him of savings. The merchant who holds to high standards of honesty and fairness in his business, and who refuses to have dealings with firms of doubtful reputation, will begin to scrutinize the company he is keeping in the advertising pages of the newspapers.

Changing a Town's Name.

A proposition to change the name of the town of Hancock, in Washington County, Md., submitted by a weekly newspaper published in the town, is naturally meeting with opposition. The newspaper suggested the change because in its opinion, the present name of the town is not sufficiently euphonious; Tonoloway, the name of a creek and a mountain in the town's neighborhood, has, to the ear of the editor, a more pleasing sound; and he would like to have it adopted as the town's name, in place of Hancock.

Propositions of this character are continually being sprung, and sometimes acted upon, generally to the regret of persons who have a liking and regard for historical continuity. In rare instances there are good reasons for the change, as was the case a few years ago, when the people of the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., had the slight change from Wilkesbarre officially made in the spelling of the city's name, the change in this instance being for sound historical reasons, the hyphenated form of spelling perpetuating the names of the two men after whom the original settlement was named. There was justification, also, of a different sort, for the change made some years ago of the name of Sing Sing, N. Y., to Ossining, the desire of the residents of the town to have its name different from that of the famous prison located there being natural, for obvious reasons.

But the changing of a town's name for such trivial reasons as those advanced in support of the proposition to change the name of Hancock is always to be deplored. Especially is this true when the town is an old one, and has real historical associations, as is the case with Hancock. The town's name is not as pretty, it may be admitted, as the name Tonoloway, but it is not a bad-sounding name, and it is the name by which the town has been known since its earliest days—a name associated with the historic National Turnpike and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and which figures in the early history of Washington county and Western Maryland. To confuse history by wiping out this name and substituting another would be a great mistake. No wonder the proposition to make the change has met with an immediate and earnest protest.—Frederick Post.

Leipzig the Great Printing City.

Leipzig is the largest publication center in the world, says William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. More books and periodicals are printed there than anywhere else, and more people are engaged in making and using printers' supplies than in London, New York, Berlin or Paris. The latest directory shows 170 printing establishments, 156 book publishers, 370 newspapers and periodicals, seventy type foundries and shops for making presses and other printing machinery, twenty-two music publishers and 450 agents representing 5,400 booksellers and publishers outside of the city, of whom 1,430 are in Germany.

More than 60,000 persons are engaged in the printing trade. More than 10,000 tons of books, periodicals and other printed matter were shipped last year from Leipzig, and out of a total of 30,718 books that were published in the German empire last year 11,219 were printed and issued in Leipzig and 3,723 music books and pieces of sheet music. A great many of the orders came from England, France, Austria and other countries because the mechanical work can be done in Leipzig much cheaper than elsewhere. It is said that the Leipzig publishers can issue a book in any known language, which I think is an exaggeration, although in 1909 twenty-seven different languages were represented in the catalogue of publications.

Do you know that fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, and require no internal treatment whatever? Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by all dealers.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

Our Annual January Clearance Sale Begins Today, January 14th, And continues until the end of January.

This January Clearance Sale will be one of the greatest in our history. We must reduce our large stock before the new Spring Goods arrive. Better bargains and more of them than ever offered before in Winter Dry Goods, Blankets, Comforts, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats and Suits, Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats, at prices less than we could buy them direct from the mills today.

Tremendous Discount	
in Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats. Will give you a few prices.	
\$14.00 Quality, now	\$7.00
12.00 " " "	6.00
10.00 " " "	5.00
9.50 " " "	4.75
8.50 " " "	4.25
8.00 " " "	4.00
7.50 " " "	3.75
7.00 " " "	3.50
5.75 " " "	2.88
5.00 " " "	2.75
4.00 " " "	2.50
3.75 " " "	2.25
3.50 " " "	2.00
3.00 " " "	1.75
2.50 " " "	1.50
2.00 " " "	1.25
1.75 " " "	1.00

Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. A great reduction in our entire line, and if we can suit you in either a Suit or Overcoat, there will be no trouble about the price, as we are determined to move them.

Lot of Remnants in Carpet 2 to 9 yds. to piece, at half their regular price, will not cut them at these prices.

About 300 yds. Straw Mattings in remnants 2 to 9 yds., by the piece only at 64c per yd.

Cotton Bats at 9, 10 and 12c, they are worth more at the mill to-day than above price.

Bed Blankets and Comforts at a reduction.

Men's, Boys' and Ladies' Sweater Coats at a reduction.

Lot of Embroideries, Insertion and Laces at half price.

200 yds. 10c Dress Plaid suitable for Bed Comforts, at 5c.

Remnants in Percale, Gingham and Calicoes at half regular price.

300 yds. Good Percale, at 10c.

300 yds. Gingham, at 5c.

500 yds. good Calico, 2nd, at 5c.

SHOES. SHOES.

We have gone through our entire stock of Shoes and have picked out all the odds and ends in every line, and they too go on the bargain counter at one-half regular price.

Notice. Last year's sales of Dress Goods and Silks were the largest we have ever had, and it left us with a lot of Remnants, containing 1 to 5 yds to the piece, that now goes on the Bargain Counter at just one-half their regular price.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, President.
J. J. WEAVER, JR., Vice-President.
GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.

Capital, - - - \$40,000.
Surplus, - - - \$28,000.

Four Per Cent Paid on Time Deposits.
The Birnie Trust Company

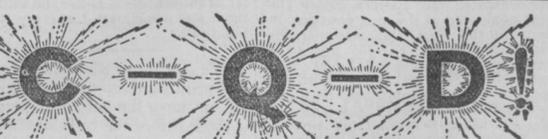
TANEYTOWN, MD.
Would Like to Have You

Consult us about every large transaction you make. We will give you expert advice.
Carry your entire checking account with us.
Settle your Estate through our Bank when you die.
Instruct every member of your family to have a Savings Bank account with us.
Keep your Valuable papers in our safe deposit Vaults.
Buy all your Exchange through our Bank.
You have not used our Bank for all it is worth until you do all these things.

COME HERE FOR YOUR SHOES, HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS

We have by far the largest stock and greatest variety of Men's Women's and Children's Shoes in Carroll County, at the right prices. We have all the correct styles in HATS, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS AND HOISERY. We want your trade.

WM. C. DEVILBISS,
22 W. Main St. WESTMINSTER, MD.



When we get your wireless call for HELP, we will come to the rescue with good old **PRINTER'S INK**.
GOOD ADVERTISING HAS SAVED MANY BUSINESS MEN FROM FINANCIAL SHIPWRECK



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POULTRY NOTES
BY
C.M. BARNITZ
RIVERSIDE
PA.
CORRESPONDENCE
SOLICITED

If you shiver think of Rover
Sleeping on the mat outside
With the snow all drifted round him
And icicles on his hide.

If you're hungry think of old Fan.
Didn't you skimp her feed today?
Is she neighing now for water?
Has she had her grain and hay?

If big bedbugs crawl all o'er you
When you're lodging out of town
Think of poor, neglected Biddy
With lice crawling up and down.

If you're thinking that you're tired
Think of poor wife's cares all day.
Better go and walk that baby
And not like a jackass bray.

If you're poor think of Job's turkey.
Why, its feathers were so thin
That poor Job couldn't make a cushion
When his boils were stinging him.

If you're rich and clipping coupons
Won't you please divide with us?
You may hunt the whole world over
And not find a poorer cuss.

C. M. BARNITZ,
P. S.—No apologies to Kipling.

A WORD ON THE GREAT WHITE SCOURGE.

So called national experts now announce that white diarrhea among chicks is caused by faulty artificial incubation and brooding. Microbe mad for years, they built up a microbe menagerie at government expense, and now, deserting their Monocercomonas gallinarum and Cocciidium tenellum to sad fate, they announce something sane, but not unknown. Yes, the millennium moves up a notch when experts quit throwing technical word dust, weaving microbial mysteries and casting cobwebs of confusion. Practical people want unmicroscopical facts, and fanciers demand that these investigators now show up all nature fake chicken machinery and build one that will hatch us roosters a la nature. Behold our sorry picture! Only one of the millions lost by this dread ar-



WHITE DIARRHEA VICTIM.

tificial scourge, for artificial it was proved long ago by Mother Hen, with her sturdy, livable brood. The hen is one of God's noblest works in the fowl kingdom.

She is perfect for her purpose in creation. Let incubator manufacturers splurge over their phenomenal improvement on nature. When it comes to delivering the straight goods the hatched hen beats them all.

Let them ridicule the "obstreperous cluck" and attempt to relegate her to the scrap pile if they will—the old yaller hen is on the job still.

That old hen is going to lay the golden egg for some humble student of nature some day.

He is going to sit down by Biddy in the brush heap and study her under natural conditions, and she is going to reveal to him her secrets of heat and ventilation and moisture and chicken chemistry, and he will apply these principles to the egg chamber of an incubator and hover of a brooder. Then the slaughter of the incubator innocents will cease and this handicap to poultry culture be no more.

DON'TS.

Don't ask kind providence to do what you can do yourself. Heaven helps the willing worker, but not the Weary Willie shirker.

Don't forget that life is too short to spend in sport. As there is a time for everything under the sun, that, of course, includes good fun. But if you would the highest gain use earnestly heart, hand and brain.

Don't let envy drive sunshine from your life nor murder happiness with strife. He who lets base passion play will cry, like Saul, "I've played the fool!"

Don't cheat, whether selling chickens, doughnuts or Dickens. A dollar got by a trick insures a warm berth with Old Nick.

Don't buy "secrets," sell them nor tell them. But if you know a helpful thing go tell it and make some one sing.

Don't neglect to burn the old nest straw in the nest boxes. It's quick demise for mites and lice.

OWN A FARM—RAISE YOUR OWN FEED.

Happy is the man who can wave his hand out over broad, beautiful acres and say, "Those fields are mine!"

There's a thrill like a bird's song in the heart of the landowner and a sweet content in watching one's crops grow, for they not only insure daily bread, but future fortune. A new beatitude give I unto you—blessed is the man that owns a farm!

This applies not only to God's first and best nobleman, the tiller of the soil, but to poultry husbandry also.

To have flocks of pure bred fowls and fields of golden grain growing to splendid maturity side by side is not only a pretty picture, but spells sure success.

Pure feed at first cost is simply turned into fine poultry products and sold at a handsome profit.

Then think of such side issues as fruit, bees, the dairy, that may be en-



HARVESTING FOR THE HENS.

gaged in to increase the poultry raiser's income!

But how many fall through oversight! They figure to a nicety the exact square feet of floor and air space for a fowl and build poultry houses that are mathematical marvels. But the advantages of free range and home raised feed are overlooked, and the dangers of overcrowding and polluted ground are not considered.

In the past few years, when grains reached such unheard of prices, many a poultry raiser went to the wall because he had to buy all his feed.

Poultry products are in great demand. Remarkably high prices prevail, and there is no business perhaps that can be so quickly and easily enlarged.

One is therefore always tempted to hatch a few more chicks, to keep a few more layers to produce to meet the demand, so that naturally, almost unconsciously, the flock is enlarging and reaching toward the limits. Then blessed is the fancier who has room for expansion! Yes, blessed is any man who owns a farm!

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

It is often a surprise to some how a chicken hawk can sail off with a big heavy hen. One shot near Brilliant Station, Pa., measured five feet seven and one-quarter inches from tip to tip. A monster with such wings, backed by its strong, long, sharp talons, beak and unconquerable spirit, could carry a good sized child.

In treating white show birds for colds it is wise to give them medicine in pill form, as most remedies for cold and roup in solution are purple and stain the plumage. An ignorant judge might conclude this stain came from doctored ear lobes and fire you from the show.

The Kansas board of health has proclaimed that all storage eggs must be labeled and all eggs shipped out of the state must be candled. Kansas has lost \$1,000,000 per year on bad eggs shipped outside, and this has caused Kansas stock to be quoted at 2 or 3 cents lower. Other states need the same law. A shipment from Nebraska was recently declared by Philadelphia experts to be "the rottenest eggs on earth." These experts are not know-nothings; they've been brought up on rots and spots.

It is not necessary to keep sand under the litter on a well constructed concrete poultry house floor. We have a floor here 12 by 170 feet that has been in use for five years on which only wheat straw litter is used, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

Success Magazine says, "The older the egg the more irresistible the joke." Did the editor ever try an antique in his nog? Did he ever break one from the primordial era and have it spoil his billed shirt and Sunday face on a beautiful Sabbath morn after family prayers? Pennsylvanians, politicians and otherwise, have such an abhorrence of antediluvian hen fruit that they send a man to jail for selling one rot.

To read the advertisements of some breeders you would think every chick hatched is a phenomenal prize bird. It's no secret to those who know that you must hatch many to get one for show.

The Kansas Agricultural college is preaching a "pure food hen" and is trying to produce a hygienic hen that will always lay a perfect sterilized egg. We hope they have better success than the man who changed a hog from his piddle to the parlor under the impression that the hog is a victim of environment and a parlor is only needed to make a porker a paragon of purity.

A poultry press association was organized at the recent A. P. A. convention at St. Louis. We hope one result of the union will be the elimination of swindlers from their advertising columns.

C. M. Barnitz.

TAKE NOTICE!

We are Johnnie on the Spot for Prices.

Everything can be had at this store, from the least article up to a full Suit for man or woman.

WE NOW HAVE SOME SPECIALS IN RUBBERS

just to suit the season, and at the right price. Specials in all lines are now being agitated as to the price. Come look over our list of prices and we will demonstrate to you we are down on the rock below, and our goods are of superior quality, purchased from the best houses in the country.

Remember, with all the above we are stronger than ever with **FREE GOODS.**

We cannot give you a pair of shoes for a 25c purchase, nor a suit of clothes for a \$1.00 purchase, but we can supply your table with the most beautiful queensware, with just a continued patronage of your trade, and all **free of charge.** Try the new deal and get for **nothing** what you have always paid for, with your hard-earned cash.

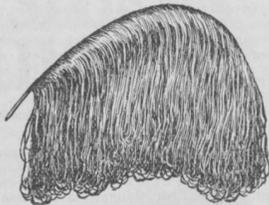
With the above as your motto, surely 1911 will reward you abundantly.

Most Truly,

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

Willow Plumes Are All The Rage!

We are selling Willow Plumes of the highest grade for about one-half the price quoted by the retailer, any color you may desire.



Our Prices range from \$6.50 to \$25.00.

Our Special Plume

24 inches long, 20 inches wide, 3 ply, triple knot, very full. No better made.

Special Price, \$14.00.

Upon receipt of 50c to cover express charges we will send you any price plume C. O. D. for examination. If not satisfactory you may return same. We do not pay return express charges. Send us your orders. (Mention the RECORD.)

C. G. BUFFINGTON,

776 E. 165th Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

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

MAKES MILK AND WEIGHT

MACHINE MIXED BOVETA CATTLE FEED

17% Protein

PIEDMONT Feed

running 10% protein, and correspondingly cheaper. Full information, prices and BULLETIN ON "CATTLE FEEDING" sent for a postal. Write to-day.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

WE KNOW that each sack and each pound of BOVETA contains the proper proportions which make it the greatest milk maker and beef builder known.

BOVETA will make more milk, butter and beef per dollar than any other cattle feed on the market, no matter what it is made of or where it is made, or how much cheaper it seems to be.

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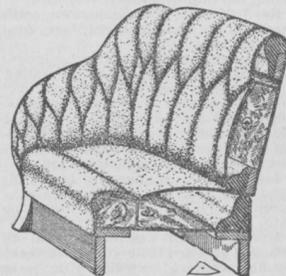
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HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Easy Chair Fitted With Pneumatic Cushions.



Pictured in the accompanying engraving is a section of a chair fitted with pneumatic cushions, furnishing a very soft and comfortable seat and back. To hold the cushions in place the chair is provided with spacing members that round out the cushions where they meet the framework. The forward part of the chair is provided with a spacing member mounted on springs which assist in holding the part in shape. The cushions are provided with valves and nipples, whereby they may be inflated when they have become partially deflated by leakage.—Scientific American.

Fricassee of Fowl.

Take a fowl as plump and tender as you can get, clean it thoroughly and wash inside and out. Then cut up, taking pains to disjoint it properly; put into a kettle and nearly cover with cold water. Rub first with salt, pepper and a little sage. Bring to a boil, then set back, closely covered, where it will just simmer until it is done. When very tender remove the chicken from the broth, keeping hot. Skim off all the fat from the liquor and set it where it will boil up well. Season more, if needed, and add one pint of cream, if possible, or rich milk. Let come to a boil, then draw to back of the stove and stir in quickly the well beaten yolk of an egg and a tablespoon of chopped parsley. Have the chicken arranged upon a platter, leaving a hollow in the center. Take hot cream of tartar biscuits, split and lay in the hollow upon the platter and then pour the cream and egg gravy over chicken and biscuits and serve at once.

Potato Chowder.

Cut a slice of salt pork in dice and fry until brown, adding a small onion sliced very thin. Don't let the onion brown, but put it in after the pork has started to cook. Have ready one or two medium sized potatoes sliced very thin and about a quart of hot water. Without removing fat scraps or onion put water and potatoes in the blazer and boil until potatoes are soft enough to mash with a fork. Mash a part of them, which slightly thickens the chowder. Add a cup of rich milk, season to taste and serve with biscuit. It may also be made with cold mashed potatoes, cold boiled potatoes and a cold boiled onion, and if desired add a lump of butter and omit the pork.

Black Fruit Cake.

Take three eggs and two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, milk and molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, one pound of raisins, currants and citron and five cupfuls of flour. Cream the butter and sugar. Add the well beaten eggs and the molasses and a small portion of the flour; then add the milk and spices. Stir well. Add the flour, into which the soda has been sifted, and lastly the fruit, well dredged with flour. Bake in a rather slow oven. This makes two loaves and will keep indefinitely.

Kidney Bean Succotash.

Take the amount of kidney beans desired and soak overnight. In the morning place on stove and add fat salt pork, cut into rather small pieces, to taste. Salt. Let simmer until beans are soft. Do not have too much water and do not let boil very hard. When done it will be rather thick, not much water. It is important to cook slowly. Just before serving add one can corn and beat it through. Serve hot. Succotash is also made from lima beans with corn added.

New England Clam Chowder.

Fry some salt pork, cut into small pieces. Cut up five small onions and fry with the pork about ten minutes. Cut up eight common sized potatoes and boil with the rest fifteen minutes. Put the soft parts in, boil not more than ten minutes, then add the hard parts and crackers and boil five minutes. Put in one-half cup of milk. Sprinkle in pepper to taste at intervals. Let the kettle stand on the back of the stove for ten minutes to season.

Beefsteak With Dressing.

Broil steak and season on a platter as usual. Make a dressing of bread-crumbs with plenty of onion in it as for a stuffed fowl. Shape into little cakes, using an egg to help bind mixture, and brown in butter in a frying pan. Place these on the surface of the steak with a bit of parsley and serve.

Baked Apple Sauce.

Pare and chop the apples, put in pudding dish, sprinkle well with sugar, add enough boiling water to one-third fill the dish. Bake slowly for two hours.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Birthday Surprises.

The little girl who liked to sew
But couldn't bear to read—oh, no!
Last birthday found, strange to relate,
A row of books beside her plate
Instead of a new workbox—dear!
She thought it was so very queer
And cried a bit. At last she took
The very smallest, thinnest book,
And, though she thought her heart would
break,
She read it through for mother's sake.
And then she read them all, and lo,
She likes to read as well as sew!

The little girl who liked to read
But not to sew—oh, no, indeed!
A lovely workbox she received
Upon her birthday. How she grieved
At tumble, needle case and thread!
She wanted picture books instead
And thought she surely never could
Say "Thank you!" for them and be good.
At last in tears she set to work
And sewed and sewed and did not shirk,
Till now no clothes her dollies need.
She likes to sew as well as read.
—Youth's Companion.

The Loving Cup.

There are a great many stories told of the origin of the loving cup, and perhaps the following is the most interesting:

In the eleventh century Margaret Atheling, the wife of Malcolm Kenmore, became disgusted with the way in which the Scotch nobles left the dining table before her chaplain had time to say grace. So she promised all those who could be induced to wait for this ceremony a draft of the choicest wine from a large gold cup, which was passed from man to man around the table after grace had been pronounced. The bribe offered by the beautiful young queen was too inviting for the nobles to refuse, and they all stayed in consequence. The custom of passing around the "grace cup," as it was called at first, became so popular that it was observed all over the country, and every person of importance in the middle ages could boast of being the owner of one.

A Life Saving Elephant.

A few years ago two children were bathing in the sea at a little town on the coast of France when suddenly, for some reason or other, they were carried out of their depth. In a few moments their cries as they struggled in the deep water aroused attention, but before any one could reach them they were rescued in an altogether unexpected manner.

An immense elephant belonging to a traveling circus happened to have been led down to the sea that morning to bathe, and as he was enjoying his bath close at hand he heard the cries of the children. Plunging through the water toward them, he lifted them very gently one at a time and carried them to a place of safety.

This elephant, whose name was Gus, died not long ago at Hereford, England, from the effects of a severe cold. He was said to be 135 years old.

About the Pelican.

This bird is found spread over many portions of Africa and Asia and is also found in some parts of southern Europe. The wings of the pelican are very strong and powerful.

The pouch of the pelican is enormously large, capable of containing two gallons of water, and is employed by the bird as a basket wherein to carry the fish which it has caught. The pelican is a good fisherman, hovering over the water watching for a shoal of fish near the surface. Down swoops the bird, scoops up a number of fish in its capacious pouch and then generally flies off homeward. In its homeward flight it is often robbed by hawks, which attack it and cause it to scream. Once the pelican's mouth is open the hawk snatches the fish out of the bird's pouch.

Very Curious.

Among the czar's possessions are some ancient coins which came to him in a curious manner. Some years ago a certain man dreamed three times that the spirit of the Czar Alexander III. appeared to him and told him that some coins which he owned and which had been procured from a wonder working minister had the power of shielding any one from all evil and begged the man to give them to Nicholas II. The old man was greatly impressed by his visions and at once sent the coins with an account of his dreams to the Russian ambassador at Vienna, who had them conveyed to Nicholas.

Clever Johnny.

Teacher—Why is a field of grass like a person older than yourself? Johnny—Because it is past your age (pasture-age).
Teacher—What is the best way to raise strawberries? Johnny—With a spoon.
Teacher—How can a person make his coat last? Johnny—Make his pants and vest first.
Teacher—When is a man duplicated? Johnny—When he is beside himself.
Teacher—What is it that occurs twice in a moment, once in a minute and not once in a thousand years? Johnny—The letter M.

Earth, Sun and Moon.

If the earth is represented by a large marble, an inch in diameter, then the moon will be a small pea, two and one-half feet away, and the sun a nine foot globe at a distance of 320 yards. A hollow globe as big as the sun would leave plenty of room for the moon to revolve at her usual distance.

Mother's Cares.

My dolly surely is a care.
The doctor said she must have air,
And so, in spite of wind and weather,
She and I go out together.
She's looking better, I can see,
But it is rather hard on me.

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...

Union Bridge.

At the M. E. parsonage, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Hastings have been entertaining...

The following persons were in town on Monday and attended the funeral of Mrs. Morningstar...

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Baker entertained Rev. Rannek and Mr. and Mrs. Ira L. Morningstar...

Miss Elsie Kelly is sick, has been confined to bed since Sunday.

Mrs. Mathilda Wilson is considerably indisposed. She is nearing the close of her 79th year...

The little son of Samuel and Blanche Graham, of Catonsville, was buried in Mountain View cemetery...

Mrs. Graham is sick with the same disease. During the Fall the family had typhoid fever...

At the regular meeting of the Epworth League, Sunday evening, the following were elected delegates...

A social was very much enjoyed at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. John Shirk...

Miss Treva Reese returned to her home at Westminster, after a two week's visit to her grandmother, Mrs. Tozer.

Mrs. Carrie Knipple, of Taneytown, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George H. Eyer and family.

Rev. Martin Schweitzer attended the Ramsay and Slagle wedding, at St. Paul's Reformed church, at Westminster, last Tuesday.

Uniontown.

Mrs. Ann Brown and daughter, Mary Lizzie, have taken rooms at Dr. Jesse Englar's.

Miss Maria Angel and sister, Mrs. Julia Englar, returned on Monday from their visit to their sister, Mrs. Margaret Adams, at Waynesboro.

Miss Alverta Foreman, of Hanover, has been a visitor at the homes of Frank Romsperg and Thomas Fritz, for a few weeks.

Miss Sallie Bankard was in Baltimore a few days last week.

Dr. Newton Gilbert has been at his father's part of the week.

Mrs. Sarah Morelock, after visiting Martha Singer, the past six weeks, returned to her home, on Monday.

Rev. L. F. Murray left, Tuesday morning, for a visit to his two sons, and brother, Rev. Joseph, in W. Va. He will be absent several weeks and will visit Parkersburg, Liverpool, and other points.

Wm. Rodkey has been visiting in Waynesboro several times lately, and assisted in the revival effort there.

Charles, son of Jacob Routson, of near Fairview, while riding a colt, last Saturday, was thrown off and had his leg broken below the knee.

Our sick are improving—some able to be about again.

The Week of Prayer services closed with a sermon by Rev. Murray, at the M. P. church, Sunday night.

Mrs. Rachel Caylor, of Clear Ridge, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Singer, for a few days.

The sewing circle of Pipe Creek church met for work at the home of W. P. Englar, on Wednesday.

We notified in the items from one of our nearby towns, last week, that their dealer would have ice cream on hand the last of each week. We, in Uniontown, would think we were behind the times if our ice cream men did not have at least two different kinds every day in the week. But then, Uniontown is noted for the quality of its cream and for the great quantity used.

Linwood.

Lester Pearce, of Unionville, was a caller at Linwood Shade, last Thursday. Mrs. Lou Messier is on the sick list.

Nathan Smith was more fortunate, than some of his chums, getting a week's holiday in the New Year.

Nathan Englar is out again but continues weak.

Miss Mary Beam is now visiting, in Wakefield Valley.

Misses Elsie and Marian Gilbert left for their home in Hagerstown last Saturday morning, having spent a delightful week at Linwood Shade.

Arthur Englar and Verlye Koons, took a spin to York, on Sunday, returning Monday.

Mrs. Nathan Englar entertained a few friends from Uniontown, on Saturday.

Clear Ridge.

Mrs. Chas. Crabbs and Mrs. Frank Reindollar, who were visiting in Baltimore, have returned home.

Miss Alverta Fuhrman, of Hanover, Pa., is visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Bettie Mullen of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. James Waltz, and on returning home was accompanied by Miss Helen Waltz.

Miss Mattie Beard is visiting Miss Emma Ecker, of Westminster, who is very ill at this writing. Many of her friends are sorry to hear of her illness.

Mrs. Annie Brown and daughter, Mary Lizzie, have moved to Uniontown and are boarding with Dr. J. Englar.

Miss Martha Pfoutz was home last Sunday.

Frizzellburg.

Our village was much startled on Monday evening at the alarm of fire, when the large chimney in Leonard Zile's dwelling was discovered ablaze.

Prompt aid was offered and the fire was quickly extinguished. It is the general opinion, that the tin roof saved this place from a conflagration, as a high northwest wind was blowing.

Robert Fleagle, who has already been confined to the house several weeks with a severe attack of the grip, is on the mend, but improvement is very slow.

Rev. Murray, of Uniontown, will preach in the Church of God, here, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The interior of the public schoolhouse here was greatly beautified by decorating the walls with fourteen handsome pictures of assorted sizes and scenes.

The largest was 24x18 inches and all are neatly framed. The teachers and scholars deserve credit for their taste and effort exercised in bringing this about.

Joseph Baust accidentally burnt his hand with acetylene light on Tuesday evening, from which he is suffering some pain.

Mrs. Jacob Null was very ill with an attack of grip and indigestion, last week, but has recovered sufficiently to leave her bed and go about.

W. H. Dern and F. M. Snader, of this place, had gasoline light put into their stores recently. While they give good light and plenty of it, they also give a business place a modern appearance.

Lizzie Brothers is recovering from the scald she received, and is now able to use her foot moderately.

Mrs. Charles W. Myers was most generously remembered on her fiftieth birthday by her many friends and relatives, with a shower of beautiful postcards of many designs and colors.

Last Tuesday she was wonderfully surprised at the arrival of mail comprising 63 cards and addressed to her. They came from far and near, old and young, and the day was pleasantly spent perusing the tokens of respect, and meditating over the surprise which the rest of the family had so successfully planned.

The donors have her sincere thanks for their compliment.

Copperville.

The eloquent recital in Grangers' Hall, on Saturday afternoon, by four students of Blue Ridge College, was very creditably rendered, each one performing their part accurately, and the general outcome is that it was good.

A social was very much enjoyed at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. John Shirk, on Tuesday evening of this week, there being three very interesting features, first, the music from organ and piano by Mrs. Shirk and daughter, with violin accompaniment by Mr. Charles Foreman, second, the gentlemen with their games, while the ladies prepared the supper which was well supplied, consisting of oysters in all styles, with all the necessities of an oyster supper.

The amount used ought to be proof to the host and hostess that it was well enjoyed.

Those who partook in this long to be remembered feast of joy were: John Shirk and wife, Charles Simpson and wife, Addison Kooz and wife, Grant Bohn and wife, Charles Crabbs and wife, L. D. Sell and wife, Charles Foreman and wife, W. E. O. Hiner and wife; the juniors were, Misses Edna Shirk, Carrie and Elsie Foreman, Masters Ralph and Pierce Shirk, Russell and Frank Bohn and James Foreman.

Mrs. John Shoemaker fell during the icy time and broke the ankle bone of her leg. She is not confined to bed.

Woodsboro.

Miss Clara Nusbaum, of Walkersville, spent a short time with friends, here.

Mrs. Leonard Barrick spent several days the past week, at Walkersville.

Mr. John Miller, wife and daughter, of near Westminster, visited relatives here, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Maggie Barnes, of near New Windsor, spent some time with friends here.

Mr. Hunter Arnold, of Washington, D. C., visited friends, here, Sunday.

Mrs. W. B. Stambaugh spent a short time the past week with friends, at New Midway.

Miss Mary Cramer, of Walkersville, paid a short visit to friends, here, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anders and daughter, of Frederick, spent Sunday with Michael Anders and family.

Mrs. Powell and daughter, Stella, of Lewistown, were recent visitors to our town.

Mr. and Mrs. George Clabaugh, of Ladiesburg, spent Sunday with friends, here.

Mrs. Ida Wachter and children, of Walkersville, spent a short time with friends, here.

Ladiesburg.

Although we were favored with two days of rain, about a week ago, many of the wells in this section are still dry.

Miss Alice Harman and friend, of Taneytown, visited the Misses Hahn, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Clem was in Walkersville, on Tuesday, attending the funeral of a relative.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hangh were in Union Bridge, on Sunday.

Frank Whitte continues ill, having now developed typhoid fever. His brother, from Thurmont, visited him last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Repp and daughter, of Johnsburg, spent Sunday with Elder David Grossnickle and family.

Miss Minnie McKinney visited Mrs. Elmer Birely, on Sunday.

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

Mrs. J. A. Hangh and Miss Gertrude Eyer spent Sunday with Lewis Harwetel and family.

N. E. Bohn and sister, Miss Celia, visited Miss Belva Grimes, on Sunday.

Keymar.

Mrs. M. G. Barr, of Chicago, is still confined to her room at the home of her sister, Mrs. R. W. Galt.

Blue Ridge College.

Nearly every evening, at 4 o'clock, a great exodus of students can be seen along the "pike" wending their way toward the excellent skating that we are now enjoying on Mr. Saylor's pond.

W. L. McKelvey, B. S. Ph. B., of the Ohio Wesleyan University, has been secured to take charge of the position recently vacated by Prof. John B. Westcott. Prof. McKelvey entered upon his new duties on Monday.

Herman Beck is suffering with a severe case of quinsy.

The members of the party who gave the eloquent entertainment in Taneytown, last Saturday, report having gained valuable experience and much weight. The latter due to the great abundance of "good eats" that was provided for them by the generous Grangers. They were all well pleased with the large and appreciative audience.

The Annual Bible Institute at the College will be held during the coming week, Jan. 15-22. The program will begin each day at 9 a. m. Elder T. S. Moherman, of Ashland, Ohio, will be in charge, and will be assisted by a number of the college men and others. Everybody interested in the study of the good old book are welcome at all the sessions. An address by Elder Moherman each evening. The daily program will be likely as follows:

A. M. "Paul's Epistle to the Ephesian Church." Prof. Eriey. "The Church and Child Nurture." Prof. Eriey. "The Sunday School." Prof. Moherman.

P. M. "The Christian Pastor and the Working Church." Prof. Moherman. "The Judges of Israel, or Seven Oppressors and Fifteen Judges." Prof. Yount. "Some Great Teachings in Genesis." Prof. Hoover.

Saturday, Jan. 21, will be College Day and an educational program is being arranged to begin at 10 a. m. and 1.30 p. m., to which everybody is invited. Some of the topics discussed will be as follows: "The College Library, its value and how to make it grow." Prof. Early. "Endowment, its need and how to get it." Prof. Wine. "The mission of our College." Prof. Yount. "The College and the Community." Prof. Hoover. "The Forces operating against Christian Education." Mr. Bonsack. "The Finished Product of our School—its Weakness and Strength." Prof. John. "An Address." Prof. Moherman. "What the Students and Alumni can do for our College." The Students. This program will have some good music and the topics will be open for general discussion.

Emmitsburg.

Q. R. S., held its meeting at the home of Miss Lue Gatherer, on Tuesday evening. The following program was rendered. Reading of the minutes by Mrs. J. A. Helman, paper on the subject, "The Social and Civil Status of Women," written and read by Rev. L. B. Hensley. Music items on the subject by all the members. Music, humorous reading by Miss M. L. Helman, which closed the program. Guests present were Mrs. J. B. Boyle, Misses Belle Rowe, Rachael Shulenberger, Maud McNair, Gertrude Annan, and Tabitha Bean.

Saves Two Lives. "Neither my sister nor myself might be living to-day, if it had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery," writes A. D. McDonald, of Fayetteville, N. C. R. F. D. No. 8, "for we both had frightful coughs that no other remedy could help. We were told my sister had consumption. She was very weak and had night sweats but your wonderful medicine completely cured us both. It's the best I ever used or heard of." For sore lungs, coughs, colds, hemorrhage, lagrippe, asthma, hay fever, croup, whooping-cough—all bronchial troubles—its supreme. Trial bottle free. 50c and \$1.00 Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Drug-gist, Taneytown, Md.

Middleburg.

On Saturday afternoon, George Humbert, son of John E. Humbert and Miss Lena Biddinger, daughter of Albert Biddinger, of Ladiesburg, were united in marriage by their pastor, Rev. C. H. Hastings, at the parsonage, in Union Bridge. They left on the 3.40 train for York, and returned here to the home of the groom, on Wednesday, and were tendered a serenade by the calathumpian band. We wish the happy couple a happy and prosperous life.

David Mackley, who has been on the sick list for some weeks, is again able to be out and around.

J. P. Delpey spent last Sunday with his brother, Grant, in Frederick.

Hayden Lynn, of Baltimore, visited his home, last Sunday.

Rev. Martin Schweitzer, of Union Bridge, was in town Thursday afternoon calling on a number of his members.

Mr. and Mrs. Onie Hyde, of New Windsor, spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hyde.

Pleasant Valley.

At this writing there is a great deal of sickness in our village and the surrounding community. Mrs. Joseph Hahn and Mrs. John D. Myers have pneumonia. Robert Wantz is somewhat better, but his feet are very much swollen from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Jacob Lawyer is able to be about again, and Mr. Lawyer says that if they both live till Fall, they will be married fifty years, and we hope they will live to celebrate their golden wedding.

Miss Lou Easton, formerly of Westminster, but now residing at East Orange, N. J., spent a few days with Jos. Yingling and wife.

Divine service at 10 a. m., by Rev. John Reinecke; Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Charles Myers, wife, and son, Gordon, of Baltimore, spent from Saturday until Monday with their grand-parents, Levi Myers and wife.

With the warm weather that we are having at this writing, the ice is 4 inches thick on the pond, which is without snow and clear and smooth.

Old Soldier Tortured.

"For years I suffered unpeppable torture from indigestion, constipation and liver trouble," wrote A. K. Smith, a war veteran at Erie, Pa., "but Dr. King's New Life Pills fixed me all right. They're simply great." Try them for any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. Only 25c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store.

Kump.

Harvey Erb left for Baltimore, last week, at which place he has secured employment.

George Knox returned home last week after spending quite a while with his wife and daughter, Edith, of Baltimore.

Miss Ida Garber, of Middleburg, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Mollie Williams.

Miss Ruth Koons, of Mt. Union, spent Friday last, with her aunt and grandfather, H. T. Williams, on her return home after spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. J. E. Bair, of Littlestown.

Miss Myrtle Koons is visiting her aunt, Miss Helen Gardner, of Taneytown, and Miss Marian Sterner, of Baltimore, visited Mrs. Theo. Classon, on Tuesday.

Charles Baughman filled Miss Rosa Crabbs' place as teacher of Washington school, this week, owing to Miss Crabbs being sick.

Mrs. A. J. Graham spent Thursday with her sister, at Littlestown.

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders and make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all dealers.

Robert E. Dugan, of Covington, Ky., has brought suit for \$25,000 against the South Covington and Cincinnati Street Railway Company, alleging that a hat-pin worn by a woman in the street car pierced one of his eyes and destroyed the sight. He declares that the company should not have allowed a passenger wearing a dangerous hat-pin to board the car. The woman was pushed against him when the passengers were jostled by a lurch of the car, he says. The hat-pin, he says, "projected several inches beyond her hat," and when she fell against him the pin gouged his eye.

When given as soon as the croupy cough appears Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will ward off an attack of croup and prevent all danger and cause of anxiety. Thousands of mothers use it successfully. Sold by all dealers.

The Great Art of Dying. To die without rebellion and without weakness is the masterpiece of a man. A mountain guide whose name the London Mail does not mention in narrating the story of his heroism, with two others, was leading a party over one of the most dangerous passes of the higher Alps.

The men, as is usual, were tied together by a long rope. As they scaled a wall of ice they slipped on the edge of a frightful chasm. The guide was at the end of the rope.

Without his weight there was a chance for the others to regain their footing; with it his experienced eye told him there was none. With instant courage he drew his knife from his belt and said quietly to the man next him: "Tell mother how it happened, Edmond."

He cut the rope and fell, never to be seen again.

Absentminded George Dyer. At Clifford's Inn lived George Dyer, who lives in history chiefly as the man who walked out of Ella's house in Colebrook row and into the New river, neck deep, and had to be revived by Lamb and his sister with hot brandy. Lamb was never tired of relating the incident. Dyer, an inoffensive, absent-minded old scholar, had Leigh Hunt's friendship as well as Lamb's, and the other essayist has told how, calling on Dyer in answer to an invitation to breakfast, it was to find no butter, no knives and no spout on the teapot. Dyer was so wedded to life in the inn that he wedded his laundress too.—London Spectator.

The Largest Islands. Australia has long been classed as the least of the continents and not as an island. The largest islands are graded downward in the order of their size, as follows: Greenland, 850,000 square miles; New Guinea, 312,000; Borneo, 280,000; Madagascar, 230,000. In the absence of exact surveys these areas are rough estimates and must be considered only as approximations, but it is not likely that careful measurements will introduce corrections so large as to change the order of the four. Australia is but slightly smaller than the continental United States excluding Alaska.—Exchange.

Already Trained. "I suppose you always prefer to enlist men who are not married?" I remarked to the sergeant who has charge of the recruiting station on Cannon street.

"No; you're mistaken there," he hastened to reply. "I prefer married men every time. You see, we don't have to go to the trouble of teaching married men to obey."—Chicago News.

Don't Buy Your Gifts For Men and Boys UNTIL YOU SEE SHARRER & GORSUCH, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Very special prices for Holiday Season on Fine Suits and Overcoats. See Westminster papers for coupons worth real money.

A great display of beautiful Neckties, at 25c and 50c.

Fur Gloves and Collars.

A calendar, Xmas week, for each customer.

TANEYTOWN'S "EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT" STORE

OTTO BROS.

Christmas is Past

and every one will say: "I have had plenty of Candy, Nuts, etc." But come to OUR STORE, and we will convince you that you are hungry for more, with such Goods and Prices:

Cherry Brand Chocolate Drops, per lb., 10c.

Our Own Mix, per lb., 9c; or 3 lbs. for 25c.

Can't be duplicated anywhere.

And Still another Line of Guaranteed under the Pure Food Law

Candy, at 10c per pound.

Also Nuts at a Bargain.

Thanking you, one and all, for your past patronage we are yours,

OTTO BROS.

OUR SLEIGHS HAVE ARRIVED!

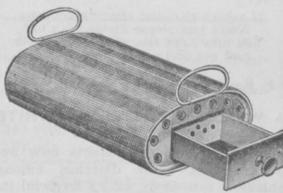
We have only a few, but they are all our factory had left and no more will be built this season.

Profit by Your Experience.

Buy before the snow comes! If you don't, you will be disappointed like you were, because you came too late.

Buy Now!

Send us \$1.75 and we will send you this Carriage Heater and one dozen bricks of coal for same. The Heater is made of non-rusting metal, is 12 inches long, and weighs 4 pounds. Each brick will give strong heat for 12 to 16 hours. No one can afford to have cold feet for this small sum—\$1.75. Get busy, send in your order at once.



Angel Vehicle Works and Garage, MIDDLEBURG, MD.

Telephone 9-21

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

at Taneytown in the State of Maryland at the close of business, Jan. 7, 1911.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES, Liabilities. Includes Loans and Discounts, Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, etc.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES, Liabilities. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, Undivided profits, etc.

WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan. 1911.

GEO. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public. CORRECT ATTEST: D. J. HESSON, JOHN S. BOWER, JOSHUA KOUTZ, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CARROLL COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

at Uniontown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Jan. 7, 1911.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES, Liabilities. Includes Loans and Discounts, Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, etc.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES, Liabilities. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, Undivided profits, etc.

I, Jesse P. Garner, Treasurer of the above named institution do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JESSE P. GARNER, Treasurer. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 1911.

MILTON A. ZOLLICKOFFER, Notary Public. CORRECT ATTEST: W. M. ENGLAR, G. FIELDER GILBERT, LUTHER KEMP, Directors.

The discipline at the Maryland Agricultural College was temporarily abandoned on Tuesday when a dog afflicted with rabies appeared in the vicinity of the institution. Headed by Capt. R. W. Silvester, the president of the college, armed with a heavy ax, members of the faculty and many of the student body chased the animal across plowed fields, hills and dales, and after an hour of considerable excitement the dog was killed by a bullet from the trusty rifle of Assistant Chemist Adams, the champion cross-country sprinter at the college.



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And the Question of More Eggs is Interesting. You cannot force a fowl beyond its vitality, but you can keep that vitality at its highest point and help assimilate the foods that produce the eggs.

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If it were not for Heating-Foods and Sluggishness egg laying would be easy. Conkey's Egg Laying Tonic promotes activity which helps consume the heating-foods in the blood. Heating-foods induce sluggishness and, when they are consumed, the blood is left rich in unassimilated material, and the hen has to lay.

PRICES—1 1/2 lbs., 25c; 3 1/2 lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1; 25-lb. Pail, \$5.

Our Guarantee—If this does not please you, we will give you money back without a question.

Ask for Conkey's Book on Poultry. Free to you.

REINDOLLAR BROS & CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

C. & P. Phone 13-K.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.

at Taneytown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business Jan. 7, 1911.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES, Liabilities. Includes Loans and Discounts, Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, etc.

I, G. W. Wilt, Asst. Cashier of the above named institution do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SALE REGISTER.

All Sales for which this office has the printing and advertising will be inserted under this heading, (3 times, free of charge, until sale. All others will be charged 5c for four insertions and 10c for each additional insertion, or \$1.00 for the entire term. For longer notices charges will be made according to length and number of insertions.

JANUARY.
28th-12 o'clock. Howard Lemmon, near Marker's Mill. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

FEBRUARY.
11th-1 o'clock. Chas. F. Shroyck, Harney. Horses and Farm Implements. W. T. Smith, Auct.

14th-12 o'clock. Samuel Currens, on Taneytown and Littlestown roads. Horses, Cattle and Hogs. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

24th-12 o'clock. Chas. F. Hoffmann, near Palmer's mill. Cattle and Hogs. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

28th-12 o'clock. Mrs. Mollie Selby, near Bark Hill. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

MARCH.
1st-10 o'clock. Jeremiah D. Shoemaker, Mt. Joy Twp., Pa. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

2nd-10 o'clock. Jas. D. Haines, on Emmitsburg road. Stock and Implements. W. T. Smith, Auct.

2nd-12 o'clock. Chas. Phillips, near Tyrone. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

3rd-10 o'clock. Amos Hilbert, on Keysville road. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

4th-10 o'clock. John R. Wolfe, near Uniontown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

6th-10 o'clock. Clarence Hawk, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. W. T. Smith, Auct.

6th-12 o'clock. Ernest Stephens, near Mt. Union. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

7th-10 o'clock. George Knox, on Taneytown and Littlestown roads. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

7th-10 o'clock. J. R. Ohler, 2 miles east of Emmitsburg. Stock and Implements. W. T. Smith, Auct.

8th-12 o'clock. Ivan R. Riley, near Bethel Church. Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

8th-10 o'clock. Jesse W. Foss, 2 miles south of Union bridge. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

8th-11 o'clock. Samuel D. Helmsbridge, near Uniontown. Stock and Implements. Wm. Warner, Auct.

9th-10 o'clock. O. E. Dodder, admr of Milton Hill, near Hahn's mill. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

10th-10 o'clock. G. W. Lemmon, Taneytown and Littlestown road. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

11th-10 o'clock. Harry J. Babylon, near New Windsor. Stock and Implements.

11th-12 o'clock. Chas. W. Shuey, near Pleasant Valley. Stock and Implements. Wm. Warner, Auct.

11th-12 o'clock. Wm. P. Johnson, near Church's mill. Stock and Implements. C. J. Kolb, Auct.

14th-10 o'clock. Wm. E. Sanders, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. W. T. Smith, Auct.

14th-10 o'clock. Chas. Marquart, near Tyrone. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

15th-10 o'clock. Greenberry Null, near Walnut Grove school. Stock and Implements. W. T. Smith, Auct.

15th-10 o'clock. John M. Hesson, near Union Mills. Stock and Implements. Wm. Warner, Auct.

16th-10 o'clock. J. H. Wuschopf, on Taneytown and Littlestown roads. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

17th-10 o'clock. George C. Wantz, near Pleasant Valley. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

18th-12 o'clock. J. Pierce Garner, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

20th-10 o'clock. N. E. Cutsail, near Walnut Grove school. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

21st-12 o'clock. Walter Brower, near Mt. Union. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

22nd-11 o'clock. Roy Garner, near Copperville. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

22nd-10 o'clock. Wm. J. Brown, near Silver Run. Stock and Implements.

23rd-10 o'clock. John Nusbaum, near Uniontown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

24th-10 o'clock. E. Eckard, near Pleasant Valley. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

25th-10 o'clock. Fillmore Bowers, near Piney Creek. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

27th-10 o'clock. T. W. Wilhelm, near Mayberry. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

OPPOSED TO SUFFRAGETTES

Prejudiced Views of a Hen-pecked Husband.

One night while traveling in the country I stopped at a farmhouse. I could see plainly that the farmer's wife was not a person to be lived with on amiable terms. After she had gone to bed the farmer and I sat together chatting. I asked him if he liked to read.

"Waal, stranger," he said, "I reckon I do like to read of I kin git the books. For a long time I had nothin' but Shakespeare and the Bible. But last winter I got a historical book about them kings and queens of England. I was interested in one of 'em, a king called Henry VIII. That king was the only man I ever read or heered about that got ahead of six wimmin, all his wives, and didn't hev to kill more'n two of 'em neither."

"He was a monster," I protested. "Waal, now, stranger, I hain't so sartin about that. I don't know that he was quite excusable in the matter of his first wife, the Spanish woman; but, ye see, a man to get ahead of six wimmin has got to be mighty sharp. If I remember right, Henry had married his brother's widdier, which is contrary to Scripture, and after livin' with her twenty years his conscience troubled him. It may be that he hadn't orter married her in the first place, but it makes a good deal of difference whether a woman's young and amiable or old and spiteful. No, I think, under the circumstances, Henry was excusable for gittin a tender conscience at the right time."

"You surely don't approve of his be- heading Anne Boleyn, his second wife?" "Waal, now, I hain't so sartin about that neither. Henry's conscience was a very tender one and, as I said afore, always pricked him at a convenient time. When his first wife died he wanted to show her every mark of respect and ordered his court to put on black. Anne Boleyn showed what kind of a woman she was when she ordered her wimmin to wear yaller. That made Henry mad. It was a convenient time to be mad. He was gittin' ready for his next wife."

"His third wife," I remarked, "Jane Seymour, was, I believe, the only one of the six who died a natural death while married to him. The next, Anne of Cleves, he divorced without be- heading her."

"The Cleves woman was the only sensible one o' the lot, the only one that come any ways near gittin' even with the king. When he said 'You git!' she was very much pleased to go."

"What do you think of the case of Katherine Howard?" "Lemme see. What did she do? There's so many of 'em I forgit."

"As a mere child she had been led into several indiscretions, including a sort of marriage with a low bred fellow who afterward turned pirate. As soon as she married the king all those who had led her astray?"

"I remember now. They all turned office seekers, and the queen had to give 'em situations or they'd blow on her. Waal, now, I don't see how Henry could 'a' done any different. He wouldn't believe nothin' agin her till the hull thing was out. Katherine was one o' them middle-o'-the-road wimmin. She might 'a' lived of she'd only given first. She wouldn't own up to her first marriage. The king couldn't git a 'nullment of his marriage on any other ground, so he had to chop her head off. She done that; Henry didn't. Ye see, stranger, there's a peculiarity about wimmin that it requires jist such a man as Henry to handle. They never give in. Katherine preferred to love her head, and in doin' so she only loved a woman's natur."

"There's another point in Henry's favor. He had two gals to leave the crown to and only one boy, an' he a weakling. Henry had a natural insight into wimmin's onftness to run things, and, havin a tender conscience, it grieved him to think o' leavin' his people to suffer under 'em. And it turned out he was right. His first darter was 'Bloody Mary,' whose name speaks for her. Then comes Elizabeth, who cut off the heads of the men she loved."

"No, stranger; in wimmin' up the married life o' Henry VIII. I consider that he was a remarkable man and a very conscientious one. He done all he could to keep England from bein' pestered with wimmin rulers, and for that alone he orter be honored by his grateful countrymen. Six of 'em! Jist think of it, stranger—six of 'em! What would you and I do with such a lot, restricted by law as we air? Henry VIII. was a great and good man."

The farmer's arguments set me to thinking. Of late years we have had lives of Aaron Burr, setting forth his virtues and of Benedict Arnold, showing how bad treatment and inexorable fate compelled him to betray his country. I confess the farmer's logic impressed me as favorably as many lives I have read of the world's prominent sinners. The farmer having no more of King Henry's queens to discuss except the last, who survived her husband, and, as the farmer expressed it, "didn't count," he showed me to my room. I overheard a certain lecture he received from his wife which somewhat diminished my respect for her opinion of women in general and the unblat- tered character of his excuses for the great British royal Bluebeard.



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"Gave Me Instant Relief"

"I fell and sprained my arm and was in terrible pain. I could not use my hand or arm without intense suffering until a neighbor told me to use Sloan's Liniment. The first application gave me instant relief and I can now use my arm as well as ever."—Mrs. H. B. SPRINGER, 921 Flora St., Elizabeth, N. J.

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is an excellent antiseptic and germ killer—heals cuts, burns, wounds, and contusions, and will draw the poison from sting of poisonous insects.



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Sloan's Liniment on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free. Address: Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

An Eccentric Calcutta.
Bishop Wilson of Calcutta had as housekeeper a venerable lady who remembered the duel between Sir Philip Francis and Warren Hastings on Aug. 17, 1780. On entering the cathedral on a Sunday morning, fully robed, lawn sleeves and all, and passing the pew where the old lady sat he would pause and give her the "kiss of peace" before all the congregation, and this although he had met her at breakfast.

His sermons, too, were racy. Preaching against dishonesty, especially in horseflesh, as one of the great English failings in India, he went on, "Nor are we, servants of the altar, free from yielding to this temptation." Pointing to the occupant of the reading desk below him: "There is my dear and venerable brother, the archdeacon, down there. He is an instance of it. He once sold me a horse. It was unsound. 'I was a stranger, and he took me in.'"

Lord Kelvin Couldn't Light a Fire.
Lord Kelvin, like Lord Morley, once amused a Scottish audience with a display of ignorance. At a lecture in Edinburgh, with Lord Kelvin in the chair, the Duke of Argyll was taken suddenly ill. "When the aged peer was carried down to one of the anterooms," said a local paper, "one of the first things to be thought of was the lighting of a fire, and this task was tackled by the duke's host, Lord Kelvin. But instead of placing some paper in the grate and some wood on that in the orthodox manner he amazed the on-lookers by desperate efforts to kindle a handful of sticks at a gas burner. Ordinary mortals may be pardoned for taking some satisfaction in the fact that even so great a philosopher as Lord Kelvin did not know how to light a fire."

Not Serious.
"I hear there are grave charges against Senator Jinks."
"What are they?"
"The sexton's bills."

Your labor only may be sold; your soul must not.—Ruskin.

DODGING THE TAX MAN.

How One Wealthy New York Family Laughs at His Bill.

One method by which the rich man evades his legal taxes and leaves the poor man to bear the tax burden alone Mr. A. T. Noek describes in the American Magazine as follows:
"Let me tell you a story of a wealthy New York family, one of the many resident nonresident families whose legal headquarters are in New Jersey, but who are New Yorkers for every purpose but taxation."

"The family consists of three persons—man, wife and mother. They have a magnificent home in New York and under the nonresident law were assessed moderately on their household goods and ornaments."
"The assessment, \$10,000, was entered against the man as head of the family. He appeared before the commissioners, swore that he did not own the property, and the assessment lapsed for that year."

"Next year it was entered against all three—man, wife and mother. Each appeared and swore that he (or she) did not own the property, and again the assessment lapsed. When asked who the owner of the property was they replied, by advice of counsel, that it was the commissioners' business to find out."

"The long and short of it was that to save the tax bill of about \$170 a year the three had incorporated themselves as a New Jersey corporation for the sole purpose of holding those household goods. The property was owned by the family as corporation property, and none of the three was personally liable."

A Modern Shipwreck.

In an account of the wreck of the sailing ship *Carmanon* Bay on King Island, Australia, it is related that when the vessel struck the captain calmly took a cigar from his pocket, lit the end off and lit it before ordering the boats to be launched. Even this display of lack of fear did not entirely prevent some degree of panic among the men, however, and seven men pushed two to the port lifeboat, leaving twenty-two to scramble into the starboard boat. In spite of the captain's orders the men in the port boat refused to come alongside, and those in the starboard boat shouted that if they did not put off the masts would fall on them. Instead of hurrying to the boat the captain strolled to his cabin and collected his papers. After he had entered the boat he transferred five men to the port boat and made for Tasmania, 100 miles away. He and the mates steered in turn, while the men bailed with empty biscuit tins, and forty-eight hours later both boats reached land.—Chicago News.

Oddities of Cecil Rhodes.

He possessed few intimate friends, and not even to all of them did he disclose his hand. Mere acquaintances disliked his moody silences, varied with fits of rather boisterous fun. They considered him exclusive, morose, rough and overbearing. And it must be admitted that he was a good hater, violent when thwarted and at times blood to the point of rudeness. It is difficult to be sufficiently unconventional to shock a mining camp, but he shocked it. In dress he was almost disreputable. He seldom took pains to ingratiate himself with any one, and a man who too openly scorned his fellows must expect to suffer social ostracism and to have his character traduced. It would be idle to deny that for a time there were unfavorable rumors in circulation regarding him or that he was in many circles unpopular. But, like Gallo, he "cared for none of those things."—Sir Lewis Michall.

Hunting Season's Death Roll.

The hunting season of 1910 cost 113 lives, according to statistics from twenty-three states collected by the Chicago Tribune. This is considerably more than were killed in any previous season of which there is a record. The loss of life in 1909 was eighty-seven, in 1908 it was fifty-seven, in 1907 it was eighty-two, and in 1906 it was seventy-four.
The number of injured this season was less than a year ago, only eighty-one.
"Mistaken for a deer" and "shot by a companion" continue to lead as the reasons for the shooting of hunters.

BALLOON AIRSHIPS.

Sport of the Winds, but Safe With Sea Room, Says Wellman.

"Men who thought there was danger that the America might be torn to pieces by a storm had not reflected well upon the physical conditions surrounding a ship of the air," says Walter Wellman in Hampton's Magazine. "A steamship or sailing vessel is buffeted by the wind and wave, but it is partly immersed in an ocean of fluid which offers great resistance and subjects it to violent shocks."

"An airship is completely immersed in a medium which offers so little resistance that such facts are impossible. It is not an easy fact to grasp, but it is still a fact, that the only resistance an airship offers to the wind, the only strain or pressure upon her parts, is that which she herself creates with her engine and propellers."

"To understand this principle imagine the America in the air far out over the ocean. It is calm; no engine is running; the crew, perchance, is asleep. Up springs a gale, fast gathering force till it reaches a velocity of fifty miles per hour. Nothing whatever in the motion, the vibration, the pitching or rolling of the ship alarms and awakens the crew. The America being a free balloon, because no engine is turning, simply becomes a part of the wind, so to speak, moves with the wind, offers no resistance to it, flows along as peacefully as if it still were dead calm. A member of the crew awakes, rubs his eyes, goes to his post, but if it be night and he cannot see the ocean he has no idea whether the ship is standing still or moving fifty miles per hour. If he strikes a match to light his pipe the flame curls straight upward, precisely as if he were in a closed room—an experience which in many of us have had in ordinary spherical ballooning."

"Suppose now the crew be roused. An engine is started, a pair of propellers set in motion. Then, and then only, does the ship offer resistance to the wind, and the measure of her resistance is the energy exerted by the propellers—just that, no more, no less. Nor does it make any difference whether the velocity of the wind be ten or a hundred miles per hour nor yet any difference whether the ship be headed into the wind or with it—the result is the same. Obviously, as long as the ship had sea room—could keep herself up in the air—no storm that ever blew could hurt her. But it makes a tremendous difference as to the course and destination of the ship from what quarter the winds come and with what force they blow."

Rats and the Plague.

The bubonic plague has killed 169,000 people in the last fourteen years in the city of Bombay alone, the highest mortality being 20,000 in 1903 and the lowest 5,000 during the past year. The reduction of the mortality can be traced very largely to the number of rats killed in the city, which are the industrial carriers of the disease. A half million rats were killed last year in that city alone, of which number 90,000 were examined by the bacteriologists of the health department, and 9,000 of them were found to be infected with the plague. The wholesale destruction of these rodents was accomplished by the most careful municipal plan and co-operation of health and police departments, which scattered bread smeared with poison certain hours each day in all parts of the city and furnished thousands of disinfected traps to the inhabitants, who caught tens of thousands of them.—Christian Herald.

Ten Largest Cities.

Of the ten largest cities in the world the United States has three. These are New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, which rank respectively as second, fifth and ninth in the world list. No other country has as many as the United States, and only Russia has more than one. St. Petersburg and Moscow rank eighth and tenth. The largest city in the world is London, which has 7,500,000 population, or nearly 3,000,000 more than New York, which is the second in size. Paris is third on the list and is one of five cities that have between two and three millions each. Fourth in order is Tokyo, and then after Chicago comes Berlin, while the seventh and only remaining city of the ten is Vienna.—Kansas City Star.

Won by a Word.

Sol Gage, superintendent of transportation, recently recommended a man in the Lake Shore's employ for an increase in pay. Mr. Gage and this employee engaged in some correspondence over a technical detail of some transportation regulation. In reply to Mr. Gage's third letter this letter came: "Instead of clarifying the situation, your letter of yesterday serves rather to obfuscate it."
"Any servant of a great corporation who can use the word 'obfuscate,' and use it right, deserves more than \$80 a month, and I am going to see that he gets it," says Mr. Gage.—Cleveland Leader.

Superstitious Hungarians.

In many country districts in Hungary superstition is still rife. One of the latest evidences of this comes from Vaskovardein. In the communities of Gassokh and Bareds severe earthquake shocks were experienced, and in the former place the church bells were started ringing. A "witch" living in the neighborhood persuaded the peasants that the devil was hungry and was shaking the earth in his anger. Thereupon they collected a number of calves and goats and drove them into a cave where the devil was supposed to be dwelling. After this they set fire to the forest in two places to drive out the devil living there.

BREAKING A CUSTOM.

How the Salt Shaker Was Introduced to the Spaniard.

Until a few years ago no Spaniard had on his dining table any other receptacle for salt than the old style open cellar. An enterprising Briton saw this, noted that the salt was always dirty and gummy and determined to introduce a certain famous salt shaker from which clean salt would run freely in the dampest weather. Bravely he started to tour Spain for the company.

"No, senior; no est costumbre usar mas quo esto" ("No, sir; it's not customary to use more than that"—the old cellar), was the answer of every dealer to whom he presented the novelty. Again and again he was refused. He began to despair when, standing one day gazing into a jeweler's window, a brilliant idea struck him. He entered, realizing the child-like curiosity and impressionable character of his quarry, he persuaded the jeweler to display a shaker in his window and coached him about selling it. A Spaniard came along, looking in the window, saw the curious object. It was very pretty for the toilet table," he remarked after prolonged scrutiny, "perhaps useful for the children. What goes in it—perfume?"

Indifferently the jeweler glanced up from some scribbling. "No, sir; only salt."

"Man, salt!"
"Yes. Possibly I could get you a little—the kind that doesn't get sticky—to try. But I don't know."
The simple gentleman was amazed, angry, affronted, by the novelty, but he took it and an ounce or two of the special salt home with him. The jeweler ordered another shaker and more samples of salt. By and by the gentleman had used all his salt and wanted more of the same kind. The business of that company today is worth many figures in Spain every year, and more than that, as it is "costumbre" now to use that particular sort of shaker and brand of salt there is virtually no competition.—Arthur Stanley Riggs in Century.

INSULTED THE KING.

The Joke a Printer Turned on Louis Philippe and M. Thiers.

One morning during the reign of Louis Philippe there appeared in the Constitutionnel the following startling paragraph:
"His majesty the king received M. Thiers yesterday at the Tuilleries and charged him with the formation of a new cabinet. The distinguished statesman hastened to reply to the king:
"I have only one regret, which is that I cannot wring your neck like a turkey's."

A few lines lower down there was another paragraph running to the following effect:
"The efforts of justice have been promptly crowned with success. The murderer of the Rue du Pot-de-Fer has been arrested in a house of bad reputation. Led at once before the judge of instruction, the wretch had the hardihood to address the magistrate in terms of coarse insult, winding up with the following words, which amply show that there remains not a spark of conscience or right feeling in this hardened soul:
"God and man are my witnesses that I have never had any other ambition than to serve your august person and my country loyally to the best of my ability."

The printer had just cleverly managed to interchange the two addresses. The cream of the joke was that it was universally known how very little love there was lost between the king and the minister.—Strauss' Reminiscences.

Last of the Old Orators.

The late Senator John Warwick Daniel of Virginia may be said to have been the last of the old-fashioned orators in the house of the conscript fathers. His fame will rest not on his lawbooks, which were excellent; not on his speeches in house and senate, which were strong, but on two masterly orations on Lee and Stonewall Jackson delivered before his entrance into congress. It may well be doubted whether anything superior to them, considered simply as orations, can be found in the literature of the world. They would have delighted Cicero himself.—Champ Clark in Century.

Flogged For Bathing.

On an island in the Cam, at Grantchester, is a mill pond known as "Byron's pool" because it was here that the poet as an undergraduate enjoyed his favorite recreation. Even in his day Edward Conybeare tells us in "Highways and Byways in Cambridge" bathing was a practice somewhat frowned on by the academic authorities. A century or so earlier any student found guilty of it was publicly flogged in the hall of his college and was again flogged on the morrow in the university schools by the proctors. A second offense meant expulsion from the university.

Novelty For New Yorkers.

"That sunrise effect is all wrong!" said the stage manager of a New York musical show.
"What's the difference?" replied the scene painter. "Nobody who goes to a musical comedy in New York knows what a sunrise looks like."—Washington Star.

Holding a Wake—Ditto a Girl.

Miss Loveleigh—The professor was telling us today about the moon. He says the moon is a dead body. Jack Spooner—That so? Then suppose we sit up while with the corpse.—Boston Transcript.

Oil Your Harness!

Now is the time to oil your harness, especially if you are going to have sale in March. Oil them in a more salable condition, than if you oil them and don't use them. I have one of the best harness oils on the market. 50c gallon.

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With every 100lb Sack of Hen-e-ta, at the regular price, I will give free, one Sack of 100lb of Oyster Shells.

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OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

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

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

Rural Ups and Downs.

A mother and daughter who, tired of city life, bought a run down Maryland farm and started in to make it support them, confide to the readers of Country Life in America some of their experiences, good and bad.

"With our new horse and surrey," writes the daughter, "one bright August morning we drove from the city twelve miles to the house we had secured. All of the way out we talked of the independence and comfort we were to have in our chosen home, and we pictured to ourselves the pleasure of living in manorial state, the centre of a neighborhood of hard working people.

"We had planned how much we would like to do for the villagers, for it is not good to live for self, but we found that for years they had considered the place as their own and we were living on it only by their sufferance. The children knew each spot where the choice flowers grew, each cherry, apple, walnut, hickory and chestnut tree and its season. In parties and groups they picked along our driveway and under our trees, even to our very doorway. We have struggled to explain to young and old the inviolability of private ownership, but I cannot say that our success has been signal.

"When everything that could possibly be given is exacted, and more, it is a little difficult to place oneself in a benevolent frame of mind, and I fear our dream of being neighborly and helpful has degenerated into guarding our property from the ravages of our neighbors. This year, for the first time, we have some nuts as the result of allowing certain boys to gather on shares.

"Last winter there was no ice to pack and when the destructive fourth of March snowstorm came along we hauled 175 cartloads of damp, clinging snow into our icehouse. It cooled everything on the dumbwaiter, and watermelons, cantaloupes and celery were buried in the snow until wanted. It froze ice cream for us three or four times a week from May on, and by the first of November we still had several feet of it—more than enough to last until the first snow of the new year. After this we think we shall always put away some snow.

"We read of the marvellous successes made in raising squabs for the market and straightway we purchased ninety-five pairs of extra size Homers. We used the second floor of the old milk house and the poultry house for our pigeons. Birds, carpenter work and material for nest bowls, flying pen and self-feeders cost about \$300. The expense of feeding, while we bought feed, was disproportionately large and the birds were slow to nest during the winter.

"When spring came they began to build their nests of the fragrant tobacco stems, but the sparrows came through the two inch mesh wire netting of the flying pen and ate the grain and broke up the nests. Nearly every day demolished eggs and limp squabs bore silent testimony to the bird riots. The rats and the squirrels killed the young squabs, and even the mice and moles came in for their share. We have tinned and cemented and used bushels of broken glass, but even now eternal vigilance can hardly be said to purchase safety.

"We now raise corn, wheat, and sunflower seed for the pigeons. This year we experimented with a little hemp and we expect to plant more next year. We still lose a few young ones. The returns from this department show a good net income on the investment and we have a standing order for all of our squabs at 30 cents apiece.

"We do not despise city comforts. We repaired the old furnace that had been out of commission for many years and our big halls, open to the third floor, are warm in the coldest weather. We delight in the built in kitchen range with its ovens above the stove and its new waterback provides hot water for our three bath-rooms—when our ram is working.

"Early in our experience the plumber threatened to become a regular boarder, but we now have the proud record of having had a continuous water supply in the house for ten months. I touch wood as I write this, for he it is known that it is given no man to understand just why rams stop, and why when tinkered with and taken apart and put together again they start to go. They must be petted and pampered a little, but the owner of a habitually hard working ram has a cheap and effective method of pumping water into his house."

Sunday Advertising.

A report goes the rounds of the newspapers that the Court of Appeals in Missouri has handed down a decision that bills for advertising in Sunday newspapers are not collectible. The St. Louis Republic had an advertiser who refused to pay for his advertisement in the Sunday issue of that paper, and the court has sustained him in the refusal. The incident throws light upon several points involved in any such dispute.

In the first place, the affair shows that this particular advertiser is not an honest man. No credit belongs to him for getting a decision which seems to disapprove of the Sunday newspaper. If he made the contract for advertising, he ought to have fulfilled it. His refusal on the ground that his contract made for such service was void only showed that he was a dishonest advertiser. It is no credit to him or his case that the court decided for him and against the newspaper.

But there is undoubtedly an advantage gained for the cause of the Sabbath by the court's decision. If advertising in Sunday newspapers need not be paid for, the Sunday newspaper will not be so anxious to secure it. Reducing the advertising in the Sunday paper will tend to reduce the profit of its publication. And it might be possible that a Sunday paper would be put out of business by the improbability that it would make anything out of its advertising.

That brings up again the whole question of the Sunday newspaper, what it is for, together with the much-discussed question of its good or evil. If it is chiefly for advertising, as is sometimes made to appear by the name adopted for such papers, like the Sunday Advertiser, in more than one town, it would seem that the decision of the court puts that sort of paper in the index expurgatorius. The first day of the week, in Missouri at least, may not properly be used for advertising. It is doing business on the day when business is not lawful. The same thing would be true in other States, where there is any considerable Sunday law. Advertising newspaper business is not lawful on Sunday. And as a matter of morals, it is not right. This much at least may be argued from the Missouri decision.

But whether the newspaper is right in publishing and selling news of one and another sort on Sunday morning is not determined by the decision, except by interference. To our mind the interference is good. It is not a good thing to bring the ordinary news of the week into the day set apart by the highest, the divine law, for the things which, in a way, are separate from the world's daily news and business. From this point of view, there is no place on the first day of the week—which, for Christians at least, is the Lord's day—for the ordinary Sunday newspaper.

But the mention of the Christian's point of view brings out the fact that it is the Christian's business to make the first day of the week what he may desire for himself, in accordance with the Lord's own purpose for the day. The Christian merchant does not need to advertise in the Sunday newspaper. The Christian family does not need to read it. It need be brought in no way into a Christian's Sabbath. The whole matter comes down to the personal conduct of the Christian man himself.

For one who believes that the ordinary Sunday newspaper is a hindrance to the rightful use of the Lord's holy and happy day, the decision of the Missouri court will be a sustaining of his conviction and his practise in eschewing the newspaper for the sake of better things. —Editor and Publisher.

Solves a Deep Mystery.

"I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart," wrote C. B. Rader, of Lewisburg, W. Va., "for the wonderful double benefit I got from Electric Bitters, in curing me of both a severe case of stomach trouble and of rheumatism, from which I had been an almost helpless sufferer for ten years. It suited my case as though made just for me." For dyspepsia, indigestion, jaundice and to rid the system of kidney poisons that cause rheumatism, Electric Bitters has no equal. Try them. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy. Only 50c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store.

Death in Roaring Fire

may not result from the work of firebugs, but often severe burns are caused that make a quick need for Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the quickest, surest cure for burns, wounds, bruises, boils, sores. It soothes and heals. Drives off skin eruptions, ulcers or piles. Only 25c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store.

Farmers and Automobiles.

New York is just now the Mecca for automobilists. For three whole weeks during the present month the leading attractions of the metropolis will be a succession of automobile exhibitions, the first of these beginning December 31 and the last closing January 21. The first of these events is the exposition of the American Motor Car Manufacturers, held in the Grand Central Palace. Here is exhibited a variety of cars, ranging from the very cheapest to the highest priced; from the machine that can be bought piece-meal and assembled at home, to mammoth trucks.

A type machine that has attracted much attention among a large class of people at the show, and especially among those who wish a car for business purposes as well as pleasure, is the

convertible car with surrey body and detachable seats. When the rear seat is removed, the car is practically an open box wagon. They make excellent business wagons, and when the seats are in they are very neat pleasure cars. The Flanders, Ford, International Harvester, Hupmobile, Brush and several other cars can be had with either convertible or regular touring bodies. It is well worth the farmer's while to get acquainted with this particular type of car, as sooner or later he will be in the market for one if he has not already got one. There is also a great variety of moderate-priced touring cars and runabouts at figures calculated to suit the purse of the man of moderate means.

On January 7, the American Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers will open their show in Madison Square Garden. This exhibition, it is predicted, will eclipse anything of the kind ever held here or abroad, both in point of numbers and variety. Exhibitors to the number of 387 have space in the building. Some idea of the growth of the industry may be had from the fact that in the first exposition, in 1900, there were only 51 exhibitors. Cars in the greatest variety, from the costliest type down to the little \$485 runabout, will be displayed.

During the third week of January, the second part of the Madison Square Garden Show will be devoted almost exclusively to commercial vehicles.

The automobile has been the means of developing many towns in the outlying districts, off the line of railroad travel. Even in some of the smallest towns, very good garages are now to be found. Farmers have come to realize that the motor is a real economy and time-saver, and instead of having to stint themselves to own them, they are really making money by them. Wisely they have waited until the motor passed the experimental stage, with its years of heavy outlay, before investing their money. Now, the manufacturers find that the great bulk of their moderate-priced product goes to merchants and farmers.

As an illustration in point, Mr. Fred A. Forsha, a farmer living about fourteen miles from Hutchinson, Kan., has introduced modern methods on his five-thousand-acre farm. His plowing is done by a gasoline tractor, which hauls an eight bottom plow. Formerly, twelve mules were required to haul a four-bottom. At daylight every morning, a little runabout takes the butter and cream into the town, making the fourteen-mile trip in half an hour. This same trip was formerly made by a strong double team and required two hours. By breakfast time the car is back again, ready for the farm work. The little car has also taken the place of four driving horses, which were necessary for getting over the farm. At the noon hour, the same car carries a good substantial lunch to the men in the fields. Mr. Forsha also keeps a touring car in which he takes his men to and from their work.

It is to the advantage of those who dwell in country districts that the modern automobile does not require an expert to look after it. The mechanism has been so simplified that any man or boy or average intelligence can care for his own car.

The variety of uses to which the automobile can be put is surprising. One man up in New England States has been using his touring car for hauling heavy launches out of the water. Another utilizes his for driving a threshing machine. On the farm they have been made to perform almost every conceivable kind of task: Taking the milk to the creamery, hauling feed to the mill, doing the churning, cutting fodder, stretching wire fences, and many other things. In Oregon, the farmers in several counties are using heavy gasoline tractors of the "caterpillar" type in place of horses. These engines will plow ten furrows at a time and also draw the harrow and seeder across it.

Our farmers are not taking up the auto as a fad, they find that it is a profitable adjunct to their business equipment. They find that it increases their yearly income and lessens their labors. It has also made the life of the agriculturists much more attractive and agreeable by bringing them into close touch with the rest of the world from which they were isolated. It is estimated that nearly one-quarter of the total automobile output of this country is now owned by farmers. During the first six months of 1910, farmers in six of the Middle Western States bought over \$20,000,000 worth of automobiles for cash. To some extent the automobile is solving the problem of how to keep the younger generation from leaving the farm.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It attacks the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. Sold by all dealers.

Little Savings.

The success of the postal savings system may involve a radical change in certain traits of the native American character; for it presupposes not only economy and thrift, but a pious regard for the insignificant penny. The American workman has not been distinguished for any inclination to hoard or even husband his dollars, but rather for

a contemptuous dissipation of them—particularly when they are few and hard to get.

He has done this in face of the fact, well-known to him, that the alien co-worker at his side does save, often without deprivation and always with a shrewd eye to the rainy day.

There could be no happier consequence, following upon the general installation of the postal banks, than this eventual development of a national domestic thrift. Husband, wife and children may come to vie with each other in swelling the family sinking fund; neighbors, in similar circumstances and receiving an equal wage, may enter into friendly rivalry; the despised penny shall grow to the dime, the dime to the dollar.

A wealthy Quaker of this State was asked not long ago, now, with nothing but a small truck farm to start with, he had managed to accumulate his fortune. Not by making much money, he said, but by not throwing it away. In most households there is needless waste; in many there is careless extravagance—in little things. It may be the coffee, the tea, the butter, the bread, the milk. Three cents a day saved on all of these combined means more than ten dollars a year. The foreign laborer knows this, and he deposits millions in our savings banks.

It is all wrong to say that it is opposed to the "genius" of the robust American people to "scrimp" and slave and save. A man can't very well be a spendthrift on an income that barely suffices for living expenses, but, with the co-operation of his family, he may educate a faculty of management he never suspected in himself before.

The postal banks are going to help him to do it. —Phila. Press.

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effectual for colds, croup and whooping cough and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers.

The Use of Arsenic.

"You no doubt have observed the lily white complexion of some women. These women are sacrificing years of their lives for that beautiful skin by the use of arsenic," said a chemist of Manchester, England.

"It is a well known fact that thousands of women in all countries of the world use the poison in small quantities to bleach their skin. It is an effective means of whitening and clearing the complexion, but the complexion given by its use has no permanency unless the absorption of the drug be continued.

"Arsenic, as science has long told us, is an accumulative poison. When one takes it either by prescription for the upbuilding of an appetite or for the bleaching of the skin he does not feel any ill effects for several years. The effect of the drug is bracing and makes a person feel like eating. It also aids the digestion. The average user of the poison takes it in such small quantities that he does not realize how much of it will accumulate in his system in the course of four or five years.

"Being an accumulative poison, it often takes that length of time to see the results of the drug. Then the user may complain of not being able to control his fingers or toes. Subsequently he loses control of his hands and arms. Paralysis, superinduced by arsenical poisoning, is the fearful result. —Washington Post.

Compound Syrup White Pine and Tar for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.—Get at MCKELLIP'S. 10-23-6m

Feed Hens Mustard.

If your chickens show a disinclination to lay, give them mustard. An experiment has been made in Wales that proves that this condiment acts as a stimulant to hens.

The experiment was made by the vice-president of the English Poultry Club and it was carried on for one year. Buff Orpington pullets were selected for the test. The birds had never laid eggs and were as nearly alike as possible. Food was served plain to six birds in one pen. The food of six birds in another pen had mustard added to it.

At the end of six months the birds fed with ordinary food had laid 369 eggs, whereas the birds fed with mustard addition to their food had laid 532 eggs. At the end of the year the birds fed on ordinary food had laid 914 eggs, as against 1,023 eggs laid by the mustard fed birds.

An Inquisitive Scot.

Scotchmen are fond of an argument and delight to find flaws in an opponent's logic. Two blacksmiths were once conversing as to which was the first trade in the world. One insisted that it must have been gardening and quoted from Genesis, "Adam was put into the garden of Eden to dress it and keep it." "Aye, John," retorted the other, who had stood up for his own trade, "but wha made the spades?"

A Carlyle View.

Carlyle compared the advance of the world to the progress of some drunken man who, reeling from one side of the street to the other, slowly and at the expense of much wasted effort finally arrives at his destination.

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Atlas and His Load.
Strictly speaking, "atlas" is a misnomer for a map book, since it was not the world, but the heavens, that the "atlas" of mythology upheld. Mercator, the famous Dutch geographer, who made globes for Emperor Charles V. of Germany, was the first to use the name in this connection, choosing it as a convenient and in some sort an appropriate title, because Atlas, the demigod, figures with a world upon his shoulders as a frontispiece of some early works on geography.

Atlas, it was said, made war with other Titans upon Zeus and, being conquered, was condemned to bear heaven upon his head and hands. Later tradition represented him as a man changed by means of Medusa's head into a mountain, upon which rested heaven and all its stars.

In any case, Atlas was always associated with a heavy burden strongly borne. Thus Shakespeare makes Warwick say to Gloucester:
Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight.
It is not difficult to see how by an association of ideas this came to be chosen as the name for a book of maps which upholds and exhibits to us the whole world.

The Burglar's Prayer.
Sir Herbert Risley, speaking of the castes of eastern Bengal at a meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute, said a curious system of religious worship prevailed among a caste who were professional burglars. They made a space in the ground, and a man then cut his arm and prayed to one of the earth gods that there might be a dark night and that he might succeed in obtaining great booty and escape capture.—London Standard.

No Whiskers on His Sea Food.
Two colored porters paused to rest a moment on their mops in a downtown office building recently. "Boy," said one, smacking his lips, "did you ever eat mushrat?" "Mushrat?" returned the other. "No; I never eat any mushrat. The only fancy sea food I ever fussed with was lobster."—New York World.

Classified Advertisements.

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SURGEON DENTISTS,
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Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.
I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.
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In the Purchase of a
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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.

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50c Boxes for 35c.
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Also some others of interest.

See Display in Show Window.

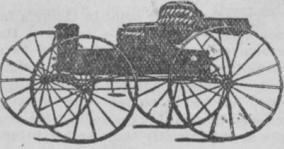
ROB'T S. MCKINNEY,
DRUGGIST,
TANEYTOWN, - - MD.

Puzzled.
Mother (at luncheon)—Yes, darling, these little sardines are sometimes eaten by the larger fish. Mabel (aged five)—But, mamma, how do they get the cans open?—London Ideas.

The Truth.
"Truth is as clear as a bell," quoted the wise guy.
"Yes, but it isn't always tolled," added the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

He that is ungrateful has no fault but one. All other crimes may pass for virtues in him.—Young

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Monuments and Tablets



Having spent some time at Vermont, making selection of a good stock of Monuments and Tablets, which I will have at my yard after Jan. 1st., I invite those who wish to purchase a suitable mark for their departed, to call and be convinced that what you want can be purchased—

AT REASONABLE PRICES.
The best time to order work for Spring setting is at an early date.

B. O. SLONAKER,
TANEYTOWN, MD.
11-18-6m

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—First Quarter, For Jan. 22, 1911.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, I Kings xvi, 15-33. Memory Verses, 25-30—Golden Text, Prov. xiv, 34—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Today we are introduced to two of the worst kings in all the history of the ten tribes. Omri and Ahab. Of the former it is written that he wrought evil in the eyes of the Lord and did worse than all that were before him, and of the latter it is written that he did evil in the sight of the Lord above all that were before him and did more to provoke the Lord God of Israel to anger than all the kings of Israel that were before him (verses 25, 30, 33). What a record of increasing iniquity and how great the long suffering of Jehovah that could bear with it! But we must consider that ever since the serpent tempted Eve, and how much longer we do not know, God has patiently borne with the devil and will continue to bear with him till the time of Rev. xx, 1-3. While there is no hope for that great adversary revealed in Scripture, as to men it is written that the Lord is long suffering toward us, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance (II Pet. iii, 9).

The greatest sinner may be saved if he will only turn from his sin to God, but for all who will not turn there is naught but the flaming fire and vengeance of II Thess. i, 8, 9. The lake which burneth with fire and brimstone of Rev. xxi, 8. If any will not receive the truth God will let them believe a lie, and for all who will not bow to the word of God there is no morning for them (II Thess. ii, 11, 12; Isa. viii, 20, margin and R. V.). In all the history of the ten tribes there was not one ruler who feared the Lord, but all walked in the way of Jeroboam, the son of Nabat, who made Israel to sin (verses 26, 31).

During the forty-one years of the reign of Asa over Judah, who was on the whole a good king and most of the time did right in the sight of the Lord, six of the kings of the ten tribes either reigned or began to reign, and each one is mentioned by name in connection with the year of Asa's reign when he began to reign (xv, 25, 28, 33; xvi, 8, 10, 15, 23, 29). No less than eight times do we find Asa mentioned in connection with the names of these kings, and it is to me suggestive of the wheat and tares of one of our Lord's parables, concerning which He said, "Let both grow together till the harvest." In this case it was not difficult to distinguish the righteous from the wicked, but often we cannot tell here, wheat and tares in some stages of growth look so much alike.

The wicked prosper, are not in trouble like other men, they are proud and lofty and very often die peacefully (Ps. lxxiii, 2-12), and Asaph is not the only one perplexed thereby. The righteous and the wicked die, and often their bodies lie side by side in the cemetery, and where is the difference? The upright shall have dominion over them in the morning of the first resurrection, when only the bodies of the righteous shall rise from the dead (Ps. xlii, 14). When we return with Christ then shall we more fully discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God and him that serveth Him not (Mal. iii, 18).

Rulers like Omri and Ahab will flourish greatly at the end of this age under the patronage of the anticrist and his companion the false prophet who will not hesitate to blaspheme God and His name and make war with the Lamb and His people, but they shall be suddenly overthrown (Rev. xiii, xvii, 14; xix, 19, 20). Then shall be fully fulfilled that which had a fulfillment when Christ was here in humiliation: "Why do the nations rage and the people imagine a vain thing? The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against His anointed."

The Lord shall have them in derision, speak unto them in His wrath, and His king in Zion shall break them with a rod of iron and dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel (Ps. ii). "The lofty looks of man shall be humbled, and the haughtiness of men shall be bowed down; and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day." "For the Lord of hosts hath purposed it, to stain the pride of all glory and to bring into contempt all the honorable of the earth" (Isa. ii, 11, 17; xxiii, 9). This woman Jezabel, whom Ahab married and of whose desperate wickedness we shall hear more in future lessons, reminds us of another Jezabel of Rev. ii, 20-23, some of whose relatives are working great mischief and leading many astray in our own day. This form of iniquity will be consummated in the woman of Rev. xvii, Babylon the great, and great will be her overthrow both as a system and a city.

As truly as the ten tribes were carried away into captivity because of their sin after God had borne long with them so surely will God punish the world for their evil and the wicked for their iniquity in the day of His fierce anger (Isa. xlii, 9-13). A strong word of warning for every individual sinner is found in Prov. xxix, 1. "He that, being often reproved, hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic for the Week Beginning Jan. 22, 1911.

Topic.—The law of prevailing prayer.—Mark xi, 20-25. (Led by the prayer-meeting committee.) Edited by Rev. Sacerman H. Doyle, D. D.

There are many elements combined that enter into prevailing prayer, and yet when they are all looked at from the proper standpoint they all merge in some way into the one great law of prevailing prayer—faith. Perseverance is a characteristic of prevailing prayer. Jacob received an answer to his prayer because he persevered. All night he wrestled with the angel of God, declaring, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me." But what led Jacob and what leads others to persevere in prayer until they are successful but faith? If their faith were weak they would soon give up if the answer did not speedily come. But their unwavering faith in God and their firm belief that He can and will answer their petition keeps them praying until the answer comes.

Humility is a trait of prevailing prayer. Yet humility succeeds through faith. The faith of the humble in a great and all powerful God, though they themselves be poor and unworthy, leads God to grant their requests. The publican could not even raise his eyes to heaven; but, in spite of recognizing his own unworthiness, he had faith in God's willingness to pardon even the greatest of sinners, and after his humble prayer to Almighty God "He went down to his house justified." God had heard his prayer and been "merciful to him, a sinner."

Righteousness is another factor in prevailing prayer. The man who lives a righteous life has the ear of God, yet upon what is his righteousness based except faith? He lives right because he believes in God. If he did not believe he would pay no attention to what would to him simply be called the laws of God. If there were no God there could be no laws of God. Therefore the fact that he keeps God's laws proves his faith in God and is the cause of his success in prayer.

This law of faith is the supreme element in prevailing prayer is constantly emphasized by Christ. On His way to Bethany one evening He cursed a fig tree because it gave signs of having fruit, but had none. The next morning on His return with His disciples the tree was dead. Peter called this fact to his attention, and Jesus replied, "Have faith in God." Faith in God is the supreme element of answered prayers. Moreover, this success in prayer depends not upon the quantity of the faith, but the quality. It is only real, genuine faith that prevails. There must not be a doubt in the heart. "Therefore I say unto you," says Christ, "what things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." This is the law laid down by Christ, and His laws never fail in the fulfillment.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. xxxii, 24-32; II Kings xix, 14, 19, 35-37; xx, 1-7; Ps. xi, 1-4; cvii, 1-8; cxvii, Matt. vii, 7-12; Luke xi, 9, 10; xviii, 1-14; Jas. v, 14-20.

Having a Standard.

Many Christians fail and many Endeavor societies come far short of the success they might achieve because they do not set before themselves a standard of excellence to be reached with God's help and within a definite limit of time.

The trouble with most of our good resolutions is their vagueness. They have no definiteness and no time limit; hence they are as spineless as an angleworm.

"I will pray more," we say to ourselves, and we congratulate ourselves inwardly on a good resolution, which always remains only a good resolution, a resolution which merely weakens instead of strengthens our characters, as do all such resolutions that are not carried out.

But if we had said, "I will, beginning tomorrow morning and for at least one month, spend fifteen minutes in prayer and meditation," we should be much more likely to carry out our resolve, and at the end of the month we should be ready to join the comrades of the Quiet Hour and perhaps make our resolution effective for the rest of the year and the rest of our lives as well.—Francis E. Clark, D. D.

For a Missionary Committee.

Every missionary committee that does not wish merely to fight the air should have a definite policy or aim. Mrs. Florence Bussert outlines one in the Ohio Endeavorer as follows:

First.—To bring every member face to face with the great commission (Matt. xxviii, 18-20).

Second.—To encourage definite daily prayer for missions.

Third.—To have a missionary meeting the last Sabbath of each month, to be planned at least two months in advance.

Fourth.—To ask for four missionary sermons during the year.

Fifth.—To secure a definite amount for missions (not too small), to be secured during the year by systematic giving.

Sixth.—To have the library books and magazines read and studied.

Seventh.—To conduct mission study classes.

Eighth.—To have one missionary social each year.

Ninth.—To do home work, such as hospital work, personal evangelism, visitation.

DORINDA

How She Kept a Contract Made For Her by Her Father

By F. A. MITCHEL

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Dorinda Childs and I were born the same day. My father and my uncle, Dorinda's father, made an agreement that we two children should marry on our twenty-first birthday—that is, if such a result could be brought about. When we came of age my father had been dead ten years. A few months before I came to my majority I received a letter from my uncle informing me of the agreement made twenty-one years before. We lived a thousand miles apart, and I had never seen either him or his daughter.

I am of rather a romantic disposition, and the idea of this marriage was fascinating to me. I wrote my uncle that I would be pleased to make the acquaintance of the young lady to whom I had been pledged and would



WILL JONES

"YOU HAVE BEEN ONLY A DUMMY."

as soon as convenient go to pay them a visit. Meanwhile I would like a photograph of Dorinda. My Uncle replied that he had told her to send me the likeness, and it arrived soon after his letter, included with a very few words which did not refer to the contract, but the writer asked for my photograph, which I sent her.

I was delighted with Dorinda's picture. She looked out of a pair of tender eyes at me, either blue or gray, while in the expression there was indication of character. I found myself looking at the picture a dozen times during the day I received it, went to sleep with it under my pillow and dreamed of the original all night. I spent several days framing a letter of thanks.

I received a reply that delighted me. It, too, was noncommittal, but contained very exalted sentiments. It seemed to me that the girl who could write such a letter must be one of the most straightforward creatures in the world. I was flattered with a very young man's cynical notions about women, especially considering them deceitful. This girl, judging from her photograph and her letter, was evidently the very impersonation of truth. I could not conceive of her stooping to the slightest deception.

Other letters followed, and we soon fell to discussing on paper the matter of paramount interest to both of us. My cousin wrote that she thought we should carry out the contract which had been made for us by our fathers unless we proved to be positively repulsive to each other. To this I demurred emphatically. We were not bound by any contract in which we had not had a part. To this she replied that her dear father had set his heart on seeing before his death the completion of an agreement made with the brother he loved so well. Therefore she confessed that even without a romantic affection for me she would be disposed to yield to his wishes.

One morning on reading my paper I saw that a trust company that had had the care of what property I was to inherit on coming of age had failed. I soon learned that my fortune, some \$50,000, had been lost with the wreck. I at once wrote Dorinda to inform her of the change in my affairs and told her that any matrimonial intentions I might have must be put off indefinitely. I also wrote to my uncle to the same effect.

I received no reply from him, Dorinda writing to inform me that he preferred not to influence us in the matter and left us free to act for ourselves. For her part my misfortune had drawn me nearer to her. She had nothing in her own right and would inherit but a small sum from her father, but if I wished a helpmeet she would willingly bear such a lot as I should carve out for myself. She believed, judging from my letters, that I possessed honesty and integrity. If I also possessed energy there would be nothing to fear. Smarting as I was under my loss, this was just what I wished to hear from a girl with whom I was contemplating marriage. But so long as her action was influenced by her father's wish, that she should fulfill a contract made for her by him, I took no real satisfaction in these manifestations of a noble nature. The sensible thing

for me to do, had I not sent my photograph, thus making me known to my cousin, would be to go to her and win her, leaving her to find out my identity after she had given me her heart. I have admitted that I have a lot of romance in me and such a plan appealed to me; but, since the sending of my likeness rendered it impossible, the next best thing to do would be to go and spend some time with her. We might thus confer together and come to a conclusion more advantageously than by standing off with nothing but cold letters between us.

So I wrote Dorinda that if it would be convenient I would make her and her father a visit. In reply I was surprised to receive a letter from my uncle, who cordially invited me to come and make as long a stay as I could. He added that Dorinda would write, but was somewhat under the weather. It occurred to me that my cousin's maidenly modesty had at the prospect of our meeting got the better of her and that this was the real reason for her silence.

My uncle lived in the country, and I was obliged to drive several miles to his house. On turning an angle of the road I saw coming a young man and a young girl. They were hurrying, and when they reached me the young man asked:

"Did you come in on an up train?"

"Yes," I replied, drawing rein.

He turned to the girl with a disappointed look. "There's not another train for two hours. What shall we do?"

She drew him away from me for a whispered conference, casting singular glances at me as if I had something to do with their affairs. The young man came to me and said:

"All the world loves a lover."

"E-s," I assented, thinking he referred to me.

"We are a runaway couple. We have missed our train. There is a down train in seven minutes (looking at his watch). If you will lend me your rig we can make it. If not our game is spoiled."

"Get right in here and I'll drive you to the station."

They climbed up, and we all crowded together on one seat. I galloped the horse to the station, but we had plenty of time, since the train was late. The girl went into the station and on the back of a letter her lover gave her wrote a few lines, putting an address on also. Folding it, she handed it to me.

"Will you deliver that?" she asked.

"I will."

"Before you go anywhere else?"

"I promise."

"Give it to the person for whom it is intended yourself."

The train came rattling up to the platform, the young man loaded me with thanks, the girl looked at me with that singular expression her face wore whenever her eyes were upon me, we all shook hands, and they climbed into the train and were gone. Then I got back into my buggy. Looking at the address on the paper I was intrusted with, I saw the name "Edith Boynton." I asked the station master where Miss Boynton lived, and he described the place. After a twenty minute drive I reached a handsome house and grounds that fitted the description. I drove in under a porte-cochere. A groom held my horse. I went in and set up the note with my card.

When Miss Boynton came in I was paralyzed with astonishment. She was the original of the blushing of my cousin. She was both blushing and smiling.

"Dorinda!" I exclaimed.

"No. Dorinda wrote this note," she said, glancing at the paper I handed her.

"What does it all mean?" I gasped.

"Be seated," she replied, "and I will tell you, or, rather, I will confess."

I sank into a seat, and she, throwing herself on a sofa, made her confession.

"Dorinda and I are bosom friends. For a year past she has been in love with the man with whom you met her. Her father has been trying to persuade her to fulfill the contract made for her and you when you were born. She concealed her love affair from him and called me in to help her out. It was my picture you received, and it was I who corresponded with you."

I was dumfounded. I sat staring at the girl till she put her handkerchief to her face for a screen.

"Is it possible," I said at last, "that all this deception has been practiced by the girl who wrote those letters laden with such noble sentiments?"

"I was helping my friend," she pleaded.

"But—neither of you seems to have considered me."

"There was no reply to this."

"May I ask what my cousin said in that note?"

"She wrote it merely to send you to me for an explanation before going to her father. When you proposed to make them a visit I was temporarily absent. If Dorinda had written you in her own hand it would have been a different one from those you had been receiving, so she handed your letter to her father for reply."

"Well," I said, rising, "since I have been left out of this lovers' tale I suppose there's nothing for me to do except to return to my home."

"Why should you be disappointed at losing Dorinda? You have had nothing to do with her."

"But you have been only a dummy."

A red signal appeared in her cheek to tell me that she had not been a dummy. There is much to add to this, but it is a story by itself. She had pretended to be poor, while she was rich. That kept us apart for some time, but not forever. I have the letters she wrote me, and they do not seem so noble now as they did then. Nevertheless we are a happy couple.

The Baltimore News

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Complete market reports.

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The Baltimore News, Baltimore, Md.



Who Was There That You Knew?

The shadowy ranks of those who marched to defeat or death or victory fifty years ago in the mighty conflict that convulsed this great nation, is there father or grandfather or uncle of yours? Would you like to see a photograph of him in that long ago day of his youth—a photograph that he never knew was taken? Perhaps we can show you one; and in any case, we can tell you a story, stranger than any detective fiction, of 3,500 priceless photographs that were lost and are found again.

3,500 Long Buried Photographs of the Civil War

THEY were taken by the greatest photographer in the United States of that day; they were bought by the War Department for \$30,000; they were buried still. But a duplicate set was kept by the photographer—who died poor and broken down; that duplicate set was discovered from pillar to post for nearly 50 years, until it was knocked by a New England collector. J. Pierpont Morgan tried to secure the collection—Ex-President Garfield and General Benjamin F. Butler said it was worth \$150,000—yet with the help of the Review or Reviews, the entire collection has been gathered into 10 great volumes and is placed within your reach at less than the value of one of the photographs. It is the one accurate, impartial history of the Civil War—never heard before. Taken under protection of the Secret Service, these photographs bring to light thousands of little-known phases of the war; they penetrate to strange places and record strange things.

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Send me, free of charge, the 12 reproductions of your newly discovered Brady Civil War photographs ready for framing and contained in a handsome portfolio. Also send me the story of these pictures and tell me how, for what the government paid for half a dozen prints. I can make the whole collection my own. I enclose 10 cents to cover the cost of mailing.

Name _____

Address _____

The Newest Scheme For Stealing Gold From Uncle Sam's Coins.

Secret service agents of the United States government have been working for some time in Maiden Lane, New York, in an effort to trace robbers who have devised a new form of coin trimming.

Gold coins are put in a burlap bag and shaken briskly for an hour or two. The result is that tiny pieces of the metal are knocked off the surfaces and edges and cling to the bag. The coins are then put into circulation apparently no more worn or battered than most money that has been in use for a year or two. The bag is burned up, and this leaves the melted gold, which is gathered up and sold to the jewelry manufacturers.

The subtlety and the treasury department at Washington have been receiving large quantities of gold coins of recent date which are short in weight from 5 to 15 per cent and which seem worse battered than coins subjected to the usual wear and tear. On microscopic investigation they discovered that the gold pieces had been subjected to some violent treatment, and they sought clues and discovered the method of stealing from the coins by shaking them in a sack.—Christian Herald.

Emergency Lights at Sea.

The possibility that the regular lighting circuits of ships may be thrown out of commission by the flooding of the engine rooms or other accident has called forth many methods of providing emergency lighting.

One of the most interesting is that in use on the passenger steamship Alabama, which runs out of Chicago to ports across Lake Michigan. A storage battery of fifty-six cells capable of supplying twenty-five four candle power lamps for ten hours is mounted at the highest point of the upper deck and charged during the day from the ship's generators. The lamps distributed along the corridors are kept lighted every night so that should the regular plant be rendered useless sufficient illumination is assured without the manipulation of switches or automatic devices.—Popular Mechanics.

Famished Felines.

Cats suffer much in the big cities. The forum of Trajan in Rome was some years ago an inclosure for cats that could never climb the walls and that multiplied there in no very happy circumstances. Now there is a similar prison near the Pantheon. But the worst case of such captivity is in Venice, where wild and savage cats are hemmed in by water in a certain disused cloister. Strangers are apt on seeing the poor animals in a state of famine to run to a neighboring butcher's for meat, but must distribute it warily for fear of ravenous jaws. The butcher seems well used to this whim of tourists.

PUBLIC SALE Advertising

If you are going to have public sale of personal property within a few months, you are naturally concerned in having many bidders, which means good prices.

There is only one best way to secure many bidders, and that is by telling many people what you have to sell, by full description.

The sale bill does this, to some extent, and so does the little sale card, but nothing equals the

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER

as an information carrier. Bills and cards are well enough—many look for them, and read them—but, if you want to catch the crowd, you must use the newspapers, and no matter whether your sale is to be in the vicinity of Taneytown, or not, you need the help of

THE CARROLL RECORD.

It will bring you bidders, from near and far, because of its wide circulation. It has done it other times, and will do it again, and its service can be had so reasonably, that you can't afford to have a sale without it. Let us tell you about it! A postal addressed to THE CARROLL RECORD will bring you full information of the cost of advertising, both in small or large space.

We will print you handsome Bills and Cards, as well, if you desire them. All of our Bills are on good white paper with a bright Red border—they attract.

The Carroll Record
TANEYTOWN, MD.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Mary Shriner, of Hanover, spent Tuesday with Miss Dora Jones.

Miss Blanche Wisotzky, of Baltimore, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest S. Bankard.

Mrs. Emma J. Forrest is seriously ill with pneumonia, and owing to advanced age her recovery is doubtful.

Mr. Maurice Duttra returned home Tuesday evening from a visit to his brother, in Salisbury, N. C.

Rev. Silas H. Culler, of Reisterstown, will preach in the Lutheran church, Sunday morning and evening.

Regular congregational missionary society meeting will be held in the Reformed church, on Sunday evening.

Mrs. E. E. Reindollar, and Miss Josephine, have been suffering with grippe, but both are greatly improved.

At the Piney Creek church service, 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the question, "How Much is He Worth?" will be discussed.

Mrs. Ellen C. Crouse's new house is ready for the first coat of plastering, and will now progress rapidly toward completion.

Miss Mary Reindollar taught the Primary department of the Public School, this week, owing to the illness of Miss G. May Forrest's mother.

Miss Nellie Shriner, who was mentioned in this column as being at Johns Hopkins Hospital, for treatment, is there as an employee, and not as a patient. The error was due to a misunderstanding, and we gladly make the correction.

A movement is on foot to organize a Baseball club for the coming season, and all interested are asked to meet in the room above Otto Bros., store, next Wednesday evening. The object is to start early, and get together a good strong team.

A letter from Rev. W. E. Wheeler states that his work is moving satisfactorily; that he will receive from 6 to 9 new members on the 22nd., and that the weekly envelope system has been adopted, the lowest pledge being 25c each Sunday, and that all are interested, hopeful, and willing to work.

"Enclosed find money order for one year's subscription to the RECORD. On Jan. 1st. of this year I celebrated my eighty-first birthday, assisted by my two great-grand-children, Miss Leila Corbin and Miss Delta Virginia Baxter. Though Colorado has been my home for the past nineteen years, my heart still clings to dear old Maryland, and the arrival of the RECORD, is to me the event of the week."—MRS. MARY A. BISHOP, Delta, Colorado.

Lawyer Wm. A. Golden, native Taneytown, a leading civic worker there, has been insistently nominated and re-elected, by acclamation, President of Pittsburgh's energetic Uptown Board of Trade, made up of 200 public spirited professional, mercantile and financial people of that local district—being of the Caucasian, African and Mongolian races, varied Gentile and Israelite creeds and many different nationalities or Pentecostal languages.

Taneytown Fire Company.

At a regular meeting of the Taneytown Fire Company, held on January 6, 1911, the following officers were elected to serve for the year 1911:
President, Chas. O. Fuss.
Vice-President, B. S. Miller.
Secretary, N. B. Hagan.
Treasurer, John S. Fink.
Foreman, Robt. S. McKinney.
The Executive Committee made appointments as follows:
First Assistant Foreman, Charles O. Fuss.
Second Assistant Foreman, H. S. Hill.
Third Assistant Foreman, B. S. Miller.
Plugmen, O. T. Shoemaker, J. S. Fink, Wm. H. Erb, Emannel Harner.
Nozzlemen, Edward Classon, U. H. Bowers, Walter Bower, W. E. Burke, S. W. Plank.
Axemen, Harry G. Hawk, John S. Bower, James E. Galt, Milton A. Koons.
Hose Directors, Dr. C. Birnie, Geo. H. Birnie, Dr. F. H. Seiss, Chas. A. Elliot, James H. Reindollar.
Reelmen, Joseph Fink, Frank Kuhns.
Laddermen, Sherman Glids, Levi D. Reid, Willis Nusbaum and Robert Galt.

An Evening Social.

An evening social was held at the home of Mr. Russel Eckard's, on Jan. 5, in honor of their cousin, Miss Alberta V. Keefer, who had been spending the past week with them. The guests arrived about 7 o'clock. All being invited to the parlor where several very enjoyable hours were spent in conversations, playing games and having a general good time, they were also entertained with several recitations and music on the graphophone and organ.
When at 11 o'clock all were invited to the dining room where refreshments were served consisting of thick sandwiches, ice cream, cakes, nuts, candies and black coffee, it is needless to say that all did justice to the delicious dainties. At the hour of midnight all departed for their homes, wishing to spend many more pleasant evenings together.

Those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Russel Eckard, Mr. and Mrs. David Staley, Mr. and Mrs. Baker; Misses Alberta Keefer, Estella Harner, Edith Pohle, Rosie Harner, Mable Pohle; Messrs John Harner, Neal Eckard, Herbert Pohle, Allen Bollinger, Ike Motter, Jones Baker and Norval Eckard.

The Fisher Shipp Concert Co.

Taneytown will be favored with a high-class musical entertainment on January 24th, by The Fisher Shipp Concert Co., of Chicago, the third of the series of five entertainments. This one will likely be the most popular of the entire series, and that is saying a great deal, considering what we have had, and will yet have.

The entertainment will be partly vocal, partly instrumental, and there will be readings, also. The instruments used will be the harp, violin, mandolin and mando-viola, and the versatility of the Company enables them to give a program of unusual variety.

Miss Fisher Shipp is a reader and soprano soloist whose reputation is established among the foremost artists and entertainers, and always delights and surprises her audience.

Mrs. Etta Goode Heacock is a vocalist whose rich contralto voice has won the highest praise at musical festivals and chautauqs throughout the country.

Miss Georgia Erwin, as a violinist and harpist, is a wonder, and her work always calls for the highest approval.

Mr. Lloyd A. Loar is a thorough musician, as a soloist on the mandolin, mando-viola and piano, having had an experience of three full seasons in Lyceum work.

The Company gives, as a closing number, a charming little play, "Orange Blossoms," a farce, which is one of the Company's greatest successes.

The local management of this season's course desires the public to know that in order to guarantee the continuance of these entertainments another season, the remaining events must be generously patronized. There is considerable financial risk in making the guarantee that must be made at the beginning of the season, and unless those at the head meet with liberal local support, this risk many not be assumed another year.

R. S. McKINNEY SUCCESSFUL.

Induced Dr. Howard Company to make Special Prices.

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

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

Headaches, coated tongue, dizziness, gas on stomach, specks before the eyes, constipation, and all forms of liver and stomach trouble are soon cured by this scientific medicine.

So great is the demand for this specific that R. S. McKinney has been able to secure only a limited supply, and every one who is troubled with dyspepsia, constipation or liver trouble should call upon him at once, or send 25 cents, and get sixty doses of the best medicine ever made, on this special half price offer with his personal guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure.

The Tramp Printer.

A. C. Sweat, editor of the Nashville (Ga.) Herald, tells the following humorous story.

Bowman was the first "tramp printer" I ever saw. He "blew into" the Georgian office one frosty morning in December, swung one leg over a stool, and asked for "a paper and some tobacco." He said he would have "showed up" earlier but for a mile and a-half walk back over the road he had come.

"Do you know, I had a 'trillin' experience contain' into yer town?" he said. "Last night, 's I's walkin' along the railroad track, I come to a trestle. The moon 'd just dropped out o' sight, and gee, but it was lonesome!—when over a hill a freight train appeared, lumberin' along at a good rate o' speed. I knew I couldn't get back, and I didn't know how much longer the ol' trestle was. Scared? I should say so. I squeezed down between the trestle-ties and actually held on till the train passed over me. As Laura Jean Libby says in all her love stories, 'my veins stood out like whip-cords.' I knew if I fell I was a goner—that I'd be killed instantly."

"Well, to cut short the harrowing details, I managed to pull myself up after the train passed and make my way into town. This morning I hoofed it back to the scene of my narrow escape—and what you reckon? I found by actual measurement that, as I hung under the trestle, my toes only lacked two inches of touchin' the ground!"

Mr. J. H. Hale who grows fruit from New England to Florida, sprays extensively with Lime-Sulphur against the San Jose and other scale insects and says: "It cleans up the trees." Not only is it sure death to scales but is also a good fungicide killing disease spores, mosses, etc., and smoothing up the bark.

The demand for Lime-Sulphur has grown so rapidly and competition has become so great as to drive some manufacturers to cheapen their product, while others produce a richer article, feeling that the highest quality is really the cheapest. Those who buy the best quality spray but once in a season; those who buy lower grades often have to spray twice, but they choose the higher grade the second time.

The Bowker Insecticide Co., whose new plant at Baltimore is completed, is one of the oldest manufacturers of spraying materials and make the highest grade Lime-Sulphur. We advise everyone who grows fruit to write the Bowker Insecticide Co., Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, stating how many trees and what kinds are to be sprayed and asking the advice of the Company's experts, for which no charge is made. They send interesting literature free on request.

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

READY FOR A JOKE.

The Customs Official Had a Sense of Humor Himself.

In the smoking room of the Hotel des Iles Britanniques at the lovely resort of Mentone, on the French Riviera, some three years ago two Englishmen met. After half an hour's conversation the Englishman from Manchester said to his new acquaintance from London:

"I say, old fellow, would you mind taking a small parcel for me to Paris and have it sent to this address there? I'm leaving for Milan in the morning."

The Londoner willingly consented to do this much for one of his countrymen.

"A wfully good of you. I'll have the boy take the parcel to your room in the morning," acknowledged the Englishman bound for Milan.

In the morning the package was left at the other's room.

"So that is what he calls a small parcel," he exclaimed. "And what might it contain? A package of such size the custom officers would certainly want opened. What—cigarettes and 3,000 of them! Is it possible that any one could have the audacity to ask such a favor—to smuggle 3,000 cigarettes into France! That chap shall pay for this, for I shall declare these cigarettes and leave them to be called for when the duty is paid."

The Londoner left Mentone that afternoon. The following day he was in Paris at the Gare de l'Est, his luggage ready for examination.

"Anything dutiable?" asked the customs officer.

"Nothing," replied the Englishman, "excepting in that parcel there."

"What does it contain?"

"Three thousand cigarettes," said the Londoner, with a smile upon his face—a smile of embarrassment at having such a parcel with him.

The Frenchman raised his hands in the air and laughed heartily. He, too, was as ready for a good joke as any one, and on each piece of the Englishman's luggage went his O. K. cross.

Hardly realizing what had happened, the Londoner found himself riding in a taxicab along the streets of Paris with the parcel of 3,000 cigarettes under his arm and nothing left to do but to deliver it as he had been asked.

BEAT THE BANK.

A French Naval Officer's Daring Expedition at Monte Carlo.

Those who have visited Monte Carlo have heard of it if not seen the pitiful ruin of many an unfortunate person who has lost his last franc in playing at roulette in that palatial gambling den. All are not so fortunate as to have an armored cruiser at their disposal, as was the case with a French naval officer some years ago. He had gone ashore in the morning with naught in his pockets but his own earnings. By noon it was all gone.

If he but had another 500 francs he was sure of winning. During those morning hours of failure he had worked out a system, and with just a few francs more success was certain. He would use the ship's money. Perhaps it was not just the right thing to do, but in another two hours he would be able to return it, would have recouped his own loss and have won who knows what fortune besides.

At sunset he returned to his ship a ruined man. The system, like all systems of the sort, had failed. What was to be done? To return home would mean a dishonorable discharge, lifelong disgrace, if not even more severe punishment. Death seemed the only alternative. But no; he would make one final attempt to save himself. He would force the authorities of Monte Carlo to return to him what he had lost or he would blow up their gambling palace!

As soon as he was again on board his order was: "Clear decks for action. Raise the muzzle of every gun and let them point toward the heights of Monaco."

Whatever the sailors might think of such an order mattered little; obey they must. With all haste a messenger was sent ashore with a note, and the captain meanwhile paced the deck in silence awaiting the reply—a reply which meant life or death to him.

Finally the messenger returned carrying a bag of gold coins. That night the French cruiser weighed anchor and quietly steamed out into the Mediterranean, her captain happy that he had fared no worse and the authorities of Monte Carlo only too glad to be rid of so dangerous a visitor.—Washington Star.

Virtuous Indignation.

"The reporter who came to see about the fancy ball was a horrid creature."

"Why?"

"He asked for my picture to publish with the account, and I told him indignantly I did not care for such notoriety. Then I had to go out of the room a minute and forget my picture, which was lying on the table near where he was standing, and—"

"He took it and put it in?"

"No; he left it there."—Baltimore American.

Bossing the Boss.

"Your clerks seem to be in a good humor," remarked the friend of the great merchant.

"Yes," replied the great merchant. "My wife has just been in, and it tickles them to death to see somebody boss me around."—Philadelphia Record.

On Her Side.

"I didn't know you had any idea of marrying her."

"I didn't. The idea was hers."—Lippincott's.

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! Special Prices paid for 1½ and 2 pound Chickens. All kinds of Poultry! Squabs 20¢ to 28¢ pair. **Good calves,** 7½¢, 50¢ for delivering. Duck and Goose Feathers for sale. **Furs** highest market price. No poultry received after Thursday morning.

—SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

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

STALLION FOR SALE.—"Dan," thoroughbred Hambletonian and Canadian stock, 7 years old, 16½ hands high, weighs 1380 lbs., dark bay in color. He is a good worker and driver, gentle and kind. Call on, or address.—SAM'L T. HARMAN, near Uniontown. P. O. Union Bridge, R. D. No. 1. 1-13-3t

FOR SALE.—Fine young Cow with third calf by her side.—HOWARD W. SHEELY, near Black's School.

FOR SALE.—2 Sows and Pigs.—G. FIELDER GILBERT, Uniontown.

SIX SHOATS for sale, by HARRY SMITH, on Plank Road.

BLACKSMITH Shop and tools, also Dwelling, for rent. Possession of shop at once; Dwelling April 1.—P. H. SHRIVER, Trevanion. 1-13-2t.

HOME WANTED for 12 year old boy. Apply to MISS SPALDING, 15 E. Pleasant St. Baltimore. 1-6-2t

LOST Woman's College seal pin. Reward if returned to RECORD OFFICE.

DENTISTRY.—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, from Jan. 16 to 21, for the practice of his profession. 12-23-4t

PORK WANTED.—5000 lbs. weekly. Apply to W. F. MYERS, Pleasant Valley, C. & P. Phone 194-13 12-9-2mo.

SHOEMAKING.—I will do Shoe and Harness repairing until further notice. Will not make new work, nor do work while waiting. Terms cash.—H. E. RECK. 1-6-4t.

More Bargains at SNIDER'S Dept. Store, Harney, Md.

Our entire line of Underwear at cost and less.

Our entire line of Sweaters all at cost and less.

Ladies' Shawls and Fascinators, all at less than cost.

500 lbs Horse Shoes, at 2½c lb. Misses' Gum Boots, sizes 13, 1, 2; regular \$1.50, now 90c.

Boys' Ball Band Gum Boots, sizes 10, 11, 12, 13, 1; regular price \$2.50, now only \$1.65.

The time of the year is here to use Horse and Cattle Powders—see our special cut prices.

Felt Boots—see our cut prices on them. Great Values.

Don't forget our Clearing Sale on Clothing and Overcoats, Cord Pants and Coats, Working Coats and Pants, Dress Shirts of all kinds, Bed Blankets, all at less than cost, as we must reduce our immense stock before moving, regardless of cost.

Every week we add more and greater values on our Bargain Shoe Counter. A call will convince you that what we say we will do.

M. R. SNIDER, HARNEY, MD.

1-13-2t

PRIVATE SALE

A desirable little property, located in Frizellburg, Md.

GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE, Stable, Carriage House, and large garden. Will be sold cheap, for cash. Possession will be given five weeks from date of settlement. Apply to

JOHN E. WALKER, Frizellburg, Md. 1-13, 2t

Bearded Women.

The bearded woman is not a fiction. A bearded woman was taken by the Russians at the battle of Poltava and presented to the czar. Her beard measured over a yard. The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long, stiff beard. Mile. Boes de Chene, born at Geneva in 1834, was exhibited in London in 1853 in her eighteenth year. She had a profuse head of hair, a large mustache and a strong black beard. There are other instances of bearded women about the authenticity of whom there is no room for doubt.—New York American.

Women Without Names.

"Womankind in Korea," says E. G. Kemp in "The Face of Manchuria," "suffers from a strange lack—the absence of names. A woman may possess a pet name; otherwise she has none. Frequently she does not even know her husband's name. If she becomes a Christian and receives baptism she acquires a name, and this must give her quite a new sense of dignity."

Nothing to Do but Loaf.

The most unfortunate man is the one who gets up in the morning with nothing to do and all day to devote to it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Sincerity is the way to heaven. To think how to be sincere is the way of man.—Mencius.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store." Butterick Patterns, 10c and 15c

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

GREAT JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

A determined reduction in all winter goods, in which every department offers its share of unusually low-priced bargains. The following items will give you an idea of the extraordinary values we are offering.

Men's Overcoats.		Furs About Half Price.	
\$12.00 Overcoats,	\$8.50	Ladies' Tailor-made Suits.	
7.50	4.95	\$18.00 Suits,	\$13.45
10.00 Rain Coats,	7.45	16.00 "	10.98
		21.00 "	14.89
		11.00 "	7.50
Men's Suits.		Ladies' Long Coats.	
\$10.00 Suits,	\$6.75	\$18.00 Coats,	\$12.45
12.00 "	8.45	7.00 "	3.98
7.50 "	4.98	5.00 "	2.95
\$15 and \$16 Suits,	12.45	Misses' Coats.	
		\$6.50 Coats,	\$4.19
		4.50 "	2.89
		3.00 "	2.19
		2.45 Bear Skin Coats,	1.89
Men's Heavy Wind Proof Coats, \$1.25		Boy's Suits.	
Good Heavy Comforts, 95c.		Suits that sold from \$2.50 to \$6.00, now \$1.95 to \$4.45.	
Ladies' Rubbers, 45c			
Men's Rubbers, 60c			
Men's Arctics, \$1.10			
Men's \$2.00 Pants, \$1.69			
Men's \$3.75 Pants, \$2.98			

Real Closing Out Sale

— OF —

ROBES AND BLANKETS

SQUARE AND SHAPED.

At Prices to make them go quickly.

JOHN S. BOWER,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

H. J. WOLFF, HARNEY, MD.

Thanks To All.

As we are entering a new year, we wish to thank you all for your patronage during the past year, hoping we may see you all and your friends at our store this coming year.

It has been our pleasure to serve you the past year, and we will take great pleasure in serving you this coming year.

We will now give you a few of our specials for 10 days. We will give you

Essex-Model Middle-Price Incubators.

Have chestnut front with enameled iron sides, top, bottom and back; are well constructed and are good hatchers.

Sizes and Prices:

No. 0 holds 100 Eggs;	Price, \$17
No. 1 " 175 "	" \$23
No. 2 " 275 "	" \$32
No. 3 " 410 "	" \$37

Essex-Model Brooders.

The Light, Heat, Ventilation and Floor Space of these Brooders make them the most economical, the most practical and the highest quality brooders on the market. They are ideal chick-raisers. Prices range from \$11.50 to \$17.00 each, according to size.

Eggs for Hatching

Lakewood and Van Dresser Strains SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

Pens now mated and show excellent quality. Over 12,000 Hatching Eggs sold during season of 1910, and every purchaser pleased.

1st Pen, 15 Eggs,	Price \$2.00
2nd " 15 "	" 1.50
3rd " 15 "	" 1.00
Incubator Eggs, per 100,	\$5.00

Orders booked now and shipment made on date desired.

FERNDAL HENNERY,
Taneytown, Md.

Baltimore Markets.
Corrected Weekly.

Wheat,	95@98
Corn,	50@53
Oats,	35@38
Rye,	78@82
Hay, Timothy,	19.50@20.50
Hay, Mixed,	18.00@19.00
Hay, Clover,	15.00@16.00
Straw, Rye bales,	9.00@10.00