

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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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.

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.		Tremendous Discount in Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats. Will give you a few prices.	
12.00	Quality, now	\$7.00	
10.00	"	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	
Lot of Remnants in Carpet 2 to 9 yds. to piece, at half their regular price, will not cut them at these prices.		Remnants in Percale, Gingham and Calicoes at half regular price.	
About 300 yds. Straw Mattings in remnants 2 to 9 yds., by the piece only at 64c per yd.		300 yds. Good Percale, at 10c.	
Cotton Bats at 9, 10 and 12c, they are worth more at the mill to-day than above price.		300 yds. Gingham, at 5c.	
Bed Blankets and Comforts at a reduction.		500 yds. good Calico, 2nd, at 5c.	
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.			

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.

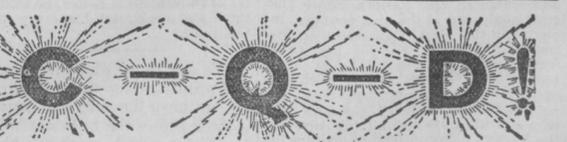
COME HERE FOR YOUR SHOES, HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS

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



[These articles and illustrations must not be reprinted without special permission.]

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.

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.

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.

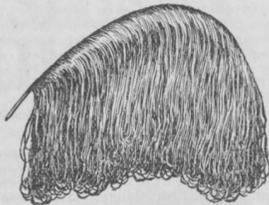
With the above as your motto, surely 1911 will reward you abundantly.

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,
12 9 10-11

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,

FOR SALE BY

Frederick, Md.

Taneytown Grain & Supply Co.

11-18-1011



For those wanting a less expensive brand we recommend our machine mixed

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

J. W. BUFFINGTON & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

WANT

Hogs, Calves, Lard, Wool, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Apples.

Write for Tags and Quotations.

TAKE A DIP IN PROSPERITY

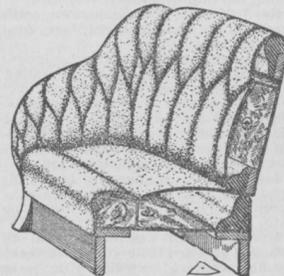


Let us print your PROGRAMS, MENUS, SHIPPING TAGS, LABELS and all other kinds of Commercial or Law Printing

Give us one order and you will give us another

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!— But 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.

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.

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.

THE Taneytown Savings Bank OF TANEYTOWN, MD. Capital and Surplus, \$50,000. Accounts of Merchants, Corporations and Individuals Solicited on Terms Consistent with Sound Banking Methods. 4 per-cent Interest paid on Time Deposits. D. J. HESSON, Pres. CALVIN T. FRINGER, Vice-Pres. WALTER A. BOWER, Treas. GEO. E. KOUTZ, Ass't Treas. DIRECTORS: JOHN S. BOWER, CALVIN T. FRINGER, LEONARD ZILE, H. O. STONESIFER, JOSHUA KOUTZ, CHAS. H. BASEHOAR, NORVILLE P. SHOEMAKER, EDMUND F. SMITH, LUTHER W. MEHRING, DANIEL J. HESSON. 10-23-9

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.

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.

Littlestown Carriage Works. S. D. MEHRING, Manufacturer of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, TRAPS, CARTS, CUTTERS, ETC. DAYTON, McCALL AND JAGGER WAGONS. Repairing Promptly Done. Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed. LITTLESTOWN, PA., Opposite Depot.

FOR LIQUOR AND DRUG ADDICTIONS. THE Keeley Cure ESTABLISHED 1880. ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS THE KEELEY INSTITUTE 211 N. CAPITOL ST. WASHINGTON, D.C. 11-21-8

Classified Advertisements. Dentistry. J. S. MYERS, J. E. MYERS, Westminister, Md. New Windsor, Md. Drs. Myers, SURGEON DENTISTS, Are prepared to do All Kinds of Dental Work, including ALUMINUM PLATES. DR. J. W. HELM, SURGEON DENTIST, New Windsor - Maryland. Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month. I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md. C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

A Record Unsurpassed. In the Purchase of a Packard Piano one secures an instrument that has passed through all experimental stages; the result of many years of study and experience. The production of creators and masters of the art who have made Piano building a labor of love rather than a labor for gain. No fancy prices for reputation or name; just a fair price for a first-class artistic Piano. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. BIRELY'S Palace of Music, Cor. Market and Church Sts., 9-19-14 FREDERICK, MD.

While They Last. Bargains in Fine Box Paper, left over from the Holidays. 50c Boxes for 35c. 25c Boxes for 13c. Also some others of interest. See Display in Show Window. ROB'T S. MCKINNEY, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

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. Sacraman 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 sinfulness, 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 sent up the note with my card.

When Miss Boynton came in I was paralyzed with astonishment. She was the original of the photograph 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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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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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 B. 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.

(For the RECORD.)
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, Mearl 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 line. 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

Ferndale Hennery

— AGENT FOR —
Essex-Model "Standard" Incubators and Brooders.

Incubators are made of high grade chestnut. Have superior finish and splendid hatching qualities. Best on market, possessing strength, durability, finish and hatchability.

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

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. A holds 60 Eggs; Price, \$ 9
No. B " 120 " " \$12
No. C " 200 " " \$19
No. D " 300 " " \$29

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.

FERNDALE HENNERY,

1-6-1-tf 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@11.00

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market. Corrected weekly, on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat, dry milling	92@92
Corn, dry	50@50
Rye	65@65
Oats	35@35
Timothy Hay, prime	14.00@14.00
Mixed Hay	10.00@12.00
Bundle Rye Straw	4.00@5.00