

# THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1911.

NO. 42

## NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

Rev. W. H. Hetrick, of Philadelphia, has been elected pastor of Grace Lutheran church, Westminster.

Thurmont had a spirited election for Mayor and Commissioners, on Monday, when 142 votes were cast out of a total of 151. This is showing proper interest.

As a result of the last census, Allegany, Garrett and Caroline counties will each gain a member of the legislature, while Harford and Queen Anne's will each lose one.

The Rev. M. A. Roth of Trinity church, Hanover, Pa., will deliver an address under the auspices of the Reformed Men's League, at Baust church, next Thursday evening. All are invited.

The Iowa legislature broke the long dead-lock over the election of U. S. Senator, on Wednesday, by the election of Judge Wm. S. Kenyon, who is an administration supporter with progressive tendencies.

Mrs. Donald McLean denies that New York women are extravagant in dress, declaring that "a woman of many gagements can dress well on \$5,000 a year." Imagine a man who would be mean enough to refuse his wife such a pittance!

It cost James H. Preston, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Baltimore, \$2,378.55 to secure the nomination. By the time Mr. Preston gets through the campaign for election, he will have spent a great deal more than should be spent by any man for an office of this sort—even if he gets it.

Winter wheat on April 1 showed an average condition of 83.3 per cent, of a normal against 80.8 a year ago, 82.2 in 1909 and 86.9 the 10-year average, according to the April crop report of the Department of Agriculture issued yesterday. The advance in condition from December 1, 1910, to April 1 was 0.8 points, as compared with an average decline in the past 10 years 4.4 points.

Two hundred thousand churches in this country will observe "Tuberculosis Day," April 30, in a manner similar to that of 1910, when forty thousand sermons were preached from American pulpits on how to prevent tuberculosis. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis hopes to enlist every one of the 33,000,000 church members of the United States in this work.

The following appointments were made by Rev. Dr. Little, President of the M. P. Conference, applying to this section of the state. Very few changes were made, one of which was Rev. G. J. Hill, of Uniontown, who goes to Warwick, Cecil County; Finkburg, S. F. Cassen; Frederick, B. F. Raley; Liberty, J. W. Parrie; Pipe Creek, T. H. Wright; Union Bridge, J. McL. Brown; Westminster, D. L. Greenfield.

Copper will be soon mined in Frederick county to a large extent. The mines of the Lingore Copper Company, near New London, are almost in shape for active operations and preparations are being made to break down the ore with in the next ten days. These mines were worked some years back and were abandoned when the improved methods of mining copper were introduced. A company consisting of local persons was organized and planned to mine and refine the metal which was found to exist in large quantities.

The Western Maryland Railway Company has just awarded a contract for new motive power involving an expenditure of over \$700,000. The contract calls for 35 locomotives, which will be ready for delivery about the time that the new Cumberland extension is completed and placed in service in the fall. The Baldwin Locomotive Works is to build five Malet engines for the Western Maryland, while the contract for 30 consolidation engines was let to the American Locomotive Works. The order is one of the largest that has been placed for some time by the Western Maryland.

A bill to prohibit express companies and common carriers from competing with the postoffice department in the transportation of mail matter weighing less than 11 pounds was introduced in the House, on Monday, by Representative Howard, of Georgia. The bill sets forth that the express companies have encroached upon the constitutional right of the government to maintain a monopoly in transportation of mailable matter. The bill is calculated to strengthen the authority of the government in the control of mail carrying, and makes the present statute incapable of misconstruction.

Inter-Collegiate and Inter-Scholastic meets will be held on the Maryland Agricultural College track at College Park, on May 20, in the former of which the college team and those of St. John's Washington and Western Maryland Colleges will likely contest. The interscholastic meet will be open to high schools and preparatory schools of Maryland and the District of Columbia. Four special events, 100, 220 and 440 yards runs, and a running broad jump will be added to the program open to county and school teams only. County teams are specially invited. They may also enter the regular meet and will be cared for free of charge at the college. Medals will be given to first, second and third winners and a banner to the winning school team.

## Why Advertising in Newspapers is Increasing.

We have noticed various comments of late in the newspapers relating to the remarkable growth of advertising. The statements relate to the increased display matter not only in newspapers, but in magazines as well. The writers, however, remain content with stating the bare facts as regards the greater amount of space used now in comparison with that of a few years ago and fail to analyze the causes of this really amazing growth.

So far as the increase of advertising in general is concerned, we believe that it is caused by the increase of competition in business. Commercial rivalry was never more keen than it is today, and the producer who lags behind in the publicity procession has only himself to blame for small sales, small profits and limited reputation.

The merchant who has competition to meet cannot afford to offer the best articles on the market and rest assured that his rightful share of trade will come to him. He must tell the people about these articles or they will lie dust covered on his shelves.

So far as the newspapers alone are concerned, they are not only benefiting from the causes mentioned, but their advertising is rapidly expanding owing to the better idea of their value as publicity mediums had by advertisers and the public. The space buying public is coming more than ever to realize that the best possible method of reaching the people of purchasing power is to use the newspapers. Magazines hit any specified piece of territory in spots; the local newspapers cover it entirely. Billboards are rarely impressive to large numbers of people in high class communities, and street car advertising is valuable only in the large cities.

The increase of advertising in the country newspapers is almost entirely due to the growing knowledge of their undoubted merits on the part of users of space. This field, neglected by many advertising managers for years, appears to be nearing the time when it will come into its own. These papers have suffered a great deal from the monopolization of the foreign advertising field by the magazines of large circulation. But the trend is gradually swinging the other way.—American Press.

### Fogle—Baughman.

(For the Record.) A very pretty wedding was solemnized, on Wednesday, at the Lutheran church, in Uniontown. The bride, Miss Mary Baughman, is the daughter of the Pastor of the church, Miss Edna Cantner, of Huntingdon, Pa., a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor; the bridesmaids were Miss Vallie M. Shorb, of Detour, and Miss Martha E. Schafhirt, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., a cousin of the bride.

The groom was Harry Barton Fogle, a citizen of Detour, an alumnus of Blue Ridge College, and one of Carroll county's successful teachers. The best man was Peter Koons, of Detour; the ushers were Rev. Hixon Bowersox, and Alex. E. Schafhirt, of Norfolk, Va., a cousin of the bride.

Little Agnes Essig, of Detour, was flower girl. Miss Carolyn M. Parkhurst, of Hartford, Conn., presided at the organ. Previous to the ceremony she rendered the following selections: "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagni; "O Perfect Love," by Norris; and "Nevin's Love Story." After the ceremony Mendelssohn's wedding march was played.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Harry F. Baughman. Promptly at 12 o'clock, the bridal party entered the church to the strains of the Bridal March from Lohengrin. They were met at the altar by Rev. G. W. Baughman, father of the bride, who united them in marriage with the ring ceremony.

The bride was gowned in an imported white embroidered robe of French muslin, and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses. The attendants wore pink gowns and carried baskets of pink and white carnations.

The church was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns, spotted plants and carnations. An arch spanned the altar, pendant from the centre of which was a horse shoe of carnations. The color scheme was pink and white. The decorating was the handiwork of Geo. Lambert. The bride received numerous handsome and useful gifts.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the parsonage and in the evening the happy couple departed for their future home in Detour. Mrs. Fogle is one of Uniontown's popular young ladies, and will be greatly missed in her home, in the church and in social circles. About 200 guests were present at the ceremony and reception.

Among the visitors from a distance were, Mrs. Emma Tracey, Blue Ridge Summit; Mrs. E. Moser, S. R. Waybright, Mr. Robert Spielman, Miss Vallie Shorb and Peter Koons, of Detour; Mrs. Samuel Fitze and Mrs. George Shoemaker, of Frederick; Mrs. Manrice Hahn and Miss Edna Stansbury, Emmitsburg; Mrs. M. L. Fogle, Arlington; Mrs. M. D. Schafhirt and children, Martha, Richard and Friedley, of Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Miss Edna Cantner, Huntingdon, Pa.; Alex. Schafhirt, Norfolk, Va.; Miss C. Parkhurst, Hartford, Conn.; Sister Magdalen Kasewurm and Miss Laura Wade Rice, Baltimore.

On Wednesday, Governor Crothers was much pleased to receive an endorsement of his police probe from preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several ministers of the Methodist denomination took part in the red-light district and gambling investigation, and one testified to having played faro, while another minister testified to taking a drink of liquor in a disorderly house. There has been much discussion as to how far the ministers generally endorsed the move, therefore the communication was especially pleasing to the Governor at this time.

## GROWTH OF COUNTY TOWNS.

### The Census Figures Show Trend of Population to Be Away from the Farm.

The RECORD received a telegram from the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C., on last Friday, just too late for last issue, giving the population of the towns of Carroll county, according to the 13th. census. We give the figures, below, compared with the census of 1900. Taneytown still holds second place with 824, but has an actual population of about 900, counting those living practically in the town, but not included in the corporate limits.

Town	1910	1900
Westminster	1910	1900
Uniontown	824	665
Union Bridge	804	663
Mt. Airy	622	332
Sykesville	565	565
Hampstead	555	480
Manchester	523	609
New Windsor	446	430

The best gain made was by Mount Airy—87 per cent—Taneytown second with slightly less than 24 per cent, and Union Bridge next with slightly over 21 per cent, while Manchester lost nearly 15 per cent during the past 10 years. The population of the whole county is 33,934 against 33,860 ten years ago, a gain of only 74. As the towns named above have made a net gain of 691, without counting Sykesville for which we do not have the 1900 figures, there has therefore been a loss of population in the county, outside of the towns named, of over 600; but as other towns, not incorporated or listed in the above table, have also likely gained, the net loss in the purely agricultural sections of the county must be upwards of 800, which clearly shows that the scarcity of farm help, and laborers generally, is a fact and not a fancy.

A further examination of census tables show that of the 115 incorporated towns of the state, all but 27 show an increase in population; this, with the large increase in the population of Baltimore, shows conclusively that the population increase, during the past decade, has unquestionably been in the cities and towns, at the expense of the country districts.

### Appearances At Home.

"Don't say that it doesn't matter how you look around the house, for it does matter a good deal. It matters because it establishes whether the feminine head is a creditable or questionable representative; it matters in its example to the children and to the help; it matters to the husband and father, who usually, if he is half a man, feels a sense of pride in the appearance of his family. It is poor encouragement to him to find confusion and carelessness in dress and waste and destruction running riot about the dwelling. It is one of the important duties of every woman to keep herself and her house in a condition as presentable as possible considering her circumstances."

The above, recently appeared, as an Editorial in the *Elliott City Times*. Yes, the lady of the house, and her management of housekeeping duties, as they appear to unexpecting visitors, has a great deal to do with the standing of that household in a community, and more especially if it be such a household as one naturally has a right to look to for neatness and order. A "good housekeeper" is a reputation easy to establish and one to be proud of—the other kind is soon known, and nothing can ever quite overcome it.

### Free Farm Machinery.

The proposition to admit farm machinery free of duty is largely a "catch" for farmers' votes, as foreign machinery does not compare with ours, and is not popular with American farmers. Whether the admission of generally inferior foreign implements may cause the price of American implements to be lowered, remains to be seen. The chances are that the effect will be very slight, as the patents and selling agreements held by the American manufacturers will likely continue to control prices. The following is one of the new paragraphs proposed to the free list:

"Plows, tooth and disk harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-drawn, threshing machines and cotton gins, farm wagons and farm carts, and all other agricultural implements of kind and description, whether specifically mentioned herein or not, whether in whole or in parts, including repair parts."

In other paragraphs, which include fence wire, etc., the present rate of duty is so small, being in fractions of a cent per pound, that the retail price to the consumer is hardly likely to be affected.

A long hatpin cost, William Peppers, gateman at the Union Station, Omaha, Neb., an eye on Wednesday morning, and came near piercing his brain and killing him. Peppers was punching tickets at the gate when a fashionably dressed woman attempted to squeeze through the crowd gathered about it. As she pushed her way past the gateman the pin in her hat caught in the corner of his left eye, lacerating it badly and tearing across the temple, cutting a deep gash therein several inches long. The sight of the eye was destroyed. The police tried to find the woman, but failed.

## Incorporated Towns of Maryland.

For the information of our readers, and especially for those who will want to keep the list for reference, we give the population of every incorporated town in Maryland, according to the last census:

TOWN	COUNTY	1910	1900
Aberdeen	Harford	616	600
Annapolis	Anne Arundel	8,609	8,325
Baltimore	Baltimore	58,505	58,357
Bethesda	Harford	1,005	961
Berlin	Worcester	1,317	1,246
Berteton	Kent	308	243
Bishopville	Worcester	262	243
Bladensburg	Prince Georges	460	465
Bloomington	Garrett	372	365
Boonsboro	Washington	759	700
Boonsboro	Prince Georges	496	443
Brookville	Montgomery	835	158
Bruswick	Frederick	3,721	2,471
Burkittsville	Frederick	436	443
Cabin Ridge	Dorchester	6,407	5,747
Cecilton	Cecil	518	447
Centerville	Queen Annes	1,435	1,231
Charlestown	Cecil	274	212
Chesapeake City	Cecil	1,016	1,172
Church Hill	Queen Annes	2,735	3,008
Clear Spring	Washington	348	368
Crisfield	Queen Annes	521	474
Cumtont	Somerset	3,468	3,105
Cumtont	Queen Annes	1,050	849
Cumtont	Harford	21,839	17,128
Deer Park	Garrett	205	260
Denton	Garrett	188	263
Dorchester	Wicomico	826	659
East New Market	Caroline	1,481	900
Elkton	Dorchester	280	282
Elkton	Cecil	3,283	3,074
Emmitsburg	Howard	2,487	2,542
Emmitsburg	Frederick	1,151	1,331
Frederick	Frederick	1,054	849
Frederick	Frederick	10,411	9,296
Frederick	Frederick	496	443
Frederick	Frederick	6,028	5,274
Frederick	Frederick	568	550
Frederick	Frederick	635	547
Frederick	Frederick	889	477
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Frederick	Frederick	203	336
Frederick	Frederick	201	175
Frederick	Frederick	248	175
Frederick	Frederick	426	641
Frederick	Frederick	16,507	13,591
Frederick	Frederick	555	480
Frederick	Frederick	804	663
Frederick	Frederick		



## THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 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, APRIL 14th., 1911.

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

THE MEANEST thing that travels the roads, these days, is the Motor cycle. For noise and bad smell it beats an automobile two to one—in fact, it is enough to scare a modest auto off the track.

WE HAVE WONDERED what went wrong with the old fashioned Democratic majority in Manchester district the past two years, and had about concluded that Brother Bright "did it," but the census report makes all clear—the voters have moved away, perhaps over into Baltimore county.

IT IS NOW UP to small would-be cities to tell the truth—for a while, at least—about their population. In a year or so, however, we can look for some miraculous gains though "estimates," which have a discouraging way of disappearing when the sworn enumerator comes around. Whenever a town grows to over 500 it is "estimated" at "about 1000," while the 1200 cities (?) are "nearly 2000." Strange!

COUNTY CONVENTIONS have frequently had difficulty in selecting good men for the various elective positions, from the applicants before the convention. It will be interesting to note whether the direct primary plan will bring to the front men who have not heretofore been applicants, and if so, whether their general standing and fitness for office will make them better representatives of the people. It will also be of interest to note whether the people, voting at long range, will make better nominations than conventions formerly made. We are of the opinion that they will not—in Carroll County.

### Selfish Indifference.

One of the most difficult things in the world to accomplish is to interest people in something that does not closely and directly pertain to their business—to their own money-making, or money-keeping, plans. People are willing enough to say that a certain movement is a "good thing," or is "all right," but more than that, they will not, as a rule, commit themselves to. When something is started, which proves a success, or which arouses their curiosity sufficiently, they will patronize it sparingly, but when it comes to "boosting" and originating movements for the public good, they are not to be counted on.

Selfish indifference is the proper term to apply to the public, as a whole. Those who do things—who go aside from their work with energy and public spirit and get back of efforts that ought to be boosted—are always in the minority in any community, but they are those who save it, nevertheless, from going backward instead of progressively forward. If they win out, they get mighty little encouragement or praise; but if they happen to lose, they get plenty of blame and criticism.

It is in just the proportion in which these progressive spirits exist in a community, that a community grows and prospers. A "dead town" means a town filled with selfish, indifferent, people; a "live town" means one with enough busy people who still find time enough, and inclination enough, to take hold of things for the benefit of others as well as themselves. Surplus energy and fraternal sympathy, in action, are the saving features of all worthwhile towns and communities.

A man, even of great wealth, who always operates selfishly, is little real loss to any place when he passes out. But, let a man of open progressive spirit, one who is continually trying to vary the monotony of things in a healthy and rational way, go out of a town, that town has lost more than it appreciates. The men who use a place simply for all they can get out of it in the way of profit, and who do nothing in return more than they must, are simply necessary evils and not public benefactors in the truest sense of the term.

Nine times out of ten, the things which men do without hope of pecuniary reward, are the best all around things they do; they are the things which help others

in spite of themselves, and which up-build healthy life and sentiment, without which the world would be a behind-the-times, selfish scramble for mere existence.

### "Local Option" Misused.

We acknowledge that we stand corrected by an article in the *American Issue*, for April, as to the proper use of the term "local option." Certainly, we understand that a "local option" law is merely a law giving a people, locally, the option, or privilege, of voting "wet" or "dry," so that it is fully possible for local option to apply to a community that votes "wet" under it; still, it is so commonly understood that a local option community means a "dry" community, or one having local prohibition, that we frequently take the short cut, and use the term in its technically improper sense.

The same improper use of words occurs in speaking of the "legislature," or of "Congress." In Maryland, when we use the word "legislature" as it applies to members, we usually mean members of the House of Delegates; also, when speaking of a "Member of Congress," we mean a member of the House of Representatives. Properly, our state legislature, and National Congress, are combinations of the Senate and House—two branches of one legislative whole.

So common is the use of the term "local option" for a condition representing no saloons, that even Supt. Anderson himself is not immune. For instance, in a news article in our last issue, he is reported as saying "The stronger the sentiment for local option, the greater the leverage the gang and its boss has on the saloon keepers." This is practically the same application of the words that we have made, at times, and which the *American Issue* properly says is "the common misuse of the term."

### Business vs. Civic Virtue.

We are not in a position to diagnose, fairly, the case of Gov. Crothers against the Baltimore Police Board. Perhaps there is "nothing in it" but a game of politics, in which the Governor is taking big chances, and from present indications stands to lose; perhaps it is a case of civic virtue against segregated evil backed by a pernicious police protective system. The real truth may depend on the point of view.

But, this one thing seems clear. The "business interests" of Baltimore want the whole thing "hushed up," because, as they say, the investigation is injuring the city—giving it a "bad name"—and right here is a fair specimen of corporate morality—of the morality which prevails when financial interests are involved, whether large or small. It is the motto which stands in the way of nearly all reforms—nearly all movements for the betterment of mankind—let things go as they will, but don't injure my business.

Nine-tenths of all the evils shown up by this police investigation are directly due to the liquor traffic, in one form or another. Of course, the whole affair is disgraceful, and perhaps it does injure the city—its business interests. But, can good men afford to say, "stop it!" and use the argument that Baltimore is "no worse than any other large city"? Is not this a form of worshipping the "Golden calf" at too great a cost? Is it not very much like taking "dope" for a disease, without trying to strike at the root of it—simply giving temporary relief, and leaving the cause remain?

There is something terribly wrong with politics and official righteousness when mere financial interests must enter into league with Satan. If the evidence which the Governor is bringing out, is untrue, that is another matter. If the witnesses are swearing falsely, and if Baltimore is truly a much maligned city, then the whole case deserves all the condemnation that the business men can heap upon it, and the miserable play should stop, at once. But, if the truth is being told, what then? Are the business men of Baltimore ready to adopt the answer of Cain?

### Democratic Factionalism.

The election of Senator Martin, of Virginia, as floor leader of the Democrats in the U. S. Senate seems to be the opening event which indicates a lining up of two factions in the Democratic ranks, very much like the division which is causing the Republican party so much trouble. Senator Martin was opposed by Mr. Bryan and most of the Western Democratic Senators, while he was supported by most of the Eastern and Southern Senators.

The vote is generally regarded as being between the so-called "conservatives," as represented by Senators Bailey and Culbertson, of Texas, Raynor and Smith, of Maryland, and others, against Mr. Bryan, Senators Owen and Gore, of Oklahoma, Stone, of Missouri, and others from the West, supposedly representing the "radical" element.

That there is any serious division in the party over the tariff, or National issues in general, is stoutly denied by both sides, but careful students of the situation are of the opinion that as a party, the Democrats will have a hard job of it to hold together harmoniously until after the next Presidential election; indeed, it is predicted by many that the present special session of Congress will further widen the gap which undoubtedly is in process of forming, and which is the real cause of Mr. Bryan's presence and activity in Washington.

### Town Ordinances.

The Dover, Delaware, *Index*, has the following to say on a topic of much importance to all towns. It is true, beyond question, that local officials and health officers permit conditions to exist in incorporated towns that should not exist. Even the street drains are permitted to be used for purposes for which they should not be used, and premises in the rear, and on alleys, are naturally much less looked after. The *Index* says:

"We believe the action of the Dover council in passing ordinances relative to keeping meats, fish, fowl, vegetables, cakes, candies, etc., covered by screens, so as to protect from flies, dust and dirt, will meet with the hearty approval of all consumers. Why such an ordinance should be necessary is surprising. With the present knowledge that everyone has as to the filthy disease-carrying fly, no dealer should need an ordinance to make him observe the ordinary rules of cleanliness and health. Along this line the council might well go a step further and try to help eliminate the fly by even more effective ordinances."

Everyone knows that the most prolific sources of fly breeding are the manure piles about the stables and the slop barrels at the kitchen door. If these places are necessary, screens to keep the flies away are equally necessary. The fly is not only a nuisance, but a potent disseminator of disease. The health of our citizens is far more important than any man's privilege of keeping exposed manure piles or garbage receptacles.

As the fly season approaches newspapers and magazines are filled with advice to swat the fly, but little can be accomplished by mere swatting if the breeding places are not also swatted. It has been demonstrated by the sanitary victories in Panama that the fly and the mosquito are not irradicable evils, but that they can be by ordinary precautions be totally eliminated. Tropical Panama, with its swamps and natural breeding grounds and not swus, has no flies and few mosquitoes. What might we do by observing a few rules of cleanliness and precaution?"

### Responsibility of Automobile Owners

The danger to life and property from the swift-moving automobile is apparent to all. A vehicle weighing a ton or more going at a rapid rate must cause damage to what it strikes. The responsibility upon the owners of these vehicles is a serious one and one of which they should always be sensible. They cannot always shift it to the chauffeur. In the exhilaration of rapid movement the driver and passengers become almost unconscious of their speed and the chauffeur often takes chances and runs risks.

The owner of the vehicle should never permit this. He should be careful to caution his chauffeur not to take risks, but in case of doubt always to take the side of safety. There is also a responsibility upon the official whose duty it is to grant licenses to the chauffeurs. In granting these licenses the utmost care should be exercised to guard against the licensing of incompetent persons. The chauffeur is often called upon to think quickly and to act as quickly as he can think. The man who is liable to become panic-stricken or to lose his head in an emergency is a danger to the road.—*Catoonsville Argus*.

Constipation brings many ailments in its train and is the primary cause of much sickness. Keep your bowels regular, madam, and you will escape many of the ailments to which women are subject. Constipation is a very simple thing, but like many simple things, it may lead to serious consequences. Nature often needs a little assistance and when Chamberlain's Tablets are given at the first indication, much distress and suffering may be avoided. Sold by all dealers.

### Congress Divided Into Four Parts.

Washington, April 9.—It is daily, becoming more manifest that Congress is facing a stormy session and that there can be made no forecast of the probable legislative results. The fact that both of the great political parties are badly divided is no longer denied and the leaders appear to have little hope of restoring anything more than surface harmony.

There are virtually four parties, each with a large representation, working at odds in the present session. The Republican minority of the House is divided between regulars and insurgents, as was evidenced by the vote in the Speakership contest. The breach between these two factions is even wider in the Republican majority of the Senate.

A sharp line has been drawn between the conservative Democrats of the Senate, who are opposed to any attempt at dictation on the part of William Jennings Bryan, and the progressive Democrats, including practically all of the new members and several veterans like Senator Stone, of Missouri, who are Bryan adherents. The House Democratic majority seems thus far to have escaped a break, but the leaders fear that the party contest in the Senate may at any time spread to the other branch. The situation has interfered with the selection of committees and the beginning of legislative work.

Probably there never has been a Congress where so much uncertainty existed and where the uneasiness has been so equally distributed between the two major political parties. Of course, this is due in part to the fact that in the present Congress the Democrats are in power in the House and the Republicans are in control of the Senate. The real cause of the anxiety, however, is believed to be due to the proximity of the party conventions which will select the standard bearers for 1912 and the knowledge that

a slip by either during the extraordinary session or the regular session to follow may easily determine the result of the next national campaign.

So far as the Administration program is concerned, there is no room for speculation. President Taft has recommended the enactment of legislation to carry out provisions of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, and it is no secret that he would be glad to have Congress stop at that and defer the question of further revision until the regular session assembles next Winter. His reason for this is that the tariff board would be able to report several schedules by that time. Neither is there any obscurity about the program of Speaker Clark, Representative Underwood, chairman of the new Ways and Means Committee, and other Democrats, who are directing the policy of the House. Their plan for progressive legislation on a number of subjects with which the country has been made familiar in the past year or so has been given out.

Now that the new majority in the House has adopted rules giving it just as much power as any majority ever enjoyed, there is no doubt that measures on the subject of direct election of Senators, publicity before elections of campaign contributions, Canadian reciprocity, revision of the woolen and cotton schedules, and any further tariff changes the majority desires will be sent to the Senate in whatever order is decreed by the Ways and Means Committee. The Republicans may expostulate or denounce as they please; they will be powerless to prevent. The real legislative problem, therefore, will be at the Senate end of the Capitol.

Only time will tell what sort of line-up there will be in the Senate on tariff matters. Previous sessions have indicated that there are just as ardent protectionists in the Democratic representation as in the Republican, and a like situation may develop when tariff questions are taken up at this session.—*Press Correspondent*.

### Never Out of Work.

The busiest little things ever made are Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every Pill is a sugar-coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, languor into energy, brain-fog into mental power; curing Constipation, Headache, Chills, Dyspepsia, Malaria. Only 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

### Senate Filibustering.

Senator Root has not been in the Senate long enough to be awed and shackled by its traditions. He has seen one session end in filibustering and has observed the powers of loquacity to kill measures on which both branches of Congress have expended much time and labor and which a clear majority would like to pass. One persistently obstructive Senator can kill any measure to which he is opposed, and this power is at times freely exercised. In the closing days of the last Congress the Senate had no better device to meet it with than an all-night session, which failed of its purpose, but wearied and exhausted the elderly and not over-robust men who make up such a large share of the Senate membership. This did not commend itself to Mr. Root's clear judgment and he wishes to change it.

The New York Senator proposes only a moderate degree of restraint on senatorial talkativeness. His resolution seeks to forbid filibustering on conference reports and on House bills which have been favorably reported in the Senate. He would insure that measures which have reached that advanced stage in safety shall not be beaten by the talk or obstructive tactics of a minority. Senator Curtis, of Kansas, proposes a Senate rule for the closing of debate on any question which has been considered in the Senate for five separate calendar days, or has been debated in the Senate for ten consecutive hours. A vote on it may be ordered by two-thirds of the Senators present. This is a rather radical closure rule, but the two-thirds vote required would prevent its frequent application.

The helplessness of the Senate in the last days of a session because of its license of unlimited talk is a serious disadvantage. It is well to secure for measures a full and free discussion in that body, but it is quite enough to insure that right without permitting wanton waste of time, conducted not with the desire of enlightening or persuading the Senate, but for the obvious and single purpose of preventing a vote being taken on a measure before it which a majority would like to pass.

The present Senate is largely composed of new and comparatively new members. The former sticklers for unlimited debate have many of them ceased to be Senators. It is possible, therefore, that a new Senate will be sufficiently progressive to secure for itself control over legislation by establishing some check and limitation to endless loquacity and deliberate obstruction.—*Phila. Press*.

### Saved His Mother's Life.

"Four doctors had given me up," writes Mrs. Laura Gaines, of Avoca, La., "and my children and all my friends were looking for me to die, when my son insisted that I use Electric Bitters. I did so, and they have done me a world of good. I will always praise them." Electric Bitters is a priceless blessing to women troubled with fainting and dizzy spells, backache, headache, weakness, debility, constipation or kidney disorders. Use them and gain new health, strength and vigor. They're guaranteed to satisfy or money refunded. Only 50c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

## HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

## THE NEW SUITS FOR SPRING ARE NOW HERE!

We have made an extra effort in this department. We have a larger assortment than ever of best quality, latest styles and lower prices, for Men's, Youth's and Boys' Clothing.

A call of inspection will convince you of above facts.

## Shoes and Oxfords for Everybody. Ask to see them.

## REMEMBER

Every Department in this Mammoth Store is filled to overflow with the New Spring Goods.

## A Beautiful Line of Men's and Boys' Hats.

## NOTICE!

Special Prices on all Ready-made Suits, from now until Easter.

## 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.

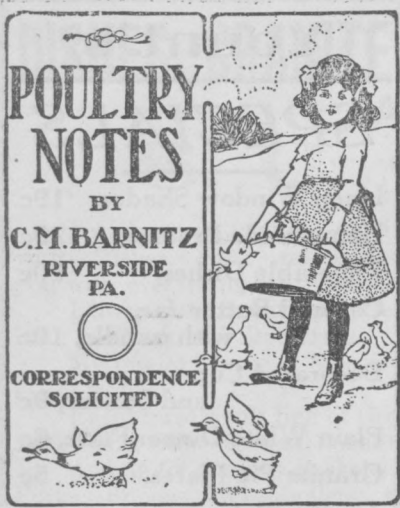
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## THIS MAN'S STORE IS CROWDED BECAUSE WE DO HIS PRINTING



WE CAN CROWD YOUR STORE IN THE SAME WAY





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#### IT'S TIME TO KICK.

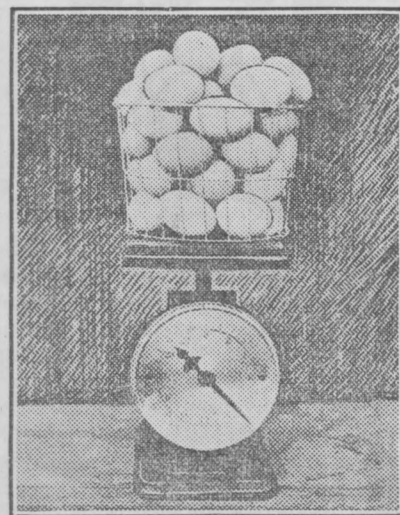
Do you kick? What at? At buying eggs by the dozen, that old hoopskirt fad that should have been relegated to the scrap pile long ago.

You lose much on eggs by the dozen and can only get a square deal by weight. Note by the following list the difference in weight of a dozen eggs from various breeds:

Light Brahma, twenty-eight ounces; Black Minorca, twenty-seven ounces; Barred Rock, twenty-six ounces; Black Langshan, twenty-five ounces; White Wyandotte, twenty-four ounces; Buff Cochins, twenty-four ounces; S. C. White Leghorn, twenty-three ounces; S. C. Brown Leghorn, twenty-two ounces; Hamburg, twenty-one ounces.

You pay the same for twelve Hamburg eggs weighing twenty-one ounces as for twelve Brahmas weighing twenty-eight ounces.

A dozen Hamburg pullet eggs weighing seventeen ounces are on a par



with a dozen Minorca hens' eggs that weigh twenty-seven ounces.

You get butter by pound and milk by quart, but for eggs there is no standard—'aigs is jist eggs'—and any little thing counts. But you are not the only loser.

The man that produces big eggs loses.

They cost more to produce than small ones and yet must be sold by the dozen for the same money.

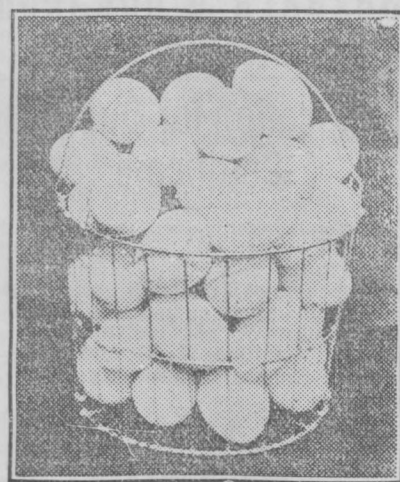
To lay in November Brahmas must be hatched in March; Rocks, Dories and Reds in April; White Leghorns and Hamburgs in May, June or July.

Thus Brahmas that lay the heaviest eggs must be fed from two to four months longer than Hamburgs before they lay as pullets, but their eggs sell the same.

A Brahma eats 100 pounds of grain a year. Rocks ninety pounds, Leghorns or Hamburgs sixty pounds, yet their eggs sell the same.

Dr. Wiley criticizes American egg farmers for producing small eggs.

We notify the erudite gentleman that there is no inducement under the rule



of twelve for practical men to produce big eggs.

If they were running egg plants for amusement or with a government appropriation it would be different.

Eggs by weight will encourage the production of big eggs, give everybody a square deal and give the old evaporated storage egg a solar plexus.

Ask your congressman to introduce a bill requiring that hen fruit shall be standardized and not sold by a method that belongs to the era of trading brass beads for skunkskins.

#### DON'TS.

Don't kill your ten pound roosters for ordinary market. Best sale, highest price, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Don't ship small and large squabs in the same package. You will receive the small price for both.

Don't sell dressed squabs in open market. You will get better prices from hospitals and restaurants.

Don't let squabs get cold before picking. Feathers will pull hard and skin will tear.

#### THE LATEST PARIS FAD.

Come out into the garden, Maud, The onion sweet's in bloom, And Paris, Maud, has lately ruled It is the fad perfume.

Yes, heliotrope is out of style, White rose and violet, too, And jockey club and crab apple—These all you must taboo.

But onion, Maud, is a la mode; It's really recherche! So, dear, just come down to the patch And gather a nosegay.

Rub onions on your rosy cheeks, Wear onions in your hair, And set them round the parlor, Maud, To fragrantize the air.

Then right before your lover calls, Maud, eat a bunch or two. They'll make you irresistible, And he'll propose to you.

C. M. BARNITZ.

#### KURIOS FROM KORRESPONDENTS

Q. Will you please inform me if I must pay duty on eggs and fowls from Canada and at what rate?

A. Five cents per dozen for eggs, 3 cents per pound for fowls. This is generally paid with the express charges.

Q. My Leghorns have very yellow ear lobes. They are vigorous, lay fairly and were sold to me for pure bred stock. Is this color a sign of mixed blood?

A. No. White lobes turn yellow when fowl gets too much yellow corn or has yellow jaundice.

Q. What does the word "furnished" mean when applied to a fowl?

A. A fowl is fully furnished when it possesses every part with which it was endowed by nature, or if some nature faker has improved on nature and created a new breed and made a standard for that breed then a fowl of that class is fully furnished when it possesses all the parts that standard calls for.

Q. How long may the term chick be applied to a young fowl?

A. Till sex may be distinguished, when it becomes cockerel or pullet, and is thus called until a year old, when it is called cock or hen.

Q. Is it a sign of mixed blood when Leghorns get broody?

A. No. You will nearly always find some Leghorns in a flock that cluck, and the hotter the house the more broodies.

Q. If the air cell in a hatching egg grows too slowly how may I increase it? If too fast how may I decrease it?

A. To increase, decrease supply of moisture or increase supply of air. To decrease size of cell, increase moisture or decrease supply of air.

Q. About what temperature is best for an incubator room? Should incubator eggs be kept in a light or dark room?

A. Sixty to 70 degrees. Dark room the better.

Q. About how many degrees a week should I reduce the brooder heat?

A. If you start at 100 degrees a reduction of 5 degrees per week is all right, the vigor of your stock being always considered, but brooder heat should never stand below 70 degrees.

#### FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Many fail to win at shows because they start conditioning fowls too late. This should begin in time for fowls to catch up to standard weight, replace broken feathers and become perfectly tame.

Many have often wondered whether Peter lost his appetite for chicken after his experience with the cock that crew thrice. Not so, if we judge him by his successors.

Judge Savidge of Sunbury, Pa., advised a husband who was before him for nonsupport to leave town and go back to the farm. Yes, you seldom see the man that sticks to the farm before court or in the poorhouse.

A turkey hen at Muncy, Pa., after raising seventeen poult hatched twenty-four chicks and carefully raised them. For size and vigor they beat all the hen raised broods on the farm. Why? Because Mother Turkey keeps her young away from filth and follows nature's plan.

A friend paid \$100 for stock and made a total failure of his first year because he was sold worn-out birds. His poultry journal guaranteed this advertiser, and the victim presented his case and got a sour lemon with a lump of sugar in it.

If you think snow can take the place of water just set some down in a pan at night where chickens have had only snow all day. They almost drink their heads off. Water is a great item in fattening, and chickens gain much less when they must melt snow to soak their feed.

Why some didn't win is often explained after the show by their statements before. They are too cocksure. A fellow is seldom kicked by a mule because his business end is so well advertised by his he-haw-haw! Like a gun, you don't know when a show's loaded till it goes off.

Much of the poultry grit on the market is inferior because it wears smooth in the gizzard. The best is true crystal. It keeps its cutting edge and, though it breaks up finally in the grinding process, is sharp to the last. We have noticed much salt, seaweed and dirt in certain brands of cracked oyster shell. This shows it was not washed before grinding. You not only thus pay for waste, but excess salt is apt to cause inflammation in the hen's digestive tract.

You should by all means have a compressed air sprayer for annihilation of fruit tree pests, and what a convenience for destroying mites in a henhouse and for whitewashing! Friend, save time, labor and gray hairs by using labor saving machinery.

C. M. Barnitz.

## 30 Per Cent. Discount on Clothing!

In order to make room for the new lines that are now being shipped, we are obliged to make the above discount. This is strictly a genuine discount from the retail price—any person finding it otherwise, we will forfeit the best Suit in stock, free of charge. Furthermore, notice the new samples for **Spring Suits made to order** and a guaranteed fit, right at home. The samples are great, and in every respect the Linings, Sewing and workmanship must be right—we take the risk.

### Lambertville Boots Reduced.

There is none that can compete.

We have renewed the Dry Goods Line from A to Z

with styles that are good and cheap. We have now many bargains on sale throughout the store, while arranging for the new goods. They are too numerous to mention, but are always on hand for the purchaser. Look over our price-list—it will interest you in many ways.

It is not possible for a merchant to pay for his Goods, and sell them for less than we do.

May our trading be prosperous to you.

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

## STANDARD OF PERFECTION CHALLENGE FLOUR

The Best Winter Wheat Flour made in America.

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

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

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

MANUFACTURED BY—

The Mountain City Mills,

Frederick, Md.

FOR SALE BY

**Taneytown Grain & Supply Co.**

11-18-1017

## 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

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JOSHUA KOUTZ. DANIEL J. HESSON.

10-23-9

**The Louvre.**  
The Louvre dates away back to the reign of Dagobert in 628. In 1204 it was a prison and in 1364 was made into a library. The new building was begun by Francis I. in 1528 and enlarged and adorned by successive kings, principally by Louis XIV. But it was Napoleon I. who gave the Louvre its real glory. Turning it into a museum, Napoleon deposited in it the finest collection of paintings, statues and art treasures known in the world. The magnificent buildings of the new Louvre were begun by Napoleon I. and completed by Napoleon III. about 1857.

**Electric Bitters**  
Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.  
**FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE**  
it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

**Subway Travel.**  
American Medicine thinks that "the reported effect of subway travel is another instance of hasty and ignorant assumption." It says that it "is extremely doubtful, moreover, if the difference between the subway air pressure and that of the surface atmosphere is ever sufficient to affect the ear drum to any appreciable extent. The fear that there is to be any increase of deafness as a result of the development of subways in our large cities may be dismissed as quite groundless."

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

#### Let Him Stay as He Was.

A well known veterinary surgeon of Leunberg, Austria, was recently called to the telephone, when this conversation followed:

"Hello! Is this Dr. N.?"

"Yes. What do you wish?"

"My horse is standing stock still on his hind legs, with his forefeet in the air, and nothing can make him come down on all fours. Did you ever hear of such a queer case? What shall I do about it?"

"The case is extraordinary," replied the astonished doctor. "I can give no opinion without seeing the animal. Where do you live?"

"Carl-Ludwig strasse."

"And your name?"

"Sobieski."

Here the doctor rang off and swore softly at the wag who had fooled him. The horse in question was the bronze animal which upholds upon its back the fine equestrian statue of John Sobieski, king of Poland, which ornaments the Carl-Ludwig street in Leunberg.

#### Making the Money Last.

Rosa Bonheur used to say that her youth was one of great poverty. Then she would add some droll stories about the family method of regulating its finance. The studio was a collection of odds and ends, and M. Bonheur knew how to turn that disorder to account. When he received money for his work he would take a handful of coin and throw it at random about the room. Then in times of stress, when there was apparently not a farthing left in the house, the entire family would set to work searching in nooks and corners. Sometimes they would find a five franc piece, and that would ward off starvation. To perfect herself in her study of animals young Rosa spent days in a slaughter house. The men were perplexed at seeing a young woman there and sometimes made it disagreeable for her, but good M. Emile, a butcher of great strength, announced that whosoever annoyed her would have to reckon with him. Then she was enabled to work undisturbed.

#### Both Wrong.

"You have deceived me," she complained. "You gave me to understand that you were rich."

"Well, you deceived me, too," he replied. "You caused me to believe that you would be brave and cheerful if it ever became necessary for us to get along on a small income."—Judge.

## IN THE REALM OF FASHION

### First of the Lingerie Frocks.

This charming little frock is one which mother or big sister may embroider during the long winter evenings to be made up later in the spring for a party frock for the little girl. The material may be of linen on a del-



NEW DESIGN FOR SUMMER FROCK.

icate shade of pink or blue embroidered in self tones, though it is safer to select white for any frock which requires a great amount of work, as a color is apt to fade. A design may be stamped at the needlework department of any of the large stores. The little girl wears a sash of any dainty color with this little frock with little bows on the sleeves to match.

#### Damask For Shawl Scarfs.

Silk damasks are used in the fashioning of the broad shawl scarfs that are fashionable. They have the air of having once covered sofas and chairs of the grand monarch period, are soft and pliable and especially woven for the dressmaker's use.

These scarfs are so ample that when wound about the figure they are as warm as a coat. The colors are exquisite. A blurred design in Japanese red, which has all the romance of the east in it, is most effective. A mellow thistle blue shade and a peculiar green that is named after the Nile, yet which makes the old fashioned Nile green seem insipid, is used with excellent effect.

These are often bordered with marabou and are thrown over the shoulders with the defiant abandon of the Spaniard's cloak.

## WAISTS OF 1911 MOST ATTRACTIVE.

### Kimono Sleeves the Most Striking Feature of New Modes.

Long ago, when you were really young, the first showing of spring shirt waists in the windows in the middle of winter actually set your heart all in a flutter. They were so enticing, and you wished you had about twice as many as you could afford, and you made up your mind to copy some of those that looked so simple and cost so much.

But now that you are a thousand years old and have seen the new shirt waists in the windows many, many times you have even been known to walk right by a window full of them without looking in, which is a great mistake.

It's a mistake because it's truckling to old age, and it's a great mistake, too, because the new blouses are undeniably pretty, and this year there are many new points about them.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of the new blouses is the prevalence of the kimono sleeve. Almost half the soft waists seem to be made with this new seamless shoulder. It is the logical outcome of the winter's modes. The suit blouses of chiffon and silk were almost all made with half or three-quarter length kimono sleeves, and no objections were offered, so it was the logical thing to repeat this popular style in the summer blouses.

Another distinguishing feature of the new waists is the use of fine French voile or marquisette. The voile is to be preferred to the marquisette, however, as it is a little firmer.

The rage for beads, so marked in the winter styles, also has its echo in the waists for 1911. Some wash blouses are seen delicately embroidered in porcelain beads of black, white or color. But since the laundering of these beaded patterns is rather difficult the designers have cleverly made use of a new kind of embroidery which imitates the little porcelain beaded effect to perfection. It resembles a series of French dots, each dot being about the size and shape of a white porcelain bead. Dainty patterns are worked in this beaded effect on marquisette and voile.

On other waists small coral beads are used, and the coral touch is accentuated by narrow folds of coral voile at the neck and sleeves.

## WRESTLING BOUTS

One of the Oldest Forms of Sport Known to Man.

### THE ART IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

Records Show That the Early Athletes Were Masters of Over Four Hundred Different Holds—Many of the Old Grips Are Used in the Modern Game.

The strenuous wrestling game is as old as the hills. In the days when men lived in caves, clothed themselves with fig leaves in summer and girded their loins and limbs with skins of fur in winter wrestling was part of their mode of fighting. That the change in the mode of life during the long circle of years to the present day has not injured the art, that it exists practically as it was in the dim, uncertain ages of the past, softened and mellowed perhaps in some of the rude essentials, is made manifest by the records which have stood all these years, mocking the attempts of Father Time to efface them.

In the temple tombs of Beni Hasan, located near the banks of the Nile, hewn in stone, wrestlers are depicted in various positions, exemplifying all the holds and falls that the modern exponents of wrestling now use in their bouts. In tombs Nos. 16 and 17 the figures of the wrestlers represent nearly 450 positions. It would seem from this that the Egyptians were masters of the art of wrestling and that the present day athlete scarcely deviates from the methods employed by men in this sport when the earth was young and Egypt was the head, legs and torso of civilization.

It was from the Egyptians that the Greeks obtained their knowledge of wrestling. The figures in the Beni Hasan tombs prove this. The Greeks were the greatest fighters of those days, and it was but natural that they adopted sports as a means to develop their physical condition; hence it was that at their games held at Olympia and elsewhere at stated intervals wrestling was part of the program. At these games the champions of the friendly nations met in rivalry. There was great glory attached to a victory. The successful competitor was treated like a hero. His return to his native land and his entry into his home city were made an occasion for a triumphant procession. He was the hero of the day, of the hour.

The Olympic games—their revival dates from 776 B. C.—were held every four years at Olympia, in Ellis. They were started as a religious festival in honor of Jupiter, but the games, like the play, soon became the thing, and the people lost sight of the solemnity and sanctity of the meetings and assembled there just to see the sport.

It was in the eighteenth Olympiad, 107 B. C., that the first record of wrestling was established. Eurabatos, a Spartan, was the victor. He carried off the prize, a crown of wild olive made from a tree which stood within the inclosure at Olympia.

It will be seen from this that wrestling is one of the oldest sports, past-times, means of attack or defense, call it what you will, known in the history of man. From the dawn of literature there are records of wrestling bouts. To Homer we owe that glittering, glowing description of the encounter between Ajax and Ulysses. He immortalized Ajax, who was the incarnation of strength, the physical power in man, and Ulysses, the crafty, the champion of every art and wile. Homer before he was stricken blind witnessed many great wrestling bouts in the Greek cities. In his "Iliad" he graphically describes the wrestling bout between Ulysses and Ajax.

Nor is that all. In the convulsions of strife which followed among the fighting warriors, down through many chaotic changes out of which empires rose and fell along the path of time, in periods dull, creaking, rude and gross down to the present decade, wrestling was known, understood and played its part. That Shakespeare in his day realized its popularity and made use of it is evident in that scene between Orlando and the duke's wrestler in "As You Like It." Although the play was supposed to take place in France, the wrestling in this scene is a reproduction of that practiced in England at that time.

In the long time that wrestling has held sway there have been many styles—catch-as-catch-can, Greco-Roman, collar and elbow, recumbent and upright. Terminology of wrestling terms is menager. The names in many instances were purely local—as, for instance, Cumberland and Westmoreland, which in this country is called back wrestling. Collar and elbow wrestling originated in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, England, and still is practiced there.

The catch-as-catch-can and Greco-Roman styles are now the only ones used in championship matches. The former is all that its name implies. A wrestler may catch his adversary on any part of the body, neck, head or limbs. In the latter style the hold is restricted to that part of the body above the waist line.

#### Wrong License.

The Stranger—Are you quite sure that that was a marriage license you gave me last month? The official—Of course! What's the matter? The Stranger—Well, I've lived a dog's life ever since.—London Sketch.

A physician says that ten minutes of worry are more enervating than a week of work.



FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1911.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

## Union Bridge.

Miss Ruth Oly Grabbil, of Clemsonville, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. James Nott.

Last Sunday there was communion at St. James' Lutheran church. Rev. Bregenz delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

Wesley Forrest had a miraculous escape from injury, Saturday. He was driving from town and Mr. Mackley's four-horse team was following. Hearing the horses coming rapidly, he turned to the left to allow them to pass, not knowing that the driver had lost control of the team. The front horses sprang on the sick wagon, bearing it to the ground, and falling, pinned Mr. Forrest fast. Men quickly ran to his assistance and extricated him from the wreck were gratified to find that he was unhurt. Both horses were injured, one of them badly. The wagon was demolished.

Rev. C. H. Hastings delivered his first sermon of his second year at the M. E. church, on Sunday morning, from Hosea 2:19, "And I will betroth thee unto Me for ever."

August Monath punctured his left foot with a 20-penny nail, Sunday evening, as he stepped from a platform at the Cement Works. This is the second time in two weeks that he has been wounded in the same foot with a nail.

The Union Bridge Band serenaded Mr. Driehbach, at his new home on Locust avenue, Friday night.

Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, president of the Tidewater Cement Co., visited the Plant last Sunday.

Rev. J. McLain Brown will remain in Union Bridge another year, by decree of the M. P. Conference. His return is very acceptable to all. Coupled with his many other good qualities of head and heart, is his earnest advocacy of the temperance cause.

E. F. Busch, president of the W. M. R. R., and Mr. Robinson, Vice-President and General Manager, while on a tour of inspection over the road, ran their train out to the Cement Plant, Monday afternoon, and made a short visit.

Frank Ogle has been moving a two-story frame house, size 15x20 ft., since Tuesday morning. The house stood on an alley near Broadway and west of Main St. Its destination is Elgar St., the route via Broadway and Benedict St., the distance about 400 yards. Four wooden rollers were placed under the house and the motive power is Mr. Bohn's traction engine. The work has been much impeded by electric light and telephone wires that cross the streets in different directions. About three-fourths of the distance had been covered by Wednesday evening.

William Galle, who usually spends considerable time in town, arrived Tuesday morning, after an absence of several months.

Mrs. Shank, Mr. Stonesifer, Mr. Fowble and Mr. Saylor have been unable to move because of the sickness of Mrs. Saylor who has been dangerously ill. She thinks she will be able to move, Thursday, and the four families hope to be in their new homes by Thursday evening.

E. W. Stoner is not showing any improvement.

Miss Italy Bond spent from Sunday until Wednesday with her sister, Mrs. Belle Wood, in Baltimore.

## Silver Run.

Holy Communion and confirmation services were held in St. Mary's Lutheran church, last Sunday morning, and were well attended. The following young folks were confirmed: Esta Pearl Bemiller, Effie Myers Furman, Ida Belle Yingling, Carrie Romaine Warner, Alma Matilda Steyer, Bertie Viola Leppo, Alice Lippy, Ruth Knipple, Emma Myers, Beatrice Bertie Everhart, George Stanley Humbert, Willie Lewis Miller, Robert Milton Mathis, and William Schaeffer, Earl Schaeffer Bowman.

Mrs. J. Irwin Duttler spent last Wednesday, with relatives at Hanover, Pa. Professor Oliver Morelock, of New Jersey, is visiting his brother, Harvey Morelock, and other relatives in this place.

Herman Knipple has gone to Baltimore, where he has accepted a position on a street car.

St. Mary's Lutheran Sunday School will render their Easter program, on Sunday afternoon, and St. Mary's Reformed School, in the evening.

Grover Knipple, of Gettysburg Theological Seminary, spent several days last week with his mother, Mrs. Theodore Bemiller.

Ezra Hartman, of near Littlestown, spent Saturday with his friend, George Maus.

## Gist.

On Saturday evening April 8, Wm. N. Shanck and family, entertained quite a number of their friends. The evening was spent in dancing, vocal and instrumental music. Those present were Gustus Saddle and wife, Edward Miner and family, Robert Davis and wife, Charles Wagner and family; Mrs. Ella Shipley; Misses Clara Green, Ethel and Vergie Shipley; Dennis Buckingham, Vernon Green and Ray Brown.

On Monday, Walter Edmonson moved from John Edmonson's house to Cleveland Wagner's farm.

Mrs. R. T. Shipley has been quite ill, for the past week.

Mrs. Charles Barnes has been ill, but is somewhat better at this writing.

The part of the State Road which is to connect Mechanicsville and Eldersburg is being pushed along since the weather has opened up and the farmers along that section are very busy doing extra work with their teams hauling stone on the road.

## New Windsor.

Rev. J. T. Marsh, the newly appointed minister to this circuit, preached his first sermon here in the M. E. Church, on Sunday evening last. Mr. M. will move his family here on Friday.

Miss Florence Petry has gone to Baltimore to make her home.

Mrs. James Fraser is visiting her son, in Washington, D. C.

N. W. College closed, Wednesday evening, for the Easter holidays and will open on the 20th.

Miss May Forrest, of Taneytown, visited at M. D. Reid's, Thursday and Friday.

Elder Walter Englar and wife entertained a number of the students from Blue Ridge College, on last Friday afternoon, at their home.

Mrs. Engle, of Ellicott City, visited her daughter, Miss Margaret Engle, at the College, on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Rev. Gill, the retiring minister of the M. E. Church, left here on Thursday for his new appointment.

The Aid Society of the M. E. Church met at the parsonage, on Saturday evening last.

## Blue Ridge College.

Our baseball team will play the Hagerstown men, this Friday, at Hagerstown.

Easter vacation from Thursday until Tuesday. Some have gone to their homes while others are visiting among their college associates.

A few of our folks attended the Snader-Seasney, and Fogle-Baughman nuptials.

Elder C. D. Bonsack has returned from Elgin.

Those who braved the storm last Saturday night expressed themselves as delighted with the students' recital.

Mr. Chambray, of the Peabody Conservatory, favored us with several selections.

Tue sixth and last number of our lecture course will be filled by Dr. Lee Francis Lybarger, the famous Philadelphia lawyer and orator, on Friday, April 21, at 8 p. m. As an orator, it has been said that Dr. Lybarger is a close second to the well known William Jennings Bryan. It cost too much to get Mr. Bryan so we got Dr. Lybarger.

## Linwood.

Here we are almost in the middle of April and scarcely a spring day. Last Sunday morning, when we awoke it was to view all nature covered with a mantle of snow.

Mrs. Dorsey has at last arrived at her own home, and we trust she will stay long enough to get acquainted with her family, and the neighbors too like to see her pleasant face and kindly smile.

E. C. Shriner spent Saturday and Sunday, with his mother, at Linwood Shade.

We are glad to note Mrs. Jesse Smith is able to be out again.

Miss Lotta Englar met her brother, C. H., and his friend, Forest Engle, at the 9.45 train on Wednesday, and drove them to the Snader-Seasney wedding, which took place at high noon on that day.

A post card from Russel Buffington to his Sunday School teacher, Mrs. Clara Shriner Englar, said he arrived in Dayton, Ohio, safely and had secured employment in the Cash Register Building in that city. We wish Russel good luck.

## Keymar.

Cornelius Koontz, of Hagerstown, spent the past week with Chas. Knott and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hape, spent Sunday in Baltimore, with their son, L. O. Hape and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Haugh visited friends in Ladysburg, on Sunday.

S. H. Bowman, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Newman, of Kingsdale, were Sunday visitors at John Newman's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cover, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robertson, were pleasant callers at S. E. Haugh's, on Sunday eve.

Miss Ethel Sweigart spent one day the past week in Baltimore.

W. W. Sweigart the N. C. Agent is drilling a well at his home.

## Keysville.

Miss Clara Hockensmith, of Stony Branch, visited her sister, Mrs. Marlin Stonesifer, on Sunday.

Miss Carrie Newcomer visited in Graceham, a few days last week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers, who has been suffering from a severe attack of lagrippe, is improving.

Miss Nora Forney, of Baltimore, is spending some time with her parents.

Communion services, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Sparks will give a temperance lecture at this place, Friday evening, April 21. She is ready to invite your attention to a very good and instructive talk for temperance, and if the seed be sown in good ground it may spring up and bear good fruit in due season. Everybody is invited. Free admission.

## Middleburg.

Masters Charles Angel and Johnny Smith are rapidly recovering.

Mrs. Charles Devilbiss is slowly improving and is now able to sit up a short while each day.

Mrs. Frank Wilson was paralyzed, Wednesday evening, about 10.30. She was preparing to retire; Mr. Wilson hearing her groan spoke to her and receiving no answer he went into her room and found her unconscious. She is slightly improved but still in critical condition.

Mrs. Ella Buffington Bevans and son, of New York, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Devilbiss.

Preaching this Sabbath morning at 10.30.

## Midnight in the Ozarks

and yet sleepless Hiram Scranton, of Clay City, Ill., coughed and coughed. He was in the mountains on the advice of five doctors, who said he had consumption, but found no help in the climate, and started home. Hearing of Dr. King's New Discovery, he began to use it. "I believe it saved my life," he writes "for it made a new man of me, so that I can now do good work again."

For all lung diseases, coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup, whooping cough, hay fever, hemorrhages, hoarseness or quinsy, its the best known remedy. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, druggist, Taneytown, Md.

## Uniontown.

Mrs. Frank Bowersox was with her son, Marshal Campbell, in Westminster, last week, helping them move in their new home.

Mrs. Missouri Routson went to Baltimore, on Sunday evening, with her son, Harry, to visit her children for a few weeks.

Jessie Billmyer Esq., wife and grandson, Guy T. Billmyer, are in Baltimore for the Easter holidays.

Mrs. Philip Lemmon, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, of Westminster, are guests of Mrs. Deborah Segafosse, this week.

Ezra Fieagle and wife are home again, after being in Baltimore Co., most of the winter.

Mrs. Guy Segafosse and children are visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Davidson, near Hampstead, for a few weeks.

Miss Bessie Nesbaum, of Avondale, is stopping with her uncle, John C. Hollenberry and family.

Little Ruth Ellen daughter, of Edgar Myers, has been ill this week.

Aunt Sallie Selby has been laid up part of the week suffering from a dropsical condition.

J. W. Rodkey is preparing for concrete walks and pavements, and will repair his present home.

## Tyrone.

The Lutheran C. E. Society at Banst, will hold an Easter service, on Sunday evening.

Howard Rodkey lost a valuable horse from lockjaw, on Wednesday.

The Men's League, of Banst Reformed congregation, will hold their monthly meeting on Thursday evening, April 20.

Rev. M. J. Roth, of Hanover, will deliver the address.

Milton Hymiller spent from Saturday until Monday with friends in Baltimore.

Earl Phillips and wife spent Sunday with John Marquet and family.

Mrs. Wm. Kornwalt, who has been sick for several weeks, is better at present.

Howard Hymiller and Geo. E. Reaver spent Friday in York, Pa.

Mrs. Frank Warren and two daughters spent Sunday with Ward Warren.

Chas. Marquet is on the sick list.

Geo. Baugardner and family, and Miss Emma Hahn, of Hallowtown, W. Va., spent Saturday and Sunday with friends here.

Washington Camp, No. 10, P. O. S. of A., will hold a public meeting in their hall, on Wednesday evening, 19. Rev. Martin Schweizer and some of the State officers will be present and deliver addresses. Come one and all and enjoy an evening with us.

"Our baby cries for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. T. B. Kendrick, Rasaca, Ga. "It is the best cough remedy on the market for coughs, colds and croup. For sale by all dealers."

## Kump.

Mrs. Rose Crabbs is again confined to her bed, at the home of Mr. Humbert, at which place she is boarding.

John Bair and wife, spent Wednesday and Thursday, with the latter's brother, Samuel Green, of near Hanover.

Herbert Lemmon and family, of Hanover, spent a few days the past week, with their parents, Jacob Sentz and Washington Lemmon.

The middle of April and still no spring weather. Those who are so anxious to see Spring must be contented and wait.

Mrs. Charles Britcher and daughter, of Hanover, visited her sister, Mrs. John Hiltelbrick, one day the past week.

John, Charles and William Williams visited their father, H. T. Williams, Saturday and Sunday last. Mr. Williams has been confined to his bed now for two weeks, and at this writing he is about the same.

Mrs. Curtis Mayers and two daughters, of Philadelphia, returned to her home, Tuesday last, accompanied by Miss Mamie Mayers.

Mrs. Hezekiah Hahn, who has been very sick for the past week, is still in a very weak condition.

In cases of rheumatism relief from pain may be obtained by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by all dealers.

## WOMAN.

"The bride and the bridegroom sailed on the Esic. The bride was clothed in seal skin from head to foot. Her seal-skin hat was covered with white aigrettes."

The Massachusetts bachelor put down his paper and sighed.

"When the bridegroom begins to buy those furs and aigrettes himself," he said, "perhaps he won't admire them as he did the day he sailed on his honeymoon."

"They are going to tax us bachelors \$5 a year," I hear. This tax, though, will not force most of us to the altar.

We have only a hazy idea of what seal skins and aigrettes cost, but this hazy idea is sufficient to make us realize that the modern woman is too expensive a luxury.

"I have been reading a history of woman through the ages, and I am convinced that she has never been the parasite we find her in the twentieth century. I am also convinced that if those women who wear \$1,000 dresses, \$200 hats and \$6,000 sable coats, were compelled to earn their own dress money, they wouldn't even be able to buy nearskin dresses or mink-rat coats."

"Better than a tax on bachelors," concluded the disgruntled Bostonian, "would be a law enforcing women to earn all the money they spend on dress. Such a law would save many bachelors from a lonely old age. It would also do away with the idiotic extravagance of the parasite woman's outfit. What woman, if she had to earn them herself, would wear \$200 hats that only last one season, \$2,000 chinchilla coats, cut so extravagantly that two years hence they will be laughing stocks, \$5 silk stockings that go in one dance, cobwebby real lace underwear that will hardly stand one washing?"

## Salt Eaters.

Idiosyncrasy often takes the form of a special craving for instead of an objection to certain foods. Many people possess an extraordinary relish for common salt and will eat it by the teaspoonful when opportunity admits. This sometimes leads to obesity and dropsy, but it has also the peculiar effect of increasing the weight.

## A WELL THAT ENDED WELL.

Hard Luck, However, by Leaps Preceded the Discovery.

"When I was a boy," said the story teller, "I lived in the Pennsylvania oil country and my grandfather owned a big farm down there. They had never found oil within five or six miles of grandfather's place, but they were gradually edging along in his direction, and we all expected that sooner or later somebody would uncover a gusher there. That would mean a fortune for grandfather, and as I was his only heir I naturally took considerable interest in the matter. Well, one day a rich oil man came along and made an offer for grandfather's farm. But they had struck a good well near by, and everybody had come to the conclusion that grandfather's farm was in the middle of the oil belt. Our friends advised against the acceptance of the first offer, which would have been twenty times as much as the farm would have been worth if no oil had been there, but it was certain that if oil were discovered on the farm we could get \$50,000 and perhaps \$100,000 more than the price mentioned by the first bidder."

"Seeing that grandfather wouldn't sell, the man leased a couple of acres from him and started to put down a test well. It was expected that they would have to drill about a thousand feet to reach the sand in which the oil was located, and when they got down that far not a sign of oil had been found, so they decided to torpedo the thing."

"The scheme was to put a lot of nitroglycerin into the well and blow it up. That often made gushers of what at first seemed to be dry holes. They brought a large quantity of the explosive stuff to the farm and stored it in a little shed, expecting to blow up the well the next day. Here's where the hard luck comes in."

"It happened that I had a goat, and this goat got into the shed where the explosive was stored. Boylike, I rushed in to get the goat out, and grandfather and a crowd of the well drillers saw me. They were horror stricken. For a moment nobody could move or even speak. Then grandfather offered his farm to any one who would rescue me. One of the drillers accepted the offer and entered the shed, where he succeeded in getting the goat by the horns just before he had butted into the can of nitroglycerin."

"He flung the goat out through the open door of the shed, and then, catching me in his arms, carried me out in safety to grandfather. The old gentleman insisted on deeding the place over to him then and there. The next day they attempted to torpedo the well and then it was discovered that the can which was supposed to be full of nitroglycerin contained nothing but lard, and the goat died of the shock it had sustained when it was thrown from the shed. Eventually the well turned out to be a gusher."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Quite Definite.

Some people find it difficult to determine just what constitutes a man's income for the purpose of taxation, but a justice of the peace in a New Jersey village was intent upon there being no mistake in his case.

He made his return to the tax assessor in the words: "For the last two years my income has been a little under \$600 a year, but in the future it will be more precarious, as the man from whom I borrowed that money (my father-in-law) is now dead."—Brooklyn Life.

## Looked Suspicious.

"Milk will quench a fire caused by an exploding lamp, water only spreading the oil," said the professor.

"Well, I tried to quench a fire by putting milk on it once," said the milkman, "but it didn't put the fire out."

"Well, next time you try it be sure you haven't put any water in the milk."—Yonkers Statesman.

## Foiled.

The Captain (1500)—So the dungeon game won't work?

The Warden—No. Somebody smuggled an empty hogshead and a couple of wall mottoes in to the prisoner, and he thinks he's in a ratskeller.—Puck.

## Tracked.

Man (mysteriously)—I recognize in that woman a holdup agent.

Detective (excitedly)—What woman?

Man—My baby's nurse.—Baltimore American.

## Pond Palaver.



"How's your oldest pollywog?"

"Oh, he is doing first rate. He is cutting his eyelegs."

## The Joy Rider.

There was a man in our town

Who dearly loved a lark.

He jumped into his motorcar

And speeded through the dark.

And when he saw his lights were out

With nerve at highest pitch

He sped on faster till he lit

The whole car in a ditch.

—Harper's Weekly.

## Better Living in America.

London, April 11.—Copies of a report on the cost of living in American cities based on inquiries made in 28 representative towns by officials of the British Board of Trade were circulated in Parliament this evening.

The report makes a voluminous budget of 533 pages and covers the questions of working class housing, retail prices of commodities and rates of wages in the United States, compiled for purposes of comparison with the conditions of workers in Great Britain and other countries.

The conclusions reached are: "The cost of food and rent combined is 52 per cent. greater in the United States than in England or Wales, but these heavier relative charges on working class income have been accompanied with weekly wages which are as 230 to 100."

The report adds that this ratio of money earnings is more than 24 times as great as in England and Wales and "makes possible a command of necessities, conveniences and minor luxuries of life that is both nominally and really greater than that enjoyed by the corresponding class in this country, although the effective margin in practice is curtailed by a scale of expenditure to some extent necessarily and to some extent voluntarily adopted in accordance with the different and higher standard of material comfort."

## Building a Reputation.

Young physicians in the smaller towns have an idea that appearing very busy will help them greatly in starting a practice. The following is told by a now prominent Kentucky physician. He had a call the afternoon following the hanging out of his shingle and started through town in his buggy at terrific speed. A policeman stopped the enterprising physician.

"Doctor," he said, "it is against the city ordinance to drive at the speed you are going. You must accompany me to the judge and pay your fine."

"What is the fine?" inquired the doctor.

"Five dollars."

The doctor's hand flew to his pocket.

"Here's \$10. I have to come back just as fast as I am going."—Success Magazine.

## Ambition.

The scroll of fame has variant attractions for different minds.

"Here lies one whose name was writ in water"—the despairing and dying John Keats desired that admission of defeat engraved for his epitaph.

"Write me as one who loved his fellow men," was Leigh Hunt's aspiration.

To be remembered as the author of the Declaration of Independence and of the first statute for religious freedom and as the founder of the University of Virginia, this was Thomas Jefferson's prayer to posterity.

Thus one may go the range. And thus the lines recur:

Ambition is our idol, on whose wings Great minds are carried only to extreme. To be sublimely great or to be nothing.

## Generous Tramp.

"Please gimme a quarter," begged a panhandler on Washington street. "I won't hand yer no tale about bein' hungry, pard—honest, I wanten git a drink."

"But," we objected (for it was indeed us), "you don't need a quarter to buy a drink."

"Sir," answered the panhandler, "do youse tink I'm fallen so low as ter take a gent's money an' den not invite him ter drink wid me?"—Boston Traveller.

## PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale on his premises, at Dennings, Carroll County, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1911,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Property, to-wit:

30 HEAD HORSES AND MULES and Colts; lot of Cattle and Hogs; 1 pacing Mare "Country Girl," 6 years old (time 2:18) well broken; the smallest Mule in Maryland, weight 300 lbs., 32-in. high; 1 Spring Wagon, 1 set Double Harness, 1 Keystone Hay Loader, etc.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

4-7-2t THOS. J. HANN.

## MILLINERY

Come and see our New Goods and New Styles for Easter.

Making and Trimming a Speciality.

We aim to please.

Prices Reasonable.

THE MISSES HOUGH,

S. Main St., UNION BRIDGE.

9-31-11

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

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

Wheat, dry milling ..... \$6@86

Corn, dry ..... 55@55

Rye, ..... 65@65

Oats ..... 35@35

Timothy Hay



## DISHES, GRANITEWARE & CUTLERY —AT— S. C. OTT'S

I wish to say to those starting housekeeping, before you buy your Dishes, Etc., call and see my line, as I am able to furnish you with everything for the kitchen.

I have some beautiful patterns of Set Dishes and open stock, both in China and Stoneware.

My line of Chamber Sets is complete—over 10 patterns to select from.

I also have a full line of Graniteware, consisting of Buckets, Dish Pans, Stew Kettles, Pans, Cups, Etc.

And as for Clothes Baskets, Tubs, Washboards, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Washboilers, and Tinware of all sorts, my line is larger than ever before and prices lower.

### Notice to Farmers and Poultry Raisers.

When you are ready to plant your Potatoes, don't forget that I carry the leading kinds. Prices low this year.

Also I have a full line of Peas, Beans, Corn, and Onion Sets, in bulk and packages.

I keep everything that you need for your Poultry Yard.

I have the following feeds: Chick Starter, Chick Feed, Scratch Feed, Kaffir Corn, Beef Scraps, Hen-e-ta, Cracked Corn, Alfalfa Meal, Powders of all kinds, Roup Cure, Gap Cure, Chicken Fountains, Etc. Special prices on sack lots.

Thanking you in advance, I remain yours to serve.

3-17,tf

S. C. OTT.

## J. PEIPERT

"Successor to J. W. LITTLE."  
UNION BRIDGE, MD.

One of the most magnificent displays in low price floor covering consisting of

### Mattings, Carpets, Stair Carpets and Ruggetts,

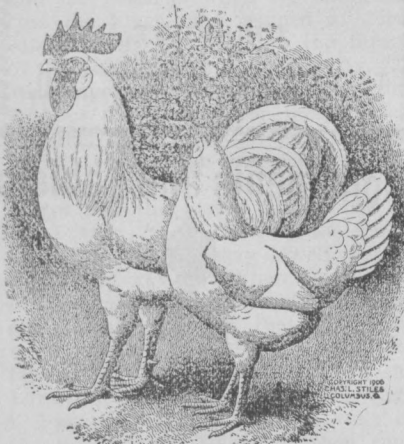
of all sizes, in beautiful Japanese designs is on exhibition on the 2nd. Floor Front Carpet Room. Come and investigate before purchasing elsewhere, it will be money in your pocket to allow me to furnish you with the particular goods for the Spring. New Spring Goods are arriving daily. While you are in the store ask to see the new

### Dress Gingham, Percales, Sateens and White Goods. Also Shoes, Clothing, etc.

Thanking you for past patronage, I remain yours for business.

3-17-tf

J. PEIPERT.



### Eggs for Hatching

from Barred and White Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Single and Rose Comb Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Langhans, Salmon Faverolles, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, Homer and Antwerp Pigeons for squab breeding.

#### Baby Chicks for Sale.

If interested send for free Catalogue, containing winnings, prices, etc.

#### Orangeville Poultry Farm,

EDWARD C. HITESHEW, Supt.  
Lombard & Seventh Sts.,  
BALTIMORE, Md.

Telephone C. & P. Wolfe 4424. 3-3-3m

### HORSES AND MULES!



#### We Buy and Sell!

Good Horses and Colts always wanted! Also Fat Stock of all kinds—Good Roadsters and Workers always on hand for sale. Call or write, whether you want to buy or sell.

W. H. POOLE,

3-31-3m TANEYTOWN, MD.

### I Can Sell Your Farm

I have many calls for Farms and Country Properties. If you want to sell, write for terms and descriptive blanks.

If you want to buy a Farm in any part of the state, I will send you my list on request.

J. LELAND HANNA,

Real Estate Broker,  
\$22 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

## PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

Stock and Farming Implements  
THURSDAY, APRIL 20, '11.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of John H. Gilliland, deceased, will sell at the late residence of the deceased in Straban township, Adams Co., Pa., on the Carlisle road, 3 miles north of Gettysburg, the following personal property:

#### 12 HEAD HORSES AND COLTS,

Bay mare 6 years old, weighs 1200 lbs., works wherever hitched, safe driver, has been driven by a woman, exceptionally good leader; 1 Brown mare, 6 years old, weighs 1300 lbs., works wherever hitched, exceptionally fine beast; Black mare and colt, 7 years old, fine all around brood mare, colt, sire Sieto; Sorrel mare, 10 years old, safe for any child or woman to drive, good all around beast; Bay horse, 6 years old; Black horse, 5 years old, weighs 1200 lbs.; Bay horse, 4 years old, good worker; Mare colt, 1 year old; Horse colt, 1 year old; Sorrel horse colt, 1 year old. These colts are all sired by Sieto and are very promising.

#### 40 HEAD DURHAM CATTLE,

(thoroughbred), Reds and Roans, consisting of 14 milch cows, 3 have calves by side, 4 will be fresh by time of sale. 1 fresh in May, the remainder will be fresh in the Fall; 5 of these cattle are registered in the American Short-Horn Breeders' Association; 1 bull, registered as Bonnie Burns, 315831, he is not related to the following cows, also registered: Gettys Lass 75568; Gettys Lass 2nd., 75567; Gettys Lass 3rd., 75568 and Gettys Lass 4th., 75569; they are reds and roans and are suitable for breeding together; 6 thoroughbred heifers, 15 months old, some have been bred to Bonnie Burns, No. 315831; 6 heifers, 6 months old, 1 eligible to registering; 2 red bulls, 15 months old; 2 steers, 1 year old, the balance are calves and young stock, any one wanting to start in thoroughbred Durham cattle have an opportunity not often available.

#### 10 HEAD POLAND CHINA HOGS,

1 male hog, 2 brood sows, remainder shoats, weighing from 30 to 90 pounds.

#### FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

consisting of Geisler traction engine lettered T. 1, high dome, this engine is as good as new, having been used little more than for work on this farm; 1 J. I. Case threshing machine, with canvas drag and also an extra wind stacker with machine, has a complete automatic weighing machine, this threshing is well equipped for custom work; 160 ft. 6-in. 4-ply Gandy belting, new; 1 J. I. Case water tank and truck, capacity 12 barrels, new; also tank pump and hose all complete; 1 Blizzard Ensilage cutter, with traveling feed table, 4 knives, this cutter is new; 1 pony hand feed cutter, winnowing mill, new Harpoon hay fork and rope complete, an exceptionally long rope; platform scales, weigh 600 lbs.; 20 ton wagon scale, Fairbanks; Sprout, Walder & Co., French bar chopping mill and corn crusher, complete, self bagger for four bags, this will be sold separate if desired, line shafting, pulleys and belting to make this a complete mill, capacity 50 bushels per hour; good new corn sheller with fan attachment; 80 ft. of new 6 inch 4-ply Gandy belting; 6 mill picks, grain bags, Walter A. Wood 7-ft. cut binder, used one season, cut but one crop; binder cover, 2 Walter A. Wood mowers, one has cut but 10 acres of grass, the other used only one season, both new; hay tedder, good; new horse rake, 12 ft. Osborne; Owego steel skin Buck's Co., gear wagon, capacity 5 ton, 4 inch tread, good heavy narrow tread wagon, 4-inch tread, gear wagon, 2 horse Webster wagon, set of 4-inch low down wheels, 2 home-made wagon beds, one 14-ft. well ironed, the other 11-ft. suitable for a 2-horse wagon; 3 pair hay ladders, 18, 20 and 22-ft. long; Kemp manure spreader, capacity 50 bu.; 3 riding corn cultivators, 1 Albright, used but a short time; 2 Hensch & Dromgold workers; Empire grain drill, in good running order; new bob sled, 4 long plows, 2 Syracuse and 2 Barshears; 2 Perry spring harrows, new; Clark cutaway harrow, with iron frame; land roller, 1 horse cultivator, Hoosier corn planter, single and double shovel plows, good falling-top buggy, 1 buggy, 14-horse power domestic gasoline engine, in good running order; 20 ft. of line shafting with pulleys of different sizes; green bone cutter, circular saw frame, with 24-in. saw; grindstone, with belt power; hand grindstone, emery stone. Following blacksmith tools: Combination anvil, vice, drill press and bits, good iron vice for bench, blacksmith forge, hammers, tongues, chisels and hardy.

#### Three-horse double and single trees,

spreaders, jockey sticks, long, breast, butt and fifth chains; new mowing and briar sythe; axes, saws, wedges, mauls, forks, shovels, scoop shovels, 500 ft. of field tiling; lot of plank and boards, pipe and steel wrench, spray pump complete; dinner bell, 33 ft. extension ladder, good as new; 6 sets good front gears, 2 sets yankee harness, 2 pair chock lines, collars, bridles, 6 horse lines, also set single buggy harness, set double harness, new halters, straps and saddle, 150 bushel of oats by the bushel, 20 tons of hay by the ton; fodder by the bundle, 100 chickens, 12 turkeys, 8 hens and 4 gobblers, turkey eggs, lot of old iron.

#### HOUSEHOLD AND DAIRY GOODS.

Empire cream separator, churn, 5 milk cans, hand butter worker, power washing machine, this is an exceptionally good washer; 2 iron kettles, large and small, corner cupboard, over 100 years old; good roll top office desk and chair, solid walnut extension table, two walnut drop leaf tables, kitchen sink, chunk stove, double heater, ten plate stove, good book case, bedroom suit, 3 bedsteads, benches and barrels, 16 crocks apple butter, potatoes; Cypres incubator, 240 egg size, complete in good order, incubator house, 4 brooders, chicken coops and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Owing to the large number of articles to be sold, sale will begin at 8.30 sharp. The household and small articles will be sold first.

Terms to be made known on day of sale.

W. F. GILLILAND,

Administrator.

#### A Wedding.

A little girl of three and a half years defined a wedding as "it's when a lady goes into church with a curtain on her head and comes out with a man."

## HUMOR OF THE DAY

### Farmer and Horse.

Before the horse is awake the farmer gets up, and he retires only after the horse is bedded.

The farmer gives the horse a daily massage. The horse doesn't massage the farmer.

The horse eats leisurely and eats only the food that suits him best. The farmer can't afford such luxurious habits.

The horse doesn't drink when he is hot and tired. If the farmer didn't drink when he was hot and tired he wouldn't drink at all.

When a horse gets old his load is lightened. As the farmer grows old the mortgage grows heavier.

If you work a horse to death somebody's liable to have the law on you, but when it comes to working farmers to death—well, there's no closed season for farmers.

If a horse dies you have to pay about a hundred dollars to get another. If a farmer dies two twenty-five-cent ads. will bring you a couple of dozen men looking for the job.

Still, in one way the farmer has it on the horse. When the farmer votes he has sense enough to vote to keep things as they are. On the contrary if the horse voted probably his horse sense would insist on a radical change—a change which would doubtless disturb many of the great and good men whom God has made stage managers of our present civilization.—Puck.

### Not Again.

A farmer going over his land the other day caught a village loafer, accompanied by his dog, trespassing in a field, and after threatening him with certain prosecution in case he caught him trespassing again hurried away, expecting that the offender would at once quit the field after the severe warning given to him.

Returning, however, through the same field an hour afterward he was surprised to meet the man in another part of it and exclaimed in a very angry tone:

"What—trespassing again?"

"No, no," answered Georgie; "it's still the same trespass. Fair play, sor, fair play noo!"—Ideas.

### A Roaring Preacher.

It was a certain thunderous preacher of the class described by William H. Hayne lately—

One thumps the pulpit with each thunderous word

And beats the law of Sinai on a board—

who once came to grief at family prayers. The morning hymn was

"Rock of Ages," and he shouted safely through the three first verses, but when he came to the next, "When I rise to worlds unknown," just as he reached the word "rise" he glanced down and saw it was "soar," and he made the combination, "When I roar to worlds unknown."—Independent.

### Cabby's Decline.

A story by Lord Cedine: "I said to a cabby the other day:

"How much to take me to the Hotel X?"

"Four dollars," the man answered.

"Oh, I said, 'I didn't ask the price of the rig. I don't want to buy it.'"

"Well, I should think not," said the cabby. "The horse alone cost \$4.50."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Reiteration Adds Its Artful Aid.

"Well, Mrs. Stubbs, how did you like my sermon on Sunday?"

"Oh, I thought it was beautiful, sir, thank you, sir."

"And which part of it seemed to hold you most?"

"Well, sir, what took hold of me most, sir, was your perseverance, sir, the way you went over the same thing again and again, sir!"—Tatler.

### All or Nothing.

"How about this barefoot act you've booked for the op'ry houses? Some of the leading citizens are a little worried about it."

"We have suppressed all the objectionable features."

"That's just it. We were afeared you would."—Erie Times.

### For Identification.

Mrs. Kicker—If you are going to another of those banquets I don't suppose you will know the number of the house when you get back.

Mr. Kicker—Oh, yes, I will. I unscrewed it from the door and am taking it with me.—Kansas City Journal.

### The Modern Way.

"I am going to ask your father to night for your hand in marriage."

"How dreadfully old fashioned you are."

"In what way?"

"Don't ask him; tell him."—Houston Post.

### Wasn't Sure.

Winkers—I hear you and your wife entertained last evening.

Blinkers—Well, we had a lot of people at the house, but I'm not prepared to say whether they were entertained or bored.—Chicago News.

### Boys Will Be Boys.

Boys are partly brave and partly cowards. They will yell at the thought of the dentist's chair and skate within two feet of the danger sign.—Buffalo Express.

### A Generous Testator.

Lord Pembroke gave "nothing to Lord Say, which legacy I gave him because I know he will bestow it on the poor."—Case and Comment.

## A TALK WITH LEE.

The General's View of His Own Ability and Sphere of Action.

General Lee knew his own training, his own character, knew his own work and did it, letting others do theirs if they could. It is with this explanation in view that we should read his colloquy with B. H. Hill toward the close of the war:

"General, I wish you would give us your opinion as to the propriety of changing the seat of government and going farther south."

"That is a political question, Mr. Hill, and you politicians must determine it. I shall endeavor to take care of the army, and you politicians must make the laws and control the government."

"Ah, general," said Mr. Hill, "but you will have to change that rule and form and express political opinions, for if we establish our independence the people will make you Mr. Davis' successor."

"Never, sir," he replied, with a dignity that belonged only to Lee. "That I never will permit. Whatever talents I may possess (and they are limited) are military talents. My education and training are military. I shall not do the people the injustice to accept high civil office, with the questions of which it has not been my business to become familiar."

"Well, but, general, history does not sustain your view. Caesar and Frederick of Prussia and Bonaparte were great statesmen as well as great generals."

"And great tyrants," he replied promptly. "I speak of the proper rule in republics, where I believe we should have neither military statesmen nor political generals."

"But Washington was both and yet not a tyrant."

With a beautiful smile he responded, "Washington was an exception to all rules."—Atlantic Monthly.

## SWISS VIGILANCE.

Effective Supervision Over All Foreigners in the Country.

In proportion to her population Switzerland gives asylum to more foreign anarchists and revolutionists than any country in Europe. If they respect the law they may remain in this country as long as they wish. The Swiss have a very effective method of supervising the foreigner, be he anarchist or banker.

Every foreigner arriving in Switzerland must procure from the town hall a permit de séjour within eight days of his arrival, under penalty of a fine, or, in serious cases, of expulsion from the country. In order to obtain this permission his papers must be in order—that is to say, he must take his passport to his consular representative in Switzerland and have it signed by the latter. By this simple method the identity of the foreigner is established, and in return for his papers, which are docketed in the town hall, he receives a permit de séjour for a period lasting from a few days to a year—the maximum duration—when it must be renewed. This rule is so strict that even Swiss citizens of other cantons are classed as "foreigners," and must take out their permission to reside in another canton.

An exception is made in favor of visitors staying at the principal hotels and pensions, who are nominally allowed two months' stay (instead of eight days) in Switzerland before they are expected to legalize their papers, but this law is not strictly enforced, as the hotel proprietor supplies the police with a list of his guests at frequent periods.—Washington Star.

### Suns of the Night.

"During the day we say that the sun shines; during the night we should say that the suns shine," writes a Boston correspondent of the New York Times. "During the day one sun reigns over us; during the night many suns sparkle and scintillate upon us. The only difference is that our sun of day is so much nearer than our suns of night, but there is one sun of night that during our winter far outshines the other sparkling sky gems. That sun is Sirius, whose distance has been estimated at 50,000,000,000 miles, whose size has been conjectured to be as vast as that of 7,000 suns like our own."

### Colored Hailstones.

Red hail is not unknown, even in Great Britain, for in May of 1885 there was quite a heavy fall of it at Castlewellan, in County Down. Red and white fell together, and the red hue was not merely on the surface of the pellets, but went through and through. When one was squeezed between the fingers it stained them.

At Minsk, in Russia, an even stranger hail shower had fallen five years before. Some of the pellets were ring shaped, and, while some were distinctly reddish, others were a bright blue. Some scientists declare that the coloring is due to various mineral salts.

### A Feeling Allusion.

"I heard Uncle Joe talking about something he said he saw at the horse races, but I know better," confided the recently chastised small boy to his chum. "He saw 'em right here, and they're my ma and pa."

"What did he say?" asked the chum.

"He said he saw a spanking team."—Baltimore American.

### Long and Short Division.

Teacher—Tommy, how many is the half of eight? Tommy—On top or sideways? Teacher—What do you mean by on top or sideways? Tommy—Why, half from the top of 8 is 0 and half of it sideways is 3.—Exchange.

### Adirondack Animals.

There are no venomous snakes or beasts in all of the great Adirondack forests section, although there are deer in abundance, eagles, pheasants, bears and beavers.

### A Smart Man.

"He seems to be very clever."

"Yes, indeed. He can even do the problems that his children have to work out in school."—Detroit Free Press.

### Temptation always gets an introduction to you under some other name.

## A Bird That Is Feared.

The elster (Pica candata) is a bird that is respected and feared throughout south Germany. It belongs to the raven tribe and is about the size of a dove, with black and white feathers and long, pointed tail. It builds its nest in orchards, and its life is sacred. If it is seen three times in succession on the same house-top in a place remote from its home it is believed to be a sure sign of death in that house. If it flies over a house where any one is ill and gives its peculiar cry the sick person is sure to die, but if it does not scream the patient may recover. It is better for the sick person if the bird does not come near. No one could be hired to bother these birds for fear they might seek revenge, and if by chance one of them should die it is a sign of bad luck to the owner of the property where it is found. The bird is a valuable insect destroyer and in this way probably more than compensates for the fear it occasions among the farmers.

### Cursing in Korea.

A strange way of cursing is that of the Korean. His ordinary swear word is "Oenuma," or "You brute." The Japanese have the same partiality for this term of endearment. But according to the Oriental Economic Review the Korean considers himself especially abusive when he calls a person his child or grandchild. When he wants to call somebody down the Korean demands hotly, "Are you not my child?" And the angry retort is: "What! I your child? You are my grandchild." Then the first goes a step further and cries, "You are a grandchild of my grandchild!" to which the rejoinder is: "You conceited fellow! Have you forgotten that you are a grandchild of a grandchild of my grandchild?" When their vituperation reaches its climax the people of Chosen at last come to the official standard of exclaiming, "You grandchild of a dog!"

### Servants in Turkey.

Turkey is not nearly so benighted as we imagine, for there is no servant question there. Though slavery is still recognized, the kadun (mistress of the house) is a mother to her servants, whom she treats as children, and no children in the world are better treated than Turkish children. The most painful thing the kadun can do to a maid is to say: "The master has found a good husband for thee. Thou wilt be married at such and such a time."

"Oh, mistress, what have I done to be thus abandoned?" is the usual sorrowful response.

Even after the servant's marriage the kindly relations between mistress and maid continue. There are no fixed servant wages in Turkey. Faithful servants are rewarded from time to time in accordance with their masters' or mistresses' good pleasure or circumstances.—Chicago Journal.

### Origin of Dukes.

The word duke comes from the Latin "dux," a leader. In early Saxon times the commanders of armies were called dukes—i. e., the leaders of the soldiery. In other words, the first duke was the first best fighting man. No regard was had to ancestry or present attainments or any other sort of thing beyond the simple matter of warlike efficiency. Naturally the leader of the fighting would when the fighting was over come in for the lion's share of the spoils and "honors," and naturally again the rest of the folks would "look up" to him, and by degrees his superiority would be imparted to his family, and a "nobility" would spring into being. It all rested, to start with, on brute force and animal courage combined with cunning in clubbing and thrusting.—New York American.

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## OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

## Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

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

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

## SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE.

Rev. E. O. Taylor, D. D.

IN THREE PARTS—PART II.

The advanced scholarship of the world today proclaims total abstinence as the only temperance. Just here is where the battle is raging. The opposing forces are insisting that moderate drinking is all right, and that only the excess is wrong. Thousands upon thousands of good men are being caught in this trap, and unless otherwise enlightened will be deceived into voting for license as opposed to prohibition. The root of the evil does not lie exclusively in the abuses connected with the saloon, but primarily in the nature of alcohol sold over the counter.

Not only should these facts become widely disseminated in order to secure prohibition but as well to enforce the law. The secret of the difficulty in law enforcement is not to be found exclusively in avarice and appetite, but also in that latent conviction found very frequently that the prohibition of the sale of liquor for the supposed "proper" use of it is an invasion of "personal liberty" rights and therefore wrong.

For the benefit of all such people it should now be understood that the demonstrated facts of science, when logically applied, relegate "moderate drinking" out of the category of social customs and demand the suppression of the saloon. The personal liberty argument is quickly and finally disposed of in the light of the classification of alcohol among the narcotics. No sensible man complains of the prohibition of cocaine or morphine as an invasion of personal liberty rights, for no such rights are involved in the use of such drugs. Alcohol is in the same classification.

Furthermore, it should be remembered that alcohol goes directly and unchanged from the stomach into the blood, thence to the cells where it poisons the protoplasm which Huxley says is the "physical basis of life." It therefore becomes a poison at the very fountain-head of life; that while it remains in the blood in so small a quantity as one-half volume in a thousand volumes it causes perceptible changes in the nervous system; that Mechnikoff, the great French chemist, has recently discovered that alcohol present in the blood in quantities furnished by so-called moderate beer drinking acts directly as a paralyzant upon the white blood corpuscles, which are the defending army against infectious germs, giving such germs the right of way, producing diphtheria, pneumonia, tubercular meningitis, and consumption; that beer-drinking is one of the most fruitful sources of the white plague; that Professor Kraepelin, of Vienna, became converted from a moderate drinker into a total abstainer when he discovered by actual demonstrations how small a quantity of alcohol it takes to immediately and perceptibly impair the machinery of the mind. Concerning his experience, he says, "I became a total abstainer only as a result of scientific conviction." Again he adds: "Even if a single dose of alcohol had a favorable effect upon body or mind, nevertheless, in the face of the everywhere recognized alcohol evil, we must exterminate it root and branch, because there is no other salvation from our misery." Remember, Professor Kraepelin is a German.

In view of all the facts brought to light by recent investigations, one hundred German professors of medicine and of medical jurisprudence, many of international reputation in German universities, in 1907, signed an anti-alcohol manifesto in which they confirm the principle of total abstinence as the only temperance, closing with these words: "The practice of moderate drinking remains the ultimate source of intemperance." So much for beer drinking in Germany.

Again, the city authorities of Paris have placarded their city with the following warning: "Alcoholism is chronic poisoning, resulting from the habitual use of alcohol, even when this is not taken in amounts sufficient to produce drunkenness. Alcohol is useful to nobody; it is harmful to all. It is one of the most frequent causes of consumption. It renders more serious every acute illness. It is one of the most frightful scourges, whether it be regarded from the point of the health of the individual, of the existence of the family, or the future of the country." And all this is from France on the subject of moderate drinking.

Sir Victor Horsley, England's great physician, takes the same view in his great work, "Alcohol, and the Human Body," which is the latest and most authoritative treatise on the subject of alcohol. Speaking at the annual

meetings of the Norfolk United Council, held at Swaffham on the tenth of last September, Horsley asked whether moderate drinkers were justified in calling themselves moderate. As a medical practitioner he suggested they were not. The smallest quantity of alcohol had an adverse effect upon the body. That fact had been clearly established from the days of the first experiments as to the delay in thinking of a thing, which the smallest quantity of alcohol caused, to the very latest researches of Professor M'Dougall, who had shown that the simplest acts of attention were slowed down by the very smallest quantity of alcohol, such as a man might take with his dinner. The so-called moderate person was intemperate then, because he was taking something which was lowering the efficiency of his body.

Prof. Taav Laitinen, director of the Hygienic Institute of the University of Helsingfors, Denmark, contributed valuable data at the recent London Congress, demonstrating the influence of alcohol upon the degeneration of human offspring. His researches covered the period of six years, during which he secured information concerning 5,845 families with an aggregate of twenty thousand children. The results of his work showed that the children of "abstainers," at the end of the eighth month from birth, weighed more, and during the time developed faster than the children of "moderates" and "customary drinkers," and that the mortality of the children of "abstainers," within that period, was much less than that in the other classes, showing that alcohol, although consumed in small quantities, has an injurious influence on human offspring.

Professor Laitinen also showed, at the same congress, by a large number of diagrams, the action of alcohol on the white corpuscles and blood serum, reconfirming the views of Mechnikoff and others, that alcohol weakens the normal resisting power of the body against the germs of infecting diseases.

Lastly, coming back home for our final testimony, some very important recent experiments have been made by Dr. Reid Hunt, chief of the division of pharmacology, United States hygienic laboratory, treasury department, Washington, D. C. In Bulletin No. 33, Doctor Hunt affirms that his experiments show that distinct physiological changes have been found to result from what may be called the strictly moderate use of alcohol. He has shown profound modification of certain physiological processes to result in a comparatively short time from doses of alcohol so small that indications of intoxication never occurred.

These are authorities of today and not of twenty-five years ago. Moderate drinking is thus outlawed by scientific demonstration.

That this conclusion is legitimately drawn from the testimonies adduced by scientific men finds strong confirmation in the changed attitude of such able thinkers as Dr. Charles W. Eliot, ex-president of Harvard, who, in a recent speech before a no-license convention in the city of Cambridge, said: "Recent progress of medical science, largely accomplished through annual experimentation, has satisfied me that even the moderate use of alcohol is objectionable; that the habitual use of alcohol in any form is lowering to the intellectual and nervous power."

"Now I was brought up as a youth, and as a young man, as a student and teacher of chemistry, an exact science, and I was taught to believe in nothing so much as the open mind, and I felt that exact observation and just inference were the foundation of that kind of knowledge which should determine conduct; and so I have tried all my life to keep an open mind, particularly on burning questions, and I suppose that is the reason why, as I have grown older and seen more, I have changed my view about license and no-license. I feel as if much had been proved that it is physically and mentally and morally for the advantage of a population as a whole to go without alcoholic drinks, as a rule."

President Hadley, of Yale University, is also quoted as having said: "As soon as the people come to understand the nature of alcohol they will drive every saloon out of the country." It would therefore seem clear that the time has come when the terms "excessive use" and "abuse," when applied to a drug like alcohol, should be eliminated from every text-book, and expunged from the nomenclature of all temperance discussion, and total abstinence be universally proclaimed as the only temperance.

## R. S. McKINNEY'S SUCCESS.

## Great Popularity of Plan to Sell Medicine at Half-price and Guarantee a Cure.

R. S. McKinney the enterprising druggist rather than wait the ordinary methods of introduction, urged the Dr. Howard Co., to secure a quick sale for their celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia by offering the regular 50c bottle at half-price.

In addition to selling a 50c bottle of Dr. Howard's specific for 25c R. S. McKinney has so much faith in the Remedy that he will refund the money to anyone whom it does not cure.

When your head aches your stomach does not digest food easily and naturally when there is constipation, specks before the eyes, tired feeling, giddiness, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, heart burn, sour stomach, roaring or ringing in the ears, melancholy and liver troubles Dr. Howard's specific will cure you. If it does not, it will not cost you a cent.

## Is Woman's Suffrage a Step Backward?

The Just Franchise League of Talbot County, Maryland assumes responsibility for all statements, facts and arguments edited in this article.

"The growth of civilization increases the division of labor as between individuals, but lessens it between sexes. One woman no longer spins and weaves, and manufactures the clothing for the men of the family, at the same time carrying on all the housework and in addition making all the butter, cheese and candles, as our great-grand-mothers did. This work is now subdivided among a number of specialists. On the other hand, in the old times women were excluded from almost all the occupations of men. Housework and sewing were practically the only ways open to them to earn a living. Today, out of more than 300 trades and professions followed by men, women are found in all but 3 or 4.

But this objection about the subdivision of labor is really irrelevant. Voting is not labor, in the sense of a trade or profession. The tendency of civilization has been to a greater and greater specialization of labor, but not to a closer and closer restriction of suffrage. On the contrary, that has been steadily extended. The best results are found not where public affairs are left in the hands of a small class of professional politicians, but where a larger proportion of the people take a keen interest and an active part in their own government.

What gives a woman influence? Beauty, goodness, tact, pleasant manners, social position, etc. A woman who has any of these means of influence now would still have them if she had a vote, and she would have this other potent means of influence besides. There is a story of a prisoner who had been shut up for many years in a dungeon, getting sunlight only through a chink in the wall.

He grew much attached to that chink. At last his friends came and offered to tear down the wall. His mind had become weakened and he begged them not to do it. If they destroyed the wall, he said, they would also destroy the chink through which he got all his sunlight, and he would be left in total darkness. If he had had his wife, he would have seen that he would have had all the sunlight he had before, and a great deal more besides. A woman after enfranchisement would have all the personal influence she has now, and political influence in addition. One thing is certain; Ever, vicious interest in this country, to which women are hostile, would rather continue to contend with women's indirect influence than try to cope with women's vote."

## Kicked by a Mad Horse.

Samuel Birch, of Beetown, Wis., had a most narrow escape from losing his leg, as no doctor could heal the frightful sore that developed, but at last Bucklen's Arnica salve cured it completely. Its greatest healer of ulcers, burns, boils, eczema, scalds, cuts, corns, cold-sores, bruises and piles on earth. Try it, 25c at R. S. McKinney's drug store, Taneytown, Md.

## Dead Birds Cost High.

New York, April 10.—While Easter bonnets are parading the plumage of birds that check crop pest, losses to food and cloth products in the last year that amount to over \$10 for every person in the United States have been reported here to-day as chiefly due to the destruction of these feathered insect eaters.

According to statistics just gathered by the government biological survey at Washington, officers of the National Association of Audubon Societies declare that the cost of living has been raised to cover a billion dollar loss in agricultural produce from the inroads of insects and rodents that would be largely wiped out if their natural bird foes were protected from the feather men, market butchers and pot hunters. Every year that such commercial interests are allowed to thin the ranks of the insect eating species higher prices must be paid by the ultimate consumer for vegetables, fruit, cotton cloth and many other necessary staples, it is predicted.

On last year's cotton crop alone a loss of between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 is shown to be borne by every one who buys a bit of cotton goods, principally because the birds that destroy this pest are being killed. While Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, Alabama and Arkansas are now impregnated with this costly crop plague, ornithologists report that bird life is becoming so wasted throughout the whole cotton belt that the boll weevil may soon spread over every plantation with little opposition from the natural forces that help to hold it in check. Every dollar's worth of such damage that the bird guards could prevent, it is pointed out, must come in pennies from the pockets of the American people.

Almost every article of food except meat has been found to come to the consumer to-day with an added cost to cover many millions of dollars of loss that the government experts have proved is largely due to the increasing lack of insect-eating birds to drive away the pests that are spreading over the fields. Such staples as corn are now known to fall short of a supply that means lower prices, in some measure, on account of the depletion of the wild birds and the consequent increase in their noxious insect prey. If the orchards, fields gardens and plantations of America were

not being guarded by fewer of these insect eaters each year, the records show, their yield would be increased and the price of their products lowered.

"Though the Easter season is saddened by the sight of wild bird feathers on bonnets, there is this year a plain economic reason for revolt at this show in the finding of the government experts of the Department of Agriculture," said T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, at its headquarters, 141 Broadway, to-day. "We have just heard of the butchering of 11,000 meadow larks, whose diet is proved to consist 75% of crop destroying insects, in one Georgia community. For every one of such insect eaters that is killed we must all pay in increased costs of food and clothing. When Americans come to realize this, we believe they will all join with us in working for the protection of the birds whose life means agricultural prosperity and plenty."

## The First Robin's Song.

Be the winter what it may,  
Long and cold and dark and dreary,  
Springtime's never far away,  
Bursting buds and bird song cheery.

Let the day bring what it will—  
Gloom and sadness, pain or sorrow—  
Still it might be gloomier still;  
Let's just trust Him till to-morrow.

Wherefore double any trouble,  
Which may come to us to-day,  
With one borrowed from to-morrow?  
Trust will drive them both away.

Keep up heart and keep on hoping.  
You'll soon pass this March too.  
Maybe you can make it sweeter  
For the next who passes through.

—The Christian Herald.

## Fads and Fancies.

The peculiarity of this season's striping is that it is done in a stripe of a different color from the plain surface, and, as a result, leads easily to charming color combinations.

Ornamenting a new suede bag are nail-heads of shining marcasite, the beautiful old metal of the eighteenth century. On the dull black of the leather it is wonderfully effective.

There is no demand whatever for black and white mixtures, but for white and black the call is endless. Distinctly novel is a white silk with a black design called "pied de poule."

Beads are used to a very great extent on all materials—gauzes, silks, linens, cottons and wools. Often one bead is placed a-top another, a larger one, to simulate the petal of a flower.

Lace enters very conspicuously into the trimming scheme of the spring garments. This has reference to the dresses of cotton marquisette and voile, as well as to those of batiste, fine lawn and mouseline.

Little necktie bows are a means of decoration that may be placed in the outer or inner side of the sleeve.

As for millinery trimmings, the feature adopted with so much fervor last year of combining color notes has been abandoned for more softened effects—say, two tones of a certain color with a color contrast.

The little accessories of a woman's gowning—hats, scarfs, veils, shoulder capes, muffs made of satin, chiffon and lace—are of material matching the gown, and seem of more importance at this moment than the gowns themselves.

Not a few of the new tunics are not unlike chemise coats that are apparently slipped over the head, although the fastening actually occurs down one shoulder, about the armhole and so down the underarm seam of the garment.

For dresses of silk and soft woolsens, the tendency is in the direction of skirt fullness and of surplice of Marie Antoinette effects for waist section. Some advance models show the material gathered about the waist; others have stitched plaits.

A very striking example of the new patterns of dress goods was seen recently in a foulard of Egyptian red, having a coin spot in white and a four-inch border done in oriental colors.

Semirough effects and so-called manish materials are fashionable for spring-tailored suits. These goods come in a wide range of neat effects.

Coat suits of qique and linen will be very popular garments for the little miss this spring. Some very smart models are fashioned of colored linen.

Some of the smartest of the new parasols are decorated with hand-painted floral designs. Others have appliques and insertion of lace. A few are beaded.

Many of the new foulards have fine white stripes on dark blue, gray, green or lavender brown, and over all a conventional satin figure, the same color as the ground.

## The Desire of Expression.

Many a woman seated at her sewing in these spring days, patching the knees of Johnnie's trousers, slowing making her patient way through a pile of stockings which must be carefully darned, or perhaps planning new frocks for her little girls, thinks with a strange envy of the women whose lives have gone into different channels and who are able to express their ideas, as this busy house-mother sorrowfully feels, in a manner impossible to her.

When she was a girl at school she used to write poetry. In a certain bureau drawer into which she occasionally peeps, there is an old portfolio in which as a school girl she kept copies of what she wrote. Now when she gazes at those fading pages she stifles a sigh. She has no time to spend in idle regret, for Harry has cut his finger and is crying and she must run down, tie up the wounded member and bid the little fellow bear the pain like a man. "Soldiers never cry when they are hurt," she tells her boy, and the phrase, repeats itself over and over in her ear, as glancing at the clock she sees that baby Evelyn must have her bottle and be put to sleep, and that if there is to be Sally Lunn for supper it is time to be supervising the young woman whose cooking is not yet that of a chef at the Waldorf. —The Christian Herald.

When a medicine must be given to young children it should be pleasant to take. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is made from loaf sugar, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it pleasant to take. It has no superior for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers.

## Queer Lawsuit.

Perhaps the most remarkable suit ever brought is on the records of the court of the exchequer in England. It was filed on Oct. 3, 1725, and it sets forth very clearly that John Everit and Joseph Williams were highway robbers. In its succinct legal phrases the complaint says that the men formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on business as highwaymen. It was mighty profitable, as was shown by the fact that Everit sued Williams for the equivalent of \$5,000, "being for moneys wrongfully appropriated to defendant's private purse." This was the amount in dispute after the partnership had lasted only a year. Then Everit claimed that he discovered that his partner had not made a fair division of the spoils. The action was adjudged to be a gross contempt of court, and the plaintiff was ordered to pay all costs, while the solicitors who served the writ were fined. One of the solicitors, a man named Wreathcock, refused to pay the fine and was sent to prison for six months. Both plaintiff and defendant to the action were subsequently hanged, one at Tyburn and the other at Maidstone.

## Spoke Their Minds.

The original woman's rights woman of the modern era, according to a contributor to the Paris Figaro, was Olympe de Gouges, a Frenchwoman who was beheaded, but not before she had wittily pointed out the gulf, fixed by custom, between woman's inherent and her civic rights. In 1791, in a manifesto which had no precedent whatever and which contained an article which has kept suffragists going ever since, the intrepid Olympe de Gouges declared, "Woman has the right to mount the scaffold; she should also have the right to mount the tribune."

Another way of expressing the same idea is credited to Mme. Condorcet. It is said that Bonaparte when consul remarked to Mme. Condorcet:

"I don't like to have women mix up in politics."

"In a country where their heads are cut off," the wife of the philosopher returned without hesitation, "it is natural that they should want to know the reason why."

## Stopping a Steamship.

M. Bertin, chief engineer of naval construction in the French navy, figured out from elaborate calculations in how short a distance a steamship can stop. He demonstrates that a 50,000 ton transatlantic liner, going twenty-nine knots an hour, simply by stopping the engines will come to a stop in one hour and thirteen minutes and will in that time have traveled 4.78 statute miles. The same vessel with reciprocating engines, if these be reversed, will stop in twice its own length and if the engines be turbines in four times its own length. These theoretical calculations are verified by actual experiment. The French minister of marine made the test with some torpedo boats and has on several occasions stopped one by reversing its engine to 60.6 yards and when the engines were of the turbine type in 273.4 yards.—New York World.

## Obeyed the Judge.

A little colored girl, deeply insulted by her playmate, who had pushed her "off'n de stoop," took her case before the justice of the peace. He inquired into the circumstances and said, turning to the injured one, "The plaintiff is allowed to ask the defendant a question in regard to the assault."

"What's dat yo' say, sah?"

"I say that you may ask the defendant a question."

"Wh-whar'll Ah ask her, sah?"

"Any question you like."

The child studied the floor a moment; then, with the politest of smiles, she inquired, "Sally, am yo' mamma well?"—Everybody's.

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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—

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## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—Second Quarter, For April 23, 1911.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Kings xii, 4-15. Memory Verse, 11—Golden Text, I Chron. xxix, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Today we combine the story of Joash, king of Judah, in last week's lesson and in this one. He began to reign in his seventh year and reigned forty years, doing right in the sight of the Lord, while Jehoahaz, the priest, instructed him (verses 1-3), but he did not destroy idolatry in the land. Our last good king in Judah was Jehoshaphat, who was succeeded by his son Jehoram, his firstborn, who married a daughter of Ahab and did evil in the sight of the Lord and put to death his six brothers. He reigned only eight years and died a fearful death, as the prophet Elijah sent him word that he would. It is written of him that he departed without being desired (II Chron. xxi).

Jehoahaz (or Ahaziah), his youngest son, succeeded him, all his older brothers having been slain by the Syrians. He reigned only one year, and his mother, Athaliah, was his counselor to do wickedly (II Chron. xxii, 1-4). He was slain by Jehu, and when his mother knew that he was dead she at once proceeded to destroy all the seed royal of the house of Judah, but Jehoshaphat (or Jehoshabeath), the wife of Jehoiada, the priest, and sister of Athaliah, rescued the infant Joash and hid him and his nurse in the house of the Lord six years while Athaliah reigned over the land (II Kings xi, 1-3; II Chron. xxiii, 10-12).

Last week's lesson told us how, in his seventh year, Jehoahaz, the priest, arranged to have him brought forth, anointed, crowned and proclaimed king, and made a covenant between the Lord and the king and the people that they should be the Lord's people (xi, 12, 17). They broke down the house of Baal and his altars and images, slew the priest of Baal, and also the wicked queen mother Athaliah. So the people rejoiced and the city was quiet (xi, 18-20).

We must not confuse our good King Joash of Judah with another Joash, king of Israel, who began to reign over the ten tribes in the thirty-seventh year of the king of Judah's reign and who departed not from the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nabat, who made Israel to sin (II Kings xiii, 10-13). We have a key to the heart of today's lesson in the expression, "The house of the Lord," which occurs in our lesson verses just twelve times, if we include verse 16.

Inasmuch as the king spent the first six years of his life in some part of the house of the Lord under the care of the priest of the Lord it is the most suggestive phrase in our lesson, and the more so when we remember that the kings who reigned at Jerusalem were said to sit on the throne of the Lord as king (I Chron. xxix, 23). We cannot think of Israel as a nation without a tabernacle or temple as a dwelling place for Jehovah in their midst. One of the first commands to Moses after the deliverance from Egypt and the giving of the law at Sinai was, "Let them make me a sanctuary that I may dwell among them" (Ex. xxv, 8). When Cyrus, king of Persia, made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom that the Jews might return from Babylon he said that it was to build the house of the Lord God of Israel in Jerusalem (Ezra i, 1-4). Ezekiel xl to xlviii tells of the temple that is to be when they shall be gathered from all nations never to be pulled up or scattered any more.

When Israel was numbered it was the law that every one, rich and poor, should give a half shekel as atonement money as a ransom for his soul, and this money was to be used in the service of the Lord (Ex. xxx, 11-16). This is probably a part of the money referred to in verse 4 with which they were to repair the house of the Lord, for the sons of Athaliah, that wicked woman, had broken up the house of God and had bestowed the dedicated things upon Baalam.

Joash instructed the priests and the Levites to go out unto the cities of Judah and gather of all Israel money to repair the house of the Lord from year to year, but this collecting business did not work any better than it does today, and after more than twenty years the work was not done (verses 4-8; II Chron. xxiv, 4-7).

Then Jehoahaz, the priest, took a chest, with a hole in the lid, and set it beside the altar on the right side as one cometh into the house of the Lord, and they made a proclamation through Judah and Jerusalem to bring in the offering that Moses had commanded, and thus they gathered money in abundance, and the workmen wrought, and the work was perfected by them and they set the house of God in his state and strengthened it (verses 9-14; II Chron. xxiv, 8-13).

I have personally tried the box at the door plan for thank offerings, for benefits received at the services, the money to be given to missions to help tell the glad tidings to others, and it has worked splendidly. It is many a long year since I ever solicited money from any one personally or permitted any one to go out collecting, and we find there is no need of it. The wickedness of Joash, after the death of Jehoahaz at the age of 30 years, and his murder of Jehoahaz and his idolatry are written in II Chron. xxiv, 15-27.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning April 23, 1911.

Topic.—Sabbath benefits.—Isa. lviii, 1-14. Edited by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance and necessity of properly observing the Sabbath day. The tendency today is to neglect or to desecrate it rather than to remember it and to keep it holy. Many use it as a day of pleasure and of recreation, while others are engaged in the performance of unnecessary work, which is directly forbidden by the command of God. Then, again, there are those who, like the Jews to whom Isaiah wrote at this time, partially keep the Sabbath, but do not devote the entire day to the purpose for which it was intended. But under none of these circumstances can the Sabbath be profitable and beneficial. Therefore if we desire that the Sabbath should be a day of blessing and not of weariness we may well study the prophet's injunction concerning the observance of it.

The Sabbath to be rightfully observed, according to the injunction of Isaiah, must first of all be treated with reverence. This fact is taught in the expression, "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath—i. e., look upon it as sacred and holy as it really is—no one will ever keep the Sabbath as it should be kept without first realizing its sacredness and manifesting toward it a spirit of true reverence. To keep it properly we must realize that it is a holy day, a day set apart of God for His worship and service and therefore different from the other days of the week. (2) The Sabbath should be a day of rest from work of every sort. The prophet exhorted the Jews to abstain from business on God's day, "from doing thy pleasure [business] on My holy day." It was by business rather than by pleasure that the Sabbath was desecrated at this time. After the Sabbath sacrifices had been offered secular occupations were engaged in with all freedom. It is this that the prophet condemns, and it is just as contrary to the true observance of the Sabbath day as it ever was. (3) The Sabbath should be honored "and shalt honor Him," or rather "it," for the Sabbath day is referred to. This honoring is to be done by our not following the ordinary pursuits of life upon the Sabbath day, by our not doing our own ways, nor finding our own pleasures, nor speaking our own words. Instead we should do God's ways, seek His pleasure and speak words of Him and for Him. If we follow these injunctions then we shall truly delight ourselves in the Lord, find joy and pleasure in His worship and in His service.

Is the Sabbath a delight to us? Do the Sabbath benefits of rest or worship, of Christian fellowship, of opportunities for service, belong to us? If not the Sabbath should be a delight, and these benefits should be ours. Moreover, they may be ours if in the true spirit we will "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

### BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. ii, 1-3; Ex. xx, 8-11; xxiii, 12; Num. xv, 32-36; Neh. x, 31; Jer. xvii, 21, 22; Matt. xii, 1-8; xxv, 43; Mark ii, 23-28; Heb. iv, 9-11.

### Two Practical Lessons.

Here are two practical lessons: 1. Nil desperandum. Never despair of a Christian Endeavor society. It has amazing vitality. It can "come back" from the edge of the grave. In thousands of cases it has done so. A single new consecrated leader will often produce marvelous results. The advent of a new pastor, of a new family in the congregation, the coming of a wise evangelist, the proximity of a county or state convention, the sending of a delegate to an inspiring Christian Endeavor gathering—all these are messengers of the Spirit of God to the society, "Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."

2. The reason for this is that the society of Christian Endeavor is a distinctly religious society. Other organizations, when they get sick, die and remain dead, because they have no indwelling source of life.

Kill a literary society and it remains dead for all time. You may start another, but there are ten chances to one that the same society cannot be revived.

Let a society die that is dependent on the pastor and one or two older people, and it is almost impossible to resuscitate it. But a Christian Endeavor society has life within itself. It is not altogether dependent on older leadership. If a few earnest, faithful, thoroughly Christian young people can be found who will take the lead the society can always be rejuvenated. The recent revival of interest in Christian Endeavor and its work all over America in connection with the increase campaign is proof of my contention, showing that not only individual societies, but local and state unions as well, can "come back."

For one society that has died ten have sprung up to take its place. For one local union that is lagging today five have revived and are doing a better work than ever. There is nothing harder to kill permanently than a Christian Endeavor society or local union. This is distinctly a year for encouragement, for congratulations, for thankfulness to God for a society that amid all vicissitudes, even if it falls upon evil times, can "come back."—Francis E. Clark in Christian Endeavor World.

## BINGS' BARGAIN

And the Way He Turned His Purchase to Account.

By LAURA ALTON PAYNE.

"What dat, Bings?" cooed the dimpled cherub, patting the bald spot that spread like a small shining desert in an oasis of thick blond hair on Bings' well shaped head.

Whitlock grinned. "Mamma's pet mustn't be naughty," said the pretty widow, turning her brown eyes apologetically on Bings. "Come to mamma, dearie. Mr. Bings isn't used to babies."

But the dimpled cherub, otherwise Baby Moffatt, who had purposely and after many backslidings climbed upon the rustic seat occupied by Bings, for whom she had evinced a decided partiality from the start, only snuggled the closer to the secretly delighted Bings and cooed, "Baby 'ove Bings," then as a happy afterthought, "Mamma 'ove Bings," at which frank and wholly unexpected revelation of her small daughter the pretty widow's face rivalled Bings'.

Whitlock guffawed. "Now's your chance, Bings," he urged, with malicious levity at his rival's discomfiture. But Bings, with a hasty adieu, fled, leaving the cherub disconsolate.

Bings metaphorically kicked himself all the way home for not taking advantage of the best opportunity he had ever had, even if it was before the sneering Whitlock, and for his cowardly desertion of the pretty widow to Whitlock's caustic raillery.

Bings paused at his own gate and gazed miserably at the big silent house. He shut his eyes a moment and imagined he saw the pretty widow and the cherub sitting on the front porch. It was a blissful vision, but Bings felt that it would never become a blissful reality unless a miracle happened.

Bings was a bachelor, Bings was big and blond and bald, Bings was bashful—in fact, Bings was a whole swarm of "B's." He narrowly escaped being a beauty with his baby complexion and innocent blue eyes. His size was the only thing that saved him from this terrible fate. Moreover, Bings was a bargain fiend. No woman could scent a bargain sale farther off than could Billy Bings. Incidentally Billy was the climax to Bings' woes. But no persuasion on his part could convince his friend of the absurdity of calling a six footer Billy.

Bings' bachelorhood was a condition of neither birth nor achievement—it was thrust upon him. During his evolution into that state there had been any one of a dozen maids and widows that Bings would have been only too happy to have endowed with half his worldly goods but for his excessive bashfulness. Never yet had he been able to screw his courage up to the point of proposal, though he had made almost superhuman efforts in that direction.

This seemed a pity, for Bings was undeniably cut out for a benedict. He thought all women angels and all babies cherubs. As he started uptown on the momentous morning after his precipitate flight Bings had a particular cherub in mind—a pretty, brown eyed, dimpled cherub that he would have given half he was worth to possess and the other half to possess the cherub's pretty, brown eyed mother. But so far every glance from Mrs. Jessie Moffatt's roguish eyes had produced the unfortunate effect of instantaneous paralysis of poor Bings' tongue, so that he could only stand dumb or blush and stammer like any silly schoolboy.

This was not the first time by any means that Bings had performed that metaphorical feat. It had been at least a semi-weekly occurrence for several months past. Each time Bings vowed that the next time he would not act the fool. But he did. He had reached the point where the inevitable mental feat was copiously punctuated with a vigorous ejaculation that would have shocked the pretty widow had she heard it.

Bings felt his helplessness bitterly. So absorbed was he in his thought as he picked his way along the shady street that he failed to observe the widow a block or so ahead of him. A deep gloom enveloped Bings' soul that bright June morning.

"Confound it!" he muttered. "If something doesn't happen soon I'll be—"

"Going, going—gone!"

Bings pricked up his ears and hastened his steps. An auction and he not to know it! Turning a corner, he came full upon a familiar scene just as a table was knocked down to the highest bidder. Bings' eyes glistened over the unusual display of household goods spread before him.

"Fifty cents!" bid a voice in the crowd as the auctioneer held up an article. It was Whitlock's voice. Bings' wrath flamed up, and before he had time to think he was bidding furiously against his rival. Fast in the grip of "bargain fever" and whetted on by Whitlock, Bings rapidly became a possessor of various articles that were of as much use to him at that period of his existence as a celestial harp and a pair of wings. Had Bings intercepted the exchange of winks between Whitlock and the auctioneer he might have been more cautious. As it was the barricade around Bings grew and grew.

"Going, going—gone!" shouted the auctioneer. "Dirt cheap at that, Mr. Bings. Here, Sam, wheel this perambulator around to Mr. Bings."

Perambulator! Heavens! Had he

bought a perambulator? Bings wiped his perspiring brow and glared defiantly around.

"Why, Billy Bings!" cried a laughing feminine voice at his elbow. "What do you want with a perambulator?"

Bings' exasperated gaze encountered that of Mrs. Marston, a merry faced woman. By her side stood the pretty widow with the coveted cherub clinging to her hand.

Bings turned fiery red and caught wildly at his hat, or where he supposed it to be, only to find that he was fanning himself with it. Making an embarrassed bow, he began to mop his perspiring face violently.

"Here's yer perambulator," said Sam laconically, pausing in front of Bings. Bings turned fascinated eyes on the thing, which seemed to him to have greatly increased in size during its progress from the auctioneer's stand.

"And a baby's high chair," announced another laughing voice as the speaker craned forward and inspected Bings' barricade.

There was a general craning of necks. "And a little red rocker," exclaimed another.

"A doll—and a doll carriage."

"A child's cot."

"Footstool, workbasket, sewing chair and sewing machine," enumerated Whitlock, pushing nearer. "Great Jupiter, Bings! What does this mean?" with mock severity.

Poor Bings thanked his stars that none of them knew of that cradle in the attic, the result of a former aberration. He gazed helplessly around at his tormentors, then at his barricade. What on earth had induced him to bid in all that stuff?

He had made himself so ridiculous in her eyes he'd not stand a ghost of a show now. The only thing left for him to do was to make his escape as best he could.

Bings glanced furtively around, but all avenues were closed by laughing faces. He grew desperate. Just as he was contemplating a dash for liberty along the line of the least resistance the miracle that he had been so skeptical about happened.

A fractious horse, a woman's scream, a scene of confusion, and when Bings came to he found his arms around the pretty widow, who was clasping the pretty cherub to her breast and sobbing hysterically on his shoulder: "Oh, Billy—dear, dear Billy! Save me, save me!"

At these inspiring words Bings' courage rose to the occasion, his bashfulness slipping from him like a cloak. Before the astonished eyes of the whole staring crowd he bent and kissed the pretty widow and the dimpled cherub.

"There, there, sweetheart," he said soothingly. "The danger is past." Then, turning to the gaping crowd, Bings lied magnificently.

"I was just going to explain," said he, "when that confounded horse interfered that I bought these things for my wife and child. The fact is—"

"Mr. Bings!" protested a shocked but smothered voice.

"Mrs. Moffatt and I expect to be married just a week from today, and I take this occasion to invite"—

"Billy Bings! How dare you?"

"—the whole crowd to attend. The fact is"—the sight of Whitlock's amazed and wholly skeptical countenance stimulated Bings to greater invention—"we would have announced our engagement sooner but for certain unforeseen circumstances that—er—caused us to—er—await a more propitious time. But"—

"Oh, Billy, hush!"

"—after next Thursday we'll be at home to our friends. You all know the way to the Elms, where you'll always find"—

"Oh, Billy, dear!"

"—a welcome."

### Fiction in History.

Thomas Carlyle in his history of the French revolution gives a description of a naval battle June 1, 1794, off Brest between Villaret-Joyeuse, in command of the French fleet, and Admiral Howe, in which he vividly depicted the sinking of the Vengeur.

These are the concluding sentences: "Lo, all flags, streamers, jacks, every rag of tricolor that will yet run on rope flies rustling aloft; the whole crew crowds to the upper deck and, with universal, soul maddening yell, shouts, 'Vive la republique!' sinking, sinking. She staggers, she lurches, her last drunk whirl. Ocean yawns abyssal; down rushes the Vengeur, carrying 'Vive la republique' along with her, unconquerable, into eternity."

Rear Admiral Griffiths, at the time a lieutenant on board the Culloden, wrote to a newspaper to show that Carlyle's account had no foundation in fact. After investigation Griffiths admitted that not a word of this thrilling story was true except that the Vengeur sank.

### Small, but Deadly.

The fly, the flea and the mosquito are the veritable scourges of the human race in the disease they carry. The fly carries disease which decimate the native population of the African highlands. The mosquito spreads malaria, the most ubiquitous of tropical diseases, and is suspected of propagating yellow fever as well, and the flea spreads plague. In the last case there is usually only one kind of flea, *Pulex cheopis*, which spreads the infection, and the other fleas which might spread it—the *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* and the *Typhopsylla muscui*—are not very partial to human blood, though the second will take to it more readily than the first. Happily for the white man and the dweller in temperate climes, the range of most of these death and disease carrying insects is limited to the tropics.—London Graphic.

## SELECT CULLINGS

### The Wonders of Red Tape.

This story of official stupidity bound with red tape comes from France. A farmer's boy had a row with his master and hanged himself on a tree on the railway embankment near Audencourt. The local official of Bertry, having been informed of the act, went in haste to the place and was just about to cut down the boy when it occurred to him that perhaps the tree was not in his bailiwick. He accordingly then went for his colleague of Troisvilles, with whom he had a long and heated argument on the spot of the suicide. Maps having been duly consulted, it was decided that the tree grew neither in Bertry nor Troisvilles, but in Audencourt. The matter having already been called to the attention of this official without result, an appeal was made to the central authority at Caudry. A detachment of soldiers was accordingly sent from this place, which cut down the body. By this time it was twenty-five hours since the lad had hanged himself and of course he was dead, but this seems by no means certain to have been the condition when the first officer reached the place.

### A Heavy Load.

Jim Sloan, who is commander in chief of the secret service men guarding the president, is famous for his dreams. In one night's sleep he can run round the earth, climb the Andes or discover the south pole.

On the last morning of one of the flying trips the president takes Sloan, looking pale and exhausted, climbed slowly out of his berth. The party had been on rails for four days, and the jaunt had been a grinding, tiresome journey.

"I'm worn out, utterly exhausted," said Sloan sadly.

"What's the matter?" asked one of his companions.

"Oh," he said despairingly. "I dreamed all last night that the rear truck of the president's car had come off and I had to run along in place of it and hold the car off the ground. I did that for 358 miles."—Washington Star.

### They Live in the Trees.

Human tree dwellers are not yet extinct. A Malayan newspaper describes an interesting discovery made in South Canara. The Kudiyas, living near Mangalore, include, it appears, a clan who have become tree dwellers by necessity. They live in huts built amid palm and other tall trees in order to protect themselves against attacks of elephants and other wild beasts of the jungle. Their clothing consists of the bark of certain kinds of jungle trees, and they subsist on yams and meat. They are dark skinned and noted for their fine physique, the women being even more muscular than the men, and one of their chief occupations is honey gathering, a very dangerous employment, since the bees of Canara build their honeycombs on the treetops, often as much as 120 feet high.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### The Next Antarctic Search.

The London Express reports that an antarctic expedition "on novel lines" is to leave England next August. Its commander, Dr. A. Forbes Mackay, does not intend to make a dash for the pole or to break any records. His object will be to map out the coast line of the antarctic continent for 2,000 miles—from Graham's Land to King Edward VII. Land. "Dr. Mackay's plan," says the Express, "will necessitate the ascent by a landing party of the great frozen plateau inland and the descent elsewhere on the unknown shore. To economize time and money he purposes to obviate the necessity of a return journey by being landed at one point on the coast and picked up at a rendezvous at the other end of his journey."

### A Sartorial Tragedy.

Many duels are to be fought at Nagyvarad, Hungary, as the result of a dispute about the costume worn by the president of the local union of solicitors at a ball. It appears that he attended a ball given by the Nagyvarad law students in a light blue summer suit and brown shoes. The townsfolk who had been invited to the ball interpreted this costume as an insult. A meeting of the law students called to debate the question was of a stormy nature.

One hundred and twenty-two "deadly insults," it is recorded, were offered and are to be wiped out by a corresponding number of duels. The police broke up the meeting. The duels are to be fought with swords.

### His Criticism.

"Only competent critics can give competent criticisms," said Admiral Mahan at the Immortals' recent reception in New York. "The ignominy of the critic the ignominy of the criticism—even of the very finest things—that he will pronounce."

"A man in a bar was praising a famous American journalist, a justly famous journalist, a journalist who gets out a really fine paper."

"Yes," the bartender agreed, "his paper is a good one. It picked two winners last week."—New York Tribune.

### Mrs. Taft's Epigram.

Mrs. Taft's epigrams are the joy of Washington society. Her latest epigram was on the subject of beauty.

"She is beautiful, but not at all accomplished," a lady told Mrs. Taft of a western matron.

"My dear," Mrs. Taft answered, "there is no accomplishment more difficult than to be beautiful."



"Lame Leg Well"

"I wish to say that I have used Sloan's Liniment on a lame leg that

has given me much trouble for six months. It was so bad that I couldn't walk sometimes for a week. I tried doctors' medicine and had a rubber bandage for my leg, and bought everything that I heard of, but they all did me no good, until at last I was persuaded to try Sloan's Liniment. The first application helped it, and in two weeks my leg was well."—A. L. HUNTER, of Hunter, Ala.

### Good for Athletes.

Mr. K. GILMAN, instructor of athletics, 417 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass., says:—"I have used

## SLOAN'S LINIMENT

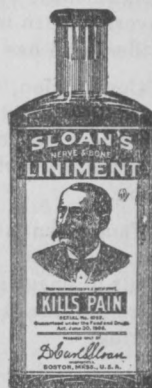
with great success in cases of extreme fatigue after physical exertion, when an ordinary rub-down would not make any impression."

Sloan's Liniment has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints.

Prices, 25c., 50c. & \$1.00

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free. Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.



### TOOK HIS FATHER'S PLACE.

The Night Edwin Booth First Appeared as Richard III.

Between the ages of fifteen and eighteen Edwin Booth was almost constantly the intimate companion of his father, Junius Brutus Booth the elder. That father's eccentricities were such as to tax even the devotion of such a son, but Edwin's affectionate care never failed. He used to beguile the tragedian's time following his arduous performances by playing the violin or singing negro ballads, accompanying himself on the banjo. Many times he attended his father on long walks between midnight and morning. In 1851, on a certain night, the father was booked to appear as Richard III. at the National theater, New York. An hour before the time for the curtain to rise he chose to lock himself in a closet at his hotel and refused every persuasion his son could offer to keep his engagement.

In despair Edwin rushed to the theater to explain his father's absence. The house was already filled. The manager was distracted and in his excited questioning of the boy accidentally learned that the tragedian had flippantly told Edwin to go and act Richard himself. "We'll take him at his word," said the manager. And the frightened boy was hastened to the stage and helped into his father's Gloucester costume, several sizes too big for him. Members of the company gave helpful encouragement.

The play opened without an explanation to the audience. When Edwin made his entrance for the opening soliloquy the substitution was immediately recognized, but so also was the boy, for Edwin had several times appeared in lesser parts, notably that of Tresselt in the same play, in which role he made his very first appearance. The audience was kindly tolerant for a time, then interested and finally enthusiastic, for Edwin Booth, although only eighteen years of age, played Richard worthily, revealing many flashes of that brilliant genius that afterward made him a star of much greater eminence than his father had ever achieved. On the strength of this success Edwin Booth was soon engaged by the manager of a Baltimore stock company to play any part assigned to him at the enticing salary of \$6 per week. Small as that pay was, Edwin Booth later on in the far west experienced deprivation that would have been immeasurably relieved by an even smaller income.—Kansas City Star.

### Saying the Right Thing.

"I don't seem to be able to say the right thing to women," a bashful young man confided to us the other day. "and that's why I don't shine in society. I'll tell you an instance of it. Not long ago I met a woman I hadn't seen for years, and I could see that she was trying to keep young, so I thought I'd say a graceful thing to her. 'You carry your age remarkably well,' says I.

"Well, the moment I said it I could see that I was in wrong. She was looking chilly and getting red, so I said:

"Don't mind my little jokes. I never mean what I say. As a matter of fact, you don't carry your age a bit well."

"And then she killed me with a haughty look and sailed away without saying goodbye. Say, how should I have put it?"



## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Upton Birnie, of Philadelphia, is visiting her sister, Miss Ellen Galt.

Mrs. Gallery and son, of Washington, D. C., are visiting relatives in town.

Miss Bernice Basehoar, of Littlestown, Pa., is visiting Miss Edna Mehring.

Miss Catharine Silvers, of Harrisburg, Pa., is visiting at Rev. Seth Russell Downie's.

Charles Meding, of Atlantic City, N. J., is visiting his wife and children in this place.

Misses Amelia and Elizabeth Annan, returned home last week from a lengthy visit in the west.

E. O. Garner is adding a bath room, and otherwise improving his property on Fairview Ave.

Mrs. Olive Wolf and daughter, of Baltimore, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. O. Fuss.

Mrs. Sparks, a noted temperance organizer, will give a lecture in the Keysville church, on the evening of April 21st. Admission free.

Mrs. Edgar Thompson and son, of Sebring, Ohio, are spending some time with Mrs. Thompson's mother, Mrs. Laura Reindollar.

Prof. J. E. Fleagle was called home, on Thursday, because of a sudden unfavorable turn in the condition of his father, who has been ill for some time.

Communion, and confirmation services will be held in the Lutheran, and Reformed churches, on Sunday, with preparatory services on Saturday afternoon.

Taneytown is becoming noted as a buggy market. No less than seven carloads of buggies, surreys and runabouts, were purchased by local dealers, this Spring.

Dr. Frank T. Elliot, who will graduate at Jefferson Medical College, Phila., in June, has secured an appointment as assistant to the medical force of a Hospital at Chester, Pa., for one year.

Although the air still continues cool, garden making commenced very generally, this week. There is at least one advantage in this weather—town agriculturists are not so apt to overheat themselves.

Frank W. Kane has been given charge of Louisiana and Mississippi, for the American Tobacco Co., and has his headquarters in New Orleans. Frank has a fine position with the Company, and is making good.

The opening of the new street, known as Antrim Avenue, from Baltimore St., north, past Mrs. E. C. Crouse's new dwelling, is now in progress. Considerable grading is required, but when completed the new avenue will be desirable for residences.

Some of those who are home from school for Easter are, Misses Roberta Roelkey, Irene Fringer, Grace Witherow; Clotworthy Birnie, Jr., Eugene Reindollar, Robert Galt, Fern Weaver, Walter Crapster, Clyde Hesson, Lester Witherow, Joe Elliot, Earl and Carroll Koons.

Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler is issuing a very neat monthly, "The Augsburg Lutheran Advocate," as an assistant in his work of building up a strong congregation and church. The monthly covers the whole field of General Synod churches in Chicago, with special prominence to the Augsburg Mission.

Lawyer Wm. A. Golden, a Pittsburgher but native Taneytowner, was active vice-chairman, Friday evening of last week, in the former place, of the mass meeting, attended by 10,000 local voters, for Legislative changing (despite the State bosses' political opposition), the system of the Steel City's government to utmost popular home-rule; devoid of graft and of pressured efficiency and economy—a sort of commission-form, mainly featured by the initiative, referendum, recall and a strictly non-partisan ballot.

The growth of Taneytown, in the past ten years, from 665 to 824, or a gain of 159, is but little better than the increase of the previous ten years, which was from 579 to 665, or a gain of 146. In another ten years, the same rate of growth would show a population of 1020. These are small figures, and not much to boast of. The fact is, the slight growth shows no "boom," nor any great increase in business activity which indicates that the town will ever be more than a well-to-do centre of a good Agricultural community; but, perhaps the town is all the better, and its population happier, because of this characteristic.

That there will be another Lyceum course, this winter, is an assured fact, as the Fire Company, on Friday night, named the following committee to take the matter in charge, and engage the talent; Robert S. McKinney, George H. Birnie, P. B. Englar, Rev. S. R. Downie and Walter A. Bower. This makes the Fire Company responsible, financially, and not the individual members of the committee, as heretofore. The citizens of Taneytown, and all who have been patronizing our past courses, are to be congratulated, as a fine course for the coming season will be selected in the near future.

## Conservative Democrats Win.

Washington, April 7.—Senator Thomas S. Mar in, of Virginia, was selected at the Democratic Senate caucus today as permanent caucus chairman and minority leader during the present Congress. He received 21 out of the 37 votes cast, 16 going to Senator Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana, who was then elected vice chairman.

The expected long contest did not develop. Prior to the session the progressive Democrats, as the followers of William Jennings Bryan prefer to be designated, met in the office of Senator Owen to canvass the situation. A number found themselves in an embarrassing position because of pledges made many weeks ago that they would support Mr. Martin for the minority leadership.

It was decided that the progressives should vote for Senator Newlands, of Nevada, as Senator Culbertson, of Texas, and Senator Stone, of Missouri, both declined to become candidates. The plan was changed in caucus, however, when it was learned that Mr. Shively, who was the vice chairman under the leadership of Senator Money during the last Congress, would not object to receiving the complimentary vote of those who would not vote for Mr. Martin. The roll call follows:

For Martin—Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Bryan of Florida, Chilton, Clarke, Culbertson, Fletcher, Foster, Johnston, Overman, Paynter, Percy, Rayner, Simmons, Smith of Maryland, Swanson, Taylor, Thornton, Watson and Williams. For Shively—Chamberlain, Davis, Gore, Hitchcock, Johnson, of Maine, Kern, Lea, Martine, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Owen, Pomerene, Reed, Smith, of South Carolina, and Stone, of Missouri.

## The Congressional Program.

Washington, April 11.—Reciprocity with Canada and a farmers' free list, it was decided upon at the Democratic caucus to-night, will be the legislation taken up in the order named by the House of Representatives.

The woolen and cotton schedules will follow, according to present indications. In the caucus there was no opposition to reciprocity and no change or amendment to the bill as presented by Chairman Underwood, of the House Ways and Means Committee, was offered.

On the free list will be included agricultural implements, dressed meat and meat products, flour, rough lumber, boots, shoes and saddles, wire fencing, baling wire, cotton bagging, cotton ties, bagging ties, burlap and salt.

The introduction of the Canadian Reciprocity bill and the farmers' free list bill as caucus measures will not stand in the way of immediate introduction of the three important measures—popular election of Senators, publicity before election of campaign contributions and Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico. These are not to be treated as caucus measures but will come in as party bills and will be taken up for action as soon as they can be reported from their respective committees.

Another caucus is to be held to debate the revision of the wool and cotton schedules to be taken up in the House following the passage of the reciprocity and free list bills.

Lame shoulder is nearly always due to rheumatism of the muscles, and quickly yields to the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by all dealers.

## CANDIDATES CARDS

### FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce my Candidacy for the Republican nomination for House of Delegates, and solicit your support in the coming Primary election.

CHAS. B. KEPHART, Taneytown Dist. 4-7-tf

### FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce my Candidacy for the Republican nomination for House of Delegates, and solicit your support at the Primary election.

EMORY G. STERNER, Taneytown Dist. 4-14-tf

## AUCTION SALE of Nursery Stock!

### IN TANEYTOWN, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1911.

at 1 o'clock, p. m.

We will offer one of the largest and best assortments of

### High Grade Trees and Plants

ever offered in Taneytown, consisting largely of Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum trees and Berry plants.

### Don't Miss This Sale!

WESTMINSTER NURSERIES, Westminster, Md. 4-7-2t

## Election of Directors.

An election will be held at the office of the Taneytown Grain and Supply Co., on Monday, May 1st, 1911, between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for said Company for the ensuing year.

JOS. E. ROELKEY, Treasurer. 14-3t

## Ohio & Kentucky Horses



Will receive an express load Ohio and Kentucky Horses, on Saturday, April 15, 1911. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR, HANOVER, PA.

## Special Notices.

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

**DUCK EGGS Wanted!** Special Prices paid for 14 and 2 pound Chickens. 500 Rabbits wanted at once. Squabs 25¢ to 30¢ pair. Good calves, 6¢, 50¢ for delivering. 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

**PAIR MULES**, young and well broke, will work anywhere hitched.—HARVEY NUSBAUM, 14 miles south Uniontown.

**\$4.00 Off the Big horse "Lawrence."** For information write to the WOLF STOCK FARM, Taneytown, Md. 4-14-2t

**PUBLIC SALE.**—Saturday, April 22, 1911, 12 o'clock sharp. Horses, Fresh Cows, full line Farming Implements, Potato Machinery, Potatoes, Hay, &c. Must sell on account of ill health.—J. D. ENGEL, 4 mile south Middleburg Depot. 4-15-2t

**1 NEW Deere No. 9 Corn Planter**, with Fertilizer attachment, price only \$43.00.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md. 4-14-2t

**FOR SALE.**—Three Sows with pig. Call quickly. S. S. SHOEMAKER, Harney, Md.

**PURE BRED Mottled Ancona Eggs** for hatching, 75¢ for 15.—MRS. JAMES SLICK.

**FRESH LIME** for Whitewashing etc., can be had at my Kilns any time after this week.—WILLIAM HYDE, Union Bridge.

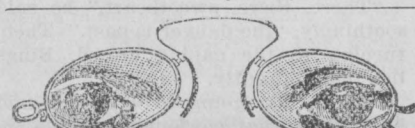
**ARE YOU INTERESTED** in home-made things? Fancy work, Children's clothes, Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc. Come to the LADIES' EXCHANGE. Open every Saturday afternoon.

**ALL THE LATEST Spring and Summer Millinery.** Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We can save you money. I have added a nice line of Ladies' and Misses, Boys' and Children's Shoes.—MRS. M. J. GARDNER.

**FOR SALE.**—2 Sows and 15 Pigs.—S. C. REAVER.

**MRS. J. E. POIST** has removed her millinery establishment to the new location, Mrs. Reindollar's room, on Baltimore St., and is now ready for business. Will be glad to see both old and new customers, who are sure to be delighted with the stock.

**10 TO 20 SHOATS** wanted; must be cheap. To weigh about 45 to 60 lbs.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md.



Dr. F. H. Walter, the optician will be at the Hotel Bankard, Taneytown, Wednesday, April 19, 1911, one day, with a full line electrical instruments for the purpose of examining eyes and fitting glasses. All diseases of the eye treated. No charge for examination.

**PURE BRED WHITE Wyandotte and Single Comb White Leghorn Eggs**, for hatching, 75¢ for 15.—LEWIS ELLIOT. 4-7-2t

**MOVING PICTURE SHOW** Saturday evening, April 15, in Opera House. 4 Reels. Benefit of Baseball Club. Admission 10c.

**STORM INSURANCE.**—Are you still delaying the matter of protection against storm loss? Why? A fire loss may be stopped by the use of water, or property may be taken out of danger, but a storm continues until it is over. Get a storm policy in THE HOME, of N. Y.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt., Taneytown. 3-31-4t

**GET your Buggies painted at ANGEL'S** Middleburg, Md. \$5.00 up. 3-3-tf

**CREAM HARVESTER.**—If you are interested in a Cream Harvester, ask MYERS & HESS prices on the "Dairy Maid"; 30 days trial. 3-31-tf

**OFFICE REMOVED** from Mrs. Reindollar's room, to building formerly occupied by J. Wm. Hull.—DR. C. M. BENNER. 3-31-3t

**PLOWS.**—If you want one that will give you entire satisfaction, buy a Syracuse.—MYERS & HESS, Harney, Md. 3-31-tf

**I WILL BE** in Taneytown every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. All business promptly attended to.—THEO. F. BROWN, Atty. at Law. 3-24-tf

**MR. FARMER.**—If your line of farming implements is not complete, see MYERS & HESS, at Harney, Md. They have a complete line of McCormick and Superior Machinery at the right kind of prices. 3-31-tf

**PAPER HANGING.** Season of 1911. Sample books now ready for inspection. Let me show samples and give estimates on your work.—OSCAR D. SELL, Taneytown. 3-24-5t

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

## How Much Are Your Eyes Worth?

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

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

### WALTER, The Optician,

Will be in Taneytown, Md., ONE DAY, at Bankard's Hotel, on Wednesday, April 19th., 1911.

Eyes Examined Free! All Work Guaranteed as Represented.

### WALTER, The Optician.

# READY FOR EASTER

An Unrivalled Gathering of Fashions, Revealing a Charm and Beauty Never Before Seen in Taneytown.

## Special Prices

— ON —

Men's and Ladies' Gold Watches, Chains, Locketts, Necklaces and Fobs.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Butterick Patterns, 10c and 15c.

**Koons Bros.** DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

## Men's Clothing

This comprehensive showing of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing contains nothing that is not worthy merchandise. The fabrics have been carefully selected. We show the best the market affords in smooth finished worsteds and fancy mixed cassimeres, diagonals and plain and fancy woven serges. Models while conservative are up to the minute, and will please the most critical.

**\$5.50 to \$17.00.**

## MEN'S TROUSERS

The Best Line we have ever shown.

All the popular new colorings. Cut in full generous dimensions; fit guaranteed.

**\$1.65 to \$4.00.**



## Ladies' Spring Shoes.

The hundreds of satisfied customers who depend on this store for shoes is our greatest and best advertisement.

**\$2.00 Low Shoes, \$1.60.**

Patent Leather, Gun Metal, Tan and Suede, in pumps, 2 eyelet, one and two strap, high heel, short vamp. The new kind—very pretty.

**\$1.60.**

## Women's Heavy Shoes.

Good quality, all leather work shoes, tip and plain toe. **\$1.25 and \$1.45.**

## Children's Shoes.

High and Low Shoes in Black and Tan, all the latest styles. **50c to \$1.50.**

## The New W. B. Corset.



To be correctly gowned, a woman must be perfectly corseted. Among the many W. B. Nuform Models there is that one which will correctly corset any certain figure; whether tall, small, slight or stout.

**\$1.00 and \$1.50.**

Also a good Corset for 50c. **W. B. Corset Steels** guaranteed not to rust.

## THE WORLD'S BEST

### Standard Sewing Machines.

Substantial, beautiful decorations, elegant finish. Fast and easy running. **\$13.95 to \$40.00.**

Come and see them work.

## Ladies' Waists.

We shall offer the most desirable selection of waists ever shown. Made of India Linon, lace and embroidery trimmed, long or three-quarter sleeves high or Dutch collar; also laundered collars and cuffs. **49c to \$2.00.** Black Waist, 98c.

## Men's Work Shoes.

Shoes that will stand field work and rough weather. Chrome Tanned, solid leather. Boys' and Men's, **\$2.00 and \$3.45.**

Men's good all leather Work Shoes, in Black and Tan.

**\$2.00.**

Regular price was \$2.25. **A Good Shoe, \$1.25.**

## Men's Dress Shoes.

in Patent, Gun Metal and Tan, lace and button, high heel, short vamp, high toe. **\$2.25 and \$3.00.**

## Low Shoes.

In all the new shapes.

## Matting Bargains.

For Prices for the best Japanese and Chinese Mattings. Sometimes we wonder whether people really do know that we keep the largest and finest stock of Mattings in Taneytown.

**25c** Will buy the Finest Grade of Japanese Matting. Just the quality that other stores sell for 30c and 35c a yard.

## Matting Rugs.

3x6 feet, beautiful designed, best Japanese Matting. **48c.**

## Linoleum and Oilcloth.

Large Axminster Rugs. Come in and get our prices.

## Muslin Underwear.

A dainty woman loves dainty things and she will find them here to suit her every fancy. **White Skirts** trimmed in lace or embroidery.

**50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.**

Drawers, good quality Cambric, lace or embroidery ruffle. **25c, 50c and \$1.00.**

Gowns, of Nainsook, V and slip over style, yoke of embroidery and lace drawn with ribbon, sleeve finished with lace.

**49c, 85c and \$1.00.**



## An Exceptional Opportunity to Buy

### New Style Dress Goods



## Cream Storm Serge

with black stripe, now all the rage for new skirts and swell suits. **22c yard.**

Black Poplin, 25c. Black Imported Poplin, 50c. \$1.00 Black Tafteta Silk, 79c.

25c Silk Foulards, 16c. All the new spring styles, figures, scrolls and large dots.

50c Foulards, 39c. Silk Pongees, 14c. Navy, Green, Old Rose, Figured.

## Trimmings.

Cream and white allover lace for yokes and sleeves, **60c yard.** Lace and silk braid, all colors.



## New Style Men's Spring Hats.

You'll like the style of these spring hats and you'll find them popular all through the summer, have just the right shapes. Black brown, grey and all the new shades. **\$1.00 to \$3.00.**

**BOYS' HATS** in Red, Navy and Grey. **50c.**

**Men's Cottonade Pants, 85c.**

**Men's Work Shirts, 45c.**

## A Brilliant Showing of Spring Hats

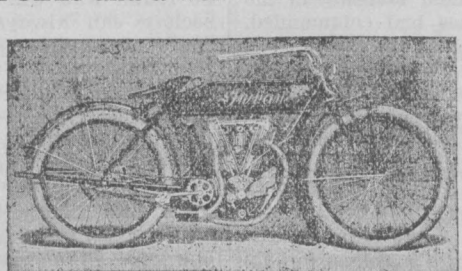
Positively the most wonderful collection of Hats ever shown in town. Each year the demand for our Hats grows stronger. In the Hats we offer now are exemplified all that is new and stylish.

The Prices are very moderate.

## The Indian That Holds All World's Records.

Just to let you know that we are the Local Agents for the INDIAN MOTORCYCLES and a well known make of BICYCLES.

The Indian is the only Motorcycle that ever climbed Pikes Peak, and on Feb. 6, 1911, it covered 84 miles in one hour, this is every mile in 42 seconds; that shows Indian quality and endurance. Write us a card and we will show it to you.



We also do first-class Motorcycle and Bicycle repairing at a reasonable price. Have your old wheel cleaned and trued-up it will run like a new one. This is the place to have it done at a price to suit you. We have a few good bargains in second-hand motorcycles.

**Guaranteed Bicycles \$15.00 and up.** Bicycles with Coaster Brake, \$18.00 and up.

**Bargains in Second-hand Bicycles.**

**WOLF CYCLE CO.,** P. O. Address—Taneytown R. F. D. No 1. MAYBERRY, MD.

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

Simple, Harmless, Effective. Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation. 10¢ and 25¢.—Get at McKELLIP'S. 10-23-6m