

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1911.

NO. 50

NEWS NOTES HERE AND THERE

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

The General Synod of the Lutheran church is in session in Washington, D. C., the opening sermon having been preached on Wednesday night, by Rev. Dr. Harlan K. Fenner, president.

Next Wednesday, June 14th., is "Flag Day," the 134th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of our country. A general display of the flag is in order on the day.

The chief fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor will be between Senator Gorman, as the organization candidate, and Senator Lee, supported by the opposition. Ex-Governor Brown, and others, are in the field, but will likely have no show.

It has been stated this week with a great deal of positiveness, that Ex-President Roosevelt will strongly indorse the re-election of President Taft, and that he is in thorough sympathy with his administrative policies. Their meeting in Baltimore, on Tuesday, was most cordial, and it is said that they had a very satisfactory interview with each other.

The registration officials in Annapolis failed to appear for duty, on Tuesday; in fact, they did not qualify, as the U. S. District Court verdict is that the Annapolis "grandfather" law is unconstitutional, and that if the officials refuse to register negroes, they will run counter to prosecution. Just how the city election in July is to be held, is a conundrum.

Final plans have been completed for the sixteenth annual convention of the Maryland Bankers' Association to be held at Deer Park, Md., on June 20, 21 and 22. The executive committee of the association, which is arranging the affair, believe that the coming convention will reach a highwater mark of interest and that the attendance will exceed any of the previous sessions.

Last week, the Board of County Commissioners of Washington county fixed the annual tax rate of 68 cents on the \$100, as against 90 cents last year. This reduction in the rate was made possible by the large increase in the taxable basis of the county, which is now over \$34,000,000, an increase of over \$8,000,000 as compared with the basis before the new assessment. The commissioners figured that the operating expenses of the coming year would be about \$238,000, including \$88,700 for the county's share of conducting the public schools.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has awarded a contract for extensive improvements at Frederick, involving an expenditure of approximately \$50,000, to Edward Brady & Sons, of Baltimore, the intention being to have the work started in about 10 days. The plans provide for a modern freight house 200 by 40 feet, covered with corrugated iron. Two paved driveways will be constructed, one on each side of the building, one of which will be 600 feet long by 40 feet wide and the other 500 feet long by 45 feet wide. The new terminal will have a total capacity of 140 cars.

The Lebanon Valley College Academy celebrated its 77th anniversary (the first academy work being done in 1834) by graduating a class of seven. The Lebanon Valley College Academy scholarship was won by Miss Helen E. Brightbill, of Anville, Pa., who made the best class record. E. E. McCurdy, Esq., of Lebanon, Pa., presented the Academy diplomas to the following graduates: Helen E. Brightbill, Anville; Harry M. Bender, Anville; L. Rene R. Engle, Harrisburg; Ruth E. Engle, Palmyra; Ruth V. Engle, Harrisburg; Samuel E. Groh, Lickdale; and Mary Spayd, Anville.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad's new passenger station, the second largest terminal in the world used by only one railroad, was opened to traffic today, replacing the old Wells Street Station. The new terminal covers 20 acres. The station yard covers 343,000 square feet, the trainshed 265,800 square feet and the waiting room and office section 69,760 square feet. Sixteen tracks, with a capacity of 200 cars, enter the trainshed, giving the station a capacity of 250,000 passengers a day. The total cost of the station was \$23,750,000, of which \$11,560,000 was expended for real estate. Work of constructing the building was begun in February, 1909.

The election of Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, of New York, as president of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States and the presence of President Taft and many other prominent folk at Wednesday evening's mass meeting featured the first day's proceedings of the forty-fifth convention of the synod. Dr. Remensnyder, the new head of the Lutherans, has been for 30 years pastor of the St. James' Lutheran Church in New York and is one of the best-known divines of that denomination in this country. He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College and of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa.

Republican Committee to Meet.

Chairman Hanna has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican State Committee, on June 21st. It will fix the date for the primaries, and also receive and issue instructions on the new primary law. The Committee will instruct the Chairman to confer with Chairman Vandiver, of the Democratic Committee, with reference to the holding of the primaries.

Union Bridge 8; Taneytown 7.

The Taneytown baseball club lost a game on the home grounds, on Thursday afternoon, to the Union Bridge club, which it should have won easily in the 9th inning. The Taneytown boys were so elated at their rally in the last two innings, that they couldn't stand prosperity, but threw the game away by faulty baserunning. A little cool-headedness, at that time, would have won, or tied the score. The game was a very interesting one, notwithstanding the fact that the early innings seemed to show that the home team was greatly outclassed.

The Union Bridge boys pounded Jenkins at a merry rate, early in the game, nearly all of their hits having been made in the first four innings. At the beginning of the 8th inning the score was 8 to 2 in favor of Union Bridge; then the Taneytown boys developed a batting streak which deserved to win, making three runs in the eighth, and two in the ninth with no hands out, but rash baserunning and sharp fielding prevented the score going higher.

Both teams fielded well, Union Bridge excelling in taking care of difficult situations. Taneytown's weakness, throughout, was in taking too many chances on the bases. The umpiring was generally good, but Mr. Whitehill, for Union Bridge, appeared to give several close decisions against Taneytown baserunners. That both sides hit the ball is shown by the fact that there were but 3 strikeouts on each side, and but two men reached first on balls.

As this was but the second real game of the season for the Taneytown club, the close call they gave the heavy Union Bridge boys was decidedly creditable; in fact, Union Bridge was extremely lucky in securing a victory, after expecting a "walkover." The score in detail follows:

TANEYTOWN			UNION BRIDGE			
R.	H.	E.	R.	H.	E.	
Craster, lf	0	1	0	Hammond, lf	1	3
Boyd, ss	1	2	0	Gallagher, ss	1	2
Clingan, c	1	2	1	Tracy, 2b	1	1
Mehring, cf	1	4	0	Robinson, 3b	0	1
Orto, 3b	0	2	0	Whitehill, 1b	1	1
Kane, 2b	1	0	1	Sundergill, cf	1	1
Jenkins, p	2	2	0	Barnhart, c	2	2
Motter, rf	0	2	0	Whitehill, rf	1	1
Fuss, lb	1	1	0	Morgan, p	0	1
Total,	7	16	2	Total,	8	13
Taneytown, 1-0-0-1-0-0-0-3-2-7			Union Bridge, 2-1-0-0-1-0-0-0-0-8			

Taneytown, 1-0-0-1-0-0-0-3-2-7
Union Bridge, 2-1-0-4-0-0-1-0-0-8
Struck out by Jenkins 3; by Morgan 3.
Base on balls, Taneytown 2; hit by pitched ball, Taneytown 2. Two base hits Boyd, Clingan, Mehring, Tracy and Whitehill. Left on bases, Taneytown 4, Union Bridge 3. Umpires, Whitehill and Carnes.

Valuable Map of Northern Carroll.

The engraving of the new Government topographic maps of the Emmitsburg and Taneytown quadrangles surveyed in cooperation with the States of Md. and Pa., has just been completed by the United States Geological Survey at Washington, and the maps are available for distribution. These maps represent by far the most complete survey ever made of this section of the State. They show so clearly every physical feature of the country covered that the character of any part of the quadrangle, as well as the shapes and areas of the hills and valleys, can be seen at a glance. The elevation of any particular point in the entire area can be easily determined.

It is easy to understand how such a map is of prime value to the engineer who may be laying out a railroad or trolley route, a highway, a drainage or irrigation system—in fact, any piece of engineering work. The water features of the quadrangle—streams, lakes, etc.—are shown in blue, with the same exactness of outline as the land features. In addition to the topography, the map shows, in black, all the works of man—roads, principal bridges, towns, houses, etc.

The topographic mapping done by the Geological Survey represents the highest type of geographic work, and the maps show substantially everything as it is on the ground at the time of survey. In making the survey of this particular area, the topographers tramped over practically every portion of the quadrangle, hundreds of miles being thus covered. Permanent iron benchmarks, showing exact elevations, were also set at various points in the quadrangle. The location of these marks is indicated accurately on the map, and they can be used for all time as the basis for any further elevation surveys desired. This sort of map making is a very different undertaking from that of constructing an average geographical map, which is generally a matter of mere approximation and compilation.

This sheet forms but one small section of the great topographic atlas or map of the United States which the Geological Survey is making, and which will be the largest and yet most detailed map in the world. Already nearly nineteen hundred of these sheets have been completed, covering over a third of the country.

The RECORD has ordered 100 copies of the section showing Taneytown, Myers, Uniontown, Middleburg, Union Bridge, New Windsor and a portion of Westminster district, and will have them for sale at 5¢ per copy. The size of the sheet is 16x20 inches, good quality of paper. Mailing will be 1¢ extra, if folded, or 3¢ extra if mailed in a tube. Those who desire the map can place their order at any time.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, June 5th., 1911.—No business.
TUESDAY, June 6th., 1911.—The last will and testament of James B. Boyd, deceased, admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Lewis S. Boyd and Charles G. Boyd, who received warrant to appraise, and order to notify creditors.

Lewis H. Wisner and Jacob F. Wisner administrators of Peter J. Wisner, deceased, received order to deposit funds belonging to the infant children of Julia A. Moran, deceased.

Emma S. Grumbine administrator w. a. of Sarah N. Beck, deceased, returned inventory of money.

LETTER FROM SWITZERLAND.

Another of Col. Goulden's Interesting Sketches of his Foreign Tour.

Since my last letter we have crossed the Alps from Lugern to Luzern, through the famous St. Gothard Tunnel. Between the cities named, a distance of fifty miles, our train passed through ninety tunnels including the one above named, which is 9½ miles in length, built in 1872 to 1880 at a cost of \$11,350,000. Luzern, a beautiful city of 40,000, is located on the lake of the same name. Near its shores is found the famed Mount Rigi, a snow capped peak, 6000 ft. high and reached by a cog wheel railroad from Vitznau, three miles long, taking one hour and fifteen minutes each way. From Luzern to Interlaken, a distance of forty-five miles, over mountains and across lakes, requiring five hours, is full of wild picturesque scenery. The latter place, with a population of 8000, is situated between lakes Brienz and Thun and within sight are some of the most famous Alpine peaks.

A trip of ten miles on a narrow gauge railroad, brought us to Grindelwald, a great winter and summer resort lying near and within sight of the Wetterhorn 11,200 feet high, Schreckhorn 12,400, Finsterahorn 12,975, Eigler 12,100, Mouch 12,500, Jungfrau 12,750, Breithorn 11,500 and Tschingelhorn 11,000 feet. These famous peaks are covered with snow throughout the year and present a view so grand and so majestic that the traveler stands in awe at the greatness of the power that created them.

From Interlaken to Bern, the capital of this famous little republic, is fifty miles with beautiful mountain and lake scenery. It has a population of 75,000, and dates back to 1191. The many towns and villages, with the style of houses peculiar to this country, (roofs projecting from four to six feet), makes a visit to Switzerland of special interest.

The Republic, with a population of 3,500,000, is divided into twenty-four cantons, or states, two being only half ones. The president is elected annually and has a salary of \$5,000. The present chief executive is named Deucher.

Their national law-making body is called the Rat, and is made up of 166 members who meet each November and at other times in the year. They receive as compensation \$4.00 per day and mileage. Term of service four years. The initiative and referendum prevails here, and works admirably.

The agricultural products of the country are limited on account of the excess of mountains over farm lands. The Swiss excel in cheese making and this article is known the world over. Their gardens and farms look well, and like the Italians they understand that no results can be secured except by thorough cultivation and liberal fertilization. Near their barnyards they have cement cisterns that our Maryland farmers permit to go to waste. As our American civilization grows older we will learn from experience what the older countries now so profitably practice. The Swiss are a brave, generous hard working people, respected by their neighbors.

From here our schedule carries us to Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and the British Isles. J. A. GOULDEN.

Train Connections to and from Balt.

For the first time in many years there is now a connection at Keymar with a morning train from Baltimore to Taneytown, and stations on the N. C. R. north. The W. M. R. train leaving Baltimore at 7.50 a. m., which arrives at Keymar at 9.47, connects with the N. C. R. train leaving north at 9.53, arriving at Taneytown at 10.05 a. m.

There is also a fairly good connection to Baltimore in the morning, as the N. C. R. train south, arrives at Keymar at 9.33, delivering passengers to W. M. R. train passing Keymar, east, at 10.38, arriving at Westminster at 11.10 and Baltimore at 12.22.

By the present arrangement passengers from Taneytown can go to Baltimore either morning or evening, with fair connections (a wait of 50 minutes) and return in the morning by a close connection (6 minutes.) These connections are so much more desirable than none, that they will no doubt be largely patronized when once known.

School Commissioners Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Board of School Commissioners was held on Friday, June 2nd, instant; all the Commissioners were present.

Commissioner Levi D. Reid reported that he had visited and examined the present school house at Keysville, and he stated that the present house is smaller than the regulation school house in Carroll, and that the condition of the house such that the Board should take steps to build a new house. It is the purpose of the Board to build the new school house on a strip of land 30 feet wide adjoining the present lot. Although this land is valuable, yet the owner has kindly agreed to let the School Board have it at a reasonable price, since it is for public school purposes.

Under recommendation from the State Superintendent, and following the practice of other counties, the Board has taken steps towards the appointment of a grade supervisor to add increased efficiency to the public school work in the county.

Miss Maude Stremmel, of the High School, resigned to take the principalship of Uniontown school, and Miss Fannie Jones has been appointed in her place; Mr. Noonan, of the Commercial room, resigned to accept a position in his home city, Baltimore, and Ross J. Blocher was appointed as teacher in that Department; Miss Maude Manahan has been selected to take charge of the Domestic Science work in the High School. Miss Manahan attended the summer school in New York, last season, and the present summer it is her purpose to attend the Hopkins summer school, in Baltimore.

Messler—Proctor.

Sunny Bank, near Annapolis, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brice John Worthington, was the scene of a beautiful wedding at high noon on Saturday, June 3, when their sister, Miss Elsie Proctor, became the bride of Dr. John Henry Messler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Messler, Round Spring Farm, near Union Bridge. The impressive ring ceremony was used by the bride's pastor, Rev. Joseph McComas, rector of St. James Episcopal church, Annapolis, Md.

The ceremony took place on the corner of a continued porch of the house, and was witnessed from the veranda by about fifty guests. The back ground of the improvised altar consisted of a screen of ferns and laurel which made a most effective setting, in keeping with the ministers robes of office, and the white gowns of the bridal party. The bride was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Brice John Worthington.

The bride's dress was of Parisian Crepe with pearl ornaments and tulle veil and she carried bride's roses. They were preceded by the ring bearer, little Miss Eleanor Kile, Waterbury, Md., who was followed by Miss Nellie Proctor, sister of the bride, as maid of honor, and attired in cream veil, with roses. The bridesmaids were: Misses Elsie Russell, Norfolk, Va., Emma Schillinger, Easton, Md., Agnes Sharetts, Balto., Md., Mary Proctor, Washington, D. C., Dryden Worthington, Annapolis, and Lilian Worthington, Annapolis. They were all gowned in cream mull and wore wide pink sashes and carried pink roses.

The groom's best man was his brother, Charles Elric Messler, and both wore the conventional black. The music was played by Harry Shrier, Annapolis, accompanied with the violin by Herman Holden, also of Annapolis. Immediately after the ceremony the bride couple led the way to the parlor where they received the congratulations of their many friends, after which they again led the way to the dining-room where refreshments were daintily served and the health of the couple drank from a large punch bowl, a gift to the bride. Later the couple were taken in a gaily decorated carriage to the station where they took the train for a short trip, after which they will be at home to their many friends, in Johnsville, Md., where the groom has recently located.

R. H. Bussard, Graduates.

(For the RECORD.)
Raymond Hanson Bussard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Bussard, of Frederick, Md., was one of the graduates of the Bliss Electrical School, near Washington, to receive a diploma at the 18th. annual Commencement exercises last week at Carroll Hall. Representative Ira Copley, of Illinois, made the graduation address. A hundred and five students were graduated with the degree of Electrical Engineer. Mr. Bussard was the youngest to receive the degree at College in 27 years.

Following the exercises the class repaired to the large banquet hall where the annual class banquet was held. The U. S. Marine Band furnished the music. After the class had finished the dinner the toastmaster, L. F. Alvards, took his chair, and many responded to the toast. Among them being Mr. Bussard with the toast "Blue pointed Annapolis." He was called the second time in connection with "The Annapolis Club." His parents, brother and sister, attended the exercises, making the trip to Washington by automobile.

Young Mr. Bussard is a nephew of Mrs. O. D. Birely and Mrs. C. E. Valentine, of Keymar, and is only 19 years old. He has always been a bright student and his many friends in Carroll wish him great success.

George Hoff Shoots Himself.

George Hoff, a native and former resident of this county, committed suicide in his cell in the county jail in Westminster, about 5.30 o'clock Sunday morning by shooting himself in the head with a 32-calibre revolver.

When Sheriff Kemper entered the section of the jail in which the cells are located, an hour or more later, he was informed by one of the prisoners that he had heard a noise in Hoff's cell that sounded like a pistol shot. Going to the cell the Sheriff saw Hoff sitting on the side of his bed with feet on the floor and his body reclining against the wall.

Dr. Coonan, the physician to the jail, was summoned and found the man dead, with a bullet hole just above the right ear. A corner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Hoff was twice carefully searched by Sheriff Kemper before he was locked up in the cell, but he had so cunningly concealed the weapon that it was overlooked.

Hoff was committed to jail Saturday night, charged with stealing a horse from Frank Stewart, of Myres district.

The County C. E. Convention.

The twentieth annual convention of the Carroll County C. E. Union closed last Friday night, in the M. P. Church, Westminster. The program, as announced, was carried out, with a few unavoidable exceptions and the usual business matters conducted. The attendance at the various sessions was smaller than usual, and was limited largely to members of the various societies. There are 27 societies in the County with a membership of about 1100.

Officers of the union for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—Dr. James E. Shreeve, Jr., of Westminster.

Vice-President—Rev. John Gonso, of Carrollton.

Secretary—Treasurer—Miss Sara V. Wertz, of Lineboro.

Missionary Superintendent—Miss Emma R. Ecker, of New Windsor.

Temperance Superintendent—Robert J. Brandenburg, of Mount Airy.

Junior Superintendent—Mrs. L. U. Messler, of Linwood.

Press Correspondent—Tracey Fenby, of Finksburg.

Pastoral Counselor—Rev. George W. Baughman, of Uniontown.

TAFT DEFENDS RECIPROCITY.

A Forceful Argument in Favor of Broader Trade Relations with Canada.

The President journeyed to Chicago in order to make his last plea for Reciprocity with Canada, and his speech is generally regarded as having not only thrown much light on the question, but carried conviction to many who have heretofore opposed the measure. His remarks were extremely candid and to the point, and so plain that none can fail to understand his position.

He told his audience that three main interests were blocking the proposed legislation; the lumber and paper trusts, and those who vociferously claim to represent the whole farming industry of the country; in fact, that the former interests were purposely furnishing the farmers with arguments, and misleading them.

He said that reciprocal relations with Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico, had also met with violent opposition, but that results have shown that since adoption our trade relations with these countries had more than doubled, and without injury to a single large American industry; that there is not now a single contention that the best sugar industry of this country has been injured, though the free trade feature of the tariff in this direction was bitterly assailed as being against the agricultural interests of this country.

He charged that the lumber and paper trusts were befogging the situation for private gain. That those interests absolutely control our rapidly diminishing forests, and the market price of lumber and paper products, against the interests of the whole people—farmers included—and that these two special interests were doing all in their power to shield themselves behind the really formidable opposition of the farmers.

He said that the price of grain was fixed by the output of the whole world, in a large measure, and did not depend on tariff laws. In discussing whether it would be possible to reduce the cost of living, and at the same time maintain the price of farm products, he said:

"My impression is that the cost of farm products is determined by the world's supply, and not by local conditions, of tariff or otherwise, and that as long as the movement toward manufacturing and away from the farm continues, and the supply of farm laborers reduced, a continuance of high prices for farm products is inevitable. But I do think that reciprocity will enlarge the reservoir, or the supply of farm products for our people and thus prevent undue enhancement of prices beyond the present standard."

The general conditions are these: We have a people numbering ninety millions, occupying the best part of the North American Continent, with the widest variety of products and with an unexcelled fertility of soil. To the north of us are the people just like ourselves, in descent, in wealth per capita, in education, in traditions, in ambitions and aspirations. They have a country nearly equal to ours in area, not so fertile generally and certainly not so rich in the wide variety of agricultural products. There are seven millions of people there. With them we have a trade of \$325,000,000 a year. We export to them \$225,000,000 a year. If we deduct from our exports to Germany, which is nearly twice as populous as Canada, the value of cotton and the copper that we send there it will be found that we export more of our manufactures and agricultural products to Canada than we do to Germany and that England is the only foreign customer we have that has more of our goods than Canada.

If that be true and Canada continues to grow, what may we expect to sell her if we reduce the tariff wall, introduce as nearly as we can free trade and she increases her population from 7,000,000 to 30,000,000? Shall we not be flying in the face of Providence to maintain a wall between us and such a profitable market as she will furnish us? The conditions between Canada and the United States are the same in point of labor cost, in the point of cost of living, in point of the general condition prevailing in both countries. If either country has the advantage the United States has it, and yet for both the opening of markets of each to the other is certain to introduce a measure of prosperity that we have never seen equalled in the trade between the two countries.

The RECORD suggests that a very important feature of the proposed Canadian Reciprocity question, which very strangely has had little publicity in this country, is the fact that the Canadian government has not yet passed finally on it, and if it does so, favorably, it will be in the face of almost as strong an opposition to it as exists in this country.

By large majorities the legislatures of New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario have passed strong resolutions against it, while Canadian Boards of Trade, and Banking and industrial interests have declared themselves as strongly opposed. In general, the older provinces and business interests are almost solidly arranged against it, while the newer sections, especially the great agricultural west, favor its passage. Many Canadians are decidedly suspicious of it—as much so as in this country—and use much of the same sort of argument against it.

They say to the United States sentiment in favor of Reciprocity—Your newspapers want cheap paper, your mills want cheaper wheat, your packers cheaper stock, your railways more freight, your manufacturers cheaper raw material, and only your tariff stands in the way. Why not reduce your tariff, and get them? Your insistence upon reciprocity makes us suspicious that you are trying to work a "Yankee trick" on us. The Canadian government, however, judges the effect on the whole country and its interests, and thinks, like President Taft, that the measure will be broadly beneficial to both countries.

P. O. S. of A. to Celebrate Flag Day.

The Patriotic Order of the Sons of America of the State of Maryland, about 8500 in number, will officially celebrate the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the birth of "Old Glory" at Tolchester, on June 14, by holding a grand outing. This will be the first time that the Order in Maryland has ever officially recognized Flag Day.

Several special steamers have been chartered for the day, and the committee in charge expects about 8000 persons to attend from all parts of the State. Baltimore city, the Patriotic Sons' stronghold in this State, will send the greater number to the gathering. Besides the other amusements at Tolchester, there will be two baseball games between teams from Baltimore and the Eastern shore, foot races and other contests. C. Phillips Armstrong, of Centerville, a member of Camp 83, will deliver an address. His subject will be "For the Glory of the Flag."

The Count of Mail for May.

The following table, furnished us by Postmaster McKinney, shows the number of pieces of mail matter handled at the Taneytown postoffice, during the month of May. The count does not show the number of separate newspapers, but the number of packages handled, some of which contained many separate copies.

	Incoming	Outgoing
First Class (letters)	11,041	9501
Newspapers, lb. rate	6610	993
Transit 1c for 4 oz.	87	78
Newspapers, Co. Free	268	1441
Circulars and 3rd Class	4839	195
Fourth Class (Pkgs.)	509	117
Penalty matter (official)	284	146
Foreign letters	59	21
Registered letters	28	20
Magazines, lb. rate	469	
	24,199	12,512

DIED.

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

GRAMMER.—Henry B. Grammer, one of the oldest and best known citizens of this county, died at his home in Westminster, Tuesday afternoon. He was born at Finksburg in June, 1826, and was 85 years old. When quite a young man he joined the Lutheran church and later became one of the founders of Grace Lutheran church, of which he was a deacon and treasurer for many years. He was also, for a long time, superintendent of its Sunday school and one of its most liberal and influential members.

He also filled several public offices. The late Gov. Francis Thomas, when United States Tax Collector for Western Maryland, appointed him deputy collector for Carroll county and he held the office for many years. He was afterward appointed clerk and tax collector of Westminster and was reappointed year after year until he finally declined the office two years ago, since then living a retired life. Politically he was a Republican. His wife died several years ago and he leaves an only son, Wm. H. Grammer, of Westminster.

EASTON.—James M. Easton, aged 73 years, of Winfield, this county, died on Wednesday. Mr. Easton was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted as a private in Company E., Fourth Maryland Infantry, August 7, 1862, and served throughout the strife. He was mustered out as first sergeant of his Company May 31, 1865. He was a charter member of Pickett Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and of Washington Camp, No. 15, P. O. S. of A. He was also a member of St. Stephen's Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE

Of my husband, who departed this life June 10th., 1910.

My husband is sleeping so free from all pain. Oh! wake him not, sweet spirit, to suffer again. He slumbers so soundly, Oh! let him sleep on. His sickness is ended his troubles all gone. Yet not our will, but God's be done.

By his wife, Mrs. E. Overholzer.

IN SAD AND LOVING REMEMBRANCE

Of our dear father, Emanuel Overholzer, who died one year ago, June 10, 1910.

When we saw our precious loved one Whom we tended with such care, Slowly fading from our sight, How our aching hearts despaired.

Just a year ago we laid our dear father to rest And folded his cold hands upon his breast. In silence he suffered in patience he bore. Until God called him home to suffer no more.

Weep not that his trials are over, Weep not that his race is run. God grant we may race as calmly When our work like his is done. No more's nothing like a father when he's gone. By his daughters, Mrs. Mary Stover and Mrs. Alice Eyer.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE

Of my dear husband, Washington F. Koontz, who died May 16, 1911.

The angels have taken my husband, To a land where no sorrow will come; There he watches and waits for another To welcome his loved one at home. Oh, he thinks I can see my dear husband As he waits on the glittering strand. I can see the bright crown on his forehead And the gleam of his beaming hand.

Call not back the dear departed, Anchored safe where storms are o'er. On the border land we left him, Soon to meet and part no more. When we leave this world of changes, When we leave this world of care, We shall find our missing loved one In our Father's mansion fair.

By His Wife.

Church Notices.

Regular service at Taneytown, U. B. Church Sunday, at 10 a. m. Children's service at Harney, U. B. Church at 7.45 p. m. Everybody welcome. J. D. S. YOUNG, Pastor.

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sidered merely as an extension of credit, or a
favor, to subscribers, and is not a fixed rule
for all cases.

ADVERTISING rates will be given on ap-
plication, after the character of the business
has been definitely stated, together with in-
formation as to space, position, and length of
contract. The publisher reserves the privi-
lege of declining all offers for space.

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9th., 1911.

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

THE CENSUS has opened up a question
of importance to Maryland, and especially
to the Eastern Shore and the Second
Congressional district. Should the pro-
posed ratio of 211,887 population for
each Congressional district be established,
the Eastern Shore (First Cong. Dist.)
will find itself short of the required popu-
lation by 12,106. To meet this defi-
ciency it will apparently be necessary to
come over to Harford county for the
shortage—about half of the population
of the county—but as there would still
be about 14,000 votes to spare in the
Second district, the loss would not affect
the latter, except as it might change the
complexion of the vote of the district.

Will the State Continue to Aid W. M. College.

According to the recent highly con-
gratulatory reports issued by Western
Maryland College, showing the great
progress of the institution within the
past twenty-five years, one is encouraged
to think that perhaps hereafter it will be
"able to stand alone" without further aid
from the taxpayers of the State. It has
been receiving, for years, something like
\$17,500 a year from the state treas-
ury, for which it has presumably returned
full value in free scholarships; and if
it has, then it cannot matter much to the
College if both donations and scholar-
ships are discontinued.

We have always held to the opinion
that the furnishing of state aid to de-
nominal institutions is wrong in
principle, and that although these in-
stitutions are supposed to furnish return
benefits to the people of the state, irre-
spective of denomination, this does not
alter the situation. This is especially
true in the line of higher education. Let
the state keep in first-class equipment
its own public and high-school system,
and let the denominational schools take
care of themselves, as well as their the-
ological departments.

We think it may have been well
enough, years ago, for the state to have
helped Western Maryland College, but
surely, in the light of recent congratu-
latory—not to say boastful—statements
made by the College authorities, surely
the time of actually needed and justified
help has passed, and we may reasonably
hope that hereafter the state treasury
will be locked against a further contin-
uance of the scholarship excuse for State
donations.

Western Maryland, at least, has no
right to a monopoly of the State's money.
Blue Ridge College, at Union Bridge, has
an equal right to it; indeed, a stronger
one, as this institution is young, and the
members of the Church of the Brethren
have for many years been contributing
heavily, through their taxes, not only to
keep up Western Maryland College, but
at the same time to help strengthen a
competitor in the field of higher educa-
tion, without considering the denomina-
tional advantage given. The same may
be said concerning the Presbyterian New
Windsor College, and its interests.

The surprising thing about the situa-
tion is that the other denominations—
especially those directly interested in
their own schools—have not long ago
made a vigorous protest, through the
legislature. They have the power to
elect such men to the legislature who
will down the present system, if they
will exercise it. If they are willing for
the old way to continue, perhaps it is
nobody's business but their own, but it
presents a surprising condition, to say
the least, especially in these days when
"insurgency" against the old ways of
the powers is rampant, overturning sys-
tems for long years thought to be impreg-
nable. A great big question mark is
appropriate right here in this thought.

Mr. Bryan and Free Wool.

Mr. Bryan will unquestionably be a
power to be reckoned with, about the
time of the Democratic National Con-
vention. Recently he has shown a de-
sire to shape Democratic policies after

the pattern of "my policies," both in
the Senate and House, and both times
he has been emphatically, and almost
joyfully, turned down. The party has
tried its strength, and realizes that it is
bigger than Mr. Bryan and not depend-
ent on his leadership—a leadership which
has always heretofore been disastrous to
party success.

But, Mr. Bryan is now in the capi-
talist class, and independent of political
revenue. While he was always defeated,
he has turned his prominence to good
account, personally, and can afford to
continue in the arena as a sort of free-
lance, or Democratic "insurgent," and
in this role he is not to be ignored with-
out danger to the party, perhaps fully as
great as when he was its undisputed
"peerless leader." So, whether Mr.
Bryan's dictations are followed or disre-
garded, he is a long way from being a
political "dead duck."

The recent refusal of the Democratic
congressional caucus to recommend
placing raw wool on the free list, and the
recommendation instead of a lower-
ing of the tariff, both on wool and
wool manufactures, is not of much real
moment to the country, except as it
may help to make campaign material
and outline a future policy, for no
recommendation of this kind is at all
likely to get through the Senate. In
one sense, the act is to be regarded as
favorable to Gov. Harmon's candidacy,
as a free wool pronouncement would
make Ohio a sure Republican state next
year; and it is therefore to be construed
also as an opportunity for Mr. Bryan to
support Gov. Wilson, rather than
Speaker Clark who has always been
considered as Mr. Bryan's first choice of
the three.

Free wool, at present, is not nearly so
important a question as it will be a year
hence, when platform making will be in
order, for then the real question will
confront all shades of opinion in the
party, and will be difficult to settle on
the caucus plan. In the meantime,
Mr. Bryan and his friends will have
ample time to "saw wood."

The Republicans are highly elated at
the prospect, and before the wool mea-
sure gets through the House the Republi-
cans will take a hand in the game of
politics by testing the good faith of
Democrats who are fighting for free
wool. Under the circumstances, with a
Bryan and anti-Bryan split in sight that
may run through 1912, and the Bailey
and anti-Bailey Democrats in the Senate
at swords' points, Republicans are en-
couraged over the outlook. They say
this trouble is merely the forerunner of
a big Democratic smashup.

The Reciprocity Mix-up.

That the Reciprocity question is mix-
ing things up, not only in, but between,
parties, is shown by the following letter
to the Philadelphia Record (Dem.) and
the reply of that paper:

(Editor of Phila. Record.)
I notice by your editorials that you
are doing all you can to push reciprocity
with Canada.

You know full well that every word
you publish is a direct misrepresentation
and in line with the Newspaper Trust's
effort to down the Farmer. You also
know that the farmers are opposed to
reciprocity, but you don't care, although
we are buying and reading your false-
hoods.

I have the honor of being master of
Hamilton Grange, No. 79, and we num-
ber about 300 members, and the Mercer
county Pomona Grange represents 5000
members; yet if you can find one that is
in favor of reciprocity I will make an
apology to you.

You are not fair. You have your own
axe to grind, and you mean to run the
American farmer for your own selfish in-
terests. I am a farmer, a granger, and
have always voted the Democratic ticket;
but you will find that the farmer from
this time on has no politics. It's a hard
fight for us with the combined New-
spaper Trust against us, but we will some
time win if not now.

This agreement is wrong, and right
will ultimately prevail.

WALTER S. HAINES,
Robbinsville, N. J., June 2, 1911.

In the interest of fair play the above
peppery letter is given a place in our
columns. We very much fear, however,
that the Master of Hamilton Grange has
been more industrious in reading Lumber
Trust literature, disguised as farm-
ing argument, than in perusing "Record"
editorials.

Overlooking the implications of false-
hood and of betrayal of duty to all its
readers, which Mr. Haines angrily lets
drop from the point of his pen, "The
Record" has a proposition to make him,
to wit:

If he shall, after reading the speech
made by President Taft at Chicago,
June 3, in defense of Canadian reciproc-
ity, still refuse to make due apology to
"The Record" he shall be forgiven. We
shall then know that he is suffering from
temporary dementia.

The like proposition is open if Mr.
Haines can get any one of the 5300
grangers he mentions in his philippic to
read his letter to "The Record" and the
Taft Chicago speech and afterward de-
cide that no apology is due.

The same reasons of general advan-
tage that make it profitable to have un-
restricted trade between New Jersey and
Pennsylvania apply to unrestricted trade
between Canada and the United States.
If Mr. Haines should want to put a new
roof on his barn, or build himself a
bungalow at the seashore, his subse-
quent financial intercourse with the
Lumber Trust would go far to cure him
of his temporary aberration. An ounce
of experience is worth a ton of argu-
ment.

No Limit to Insurgency.

Perhaps nothing shows the extreme
virulence of political "insurgent" senti-
ment, or the extent to which brazen
political egotism at present goes, as
does the manner in which the decisions
of the Supreme Court have been receiv-
ed in the Standard Oil and Tobacco
Trust cases. When our highest court can
not render a decision without being
changed with indirect partiality for the
"interests," it is not difficult to under-
stand why it is that the President and
party leaders fail to satisfy the high-in-
fallibles of his party, or why a comba-
tive spirit exists everywhere—in politics
and in business—against the powers and
things that be.

Not so many years ago, it would have
been considered almost treason to have
harshly criticised a Supreme Court de-
cision, but now it seems appropriate
enough, that in the wholesale "knock-
ing" of legislators and public officials
generally—a large portion of which is
gratuitous impudence—our highest ju-
rists should not escape. The Macduffery
of the American people, as engaged in
by high and low, against all sorts of
authority, seems bound to run its course,
and the feeling is growing that the sooner
it runs itself out, the better.

Sooner or later the tide will turn.
Sensationalism and criticism will soon
produce a glutted market, when political
windmills, muckraking magazines and
libelous newspapers will be forced to
change their tune for want of patronage
—the support of decent people. Nearly
every so called "investigation" is merely
a scheme for notoriety, backed by the
hoped-for finding of an unknown some-
thing which may be turned into the mill
for grinding out miserable little faults, or
delinquencies.

The whole trend of public affairs is
such that honorable thinking people will
eventually be compelled to become
"stand-patters," for the very excellent
reason that revolutionizing the old, has
produced, and is yet producing, a new
condition infinitely more objectionable,
and less decent and fair, than even the
worst form of laws and customs pro-
duced by the old regimes.

A Dreadful Wound.

from a knife, gun, tin can, rusty nail,
fireworks, or of any other nature, de-
mands prompt treatment with Bucklen's
Arnica Salve to prevent blood poison or
gangrene. Its the quickest, surest healer
for all such wounds as also for Burns,
Boils, Sores, Skin Eruptions, Eczema,
Chapped Hands, Corns or Piles. 25c at
R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown,
Md.

A Compulsory Education Law for the State.

There is a movement in this city for
the enactment of a compulsory educa-
tion law for the whole State. At pre-
sent there is a law requiring children be-
tween the ages of 7 and 12 years to
attend school, but this law applies to
Baltimore city and Allegany county
alone. It is the object of the public-
spirited citizens who have this matter in
hand to make the law apply to children
between the ages of 7 and 14 years and
to extend its operation to the entire
State. The Child Labor law is, in its
effect, something of a compulsory edu-
cation measure. It prohibits the em-
ployment of any child under the age of
16 years unless he or she has a permit
from the State Bureau of Statistics, and
that permit is not granted except to
those who can read and write the Eng-
lish language. Mr. Fox, the chief of
the Bureau of Statistics, has from time
to time recommended the enlargement
of the scope of this law. But even as it
is, it acts as an incentive to parents who
need the help of their children to send
them to school in order to qualify them
to work.

Upon the same principle that people
are taxed to maintain free schools, the
compulsory attendance upon those
schools can be justified. The underlying
theory of the free public school is that
the State maintains it for its own pro-
tection. An ignorant citizenship is a
public menace to be avoided, and it
cannot be avoided simply by providing
schools. The children who, as a rule,
do not attend school are the ones that
need the school most, because they have
less discipline and training at home.
There is much difficulty in enforcing a
compulsory education law, and this
must be recognized. A truant school is
provided in Baltimore for white boys,
but its capacity is limited. For colored
truants there is no provision, and there
is no means of enforcing the law as to
them, except by fining the parents.
Many of the parents are so poor that to
put a fine upon them would mean a
term in jail in default of payment, and
that would not mend matters as far as
the child is concerned.

Nevertheless, that the whole evil can-
not be cured is no reason why the State
and city should not do all in their power.
An idle child in the streets of a great
city without home restraints is in the
midst of ever present and great danger.
The evils of non-attendance at school in
the country are not so great as in the
city, for the country boy usually has
some kind of occupation on the farm,
and he is not subjected to the same
malign influences that surround the city
boy. But "ignorance is the curse of
God" everywhere, and it is time we put
in operation all the instrumentalities
possible for the education of children in
country as well as city.—Balt. Sun.

Watterson's Appeal to Mr. Bryan.

In calling upon Mr. Bryan to "come
away" and "leave the boys a chance to
start the old carryall of Democracy in
their own way," Henry Watterson, the
veteran editor of the Louisville Courier-
Journal voices a feeling which is proba-
bly shared by a majority of the Demo-
crats of the country. Mr. Bryan has had
his chance, and has never piloted the
party to victory, and the party has
naturally grown skeptical of the wisdom
of his policies, from the standpoint of
practical politics, while as a safe leader,
from the standpoint of public welfare,
he has never been accepted by the party
as a whole.

Mr. Bryan might retort to Mr. Watter-
son and the others who appeal to him to
stand aside and give the party a chance to
win, that the merits of policies are
not to be judged by their probable im-
mediate effect upon a party's chances of
winning at the polls, and he would be
quite right, but when a man aspiring to
leadership carries his insistence upon
policies of questionable wisdom to the
point of blocking its chances of putting
into effect policies upon which the party
may be united, there may reasonably be
complaint of his conduct.

The Democratic majority in the House
of Representatives has been doing fairly
well; for Mr. Bryan at this juncture to
stir up strife by attacking those of its
number whose views do not coincide
with his own as traitors to the party cer-
tainly is not calculated to advance the
party's interests or its chances of acquir-
ing the "right to achieve rather than to
theorize or declaim," which Mr. Watter-
son insists the party should seek. "You
have scarcely," says Mr. Watterson to
Mr. Bryan, "had such good fortune as
commends you as the best and only
driver," and while it is used in the
metaphor above quoted in which he
pleads with Mr. Bryan to "leave the
boys a chance to start the old carryall of
Democracy in their own way," the word
"driver" in this connection might be
held to have a double meaning.

Mr. Bryan, it would seem, seeks to
drive the party along the lines of his
own views, but at this time he is likely
to find it balky. Standing aside, there
are many who, like Mr. Watterson,
wishing Mr. Bryan well, would say to
him: "Come off, before your enemies
have the right to say that with you it is
rule or ruin."—Frederick Post.

Wins Fight for Life.

It was a long and bloody battle for life
that was waged by James B. Merston,
of Newark, N. J., of which he writes:
"I had lost much blood from lung hem-
orrhages, and was very weak and run-
down. For eight months I was unable
to work. Death seemed close on my
heels, when I began, three weeks ago, to
use Dr. King's New Discovery. But it
has helped me greatly. It is doing all
that you claim." For weak, sore lungs,
obstinate coughs, stubborn colds, hoarse-
ness, lagrippe, asthma, hay fever or any
throat or lung trouble its supreme. 50c
and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed
by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taney-
town, Md.

We Need Not Forget.

Fifty years ago the fate charged open-
ing gun was fired against Fort Sumter.
From now until Appomattox day, 1916,
we shall be constantly coming upon the
50th anniversaries of the bloody battles
which followed from that first bloodless
contest in Charleston harbor. There are
some who feel that it would be best to
have them all unmarked, uncelebrated,
as if they were forgotten. We cannot
share that view, because we do not share
the apprehension behind it—the appre-
hension of a revival of sectional bitter-
ness.

The great battles of the civil war are
not forgotten. They cannot be till the
American people have forgotten all their
past. They need not be; for their is no
real danger to the republic in remembering
them. It is not from remembering
them, but rather from forgetting them,
that any weakening of our patriotism
can come. Neither Northerner or South-
erner is a worse American for any knowl-
edge that he has of Chancellorsville or
Gettysburg, of Shiloh or Chickamauga.

The Union of these States is secure,
impregnable, and all the more precious
for the record of the terrible cost of pre-
serving it. As well tell Englishmen to
forget their civil war of the seventeenth
century as tell Americans to forget theirs
of the nineteenth. The story of it on
both sides remains forever a priceless
demonstration of the courage and devo-
tion of which Americans are capable; a
glorious heritage; an unequalled inspira-
tion.

The reunions of the veterans of both
sides are every year entirely patriotic
assemblages, our very best occasions for
invoking and stimulating the love of
country and the spirit of supreme devo-
tion to the public weal. That was the
spirit of the men on both sides in the
great civil war battles. That was the
spirit which made the war so stub-
born and terrible—and so completely de-
cisive. It is because we have had such
a war, and do not forget it, that we are
in no danger of having another like it.—
Hooper's Weekly.

Whooping cough is not dangerous
when the cough is kept loose and ex-
pectoration easy by giving Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy. It has been used
in many epidemics of this disease with
perfect success. For sale by all dealers.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

We Are Now Showing A Beautiful Line

Figured and Striped Lawns,
Silk Striped and Cotton Voiles,
Mercerized Marquisettes,
Silks and Dress Goods,
Flaxons and Lawns,
Side Band Lawns,
India Linons.

SPRING SUITS.

You have not yet bought your Spring Suit. Don't
fail to see our assortment before you buy, as quality and
prices talk.

SHOES AND OXFORDS.

Larger assortment, latest styles, best quality, and
above all priced right.

Every Department of this Mam-
moth Store is Filled with
Bargains.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, President.

J. J. WEAVER, JR., Vice-President.

GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.

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

Four Per Cent Paid on Time Deposits.

The Birnie Trust Company

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Would Like to Have You

Consult us about every large transaction you make. We will give you
expert advice.

Carry your entire checking account with us.

Settle your Estate through our Bank when you die.

Instruct every member of your family to have a Savings Bank account
with us.

Keep your Valuable papers in our safe deposit Vaults.

Buy all your Exchange through our Bank.

You have not used our Bank for all it is worth until you do all these things.

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

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

WM. C. DEVILBISS,

22 W. Main St.

WESTMINSTER, MD.

We Are Here to Do Your Printing

We Have a Large Assortment
of Type Ready to Serve You

WE PRINT

What You Want,
The Way You Want It
And When You Want It



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PROPER GARNERING OF GRAIN.

"Do you remember granddad's mouse pantry?"
"Mouse pantry?"
"Yes, that spook hole at the end of the mow where he stored the grain and mice gnawed into the bins and helped themselves and rats from the horse stables made frequent forages."
But saving at the spigot and waste at the bung hole have stopped on most farms. The modern farmer doesn't raise wheat for mice to eat. He re-

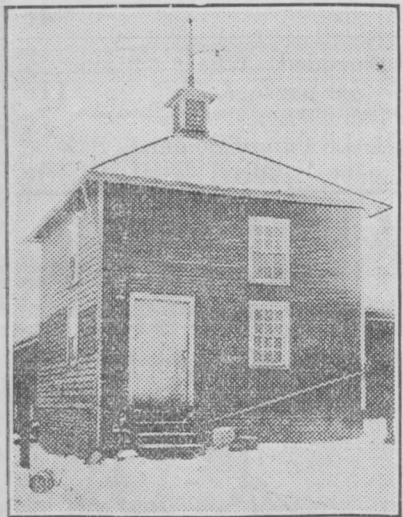


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.
OUR GRAIN HOUSE.

alizes that grain is gold and has done away with the old style mouse, rat and weevil incubator and is building the granary vermin proof separate from other buildings, away from rodent breeding places and the danger of barn fires.

He screens barn ventilators to keep out the thieving sparrows and lousy swallows and has shut Biddy out of the barn floor that she may not stuff herself fat in the grain mow and lay those haymow eggs that often lie in the heat and don't smell sweet. On many farms the corncrib has been divorced from the wagon shed, and standing solitary on three foot high concrete piers and covered with fine screen it bids defiance to sparrows and four legged thieves.

Must the poultryman mind his p's and q's on the grain question? Well, rather!

To make a large or small flock pay feed must be safely stored away and handled and fed without loss.

The granary must be vermin proof, dry to prevent mold and should not be attached to the poultry house lest an outbreak of contagious disease contaminate the feed.

Bins should be metal lined and closed tight, and a slate should hang

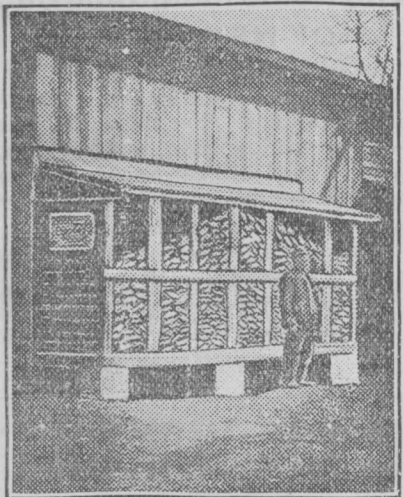


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.
WIRE SCREEN CORNCRIB.

above them so that account may be kept of feed on hand.

Metal cans, tight barrels, boxes and casks may be used for small quantities and paraffin smeared on wooden receptacles make them obnoxious to rodents.

The first cut shows our grain house eighteen foot square. The brick wall and concrete floor are rat proof; the lower floor is used for grinding and the upper for storing grain. The second cut shows a wire screen corncrib built right against a barn, and its owner declares he has never seen a mouse in it.

DON'TS.

Don't hatch more chicks than you can house, feed and tend well. The man who cares for all details very, very seldom fails.

Don't get weary in well doing the right thing. If weary keep cheery. Some day you'll reach the golden goal and find rest for your weary soul.

Don't forget that ten lice breed 1,200,000 crawlers every ninety days. Biddy won't sit nice on lice.

Don't be dirty. Human bogs are quickly ostracized in business and society. Are abhorrent to men and to the Almighty.

HINTS FOR HEALTH.

Don't take big pills for liver ills. But early lunch from bed. An' hustle on that cambric shirt. An' run for the woods. Then git that hick'ry on the block. An' saw fur all it's worth. You'll soon be bettin' round the town. Your liver's best on earth.

Your stummick's full o' holes, you say? Well, quit your boozin' quick. An' when you git that awful thirst. Jist tumbles in the creek. You'll eat as much as that there pig. If you go out an' plow. An' pitch yon field of clover hay. Up into that haymow.

You've got sore corns on every toe? Gee, cripens, they must pain! They'll grab 'em clear into the bone. An' still they sprout again? Well, here's the cure fur corns, my friend—Go barefoot with the chickens. They'll grab 'em off your corns will go. To beat the very dicken!

C. M. BARNITZ.

DON'T BE BUGHOUSE.

An easy way to kill or stunt chicks is to put them into coops and brooders that have just been vacated without first thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting the same. It's like making a newborn babe sleep in a dirty cradle. The chicklet cradle not only gets filthy, but is often buggy, and with such filth underneath, bad air overhead and bugs biting and sucking blood it's no wonder there is such slaughter of the innocents and so many runts.

It's so easy and so simple to clean coops and brooders and spray them with an insecticide and disinfectant that just this little word from your "Dutch uncle" ought to be sufficient: "Don't be bughouse."

EGG INFECTION.

Have you ever seen an egg with green mold inside? Well, that egg was likely laid in a filthy nest and was infected there.

You are reading much about infertile eggs, but seldom see anything about infected eggs, yet do you know the finest fertile egg may be so infected by its environment as to almost become a rot on the spot?

Listen: There's that dirty nest full of bacteria in which the egg lies all day. There's that hot place in which the egg was stored until ready to incubate. There's that incubator that was not scrubbed or disinfected after hatch. There's that damp, dark cellar with its smells and that badly ventilated room with its rank, dead air where you set the eggs and their embryos were weakened or killed.

Yes; there are many ways by which eggs are infected so they become unfit for food and incubation, but this may mostly be prevented by keeping them in clean and cool environment.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

It is claimed 1,483 persons were killed in three months in Chicago by bad air in the surface and elevated cars. Closed cars seem as great germ breeders for humans as H ventilated henhouses are for hens.

A stream of water running through hen runs is a great convenience unless the hens are kept on the hoppen plan, when it becomes a menace to all stock on the place.

Mr. E. H. Karslake, Honesdale, Pa., has demonstrated the usefulness of the incubator for saving puny pigs that need extra heat at birth. Fill up your incubator with little bogs and try it.

When the Franklin County (Pa.) Poultry association counted the receipts and expenditures of its last show its receipts were \$823 and expenses \$823.41. So near and yet not so far!

If you wish to know whether those cakes you buy are made of rots and spots or not just heat them. When cold the rots and spots have the normal egg smell, but when hot they aren't a sweet forgetment.

A Pennsylvania incubator manufacturer claims that his machine hatches 1,200 chicks for less than 21 cents a hatch. Now, if that's a lie it's a whopper.

India Runner ducks originated in a red hot climate and should especially fit the Pacific slope and the southern states. In the last Australian laying contest their average was over 200 eggs per year.

It is now law in New York that food products may be kept in cold storage only six months unless the state superintendent of health extends the time, and he has the power to make it six months longer.

If you happen to be sold a setting of rots, don't flare up and send a rotten letter to the editor. He is not a "trustee of providence," nor does he keep his fingers on all the keys of the universe. Spurious advertisements occasionally slip into papers, religious and secular, for editors are not acquainted with all the rascals of the rogues' gallery any more than you are.

The fellow who is too stingy to buy good eggs from a fancier and buys his eggs for hatching at a grocery reminds one of the fellow who married a mulatto because she didn't need to buy a hat to save her from sunburn.

At the late New Orleans show the first prize White Wyandotte hen, valued at \$1,000, was swiped by a hungry negro, who was captured just as he was about to cut off her cackler. Her owner fainted for joy when she was restored to his fond embrace.

Winter eggs are not laid by scrubs any more than by scrub brushes. You are hatching this season to get pullets to lay winter eggs that sell at 60 per dozen, but you'll not get them from stock that looks like 3 cents.

C. M. Barnitz.

Your Bread Troubles Will Become Ancient History

IF YOU USE

Challenge Flour

The Best Winter Wheat Flour made in America.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

DISTRIBUTED BY—
Frederick Co. Farmers Exchange.

MANUFACTURED BY—
The Mountain City Mills,
Frederick, Md.

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OF TANEYTOWN, MD.

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10-23-9

Beggars of Paris.

Not a few Paris beggars have become historical. Years ago there was a female mendicant without legs and with only one arm who could by a trick in her breathing produce in her interior a sound like the tick of a pendulum. "Listen, ladies and gentlemen," she used to exclaim, "I have a clock in my stomach!" Her gaping auditors used thereupon to apply an ear to her back. It was true. There was a clock inside her. They could hear it tick. Formerly at one end of the Pont Neuf there sat an old blind man, accompanied by a poodle. Enveloped in a large overcoat with seven plaits, he did nothing all day but keep a pair of expressionless eyes directed toward heaven and shake his tin money box from time to time. It was a tradition in Paris that he had given his daughter a dowry of 300,000 francs on the occasion of her marriage to a notary and that in the evening after rattling his money box all day the old man could often be seen in a box at the opera, to which he had driven in his carriage.—London Globe.

Indestructible Lizards.

The tuatara lizard, found in New Zealand, is one of the most ancient forms of animal life now found on earth. Originally this lizard possessed four eyes, but in the course of ages it has lost one pair and must now get along with two. The tuatara lay eggs which are remarkable in that they require fourteen months to hatch, the embryo passing the winter in a state of hibernation. These small survivors of past ages are found only in a few localities and are becoming very scarce, collectors from every part of the world being continually on their trail. They are about two feet in length and in common with other lizards have the fortunate characteristic of being able to replace portions of their limbs or tails which have been destroyed. It is asserted that one of these lizards owned by a naturalist had the misfortune some time ago to lose an eye and that a complete new eye, perfect in every way, has grown in the place of the old one.

A Crab That Makes Its Own Wig.

There is a small crab found upon the English coast that is so afraid of his enemies that he has found out or has perhaps been taught a clever way to hide himself. The writer once saw one of these crabs which was kept as a pet, and he was lucky enough to visit him when he was in the very act of making his wig. The crab first tore off a piece of green ribbonlike seaweed with his pincers and put one end in his mouth. This he sucked and nibbled and moistened with some kind of glue that hardens under water, and then he pressed the sticky end upon his back. By and by his broad back was covered with a regular green and waving wig, so that as he crawled about he looked like a bunch of seaweed in gentle motion. We must suppose that he makes a very sweet mouthful for a hungry fish and that he makes the wig to preserve him from being gobbled up. From time to time the wig requires repairing, of course.—Raja Yoga Messenger.

Miseries of the Red Sea.

In the waters of the Red sea the cessation of the engines on a steamer for an hour means extreme physical suffering for passengers; for a day it would involve absolute torture. The wind which prevails every day is a hot, asphyxiating blast, and its continuous directions are from north and south toward the center. As a result every passing vessel is subjected to

two days of almost intolerable heat, followed by two days of comparative comfort, but instances have been known of crowded liners being compelled when traveling with the wind to turn round and steam back for an hour or so in order to give the passengers even a brief respite from the sufferings induced by the dull, dead, unbearable atmosphere.

What Twice Half Might Do.

Fred Douglass, the colored orator, at one time made a speech in Ohio. Just after this speech he overheard two Irishmen talking.

Said one Irishman, "That's a mighty phoine speech for to be made by a nayer."

"Ah, yes, it was quolite phoine! But he is only half a nayer."

"Well, if half a nayer can make such a speech phat the divil kind of a magnificent speech would a whole nayer make?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Contrary Misfortunes.

"Jaggsby certainly does have all kinds of trouble."

"What is the matter with him?"
"He got himself an automobile, and it blew up. Then he got an aeroplane."

"What happened to that?"
"It blew down."—Baltimore American.

Sarcastic.

"John," said a father to his son one day when he caught him shaving the down off his upper lip, "don't throw your shaving water out where there are any barefooted boys about or they might get their feet pricked."

Persiflage in the Kitchen.

Sugar Spoon—I'm one of those golden spoons that get born in people's mouths. Rolling Pin—You haven't got anything on me in the wealth line. I'm rolling in dough all the time.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If you bring a smile to the trembling lips of another you will soon discover that a smile is alighting on your own lips.

The Self Made.

"What you see in that creature to admire I can't see," said Mrs. Dubleigh. "Why, she's all made up. Her hair, her figure, her complexion—every bit of her is artificial!"
"Well, what of it?" retorted Dubleigh. "If the world admires self made men why shouldn't it admire a self made woman?"—Harper's Weekly.

Had His Nerve.

"I'm afraid," her father replied, "you would not be able to support my daughter in the style to which she has become accustomed."

"Well," the young man said after he had thought the matter over briefly, "I'm not proud. I'll let you help."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Modern Way.

"And now, Henry, you must go into the library and ask papa's consent."

"What! Me ask anything of that little, yellow whiskered gink! Not on your life, sweetheart! Nix on the papa. If he's got any finger in this deal he can come to me—see?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dissipated Ruffians.

"Ferdie struck Cholly with the sugar tongs at the club lawst night."

"Shocking!"

"Oh, very. Both were under the influence of strong tea."—Washington Herald.

IN THE REALM OF FASHION

Tucked and Scalloped Blouse.

Very fine white delaine is the material intended for this pretty shirt, with silk covered buttons and a plisse grand-father frill of soft white lawn.

Groups of pin tucks create a pleasing fullness in the front, and this dainty decorative treatment is repeated on the deep cuffs and collar, the latter concluding with a small plisse tucker of the lawn.

By cutting the right side of front in scalloped pannes, a method also pur-



TUCKED DELAINE BLOUSE.

sued with the cuffs, and punctuating each curve with a fairly large button a decidedly original effect is achieved. The scalloped front and edges of cuffs could be outlined by a fine piping of some dainty printed silk, the same, of course, requisitioned for the buttons. It is in these touches of color relief that the essence of chic is found.

GREAT REVIVAL OF THE SEPARATE WAIST

Sheer Creations Divide Favor With the Tub Blouse.

The blouse is holding its own very well. One of the greatest French dressmakers, if not the greatest—M. Worth himself—is authority for the statement that the next year will see a great revival of the separate blouse and skirt combination, not only as far as the tailored suit and waist are concerned, but for other wear. We may even see the silk skirt and lace waist combination, which was once the dress up regalia of a large percentage of women, back in favor.

Be that as it may, the luxurious little blouse of sheer stuff and dainty design is a very essential part of the wardrobe this season, and each blouse model that one sees seems more charming and more fascinating than the last.

As the weather grows warmer more and more tub blouses of actually washable materials appear. One says "actually washable," thinking of the host of blouses presented under this classification which would be in sad plight indeed were honest soap and water ever to touch them. Many of the cheaper models embroidered in color, while immensely attractive on the counter, would not survive one laundering, for the colored embroideries are not always fast. The fresh, pretty delft blue turns to a dingy gray, and lavender fades into a yellowish tan. Some of the colors even run into the fabric surrounding them.

The lovely voile and marquisette blouses also often prove a delusion and a snare, for this fabric never stops shrinking. A voile waist should always be purchased several sizes too large, and the excess of material may sometimes be taken up for the first two or three weeks of wear in little pin tucks which may be incorporated with the design of decoration.

Headgear For Summer.

Because his majesty of England is to be crowned so very soon the prevailing theme in feminine headgear for 1911 will be "coronation." This pronouncement comes from the National Association of Retail Milliners. Among the recent creations are:

Empire bonnet; a close fitting affair; a glorification of the hoods worn by aviators and automobile racers.

Helmet hats; a reduced size of designs usually given to large hats; resembles the hat of a London "bobby."

Louis XI turban; draped hood in two styles—(a) soft for dress; (b) high and round, of less clinging material, for the street.

Other styles include the classical Rembrandt, the Louis XIV, shape, which is turned up behind and down in front; the Reynolds hat of 1870, with the side front turned up; the Gainsborough and the leghorn. For the outdoor girl burlap will be used.

TIMELY BREVITIES

There are about 100 varieties of flesh eating plants known.

Java's new coffee crop is estimated at over 4,000,000 pounds.

Bananas and potatoes are very much alike in chemical composition.

Juvenile smoking is said to have increased rapidly abroad in the last few years.

There are now about 1,250,000 more females than males in England and Wales.

The United States, Germany and England last year turned out four-fifths of the world's new pig iron.

Jewish immigrants are steadily flowing into Palestine, and in their ancient capital, Jerusalem, there are now no fewer than 60,000 Jews.

Something like one in every five of Great Britain's population is a depositor in the postoffice savings bank, the average deposit being about \$75.

Deposits of sulphur in commercial quantities have been found in Lower California within fifty miles of the international boundary at Calexico.

Chinese jade is so successfully imitated by German manufacturers that experts of the far east frequently mistake the artificial for the genuine.

In Germany there has been patented a machine for grinding steel balls which is claimed to retain a ball within it until it is perfectly formed and sized.

In France a process is being developed by which the fur is removed from a skin and placed on an artificial base, and then the skin is utilized separately.

There are more than seventeen miles of electric wires in a network that forms a burglar alarm surrounding the new money vault in the treasury at Washington.

It is suggested that the Chinese bustard be domesticated in America. It weighs from fourteen to eighteen pounds, and the meat is said to be very well flavored.

Plumage, skins or eggs of native birds of Australia and New Guinea can no longer be exported, this having been prohibited by the Australian commonwealth government.

At Ballarat, Australia, has been found a nugget of gold weighing a little less than thirty pounds, and experts say it will turn out at least fifteen pounds of pure gold.

Fireboats owned by several of the larger cities are now supplied with masts to elevate the discharge nozzles, on the same principle that water towers are used by land firemen.

Have been tossed about by the sea for more than eleven years, a life preserver from the steamer Portland, wrecked in 1898, was recently picked up in a fair state of preservation.

In Denmark there has been discovered a deposit of clay from which may be made bricks that are light in weight, yet so tough that nails may be driven into them without cracking them.

Foreign ships have all the coal trade between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads and the Panama canal zone, Tampico and Vera Cruz, about 700,000 tons a year. They bring back Cuban ore.

The foreign tourists who visited Japan during the last year totaled 17,283, including 3,161 Englishmen, 3,870 Americans and 5,730 Chinese. This shows an increase of some 200 as compared with the preceding year.

The United States leads the world as an exporter of tobacco, having supplied over \$41,000,000 worth of tobacco and manufactures of tobacco which entered international markets last year. In the exportation of manufactured tobacco Cuba is at the head of the list.

London doctors interested in the nutritive value of foodstuffs have issued a document in which they recommend the use of whole meal in making bread instead of fine white flour. It is maintained that there are in the whole meal two and one-half times the amount of mineral substances that nourish the body.

The department of agriculture has proved through experimentation that \$150 worth of denatured alcohol can be produced per acre from the fruit of four years' growth of the cacti (tunas). This means that a quarter section of now arid land can be made to yield a gross income of \$24,000 almost perpetually.

Eugen Sandow, whose feats of strength and system of bodily training have long made his name familiar, has been appointed professor of scientific physical culture to King George of England. For twenty years Sandow has been England's foremost advocate of physical training. He is a man of considerable wealth.

Lotteries are operated in all important towns and cities of the Dominican Republic. In many of the larger cities there are from two to five, practically all under municipal supervision. Seventy per cent must be given in prizes, 5 per cent goes for streets and roads, and the rest, less expenses, is divided among the public hospitals, schools, fire departments and charities.

English newspapers tell of an organization of 200 farmers of Hawarden to revive the ancient water wheel gristmills in their vicinity and grind there all the wheat reserved for their own use. Numbers of old country mills are elsewhere being put to a similar use. It is declared that the flour thus produced is "nutritious and fragrant beyond any other in the world."

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 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 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.

Captain Jesse Sheets, of Walbrook, spent several days last week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Melown.

Isaac Tozer and wife attended the commencement exercises at Frederick High School, on Thursday and Friday, June 1st and 2nd. Clyde and Ray Burgee, grandsons of Mr. Tozer, being graduates. The former was valedictorian having led his class. Among the many presents which they received was a handsome gold watch, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Tozer.

Mrs. D. E. Little and Mrs. James Melown attended the C. E. convention at Westminster, on June 1st and 2nd, as delegates from the society of St. James' church. They reported that the sessions of the convention were very interesting and instructive, and the outlook for Christian Endeavor in the county as gleaned from the various reports submitted seemed very promising. Miss Helen Melown accompanied them.

Miss Ethyl Abbott attended the alumnae banquet of the Westminster High School, on Friday evening, June 2nd. It was a very enjoyable entertainment surpassing all previous ones in numbers and enthusiasm.

Sixteen members of Calanthe Company, Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias, went to Rocky Hill cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, having been invited to assist in decoration services there.

Miss Daisy Bell and friend, Miss Edith Mason, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with the former's cousin, Miss Ethyl Abbott. Carl Abbott, of Chambersburg, also spent the day at his home.

Carroll Anders has accepted a position in Tozer & Miller's store.

Monroe Wilson, formerly with Mr. Watkins, now has a position in Mr. Peipert's store.

Wm. H. Bloom, our former neighbor, spent from Monday until Wednesday with friends in town. He appears to have improved in health and his friends hope that he may yet regain that precious blessing.

Jesse Bostian, who lives at Dogtown, about a mile east of Johnsville, while oiling some of the machinery in the hydrated lime building, Sunday afternoon, had his right hand caught in the cog-wheels of the pulverizer and so badly mangled that it was necessary to amputate the fingers and part of the hand. The thumb and a short stump of the index finger remain on the part of the hand not amputated. After the operation he was taken to the home of his father-in-law, Nicholas Bohn, where he resides. He suffered intense pain and latest reports say his hand is still very painful.

Charles, the little son of William D. Ogle, fell while playing and fractured the bone of his right arm between the wrist and elbow, Tuesday morning.

Edward Knipple, of Keysville, visited his daughter, Mrs. G. H. Eyer, on Saturday, and also took time to inspect the cement works.

Tuesday's American announced the death of Henry Reagle, in Gallion, O., on June 3, aged 93 years. He was many years ago a well-known horse and cattle dealer in this part of Maryland. He was once a resident of Clear Ridge.

Children's day services will be held in the M. E. church, next Sunday, at 7.30 p. m. There will be recitations by the children and special music. All will be welcome.

Rev. M. Schweitzer attended the grand jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons, in Baltimore, on Tuesday. He says he enjoyed it immensely and never expects to see anything quite its equal again.

The rainy and cloudy weather has interfered with the street improvements.

The Union Bridge Band will give their first open-air concert on their grand stand in front of the Band house, this Friday evening.

The plasterers have commenced work on Mrs. Norris' large double house, being built on West Broadway.

The Tidewater Co. is making extensive repairs to the former home of Captain Isaiah Lightner, which they purchased some time since.

Julia A., widow of Levi F. Grimes, and grandmother of Mrs. David Rinehart, of Union Bridge, died in Baltimore, June 6th. On Thursday her remains were brought to Union Bridge and then taken to Friendship Bethel cemetery and buried. She was 78 years old.

John H. Repp has nearly completed the concrete foundation for his new house.

George H. Eyer and son, Chester, attended the funeral of Mr. Eyer's uncle, Horatio Eyer, at Haugh's church, Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Pierce Snyder received a letter from her son, Harry, of Andora, South Carolina, this Wednesday morning. He is working for the Mann & Parker Lumber Co., of Baltimore. He says he is enjoying good health but intends to take a vacation of several weeks and has selected Jacksonville, Florida, as a good place for recreation.

Services at St. Paul's Reformed church Sunday, at 10.30 a. m.; S. S., at 9.30 a. m. Rev. Winfield Harmon, of Farmersville, Ohio, will preach. Children's day at 7.45 p. m., by the S. S., special music and recitations. Rev. Harman will deliver the address.

S. H. T. Tilghman, of Salisbury, Md., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. McLain Brown at the M. P. Parsonage. Miss Lulu Wooden a graduate of the class '11 Western Maryland College, spent a few days with Miss Grace Brown the past week.

Rev. J. M. Sheridan, D. D., President of the Maryland Conference preaches in the M. P. church, on Sunday morning, at 10.30 a. m.

The Sam's Creek congregation have their annual festival in the grove adjoining the church, this Saturday afternoon and evening. Union Bridge Band in attendance.

Uniontown.

The Pres. of the M. P. Conference, Rev. Sheridan, will preach in the church here Sunday evening.

Forty members of the Pipe Creek mite society, met at the M. P. parsonage, last Saturday afternoon. They brought with them a bountiful donation, showing their appreciation of their new pastor, Rev. Wright and family. Before leaving they all enjoyed a lunch together. These social times bring pastor and people nearer to each other.

Rev. L. F. Murray and daughter, Miss Arminta, left on Wednesday, for Pittsburg, where the latter will remain until the return of her father who goes on to Findlay, Ohio, to attend a business meeting of the College; on his return they will visit his daughter at Butler, Pa.

Tuesday six candidates were baptized, by their pastor, Rev. Murray.

Rev. G. W. Baughman and son, Harry, attended commencement at Gettysburg College, this week.

Mrs. Baughman was in the city, on Tuesday, taking part in a missionary committee meeting.

Rev. Murray will be absent two weeks. Elder W. P. Englar, will fill the pulpit, June 11 and Rev. V. K. Betts, June 18.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, is visiting relatives, near Libertytown.

Mrs. Deborah Segalfoose, has so far improved, as to be able to take a trip to Winfield, where she will spend some time.

Robert Davidson is spending a week, with relatives and friends, about Linwood.

Little Marian Heck is visiting her aunt in Baltimore.

W. P. Englar, wife and daughter, Hilda, were at Fountaindale, Pa., over Sunday.

G. T. Mering is home on his vacation at this time.

Mrs. Annie Rowe will make sale of personal property here, on Saturday, and will make her home with her son, William Kolb, in Union Bridge.

Visitors at Rev. L. Murray's, on Sunday, were, his son Sherman, of Washington, Rev. Saxton and bride, of Woodboro, Rev. J. H. Conso, Patapco, James E. Smith, Westminster. For the evening, ordination services were held in the Bethel.

J. C. Hollenberry and family, Obediah Fleagle and wife, and Dr. Dulaney spent Sunday, with the family of Jesse Nusbbaum, near Avondale.

Mrs. Clarence Davis, nee Routson, and son, of Waynesboro, are visiting her grand-mother, Mrs. E. Kelly.

Charles Lamb, John Romsper, of York, Harry Haines, of Philadelphia, Harry Routson and Howard Myers, of Baltimore, all paid little visits, at their home here during the past week.

On Wednesday the remains of Wilson Hall, a former resident of this place, were brought to Pipe Creek cemetery, for burial. His mother is a sister, of Charles Zile, of this place.

The much needed rains, have come and vegetation is rapidly showing the effects.

Invitations are out to a wedding reception, to be held on the evening of June 14, at the home of Jacob Haines, near town, in honor of his daughter, Miss Hilda, who earlier in the evening will be married, to John E. Heltebride, at the Lutheran parsonage, by her pastor, Rev. G. W. Baughman.

Miss Natalie Haines, who has been spending some time with her mother, here, left on Wednesday, for Union Bridge, where she will make her home for a time.

Copperville.

The long wished-for rains are with us and vegetation is reviving, but the hay crop will be short and the farmers are preparing their millet patches as a resource to make up the deficiency.

During the electric showers of last week, the barn on the farm owned by Harry Ridinger, and occupied by Wm. C. Eckard, was damaged by electricity; also Jere Garner's barn, at the same time.

Miss Rosa Crabbs returned from the Frederick hospital, where she had been under treatment just two weeks for appendicitis. She says she is well and feels like taking part in the duties of life.

Miss Annie Flickinger is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lutz, of Catonsville, and other friends in Baltimore.

Mrs. Martha Fleagle is spending some time with her daughters, Mrs. Howard Wilmer, and Miss Annie Fleagle, at Harrisburg.

Miss Evelyn Wilhelm, of York, who was on a visit to her grand-parents, David Trimmer and wife, has returned home.

Mrs. Samuel Galt is having a room in her house remodeled.

Bark Hill.

Ezra Senseny is attending the annual meeting in Ohio, of the old order of Brethren.

John Nusbaum had a new well bored, last week, 54 feet deep. He now has 20 feet of water.

Rev. S. A. Kipe spent Tuesday calling on his friends in this place.

William Keefe, who had been on the sick list, is better at this writing.

Nathan Rowe and family spent Sunday with Mr. Welty and family, near Woodsboro.

E. T. Smith and wife spent Sunday with John Humbert and family, near Middleburg.

Rev. Biddinger and wife, of Linwood, visited his parents, J. O. Biddinger and wife, on Sunday.

Paul Edwards wife and daughter, visited Wm. Keefer and family.

John Rowe and wife, Ray Weller wife and daughter, Evelyn, Roy Crabbs wife and son, Earl, all spent Sunday with Frank Bohn and family, near Middleburg.

Linwood.

Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Stonesifer, of Duncannon, Pa., spent the first part of last week with Jesse P. Garner's family. Mrs. Garner is their niece.

Alva C. Garner and Mrs. J. P. Garner spent Sunday with G. Fielder Gilbert's family, in Uniontown.

Work Will Soon Start

after you take Dr. King's New Life Pills, and you'll quickly enjoy their fine results. Constipation and indigestion vanish and fine appetite returns. They regulate stomach, liver and bowels and impart new strength and energy to the whole system. Try them. Only 25c at R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Frizzellburg.

The chapel was well filled with hearers who came out to hear brother McCullough, last Sunday night. The audience was attentive, but the service was disturbed by a thunder storm, which came up; some left the house but the services were concluded. His text is found in Zechariah 4:6. His wife and little boy, who came with him, all spent the day with H. G. Flickinger and were delightfully entertained.

Joseph Baust attended the quarterly Grange meeting, at Arcadia, last Saturday, then to Baltimore, and returned Sunday.

The Church of the Brethren will hold its regular service, in the Chapel here, Sunday night.

Sherman E. Murray, of Washington, D. C., was the guest of Josephine Baust for a few days last week.

Timman Babylon and wife, entertained some young folks, last Sunday at their home, and the visit was much enjoyed by all. They were, Hattie Freeman, Ruth Younger, Leo Spurrier and Chas. Burman.

The cherry crop is nothing to boast on this year. Yet there is plenty, but are smaller than usual.

Mrs. Granville Black who is now at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Washington Myers, has been critically ill a few days this week, but is much improved.

The thunder storm on Monday morning, took the slumbers by surprise. The heavy peals aroused many from their sleep and some really got up, before they were ready.

Robert Baust and his father who are engaged in sawing wood, were at 93 places since last Fall.

Our farmers have very little work now since it got wet but they can fight potato bugs.

Foster Warehime and wife, served an elegant dinner, at their home, last Sunday, in honor of her brother, John Benedict, wife and little boy. All enjoyed the reunion very much, as they reside in Kansas and seldom get here.

Washington Dreescheets is getting old, but he can still cut wood. On Tuesday, he and his son, Truman, cut and split 14 cords, in 24 hours, for John Kauffman. How's that?

David Ebaugh and wife, of Hampstead, spent a few days with Foster Warehime and wife, this week.

John Benedict, wife, and little boy, who reside near Phillipsburg, Kansas, have come east to visit his mother and two sisters, Mrs. Edward Bowers and Mrs. Foster Warehime, of this place. They arrived here a week ago, and will extend their visit indefinitely. Thirty-three years ago he located there, and nineteen years ago he was here to attend the burial of his father. He tells some interesting things in regard to the western customs, and ways of farming, and the modern machinery used by them. He is the owner of 400 acres of land, and has been very successful in his occupation.

The plasterers are now at Edward Bower's, plastering the new addition he put to his house.

Sunday school here in the morning, at 10 o'clock.

John Fowler, who was in the neighborhood of Winfield for about six weeks, digging wells, is back home.

George Harmon is working on the foundation on which he will erect a modern hog house. When finished it will be one of durability and convenience.

New Windsor.

The body of Eli Hnil, of Baltimore, was brought to this place on Wednesday, and taken to Pipe Creek cemetery for interment. Members of the local lodge of I. O. O. F. acted as bearers.

Miss Catherine Street and brother, of Street, Md., were guests of A. C. Smelser's the first of the week.

Miss Billingslea, of Westminster, visited her cousin, Miss Marie Baile, this week.

Quite a number of old students of the College, were here to attend the Commencement exercises.

Quite a party went from here to Detour, on a fishing trip, on Monday last.

Misses Beulah Englar and Mabel Lambert, of Taneytown, were guests of Miss Emma Ecker, the first of this week.

New Windsor College Commencement took place on Wednesday, June 7, and was full of interest. The College Hall at an early hour was crowded with friends and visitors. The exercises began at 10.30. The Salutatory was delivered by Miss Margaret Engle, of Ellicott City, Md. A Thesis was delivered by Mrs. Gordon Tucker, of Bangor, Me., on the Golden Age of Greece; and on physiology, by M. Selehaddin, of Constantinople, Turkey. The Valedictory was delivered by Raymond Poe Day, of Roslyn, Md. An address was delivered by Rev. Joseph Stockton Roddy, of Philadelphia, Pa., also by Rev. Charles S. Barrett, of Trenton, N. J.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on Margaret Engle, Raymond P. Day, S. Gordon Tucker, M. Selehaddin and Huxley H. Johnson. The degree of A. M., on C. W. Miller and Rev. W. E. Bird, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Charles S. Barrett, of Laurel Springs, N. J. The gold medal in elocution, Margaret Engle; proficiency, to Mildred Lambert; mathematics, to D. Paul Smelser.

Emmitsburg.

On Monday morning, at her late home, on Gettysburg St., Mrs. Crouse passed away after a lingering illness, aged about 84 years. She is survived by two children: Granville, living in the west, and one daughter, Missouri, wife of Clarence Rider. Her funeral took place Wednesday morning, from the Lutheran church, Rev. Chas. Reinwald officiating.

On Monday morning, Isaac Pecher, died at his home, near Fairfield, after a long illness. His funeral took place Wednesday morning, from St. Joseph's Catholic church, Rev. J. C. Hayden officiating.

Pleasant Valley.

Wedding bells are ringing this week, with further particulars next week.

Melvin David, son of Wm. H. and Ellie Myers, of Mt. Pleasant, was brought to this place, on Tuesday, aged 6 months, 2 days.

Our band has received their new uniforms and will play at Mayberry, this Saturday evening. The director of the band says there will probably be another open-air concert at Pleasant Valley, on Sunday afternoon.

Divine service at 10 a. m., by Rev. J. O. Yoer Sunday school at 9 a. m.

Detour.

Rev. T. J. Kolb officiated at the funeral of H. Sipes, of Thurmont, on Wednesday.

P. D. Koons, Sr., has returned from University of Md. Hospital, where he was operated on for appendicitis.

J. Warren Coolidge, of Baltimore; Miss Marguerite Myers, of Pen-Mar, and Harry F. Baughman, of Uniontown, spent Sunday, at Harry B. Fogle's.

T. A. Waesche, wife and children, of Baltimore, visited his parents, Charles Waesche, on Sunday.

Misses Emma Kessie, of Philadelphia, and Corinne Hibberd, of New Windsor, spent Tuesday, with Miss Vallie Shorb.

On Monday, a jolly crowd, of men, ladies and children, from New Windsor, entertained themselves by trying to catch some of Double Pipe Creek fish, but were very unfortunate, as the creek was very muddy, yet it did not seem to lessen their pleasure.

Horatio Eiler, a former resident of this community, but who of recent years made his home with his daughters, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thos. Hawk, near Frederick, on Monday.

Funeral services were held at Haugh's Lutheran church, near this place, on Wednesday, Rev. Poffenberger officiating. The deceased was 79 years, 8 months and 14 days.

Mrs. L. F. Miller and daughter, Minnie, of Philadelphia, are visiting at Mrs. Hannah Weant's.

Mrs. G. S. J. Fox is on the sick list at present writing.

Mrs. Wm. Eiler, of Thurmont, spent Wednesday, at her sister's, Mrs. Edward Essick's.

O. R. Towsend and wife, are spending several weeks with Mrs. T.'s parents, P. D. Koons.

The woman of to-day who has good health, good temper, good sense, bright eyes and a lovely complexion, the result of correct living and good digestion, wins the admiration of the world. If your digestion is faulty Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct it. For sale by all dealers.

Keymar.

H. C. Smith was in Hagerstown on Tuesday.

Frey Sweigart and sister, spent from Saturday until Tuesday with friends in Lancaster, Pa.

Miss Bessie Dern who has been very much indisposed the past few weeks, is now confined to her bed. Dr. C. H. Diller is in attendance.

Cornelius Koontz, of Hagerstown, (formerly of Hoot) was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Bohn, of Hagerstown, and Mr. and Mrs. Renben Bohn, of Ladiesburg, were Sunday visitors at S. E. Haugh's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith and little son, of Hagerstown, were callers at John N. Forrest's on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGinnis, of Nebraska, (formerly of Md.) were callers at S. E. Haugh's, one evening the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Cover, and grand-son, Cover Smith, returned home on Wednesday evening, after a two week's visit with friends at Hampden Roads, and other places.

Miss Margaret Gardner, of Blue Ridge, is visiting her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Cover.

Gist.

Mrs. Peter Miller and Mrs. Christina Wilson are spending the summer abroad. They are visiting relatives in Germany. Mrs. Miller's sister, of Baltimore, is also making the trip with them.

Owing to the rain, on Saturday evening, the festival was held over on Monday evening, at Mechanicsville.

Providence M. P. Church will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival June 10th, at Mechanicsville.

C. W. Allen started to raise his new barn, on Monday, and hopes to have it finished by harvest.

Mechanicsville Athletic Club defeated Reisterstown baseball team, on Thursday, June 1, on the latter's grounds. On Saturday they won two games on their home grounds, from Hampstead and North Branch. They will play their second game with Woodbine on their home grounds June 10th.

It is worse than useless to take any medicine internally for muscular or chronic rheumatism. All that is needed is a free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by all dealers.

An Oyster Gormandizer.

"When should oysters be eaten?" Our question would have received a ready answer from a certain seventeenth century worthy. Henry Hastings, second son of the Earl of Huntingdon, was the man. An invitation to his parlor and the guest would have met an oyster table where his host ate oysters twice a day—wet or fine—from Jan. 1 onward to Dec. 31. In other respects he might be called "eccentric."

His great hall, for instance, was strewn with marrowbones and full of hawks' perches, bounds, spaniels and terriers, and all his old hats—and here is a use for the old hat—were stuffed with pleasant eggs. When he died in 1650 he had missed his century by one year. Oysters three times a day and he might have achieved the distinction. He was a sportsman.—London Chronicle.

Branding Criminals in England. The branding of criminals was abolished in this country in 1778. Until then this punishment was inflicted in open court, generally in the presence of the judge, generally in the presence of the judge, the necessary implements—the iron brand, the chafing dish and the iron gripper for keeping the hand steady—being always in readiness. The usual brand was an "R" applied to the left shoulder. Child stealing, etc., however, were at one time punished by branding the offender with "R" on the shoulder (for rogue), "M" on the right hand (for manslayer), and "T" on the left hand (for thief).—Fall Mall Gazette.

When you have an elephant on hand and he wants to run away, better let him run.—Lincoln.

CHANGING A QUARTER.

What You May Do With a Twenty-five Cent Piece in Tangier.

The traveler who goes ashore at Tangier is likely, if he wanders about alone, to meet himself coming back to the same starting place. His souvenir postal cards may be mailed at four separate postoffices, with different stamps on each. Or, writes Mr. E. A. Forbes in "The Land of the White Helmet," at a British hotel he may exchange French money for Spanish postage and mail his letter in a German postoffice. But he may not put British, French, German and Spanish stamps on the same letter, for that might lead to international complications.

He may also do coin tricks equal to those of the prestidigitators. Let him take an American quarter dollar and exchange it for English money. He now has a shilling and a ha'penny over.

He may exchange the shilling for a French franc and receive 30 or 40 centimes in change. The franc may be traded for a Spanish peseta, plus 20 centimos in copper. The Spanish peseta may now be converted into a Moorish peseta, "hassani," with a handful of copper to boot.

He now has his pockets weighted down with English, French, Spanish and Moorish copper, yet he can buy just as much from a Moor with his hassani peseta as he could have bought with his original quarter.

In a thoughtless moment one day I held out a hassani peseta to the American vice consul general at Tangier and asked him how much it was worth.

"A hassani peseta," he replied glibly, "is worth ten dhirems or twenty half dhirems."

"And twenty half dhirems equal?"—

"Two or three cents less than a Spanish peseta," he answered. "But you must remember that the valuation of Moorish silver fluctuates from day to day; at times it is officially worth only a third of its face value."

"Today is Thursday," I said in desperation. "The hour is 1:45 p. m. Would you mind telling me how much this hassani is worth in American cents at this moment?"

"I'll figure it all out for you," he answered.

At 2:30 he was still figuring, so I crept softly out and wandered into a Moorish tea house. There I spent the hassani in riotous living.

GRANT WAS JESTING.

But the Plucky Southern Woman Was in Deadly Earnest.

During his Virginia campaign General Grant found it necessary one day to encamp some of his troops on the beautiful property of a Mrs. Stouton and also to take a room in the house for his own accommodation. He did so, however, with great tact and gentleness, quite winning the heart of the estimable lady. As he prepared to depart he turned to her.

"Now, Mrs. Stouton, we've enjoyed your hospitality very much, and I'm prepared to pay the bill," said Grant.

She protested, but the general assured her that it was a business transaction and she was entitled to fair compensation for the supplies they had consumed and the comfort they had enjoyed. She named the amount, and then the general said, with a roguish twinkle in the eye:

"Now, Mrs. Stouton, would you like it in United States banknotes or in Confederate money?"

She pressed her lips together, her eyes flashed fire, and without a moment's hesitation she said:

"In Confederate money."

Grant looked at her with admiration.

"I was only jesting," he began softly.

"I was not," she quickly interrupted. "I am in earnest—deadly earnest. I've made my choice, and I'll abide by the consequences."

And Grant

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.

Something New. Something Valuable. MAGIC SAFETY OIL.

The distinguishing features of this new oil are, the brilliant light it gives, its purity, and the ease with which lamps in which it is used are kept clean. For use in oil heating and cooking stoves, and incubators, its value is quickly realized.

I am sole agent in Union Bridge for the sale of The Magic Safety Oil. Although new here, it has been thoroughly tested elsewhere. Try it; you will be more than pleased with results!

We are now giving numbered checks on all sales of 25c and over. Those holding lucky numbers will receive a handsome premium. The lucky numbers will be called for each week and the holders requested to present them and receive the premiums announced.

THE MAMMOTH SODA FOUNTAIN

is still furnishing cooling beverages for all. Sundaes, Ice Cream, and everything pertaining to this department are always ready to be served.

J. PEIPERT,

At the Double Store, Union Bridge, Md.

3-17,tf

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,
TANETOWN, MD.

3-31-3m

GO TO

Angel Vehicle Works & Garage
near Middleburg, Md.

FOR

Crawford Automobiles,
Buggies, Harness,
One-Horse Wagons, &c.

They have Right Prices on Repair Work, too.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

WASHINGTON P. KOONTZ, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 2nd day of December, 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 2nd day of June, 1911.

JACOB KOONTZ,

Executor.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

CHARLES A. MARQUET, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 2nd day of December, 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 2nd day of June, 1911.

FLORA M. MARQUET,

Administratrix.

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

10-23-6m

NEW TALES THAT ARE TOLD

Justice White's Dilemma.

"It is not too much to say that with the possible exception of Justice Harlan, the new chief justice is the most human figure on the bench. This reference to the veteran Kentucky jurist recalls a story about both of them," says Isaac F. Marcossion in Munsey's.

"Mr. White and Mr. Harlan are great tobacco chewers, and they chew steadily through the sessions of court. One day Mr. White forgot his plug, but he did not discover the fact until he had settled back comfortably to listen to



the argument in a very important case. A look of real pain came over his face. Then he wrote a message on a sheet of paper, called a page and asked him to take it to Mr. Harlan.

"This performance greatly interested the lawyers. They nudged one another, as if to say that Mr. White had been impressed by some telling point in the argument and was imparting it to his colleague. As a matter of fact, what he had written was this: 'Have forgotten my plug. Please send me some tobacco.'"

"Mr. Harlan read the note, took out his tobacco, cut off a generous piece and sent it back by the page. Mr. White seemed much relieved, for a beneficent smile overspread his massive countenance, and once more he settled down to the case."

ABOUT SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT.

Senator Aldrich's Comment on New Economic Magic.

Senator Aldrich was talking about "scientific management," the new magic that is supposed to double the output of the bricklayer, the shoemaker, the hodcarrier and so forth.

"The bricklayer's motions," he said, "are reduced from eighteen to five in the laying of each brick by scientific management. Wonderful!"

"It's as wonderful, in fact, as the Shakespeare story. A Lenten lecturer, you know, happened to say that Shakespeare died on the day of his birth. This caused an auditor to exclaim:

"Shakespeare must have understood scientific management, then! A genius that could turn out 'Othello' and 'Hamlet' and all the rest of it in an ephemeral twenty-four hours certainly must have had scientific management down pat."

Oklahoma Prohibition.

"Oh, yes, Oklahoma is a prohibition state," remarked John R. Flynn of Muskogee, "but it's like some other prohibition states—one can get about all he wants to drink for the price. And that reminds me of the latest prohibition story. An easterner who had arrived in one of Oklahoma's towns got up a pretty good thirst, but his host had not thought to ask him to take a drink. Finally the visitor suggested that he wouldn't mind having something to drink and asked if there was any place near at hand where it could be had. The Oklahoman took out his watch. 'Let's see,' he said; 'it's 3 o'clock, and the bank's closed, but I guess we can get one most any place else. Suppose we go into this dry goods store.'—Washington Post.

One on Man.

"When woman gets the vote she will best man. She will turn him round her finger as the housewife turned the riddle."

The speaker was Miss Alice Paul, a very ardent suffragette of Philadelphia. She resumed, with a smile:

"A business man said to his wife at dinner:

"Here is a riddle for you, my dear: Why is a husband like dough?"

"The answer to this riddle was, 'Because a woman needs him.' The business man expected his wife to give the riddle up or else to guess that

answer. But his wife said calmly:

"Why is a husband like dough, eh? Well, I suppose it's because he's so hard to get off one's hands."

SHE HAD HER WAY.

Man Was Convinced That Wisdom Teeth Were Not Needed

Five months had elapsed, and still Aspodestera and I were engaged. We had every reason to be proud and grateful, I to be proud and she to be grateful. For the moment, however, we were in complete accord and were discussing the situation lightly in the abstract.

"If only I had made a note of the actual words I used at the fatal moment," I said, "I should be in a much better position now to argue. What I meant to say was, 'Will you marry me?' It certainly was not, 'May I marry you?' 'To marry,' I may add, means 'to love, honor and obey,' and I am almost sure you said that you would."

Aspodestera busied herself with her hair and the mirror over the mantelpiece. "As a matter of fact," she answered, "you said nothing at all about marrying. I don't recollect your saying anything connected or intelligible. Besides, we aren't married yet. You are only my fiancé. 'Fiancé' in the original French means 'to improve the manners of.'"

I could see that she was leading up to something. "What is it?" I asked miserably. "Out with it. Is it my clothes that are wrong or only myself this time?"

I knew there was something coming, and it came in a playful whisper from a head leaning, pleasantly enough, on my shoulder.

"What is the French for 'to send to the dentist for inspection and repair'?"

I assumed a commanding and defiant attitude before the fireplace. "No," I declared; "this is going too far. Since this thing happened to me I have so altered the course of my whole conduct as to be ready to open any number of doors at a given moment, to fetch all sorts of things from all sorts of places and to express annoyance in new and wholly inadequate language. So much possibly you had a right to demand. Beyond that I have heightened my coils and altered my whole scheme of external decoration. This much I have done as an act of grace. Further, I have consented to smoke only at off times. Moreover, I have"

She interrupted me in a manner to be condemned for all time, but very tolerable at the moment. "No," I protested; "I will not go to the dentist, not till something aches. I will not take orders in this matter. What orders are necessary in our lives I will issue. You shall supply all the looks, grace and charm, I all the wisdom of initiative, prudence of control."

Aspodestera said no more. Early next morning I found myself sitting in the seat of destiny. A little stream of water trickled unceasingly into a blue bowl on my left, and a little benzine lamp burned merrily near by. Meanwhile I had reason to believe that there was a man in my mouth looking for trouble with a pick-ax.

"Not every man," he said, supposing that this was flattery to me—"not every man would have had the sense to come to me in the very nick of time. That is what you have done. Half a dozen visits and we shall have you with the finest mouth in the four kingdoms. Some of the little fellows must be stopped and some pulled out. These wisdom teeth, for instance"

"Wisdom teeth?" I cried bitterly. "Wisdom? Pull 'em all out. I have no further use for that class of article."—London Punch.

Insulted.



"That's all right, but you just say 'Birdie' to me again and, dog or no dog, I'll come down and eradicate every lineament of yer physiognomy."

Just the Thing.

"Can you give my constituent here a job on your railroad," asked the state senator.

"But he can't talk English." "Well, give him a job calling trains."—Washington Herald.

His Sudden Suspicion.

"Laurel," murmured the maid, "I wish you would join our church." "Mildred," faltered the youth, "does that mean that you don't want me to be anything but a brother to you?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Cruel Difference.

Frost—What's the difference between a debutante and a suffragette? Show—About twenty years. —Woman's Home Companion.

Sufficient Reason.

"Why do you call your place a bungalow?" "Because the job is a bungle and I still owe for it."—Judge.

BOUNDARY MARKS

Limits a Fiery Orator Once Gave the United States.

THE CANADIAN LINE FENCE.

Monuments That Cleave the Two Countries West From the Lake of the Woods—Irregularities in State and County Boundaries.

The fates of empires and of dynasties have been involved in the struggle for boundaries. The timent that the Rhine was the natural frontier of France ended in the downfall of the Bonapartes and the exaltation of the Hohenzollerns, thus rearing the neo-German empire upon the ruins of the upstart French empire.

In our own country the cry of "Fifty-four-forty or fight!" held a threat of the mighty conflict that eventually proved irrepressible. And in our own day the dispute over the Venezuelan boundary nearly precipitated a war between the two greatest nations of the earth.

It was a startling figure of speech, that of the western orator who, mounting higher and higher to a climax of buncombe, described the United States as bounded on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the north by the aurora borealis, on the west by the setting sun and on the south by the gates of hell. Still, it was only a figure of speech. Canada lies between us and the boreal aurora. The Latin American states to the south hardly deserve the infernal comparison. As to the oceans to the east and the west of us, they may be left to themselves. Not mine the task of determining what the wild waves are saying.

The Canadian boundary presents its idiosyncrasies and eccentricities. The eastern part of it follows naturally and spontaneously the regular water line formed by the great lakes and their outlets. Thence from the Lake of the Woods on the north of Minnesota a more direct course, man made and mechanical, is taken through the wilderness and over the mountains of the west to the Pacific coast. Nor has this course been suffered to remain a mere imaginary line. Man, having made it, has marked it well. Between the Lake of the Woods and the Red river cast iron pillars have been placed one mile apart alternately by the English and the American governments. These are hollow castings in pyramidal form eight feet high, with a base eight inches square, an octagonal flange one inch thick and a top four inches square surmounted by a solid cap.

Into these hollow posts are fitted well seasoned cedar joists, with spikes driven through holes made in the casting. The pillars are firmly imbedded in the ground. Inscriptions in raised letters face north and south. The north side reads, "Convention of London," the other, "October 20, 1818." Beyond the Red river the boundary line is generally denoted by earth mounds and stone cairns 7 by 8 feet, though these are occasionally diversified by wooden posts of the same height as the iron pillars and painted red above ground. Through forests clearings have been made a rod wide. Where bodies of water are crossed monuments of stone rise several feet above high tide. Over the mountains shafts of granite supersede the pillars, mounds and cairns.

There are eccentricities in state lines as well as in those which limit the confines of the United States. Thus the line that separates Delaware from Pennsylvania (Newcastle and Chester counties respectively) suddenly curves upward and forms a semi-circle just above the ancient town of Newcastle.

The explanation may be found in history. At the time Delaware was set out there were few points of latitude and longitude definitely established in the colonies, so that boundaries were generally expressed not by latitude and longitude, but by reference to some known location. In the deed by which Delaware was transferred there was ceded all the land for twelve miles round Newcastle, together with certain other areas. In establishing the boundaries of the present state of Delaware this description was taken literally, and part of a circle, with the center at Newcastle, was surveyed upon a twelve mile radius.

No other state has an arc in its boundary line, but many of the counties of Kentucky and Tennessee do. Warren county, Tenn., is almost a complete circle. In many instances counties formerly circular have been expanded into irregular polygons.—William S. Walsh in New York Tribune.

The Diminutive.

At the age of three Janet was an enthusiastic student of entomology. One day she discovered a caterpillar for herself, a very tiny one. "Oh, come here," she called. "Here's a caterpillar, the cutest little tiny thing! I believe it's a kittenpillar!"—Woman's Home Companion.

A Hard One.

"Of what famous novel are you reminded by the extra charge rich people are willing to pay for the privilege of riding on a special flier?"

"Gee, that's too continuous for me. What's the answer?"

"'Vanity Fare,' of course."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

We often hate for one little reason when there are a thousand why we should love.—Eliot.

London Club Etiquette.

The American duchess, followed by her motor, led Miss Cochon of Chicago out St. James street.

"Oh, there's the duke!" cried Miss Cochon of Chicago as they passed Brooks club, but the duchess said hurriedly:

"Don't look at him, my dear, or he will cut you. Don't you understand club etiquette?"

"No; not if it differs from other etiquette."

"Well," said the duchess, "it differs altogether. The club, you see, originated in London. The club has been defined as the weapon wherewith the savage keeps the white woman at a distance. In club etiquette women are ignored. As you pass White's or the Carlton, the Junior Carlton or Brooks you will see your best friends, top hat pushed back and hands folded on stick, glaring solemnly at you from this window or from that, but your best friends won't speak to you. It isn't club etiquette. And if you spoke to them it would be a worse faux pas than if you appeared at court under the influence of liquor."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Delicate Generosity.

One of the many stories of Grant which grip the hearts and minds of the people was once told by General Simon B. Buckner at a meeting of Confederate veterans.

"Grant and I were chums at West Point," began General Buckner. "I had befriended him at one time, and it can justly be said of him that he never forgot a kindness. After the Union victories at Henry and Donelson I met Grant on the boat at the surrender, and he followed me when I went to headquarters. He left the officers of his own army and followed me with that modest manner peculiar to him into the shadow and there tendered me his purse—pressed it into my hand without a word.

"It seemed to me," concluded General Buckner, "that in the marvelous modesty of his nature he was afraid the light would witness that act of generosity and sought to hide it from the world, almost from his own soul."

Music of "The Lost Chord."

The music of "The Lost Chord" was composed under most touching conditions. Arthur Sullivan was watching by the bed of his dying brother, Frederick. One night shortly before death the invalid sank into a peaceful slumber. Arthur, who attended his brother day and night, took the opportunity to read, and it happened that his eyes fell on Adelaide Anne Procter's poem, "The Lost Chord." The verses impressed him greatly, and music appropriate to them suggested itself to his mind. Taking a sheet of music paper, he began to write, and so absorbed was he in his task that he sat hour after hour working at it until the song was completed. Probably the acute emotional conditions under which the music was composed account largely for the power to touch the emotions which undoubtedly "The Lost Chord" possesses.—George Leon Varney in National Magazine.

A Go as You Please Railway.

The Quest-Etat railway is a standing joke in Paris on account of its slipshod ways. They tell there this story of an incident which happened when M. Briand was premier:

A Russian prince was in Brittany and wanted to come up to Paris. He telegraphed to his secretary: "Shall arrive Invalides tomorrow 8 a. m. Don't want accident to train. See Briand about it." The secretary called on the prime minister, who was most affable. "It is not the general custom on the Quest-Etat to avoid accidents," he said, "but I will ask the director to see what can be done." The express arrived safely without the smallest mishap, but six hours and a half late, during all which time the Russian prince's secretary had been waiting on the platform.

His Three Questions.

"I'll just bet you cigars for the crowd," said one of a party of prominent men to one of the number who was bragging of what he could do, "that you can't answer 'yes' to any three questions I ask you."

"Done," said the boasting one. "Well, were you ever in jail?"

"Yes."

"Were you ever electrocuted?"

"Yes."

"Will you pay for the cigars if I lose?" Curtain.—New York World.

Cause For Thanks.

Small Elmer, who had just received a severe scolding, said, "Am I really so bad, mamma?"

"Yes, Elmer," she replied, "you have been a very, very bad boy."

"Well," rejoined the youngster after a moment's reflection, "you ought to be thankful that I ain't twins."—Chicago News.

Beyond the Husband Stage.

"You say you are your wife's third husband?" said one man to another during a talk.

"No; I am her fourth husband," was the reply.

"Heavens, man," said the first man, "you are not a husband; you're a habit!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Nerve.

Lady—Why do you give me this bit of paper? Tramp—Madam, I do not like to criticize your soup, but it is not like mother used to make. Allow me to give you her recipe.—Flegende Blatter.

Agreeable advice is rarely useful advice.—Macmillan.

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 that 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.

"That Man Anderson."

All persons in Maryland who read newspapers and many who do not have heard of Mr. William H. Anderson, the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, who is generally spoken of in liquor and political circles as "that man Anderson."

Mr. Anderson has the distinction of having more liquor men working overtime to abuse him and more good people ready to fight for him than any other man in Maryland. He has been accused of about everything else, but nobody has called him a fool or a coward or intimated that he did not earn his salary, whatever it is.

Until he came the liquor men had their own way. They had permitted some counties to go dry in order to save trouble, expecting to ship liquor from Baltimore, but they held Baltimore and the state as a whole by the throat. Maryland, permeated with the temperance sentiment of the South, was in the class with Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Nevada in having no general Local Option law.

Four years ago "that man Anderson" came. The Anti-Saloon League then was merely the name for a discouraged handful of good people who meekly took what the politicians handed them because they could not help themselves. He found the League without organization, income, assets or standing. We are in position to know whereof we speak because this office was publication headquarters at that time and had been for months previously. We were intimate with the *modus operandi* of the League. We saw its executive ability to finance its operations flat and discouraged, with every evidence of disintegration and debts unpaid. At this juncture "that man Anderson" took hold. He filed our claims for printing, and went about to reorganize. In due time we were paid every cent. "That man Anderson" commanded notice from this office and from the state, and our hat is off to one who can do things as he has done. Today in organization and equipment the Maryland League is second to none in the country, with a tried and true following which holds the balance of power whenever it can get a chance to exercise it on a clear issue.

The liquor men have scrutinized every act of the League Superintendent and hunted the country over to find something to discredit him, but the most serious thing they have been able to charge is that he is "arbitrary" and "not tactful" in his methods. New York had an obstruction to navigation some years known as "Hell Gate." It being impossible to get rid of it in any other way they finally blew it out with dynamite. This undoubtedly shocked some people and perhaps rocked some ships in the harbor. The temperance people of Maryland for many years have been trying the tactful, polite method of getting a general Local Option bill. But the liquor control of politics was an immovable obstruction. So they sent for Anderson as a man who had proved he could use dynamite if necessary. But it is the obstruction and not Anderson that is responsible for the vigorous means employed.

We suppose he makes mistakes, though we haven't seen it proved on him yet in any important matter, in spite of the criticism of people who don't understand what he is up to. The liquor politicians thought they had him on the question of "speakeasies" a couple of years ago but before he got through with it he proved by the admission of the Baltimore police department itself that the present high license law is a failure as a regulatory measure.

In a baseball game the batter frequently makes a "sacrifice hit" to advance the runner. We have noticed that every time he comes to bat, while there may be a new chorus of curses for Anderson, the temperance cause is a little further along. The very fact that he is criticized for his methods indicates progress, for a few years ago most of the men who are now criticizing did not care how temperance work was done, or whether it was done at all.

To hear the little politicians talk one would imagine that Mr. Anderson is a kind of dragon combining the attributes of Uncle Joe Cannon and the Czar of Russia rolled into one, bent on destroying the liberties of the people and about to succeed at it. As a matter of fact, and we have known him for some time, he is personally a mild-mannered, courteous, companionable man, with a keen sense of humor, who never gets mad and can neither be bought, scared nor fooled, but is abundantly able to take care of himself when unfairly attacked. He believes he was divinely called to

fight the liquor traffic. He fights instinctively, scientifically, dispassionately. If there is no fracas on hand to advertise and advance the temperance cause he can start one with less material to work on than any man who ever struck Maryland. He knows his job and is content to let results vindicate the wisdom of the methods. But any man, well under forty years of age, who has already erected a monument like the Illinois Local Option law with the forty thousand square miles of territory already "dry" under it, with his standing in the National League securely established before he ever came to Maryland, has a right to be confident that he knows what he is doing.

The liquor men abuse him of course, and the politicians have misled a few gullible preachers, and a few laymen have allowed their hidebound partisan prejudice to lead them into joining the clamor of unthinking criticism, but we advise the political leaders not to be fooled by it. The American people love to criticize their public servants, whether it is the President of the United States, the Good Roads Commission, the new minister or the public school teacher. That is simply the way the average citizen gets even with them for being prominent. There is no bad feeling in most of it. With the interest in the Local Option issue in Maryland criticism is inevitable, but the very fact that he is so feared and hated by the liquor traffic makes it possible for that same Anderson to swing more independent Christian temperance votes by his simple statement than can be controlled by any other man in Maryland. Leaders of the Republican party who hesitate to grasp their present opportunity to declare for Local Option for fear the League movement is losing ground will make a fatal and irreparable blunder.—*Easton (Md.) Gazette.*

Great Lakes Soon to Dry Up.

Chicago, June 2.—The time is not far distant when the great lakes will disappear and Chicago will be left a high and dry inland town, according to Professor Frank Carney of the geology department of Denison University.

"Lakes are about the most transient things in geology and it will be but a short period of time, as geologists measure it before Niagara Falls is gone and the lakes drained," he said in a lecture at Fullerton Memorial Hall, under the auspices of the Field Museum of Natural History.

"There were no great lakes before the retreat of the great ice cap which retreated from the northern part of the United States less than 30,000 years ago, and they have been in their present form but a small fraction of that period."

"A few thousand years ago Chicago was far out under the waters of Lake Michigan and the size of the lake was much greater than it is now."

By means of stereotyping views the speaker illustrated the three great stages in the reduction of the lakes from their original vast proportions to their present size. The contour of the older lakes is determined by ancient terraces which marked the shore line.

The effort to preserve Niagara Falls is a mistake and the so-called policy of conservation of natural resources is overdone, according to Professor Carney. The immense sources of power in running and falling water should be utilized while they exist and capital built up by which they may be preserved to posterity. There is no surer way of insuring that Niagara Falls and other great falls will disappear than by letting them alone.

"Lake Chicago" is the term applied by geologists to the great lake which was the forerunner of Lake Michigan. At that time the outflow from these lakes was not through the St. Lawrence, but through the Hudson river. At a later period they found their way to the sea through the Chicago river.

"Chicago is going to be the great rival of New York for European shipping when the Canadian shipping canal is completed, and the advantage is going to be with Chicago because it will be the terminal of a water haul to the center of North America."

There is one medicine that every family should be provided with and especially during the summer months; viz, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed. It costs but a quarter. Can you afford to be without it? For sale by all dealers.

Canned Apple-Sauce.

In February or March, while apples are plentiful, and before they lose their flavor, it is a good plan to can them for use in the late spring when other fruit is scarce. The following is a good method: Peel and core the apples and cook (without sugar) with as much water as for ordinary apple-sauce. Use perfect fruit jars—have them thoroughly clean and warm. Fill in the usual way with the boiling apple-sauce and screw on the tops at once. When the jars are opened, the sauce may be seasoned to suit taste. Apples canned in this way will keep for an indefinite length of time. We usually do about fifty cans. We enjoy apple-sauce in May and June, and it will keep until green apples come in season again.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Policing the White House.

Probably no other building in America is so well policed as the White House. It takes forty-two men to do it daily. If any mischievous stranger should seek entrance he would not get far. Twenty-four men guard the outside of the building and eighteen the inside. Eight are in the executive offices. Fourteen guard the White House within and without at night. The number of men enumerated does not include the secret service men who guard the person of the President and who sometimes are in service to guard the members of the President's family.

Every door of the White House has its policeman constantly on guard. There are always two in the basement of the executive offices, where there is a large door leading from the street for the reception of supplies. There is always a policeman at the kitchen entrance. Two men in livery, not policemen, guard the main entrance into the White House at the north portico. In the daytime there is a policeman in the East Room and one each at both stairways that lead to the private apartments or the President and his family on the upper floor. There is a policeman always in the basement, the entrance to which is from the east wing of the mansion.

At night a policeman guards the basement corridor of the interior, another the corridor of the main floor and another the corridor of the upper private floor.

Outside there is a constant vigilance in front and in the rear. The south front is as beautiful as the north front and indeed more so. A policeman is always on guard at the south portico, and especially so at night of a sentryman the half covered corridor leading from the House to the executive offices.

That the White House should have to be thus carefully guarded may seem strange to Americans whose Chief Executive is after all only a democrat who is a citizen temporarily holding a high public office. But it is necessary. Three Presidents have been assassinated, although none ever at the White House. It would seem none ever could be, because of the vigilance kept there. But a fierce light plays upon the White House and the occupants of it, especially the President. It attracts all kinds of people, and cranks are ever dangerous. Many is the one apprehended before he has gone far. And in this land of liberty there are also other people who have dangerous ideas centering on the life of the Chief Magistrate.

Besides, Americans and especially American women are very inquisitive and given much to vandalism. They come in shoals to Washington, and their first thought is the White House. They want to inspect it from bottom to top. They want to miss nothing, and many of them would like to take away mementos. Their audacity and lack of manners and observance of other proprieties is amazing.

A Charming Woman

is one who is lovely in face, form, mind and temper. But it is hard for a woman to be charming without health. A weak, sickly woman will be nervous and irritable. Constipation and kidney poisons show in pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. But Electric Bitters always prove a godsend to women who want health, beauty and friends. They regulate Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood; give strong nerves, bright eyes, pure breath, smooth, velvety skin, lovely complexion and perfect health. Try them. 50c at R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

New Hotel Emerson.

When the bellboys, porters, carriage men and door men at the New Emerson Hotel take up their duties at the hotel at its opening, several months hence, Baltimore will get an opportunity to look at the neatest and best dressed "bunch of bellhops" at any hotel on this side of the Atlantic. Manager W. H. Barse of the Emerson says that all the bellboys, porters, carriage men, etc., will be white men, and that their uniforms will be gray, so that they will harmonize with the color scheme of the hotel.

Mr. Barse said that designs for the uniforms for the male help at the hotel had been selected by him and had met with the approval of Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, who said he wanted the help to be dressed as neatly as possible and in uniforms of the most striking material. Mr. Barse says that the uniforms of gray are some of the prettiest he has ever seen, and feels assured that the Emerson Hotel "bellhops" will soon be heralded over the country by the hotel's guests as "the smartest-clothed 'boys' of any American hotel." To use a bromidic expression, it is said the "boys" will be "symphonies in gray."

Almost one-half of the 347 bathtubs of the hotel have been installed. These tubs are of porcelain, and each one is a part of the bathroom, being placed and cemented into the floor and also the wall. The floor and ceiling of each of the bathrooms in the hotel is of vitrified tiling, and each room will contain all modern and up-to-date appliances. The bathtubs were specially constructed for the Emerson.

Over each wash bowl in the bathrooms will be a recess mirror, and under each bowl an opalescent glass shelving and towel racks. Each bathroom is being fitted out with a razor stool, a hot-water bag, strap and a bath robe hook. None of the plumbing or pipes will be visible

in the bathroom, all being concealed in recess cabinets.

As fast as the bathtubs arrive in Baltimore they are being hauled to the hotel and placed in position. They are coming in carload lots, each car containing 25 tubs. In all it will take about 15 large freight cars to haul the tubs to this city.

In a few weeks some of the interior furnishings for the hotel, most of which are being made abroad, will begin to arrive.

Manager Barse says he thinks the people have an idea that the prices for rooms, edibles and everything else at the new Emerson are going to be exorbitant and beyond the reach of many, but he wants to correct that impression by stating that while the hotel will be sumptuous in every detail—furnishings, rooms, edibles—everything will be extremely moderate and within the reach of everyone.

Simple, Harmless, Effective.

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

Household Hints and Helps.

If more housekeepers who have laundering done in their own homes would provide their laundress with a specially padded board for embroidered pieces, there would be fewer occasions for complaint when such articles come from the laundress' hands. Regularly fitted laundries are, of course, equipped in this way, but the housewife who uses her kitchen for laundry work often provides scant equipment for this work. One of the bosom boards that cost only a few cents, padded with several thicknesses of table felt, makes an ideal board for embroidery.

In washing colored embroidery, lay it flat, after wringing, on a clean cloth or towel and roll it up with a layer of cloth or towel between each two layers of the work. In this way there is no danger of the colors running if the work is done with washable material. It takes a very fast color to stand drying against its own wet surface. Embroidered linens should never be starched. If they are ironed dry when they are wet at the beginning they will have their natural texture.

So much of the old-time lace work is being used that it is easy enough for any woman to make her own curtains for her summer home. Filet net is darned in effective designs with great expedition, and the scrims, marisettes and their kind may be worked in some of the simple stamped patterns with little outlay of time. Simple designs across the bottom or mere corner designs are in great favor. And all the places where stamping is done are equipped with a variety of such patterns. Plain chain stitch, cat stitch, even ordinary running and darning are introduced into some of the most desirable designs. Some new curtains seen recently were worked in darning stitch with colored tapestry wool and the result was quaint if not exactly artistic.

To clean a piece of soiled lace, about the best way is to put it into a wide-mouthed bottle with warm water, castile soap and a pinch of borax. Shake the contents of the bottle around until the water becomes grimy and the lace clean. Then rinse it thoroughly and dry on a piece of marble or glass. The plate-glass table and bureau tops which are used to protect tops of furniture are ideal for such purposes, but the marble mantle will do. Some persons wind piece lace around and around a bottle and leave it to dry there. Soapuds made with white soap and an equal part of gasoline clean some lace beautifully.

Two or three tablespoonfuls of powdered barley stirred into the tomato soup while it is boiling add substance and flavor. The tomatoes should be boiled for 15 or 20 minutes with a slice of onion, a bit of bay leaf, a sprig or two of parsley and a couple of stalks of celery. Strain the soup through a sieve, add the barley stirred smooth in a little cold water and cook in a double boiler for an hour. Season with salt and pepper.

The girls who know how to make a variety of baskets and boxes by mere folding has desirable resources at hand when prizes and favors are wanted. The prettiest baskets filled with paper tulips were given as cotton favors the other night and they were mere squares of wrapping paper pasted over with printed crepe paper, folded in basket shape and furnished with a long ribbon handle over the top and a bow at the top. The men received cones with paper rose tops, each inclosing a good cigar.

A Convenient Knife-Sharpener.

There is one very effective way of sharpening a knife always at hand. The rough, unglazed bottom of a jar offers a fine substitute for a whetstone. Just hold a jar of any size upside down and pass the cutting edge of a knife back and forth over the bottom a few times, turning first one side, then the other. You will be pleased with the result.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

The uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has made it a favorite everywhere. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers.

For the Children

A Charming Little Princess of Greece.



The pretty little girl holding the flowers is a real princess. She is the Princess Irene, younger of the two daughters of Crown Prince Constantine, heir apparent to the throne of Greece. She is one of five children, three of whom are boys. Her mother is the Princess Sophia, sister of the German emperor. Her grandfather, the present king of Greece, is George, second son of King Christian of Denmark, and her grandmother is Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. George was elected king of the Hellenes in 1863.

A Boy's Predicament.

At a sugar mill on the island of Barbados the men in attendance were shortening sail when a native boy, who did not let go soon enough, was carried aloft by the great forty-five foot sail. He fortunately had all his wits about him and managed to get his feet around a bar of the sail and to hold on to the one above. In this position he was carried around, the mill revolving with increased rapidity, as the man whose duty it was to feed it had rushed out at the first alarm. A cry was raised to choke the rollers with cane and thus stop the mill, and this was done at the imminent risk of breaking some of the machinery and so releasing the sails altogether, but after six complete revolutions the mill was stopped, fairly choked by the bundles of cane thrust into its jaws, leaving the sail, to which the boy still clung, uppermost, and he ninety feet from the ground. With marvelous nerve he proceeded to climb down that perilous ladder and reached the ground. It is estimated that he traveled nearly 1,500 feet in his aerial journey and half that distance with his head downward.

Selected Words.

The game of selected words is played thus: The company may be divided into sides, each half selecting a word, the object of one side being to find out the word selected by the other. The word must be the name of something well known to both sides. Words of two or more meanings are the best to be selected, such as pen, post, mail, rail, deer, etc. The answers are thus more varied and the words more difficult to select. Each side asks questions of the other, which should be answered in a plain, matter of fact, truthful way. The side guessing the hidden word in the fewest questions is victorious.

Conundrums.

Why is a baby like wheat? Because it is first cradled, then thrashed and finally becomes the flower of the family.

What is that which is sometimes with a head, without a head, with a tail and without a tail? A wig.

When are tailors and house agents both in the same business? When they gather the rents.

Why are the tallest people the laziest? Because they are always longer in bed than others.

What class of women are apt to give tone to society? The belles (bells).

The Small Gray Mouse.

The small gray mouse ran east. And the small gray mouse ran west And could not tell in the least Which way was best.

The small gray mouse ran north. And the small gray mouse ran south And scurried back and forth To escape the kitten's dreadful tooth lined mouth.

But kitty thought it precious fun To see the panting mouse run. And when it almost got away Her furry paw upon its back would lay.

But kitty grew too vain and sure. She thought she had the mouse secure. She turned her head; she shut her eyes. That was not wise.

And ere she knew The gray mouse up the chimney flew. Where dainty cats could not pursue. So she had nothing else to do But mew-oo-oo!

—St. Nicholas.

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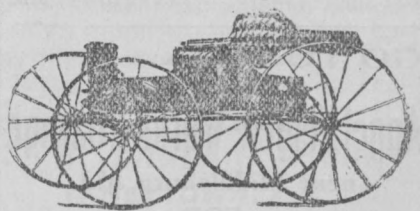
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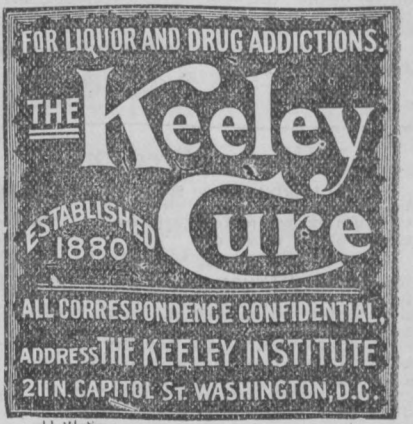
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SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XII.—Second Quarter,
For June 18, 1911.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Kings xvii,
1-14—Memory Verse, 14—Golden
Text, Prov. xxix, 1—Commentary
Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

A brief summary of the story of the ten tribes and their sin is found in verse 21 of our lesson chapter in these words, "He rent Israel from the house of David, and they made Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, king, and Jeroboam drove Israel from following the Lord and made them sin a great sin." Our whole lesson today is a summary of the sin of the ten tribes. From their first king, Jeroboam, to their last, Hoshea, they had, including these two, nineteen rulers covering a period of 200 years, part of which was an interregnum and part a time of anarchy. There was not one good ruler among them all, nor any real turning to the Lord, though He sent them from time to time as His messengers to plead with them, the unnamed man of God from Judah and the prophets Ahijah, Elijah, Micah, Elisha, Jonah, Hosea, Amos and Oded. The record of their persistent rebellion and sin is given briefly in verses 14 to 18 of our lesson chapter, and what a record it is! They would not hear, did not believe in the Lord their God, rejected His statutes, left all His commandments, followed vanity and became vain, sold themselves to do evil in the sight of the Lord. The record concerning Judah over a hundred years later reads thus: "They mocked the messengers of God and despised His words and misused His prophets until the wrath of the Lord arose against His people till there was no remedy" (II Chron. xxxvi, 16).

Last days have always been times of great rebellion against God, as were the days of Noah before the flood (Gen. vi, 5, 11, 12), and, according to the testimony of our Lord Jesus, such will be the case again at the end of this age just before He shall come in His glory to set up His kingdom of righteousness and peace on this earth (Matt. xxiv, 37-39; Luke xvii, 26-30). The present unbelief in high places, in pulpits and in many theological seminaries is a sure indication that we are in the last days of this evil age, as are described in II Tim. iii, 1-5; iv, 3, 4; I Pet. iii, 3-7. As truly as the flood came in the days of Noah, the captivity of Israel and Judah in their day, the destruction of Jerusalem and the scattering of Israel among all nations, so surely shall the judgments come that are to close this age and introduce a better one of peace and righteousness. The warning as to what would come upon them if they turned away from the Lord and served other gods is written very plainly in Deut. iv, 25-27, and elsewhere, and, though the purpose of God may be delayed, whether for mercy or judgment, it cannot be frustrated (Isa. xiv, 24). God gives many a warning before He finally lets the stroke fall. In the days of the king preceding Hoshea a king of Assyria carried away many captives (chapter xv, 20), but the warning was not heeded.

This was probably the Sargon of Isa. xx, 1. On what is known as Sargon's cylinder, exhumed from Nineveh, are found these words, "I besieged the city of Samaria and took it. I carried off 27,280 of the citizens. I chose fifty chariots for myself from the whole number taken. All the other property of the people of the town I left for my servants to take. In the place of those taken into captivity I sent thither inhabitants of lands conquered by me and imposed the tribute on them which I require from Assyrians." This reads very much like verse 24 of our lesson chapter, and the following verses tell how this mixed multitude under the teaching of one of the priests of Israel learned to fear the Lord and serve their own gods after the manner of the nations (verse 33). "They feared the Lord and served their graven images" (verse 41), which means that they did not in any true sense fear the Lord (verse 34). They are described in Isa. xxix, 13 as those who honor God only with mouth and lips, but have removed the heart far from Him, and their fear toward Him is taught by the precept of men. See also Ezek. xxxiii, 31, and the words of the Lord Jesus in Matt. xv, 7-9. The last days of this present age are described in II Tim. iii.

Israel had been brought out of Egypt and placed in the land given to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob that they might be a peculiar people unto God, set apart for Himself, unlike other nations, having God Himself as their king, judge and lawgiver (Ex. xix, 4-6; Isa. xxxiii, 22). But first secretly and then openly they turned from God to idols and did as the heathen whom the Lord carried away before them (verses 9-12). Though He sent many messengers who entreated them to turn from their evil ways and return to the Lord, they would not hear, but hardened their necks like to the neck of their fathers, that did not believe in the Lord their God (verses 13, 14).

It is written in Tit. ii, 14 concerning present day believers that "Our Saviour Jesus Christ gave Himself for us that He might redeem us from all iniquity and purify unto Himself a people for His own possession" (revised version). When we consider the conformity to this present age of the great mass of church members instead of their separation unto God we can but wonder at His mercy and long suffering, but the day of the Lord will come.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week
Beginning June 18, 1911.

Topic—Grace for common duties.—Eph. iv, 23, 26; v, 1, 2. Edited by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

Christianity emphasizes the importance of the performance of what we may call the common duties of life. The great doctrines are set forth, and in connection with them the daily duties that devolve upon man, both in his relation to God and to his fellow man. In no other writings in the New Testament are these facts more abundantly shown than in those of the Apostle Paul. Paul ever emphasized the doctrines of his religion, and yet no one more frequently or more forcibly applied these same doctrines to the practical duties of life. In his ministry he dealt with those who had been raised in ignorance and in darkness and whose lives had long been associated with individual and social vices, and he not only faithfully performed his duty in setting forth "the truth as it is in Jesus," but he was also faithful in exhorting his converts "to put off the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts," and "to put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and holiness."

The common duties of life are not to be ignored. As Christians we are not only to believe, but also to do. Our faith must be proved by our works, for "faith without works is dead." Nor is it enough that we should be willing to make great sacrifices in the name of our religion and to faithfully perform the duties of worship that devolve upon us, but we must also practice the Christian virtues and shun the vices that so naturally cling to us even after we have been regenerated by the spirit of God. Pure and undefiled religion does not end with the visiting of the fatherless and widows in their affliction, but it includes the keeping of ourselves unspotted from the world. The former may be the easier, but the latter is not to be ignored for that reason.

It may be easier and more natural to lie and to deceive than to "put away lying and to speak every man truth with his neighbor" or to be angry and sin than to "be angry and sin not," and yet the virtues of truth and peace are not to be despised for that reason and the vices of falsehood and sinful wrath exalted. If of those who had been raised in heathen lands God demanded virtue rather than vice, much more does He expect us to practice Christian virtues and to eschew all that is evil. We are also to "walk in love," to let our ordinary, everyday life be spent in an atmosphere of love, taking Christ as our example.

Grace is needed for the common duties of life. Without divine grace we can do nothing. All our attainments will be in proportion to the amount of grace that we receive. These facts need especially to be emphasized in relation to the daily duties of life. When some great hardship is to be faced or some particularly strong temptation presents itself to us we quickly go to God for help, but in the daily routine of life we are less apt to depend upon God, and therein lies our danger. But let us ever remember that we are always in need of divine help and strength. Christ teaches us to pray, "Give us this day our daily bread," and if we are to pray daily for the daily supply of our temporal wants much more are we to do so for our spiritual needs. Every day, every hour, we need divine grace that we may "cease to do evil and learn to do well." Let us, moreover, be encouraged by the fact that daily grace for daily needs is assured to us. "As thy days thy strength shall be" is the promise of God. "Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help us in time of need."

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. i, 16, 17; Zech. viii, 16, 17;
Matt. v, 16, 43-48; vi, 11-15;
Rom. vi, 1-4; xii, 9-21; Eph. iv, 1,
28-32; Col. iii, 8-11; I Thess. v, 22;
Heb. iv, 14-16.

Hymn for the Silver Anniversary Year

[Tune, "America."]

God, Thou our strength and guide
Through all the years,
To Thee we sing
An anthem glad we raise
Of love and joy and praise
For life and countless days
Of victory.

For Christ and for the church
In this her silver year
Oh! our cry,
Thy holy will be done
Till the wide world is won.
Thy final kingdom come,
Father most high.

Pre-eminence in all
We give, O God, to Thee!
To Thee we bring
Praises and loud acclaim
To Thy all conquering name—
An earth encircling flame,
Saviour and King.

This, then, our faith and prayer—
That we Thy passion share
For near and far
Touch each the warrior's dower
Of courage and empower
For each succeeding hour
Of holy war.

—D. P. in Ohio Endeavor.

THREE E'S.

Christian Endeavor began as a faithful Experiment in the life of a devoted pastor among his young people. It has continued as an epoch making and transforming experience. May it go on to realize the glorious expectation that its past and present achievements hold forth.—Rev. C. H. Hubbell, D. D.

A Sham Love Fight

In Which the Lady Holds
Her Own to the
Last

By F. A. Mitchell

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"Marcella," said Major Harrington, rising, "I shall never give it up."

"Major," replied the young lady, "you are wasting your time and opportunities. You are getting on in life—you must have turned thirty—and if you expect to marry it is time you were making up to some nice girl who will be disposed to look favorably on your suit."

"I am making up to a very nice girl, a girl who will eventually look favorably on my suit."

"If you refer to me, I must tell you again that you are mistaken."

"It shall be my part to convince you that it is you who are mistaken."

"Enough of this war of words. Good night."

"Tomorrow there is to be a sham battle. Are you to be on the field?"

"I am to join the staff of the general of the blue."

"Indeed, that's quite an honor. General Snigson is not given to inviting women to participate with him in army maneuvers."

"Goodby. I would advise you to try a certain young lady whose father wears an eagle on his shoulder."

"Thank you. I shall stick to the young lady who—as they say in the French exercises—is temporary aid to the general of the blue."

This kind of skirmishing had been going on for weeks between Marcella Laraway and Major Harrington. The major's attentions had been the talk of the garrison for the reason that Miss Laraway had "turned down" officers of higher rank and in some cases more ample fortune. It was expected that Harrington would join the innumerable caravan of the lady was sending into the desert never to return.

Notwithstanding the bold face the major had put on the matter while in the presence of Miss Laraway, he no sooner left her than he became as limp as a wet rag. He went to his quarters, threw himself into an easy chair, lit a pipe and gave himself over to a reverie which was anything but hopeful. The adage "Faint heart never won fair lady" seemed to him a mockery. On this occasion he felt more de-



"WHO'S THE DEAD MAN?"

pressed than usual. It was a matter of common talk in the garrison that General Snigson was eager to marry again, and recently he had shown attentions to Miss Laraway. His having invited her to join his staff in the sham battle was especially noticeable, for he was known to deprecate the presence of women in the line of duty. Moreover, Harrington believed that Miss Laraway would prefer to be Mrs. General to being Mrs. Major.

There are twin worlds at army posts in time of peace—the military world and the social world. When officers and officers' wives, sisters, cousins and guests saw Marcella Laraway in a blue habit covered with gold lace and an officer's cap on her head riding in the staff of the general of the blue they took more interest in the matter than in the result of the sham battle. The word passed from mouth to mouth, some saying that the general had got Miss Laraway, others that Miss Laraway had got the general. Some exclaimed, "Good match!" others, "Why, he's old enough to be her father!" Notwithstanding these differences of opinion, all agreed that the fact of Miss Laraway's presence on the general's staff looked very like a preliminary move to an announcement of an engagement.

And now comes one of those incidents, contretemps, coincidences—call them what you will—that so often have thrust themselves into battles and turned the scale to one side or the other. An aid-de-camp galloped up to Major Harrington and, saluting, said:

"Major Harrington, the judges have decided that this position is untenable and that it is too late for you to retreat. You are enfiladed by artillery and a charge has been made that has annihilated your battalion. Consider yourself out of the fight."

The aid galloped away, and the major gave the order to stack arms and break

ranks. Then, sheathing his sword, he dismounted, gave his horse to an orderly, and, going to a tree, lay down on his back in the shade. The flies tickled his nose so he covered his face with his handkerchief. One of his captains remarked that he looked as if he had been killed practically as well as theoretically.

How long the major lay there he didn't know, for he went to sleep. He was awakened by the thud of horses' hoofs on the turf and was about to arise and salute some general who was doubtless riding by with his staff when he heard a voice that he recognized as that of the general of the blue:

"Who's the dead man?"

"Major Harrington."

A shriek!

Harrington took in the situation at once. The shriek had come from General Snigson's aid, Miss Laraway. Instead of rising and saluting he thought it would be less embarrassing for Marcella if he lay still. Besides, he wished to hear the rest.

"He isn't dead, Miss Laraway, any more than the rest of his command. They're all theoretically killed."

This was said by the chief of staff. The general had colored and turned away. All that Harrington heard after that was the tread of horses' hoofs as the party rode away.

"Hum!" he exclaimed to himself. "Methinks that other fight in which I am more interested than this one is decided, defeat being turned to victory for my own long suffering self. If she can avert disaster in consequence of this panic she'll do better than I think she can."

Harrington sat up and looked about him. Some distance away were the general of the blue and his staff. Near by the officers of the battalion were standing in a group. They were evidently waiting for him to awake from his slumber, and from the expression of their faces they had evidently heard the cry Miss Laraway had raised at being informed that the stiff and stark body lying on its back, the face covered with a handkerchief, was their major. A second lieutenant was rash enough to laugh and was about to say something intended to be funny, but Harrington managed to forestall him with a reproach for a trumped up error in the line of duty during the fight that shut him up.

Then came the signal for the troops to march to quarters. Harrington got his battalion under arms and in ten minutes was marching past the line of houses within the garrison inclosure where lived the officers and their families. On the porch were the women of the post, and as the major passed he perceived that every eye was fixed upon him and every pair of lips wore a smile. He looked for Miss Laraway and saw her standing surrounded by a group of women. But before he came abreast of the porch on which she stood she had broken away from those about her and gone into the house.

The same evening Harrington called upon Miss Laraway. She came down with a hot pair of cheeks and clear eye, defiant even at the moment of irretrievable defeat.

"Marcella," began the major, "I told you yesterday when I left you—"

"Yes, yes," she interrupted, "you told me. I suppose you have come to tell me again."

"This time I have come to arrange with you some plan by which you may appear in a proper position before this garrison."

"I care nothing for the opinion of the garrison."

"I do. I do not care to have my brother officers, their wives and others who have witnessed my attentions to you blame me for having won the heart of a simple, innocent—"

"Oh, go on with what you're trying to say."

"I don't care to have them think that I have been trifling with you."

"Don't trouble yourself about that. I can take care of my heart, and they all know it."

"But you must admit that the incident which occurred today has lost you the star of a brigadier general."

"What do I care for?" She stopped and bit her lip.

"Marcella, you have today placed us both in a position from which there is but one exit. One topic is being talked of tonight in the 'married quarters' and at the officers' mess. You know very well what that subject is. Yesterday it was supposed that the invitation you received to take part in the maneuvers as General Snigson's aid meant the early announcement of your engagement with him."

"It did not."

"Never mind whether it did or did not, the garrison so considered it. General Snigson is now lost to you. Suppose that I leave you in the lurch—where will you stand?"

She turned away with a shrug.

"There is one way, and only one, to save us both," he heeded.

"What's that?"

"For me to announce our engagement."

"You? Why you?"

"Under the circumstances I am the proper person to do so."

"You needn't trouble yourself."

He looked at her for a few moments and, seeing no sign of relenting, concluded to be satisfied for the present with the position he occupied, rest on his arms and later advance to take possession of the enemy's defenses. Bidding her good night, he strolled over to his quarters. He found them occupied by a dozen or more of his brother officers. Every man advanced with outstretched hand and congratulated him on his engagement.

"Who said I am engaged?" he asked, surprised.

"Oh, you're behind the times. The lady gave it out as soon as the maneuvers were over."

Woman's World

Rich Society Women
Befriend Poor Babies.



MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN.

There are fads in philanthropy, just as in everything else where the fashionable woman is concerned. Last year and the year before it was woman suffrage, but this season it seems to be babies. In New York city a coterie of the exclusive society women have banded together to help the mothers of the poor save their babies' lives during the summer. Milk stations are to be established, and the \$300,000 which these rich women have collected will be devoted to the work. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who has been identified with many of the philanthropic movements of the smart set, is at the head of this project. Over sixty depots are to be opened, where milk will be distributed to the poor and whence doctors and nurses will be sent to instruct tenement mothers how to bring up their children. The secretary of the milk committee, Mrs. Ida White Parker, said: "Women of foreign lands in New York do not understand caring for children here under totally different climatic conditions."

"Out of 125,000 babies born in New York city annually 16,000 die under one year of age. Of these more than 8,000 waste away for lack of proper food and care. During a two weeks' heated period last summer 1,005 babies died. It has been proved that this waste of life could be much reduced if mothers were taught how to feed and care for babies and if pure and properly prepared milk were supplied at prices which they could afford to pay."

Italian Beads.

A girl who has just come back from Italy wore around her neck over a dark blouse a necklace of rope gold tied loosely at the bust line and finished with two long tassels.

Every one who saw this chain spoke of its beauty, thinking it an heirloom. The chain was nothing but a rope of tiny gilt glass beads bought in Venice for about 40 cents. "I am sorry now," she said, "that I did not get more of them. I brought one for a friend, and we have both had the same experience. Every one thinks it one of the old gold chains of colonial days. Over there they are so plentiful that it cheapened the chain to my own mind."

The friend, who was up in beadwork, straightway copied this chain for herself. She strung twelve strands of coarse yellow silk with the tiniest gilt beads to be found in this country, twisted them into a tightly coiled rope and finished the end with a big gold bead, from which hung tassels of the small ones. The effect was not so good as in the Venetian chain, for the same delicate beads could not be found, but a showy and unusual ornament was achieved to brighten a dark blouse.

Fashion's Fads.

The long seamless shoulder remains in excellent vogue.

Handkerchiefs of the finest linen are edged with black chantilly lace.

Exceedingly handsome are the ribbons of metal net, edged with an inch band of satin or Persian silk.

The true empire suit has yet to be evolved, and it is doubtful if it would prove worth while should it ever be represented among fashionable models.

Cut ostrich feathers are now being made into braids for trimming hats and dresses. These come in all colors that are adapted for street and house wear.

Many overskirts come within a few inches of the bottom of the skirt and are edged with a trimming which does not catch in the skirt, but merely gives a finish to the tunic.

The touch of red so dominant in the winter's fashions has spread to the artificial flower, and the deep tone of the old fashioned fuchsia now adds warmth to a corsage bouquet of violets.

Beautiful bags with ornate frames, heavy with repousse work, are seen in silk, satin, velvet, suede or other fine leather. The frames are often oval or pointed at the tops, and the bags more often than not are rounded at the bottom.

MUMMERY IN THE COMMONS.

"Black Rod" and His Antics in the English Parliament.

Many an American visiting the British house of commons has heard with astonishment the cry "Black Rod is coming!" and wondered what was happening.

"Black Rod" is simply an indication of the persistency with which our overseas cousins cling to a bit of antique mummery. Whenever in the house this cry is uttered the sergeant-at-arms springs to his feet, closes the doors leading into the lobby and turns the key in the lock. Having thus dramatically insured the commons against an attack, the sergeant-at-arms takes his position in front of a small window, where he listens to three raps on the door. Sergeant-at-arms then politely asks what is wanted and learns that Black Rod has a message to be delivered to the speaker and the commons.

Then when the door is opened an old gentleman in black is seen to come slowly into the chamber. On his queer old coat are three black rows; he wears black silk stockings and trunks; a black coat is held under one arm, and a short black rod, with a gold button at the end, is in his other hand.

Black Rod is most ceremonious. He bows three times to the speaker and delivers his message, while the members of the commons put on their hats. Mr. Speaker and the commons are requested to enter the house of lords to listen to the king's assent to an act which has passed both houses of parliament.

Black Rod then bows to the speaker, walks backward step by step to the center of the house and repeats the salutation. At the door he pauses again and bows even lower.

Sergeant-at-arms swings his mace on his shoulder and follows Black Rod. Behind comes the speaker in his official robes. The members on the benches take off their hats and rise in their places. About half a dozen of them follow the speaker into the house of lords. The speaker raises his cocked hat thrice and salutes the lord chancellor. The message of royal assent is read and there is a further exchange of salutes.

The speaker returns to the house in solemn state, and the mace is laid on the table. The business of the commons is resumed without further interruption from the polite old gentleman in black.

This ceremony is, of course, a survival of the middle ages, when the house of commons found it necessary to protect itself against crown and lords. The door closed in the face of Black Rod, the negotiations at the wicket and the hats on the members' heads were signs of the jealousy with which the commons defended their legislative rights. The courtesies exchanged between Black Rod and the speaker implied the willingness of the two houses to confer peaceably together.—Harper's Weekly.

Corrected.

A sandwich man who paraded Wall street bore aloft the legend, "Eat your lunch at Stuffed's and Surprise your Pallet."

"There's something wrong with that sign," said a broker to a banker.

"What is it?"

"He's got the last word spelt wrong," replied the other. "Pity sign painters can't learn how to spell or consult a dictionary. Hey, there, you with the Surprise! Your palate's spelt wrong. Have it fixed up!"

The next day the same sandwich man shuffled along and, sure enough, he had reported the error. The last word of the sign had been carefully scraped out and in its place the word stood proudly forth with an extra "i," thus: "Eat your lunch at Stuffed's and Surprise your Pallet."—New York Press.

A Parisian Patriot.

There are other things in Paris beside architecture, heroes and history. At Duval's the wandering one can get a soup which is truly a triumph of genius, or he may sit at a little table and sip coffee "as black as night, as sweet as love and as hot as hades," the Frenchman's approved recipe. Duval, it may be remembered, refused to raise prices during the siege of Paris in 1870, giving freely of his stock as long as it lasted. Here was a true patriot who disdained to profit by the high cost of living and the misfortune of the patrons who had enriched him. He divided his loaf.—National Magazine.

A Thoughtful Office Boy.

The office boy, says a writer in the London Sketch, looked at the persistent lady artist, who calls six times a week, and said firmly:

"The editor's still engaged."

"Tell him that doesn't matter. I don't want to marry him."

"I haven't the heart to tell him, miss. He's had several disappointments to-day."

Prepared For the End.

Friend (of dying magnate)—Then you think the end is near?

Doctor—Yes. He has made out a list of the epigrams, good deeds and stories that he wishes to be attributed to him after his death.—Puck.

The Sign.

"I'm afraid Maud's second marriage is a failure."

"Did she say so?"

"No, but she's beginning to speak well of her first husband."—Boston Transcript.

"His expectation makes a blessing fear. Heaven were not heaven if we knew what it were.—Shelley.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Michael Fringer has returned home after being away on a visit of four weeks.

Miss Rosa Kemper left, on Wednesday morning, on a visit to relatives in Decatur, Ill.

Children's Day services will be held in the Lutheran church, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Geo. W. Baumgardner arrived home in Taneytown, last week, from a long visit West and South.

Miss Ethel Basehoar, of Littlestown, spent Wednesday and Thursday, with Mrs. Dr. C. M. Benner.

Rev. L. B. Hafer and wife are attending General Synod, in Washington, D. C., the former as representative of the Lutheran Observer.

Wallace Reindollar attended the graduating exercises of his class at Gettysburg College, this week, and Miss Mary is visiting the Misses Castle, at Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Louisa Hammond, of Baltimore, spent several days visiting in Taneytown, this week. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Mary Renner, who will remain here for a while.

Children's Day services will be held in the Reformed church, on Sunday morning, and in the evening the Junior Choir will render a story and song service entitled "The Pink Rose."

Robert D. Massamore and Miss Anna L. Clabaugh, of Harrisburg, Pa., spent the past week with Miss Clabaugh's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clabaugh, Thorndale Farm, Taneytown, Md.

Jesse Reifsnider, while sawing wood, on Tuesday morning, had one of his hands caught by the saw, with the result that several fingers were badly lacerated, the little finger being practically severed.

We have been receiving from Col. Goulden, while on his European tour, quite a handsome collection of post cards. His letters in the RECORD are likely to continue, weekly, for some time.

Wm. E. Burke, Sherman Gilds, Edward Classon, Charles A. Elliot and B. S. Miller attended the Firemen's Convention, in Lonaconing, this week, as representatives of the Taneytown Fire Company.

Recent rains have greatly benefitted the clover and timothy, and started the corn and smaller crops to growing. The wheat crops will be short, but still a long way from failure; some fields will fully average up with other years.

Our office finished, this week, 1000 copies of the 1911 catalogue of Blue Ridge College, at Union Bridge. It contains over 60 pages and several full page cuts. This institution is growing in every way and is earning a deserved reputation for good work.

Miss Nellie Shriner and her friends, Miss Price and Mr. Forman, of Baltimore; Herbert Winters and family, David Kyler and family, Tolbert Shorb and family, Mrs. Newton Hahn and children, and William Ohler and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Shriner.

Dr. Frank T. Elliot is visiting his brother, Louis. He is the proud possessor of a "sheepskin" from the Jefferson Medical College, Phila., and is now ready to "practice," not only on the ill but on the pocketbooks of patients. He has several locations in view, but will rest up for a little while before going to work.

The poor old deserted brick plant is still a mute testimonial to a neglected opportunity. With a splendid location for business, and an abundance of first-class raw material, it seems almost inconceivable that the enterprise should have been left to ruin. Why the machinery and buildings are not disposed of for what they may be worth, is another mystery.

As will be noted by a fuller announcement elsewhere, the RECORD has ordered 100 copies of a 16x20 map prepared by the U. S. Geological survey, showing the upper half of Carroll county as far as Westminster. It shows all the roads and streams, and each house is denoted by a mark. It is a fine map, for most purposes, and is especially valuable as showing the roads between various points. This map can be had at our office (when received) at 5¢ per copy, or will be mailed folded for 6¢, or in mailing tube at 8¢.

In connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Lutheran church, which will be held on Sept. 3rd and 4th, a complete illustrated history of the church will be published. A valuable feature of the work will be the reproduction of the portraits of former pastors, as far back as photographs can be secured. There will be other illustrations and much matter of interest not heretofore published, and the whole will be as handsomely prepared as possible. The book will sell at 25¢, and orders for it can be placed at the RECORD office at any time. When sent by mail the price will be 30¢.

Misses Josephine and Nellie Evans, of Brunswick, Md., are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Shoemaker.

The inauguration of Sunday evening services at Piney Creek church—an altogether new departure—was marked last Sunday by a large attendance, indicating popularity. As we understand it, these services will be continued every other Sunday.

Union Bridge's imported baseball club, which is said to have come to Taneytown with pronounced visions of bestowing a coat of whitewash, must have had a decided crimp placed on its dreams, especially when its electoral commission victory was won from an unpracticed team, one member of which is only a 16-year-old. Even the "rooters" who came in a refrigerator car had chilled "spirits."

Cardinal Gibbons Honored.

A remarkable demonstration in honor of Cardinal Gibbons was held in Baltimore, on Tuesday, in the Armory building, the occasion representing the 50th anniversary of the Cardinal's ordination as priest, and the 25th anniversary of his elevation to the cardinalate.

Among the notables present were President Taft, former President Roosevelt, Chief Justice White, Vice-President Sherman, Senator Root, Speaker Champ Clark, Congressman Cannon, Governor Crothers, and many others, the most of whom made addresses. The event was attended by fully 15,000 persons.

The Cardinal made a fitting response to the addresses, and expressed himself as being greatly gratified at the celebration.

The speech of President Taft was heard by more persons, perhaps, than any of the others. The voice of the chief executive carried well, and his words filled every part of the big Armory, which has a floor space of 60,000 square feet. The demonstration was characterized by the President as a fitting living testimonial of a man who has shown himself not only a good Catholic in the church sense, but who has been broadly catholic in the secular sense of that word. The President expressed the hope that the Cardinal may long continue in his present exalted position, and that he may take a prominent place, as always he has done in the past, in the works of usefulness.

Farm Animals in the State.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1911.—Statistics relative to the domestic animals, poultry, and bees on farms and ranges, reported for the state of Maryland at the Thirtieth Decennial Census, April 15, 1910, are contained in an official statement issued to-day by Acting Census Director Falkner. It is based on tabular summaries prepared under the direction of Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician for agriculture, in the Bureau of the Census. The figures are preliminary and subject to slight revision later, when a few other farms, whose returns are now incomplete, are included in the final tables. It is not expected that these additions will materially modify the amounts or rates given in the present statement. Special attention is called to the fact that the present statement relates only to live stock on farms and ranges and does not give the figures for cities and towns.

The aggregate value of all domestic animals, poultry, and bees on farms and ranges in Maryland in 1910 was reported \$32,570,000, as compared with \$28,860,000 in 1900, the amount of increase being \$1,714,000, and the rate 59.2 per cent.

The total value of the domestic animals was reported as \$30,650,000 in 1910, as against \$19,637,000 in 1900, the increase amounting to \$11,013,000, or 56.1 per cent.

The poultry were valued at \$1,859,000 in 1910, as compared with \$1,158,000 in 1900, the gain being \$701,000, or 60.5 per cent.

The bees were valued at \$61,600 in 1910, and \$61,000 in 1900, the increase amounting to \$600, or 1 per cent.

Horses and colts had a greater value than any other class of domestic animals, both in 1910 and 1900. The total value reported for horses and colts in 1910 was \$16,787,000, while in 1900 it was \$9,353,000; an increase 79.5 per cent. The total value of the cattle in 1910 was \$7,870,000, as against \$6,853,000 in 1900; the gain amounting to 14.8 per cent. Next in order in 1910 were mules and mule colts, with a total value of \$3,044,000, as compared with \$1,395,000 in 1900; the increase amounting to 118.3 per cent. The total value of swine in 1910 was \$1,766,000, while in 1900 it was \$1,329,000; the increase amounting to 32.9 per cent.

Sheep and lambs in 1910 were valued at \$1,443,000, as compared with \$967,000 in 1900, an increase of 64.1 per cent. Asses and burros in 1910 were reported as valued at \$35,450, as against \$6,810 in 1900, the increase amounting to 420.6 per cent. Goats and kids in 1910 were valued at \$5,115, as compared with \$4,023 in 1900, an increase of 27.1 per cent.

Horses and mules in 1910 constituted 60.8 per cent. of the value of all live stock; cattle, 24.2 per cent; poultry, 5.7 per cent; swine, 5.4 per cent; sheep and lambs, 3.5 per cent; and bees, 0.2 per cent.

average value per head was reported to be \$0.40 greater than in 1900.

The total number of horses and colts reported in 1910 was 155,438. Of these, 137,278 were classed by the census as mature horses—that is, horses born before 1909—and their value was \$15,886,000, and average value, \$115.70. Yearling colts, which are colts born in 1909, numbered 12,318, and their average value was \$58.70. Spring colts, born in 1910, were 5,842 in number, and their average value reported as \$30.50. It may be noted that only 9.5 per cent. of the farms of the state reported colts born in 1910.

The total number of mules of all ages in 1910 was 22,667, which is 14.6 per cent. of the number of horses and colts. Of these, adult mules, born before 1909, numbered 21,498, and their average value was \$138.10. Only 300 mule colts, born in 1910, were reported, their average value being given as \$39. There were 869 yearling colts, born in 1909, and their average value was \$73.50.

The total number of swine in 1910 was 301,583, of which a little less than two-thirds, or 196,415, were mature hogs, born before 1910. The total value of the mature hogs was \$1,476,000, and the average value, \$7.50. The spring pigs, born in 1910, numbered 105,168, and their average value was reported as \$2.75. The total number of sheep and lambs reported for 1910 was 237,137. Of these, 119,806 were mature ewes, born before 1910, and their total value was \$648,100, or an average of \$5.40. This total value was a little more than half the value of all sheep and lambs. Rams and wethers numbered 6,445, and the average value was \$6. Spring lambs were 110,886 in number, and their average value was given as \$4.10. The number of spring lambs was 92.6 per cent. of the number of ewes.

The summary on poultry shows that the total number of farms reporting the different kinds in 1910 was 46,054, the total number of fowls being 2,908,958, and the total value, \$1,859,000.

Of the total number of farms reporting poultry, 46,054, nearly all, or 46,008, reported chickens, numbering 2,650,750, valued at \$1,616,000; 14,728 reported turkeys, numbering 60,290, valued at \$134,100; 8,753 reported ducks, numbering 50,232, valued at \$29,800; 4,909 reported geese, numbering 23,606, valued at \$36,400; 9,758 reported guinea fowls, numbering 51,653, valued at \$19,200; 2,777 reported pigeons, numbering 72,435, valued at \$23,000; and 8 reported peafowls, numbering 22, valued at \$60.

She Could Threaten Too.

"Tickets," said the wiry little conductor as he confronted a 300 pound German woman.

"Ach! I haf lost my ticket vhat I should come back by voice."

Conductor—I am sorry, madam, but you will be obliged to pay your fare again.

Woman—Nein, nein. I paid you this morning already. I will nicht.

Several times the conductor returned to reason with her, but each time was met with a more decided refusal than the last. Finally, losing patience, the conductor said:

"Madam, if you do not pay your fare at once I shall have to stop the train and put you off."

The woman, half rising and shaking her fist at him, said: "What! Put me off, you say? When you say that some more by me I make you the train off and no stop it either."

A Waiter as a Tipper.

Two years ago a guest at a hotel in Frankfurt-on-the-Main which has many American patrons became a prime favorite with the waiters in the dining room because of the lavish tips he gave to the man who served him, the boy who helped him on with his coat and the various other employees. Where old customers gave 50 pfennigs he would give a mark and more, besides extras in the way of cigars. In explanation he said one day that when he was at home in St. Louis he was a waiter, and, being far away, he wanted to test the extravagant tip system.

"And how does it work?" he was asked.

"Fine. The boys think me a fine gentleman, and I think they are fine waiters,"—New York Tribune.

County Health Board Notice.

The Carroll County Health Board held its annual meeting at the office of the County Commissioners on Tuesday, June 6, 1911. The following health officers were present:

Dr. Charles R. Foutz, Secretary.
Dr. Geo. H. Brown, New Windsor.
Dr. J. F. B. Weaver, Manchester.
Dr. C. H. Diller, Detour.
E. D. Cronk, Winfield.
Dr. M. D. Norris, Eldersburg.
Dr. Luther Kemp, Uniontown.
Dr. R. C. Wells, Hampstead.
Dr. R. F. Wells, Gamber.
Dr. Jas. Watt, Union Bridge.
Dr. E. H. Seitz, Taneytown.

Each Health Officer made a report in writing on the sanitary condition of his district during the year ending June 1, 1911. After the usual business had been disposed of the matter of violation of the State law regarding the disposition of carcasses of animals and fowls, also of decayed meats was taken up.

Reports were made by some of the Health Officers stating that persons in the various districts had been throwing dead chickens, cats and dogs, and even spoiled bacon on the public highways and in woods along the public roads—and placing the carcasses of horses and cows on the surface of the earth. All of this decayed animal matter the law requires to be buried.

Hence, the public is hereby notified by the Carroll County Board of Health not to violate this law.

Any person violating this law will be arrested and dealt with accordingly.

In many of the county towns the Health Officers find filthy gutters, hog pens that are not properly cared for and cess pools that are overflowing. All of which conditions are unsanitary, and termed nuisances.

The feeding of offal from slaughter houses to hogs within the incorporate limits of a town is also considered a nuisance and is prohibited by the Health Board.

Individuals and corporations who entertain such unsanitary conditions will be notified by the Health Officers or Bailiffs, and if the nuisances are not immediately abated the offenders will be arrested and fined according to the law.

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 otherwise stated. Advertisements over ten lines are mutually agreed upon. Postage Stamps received as cash.

EGGS Wanted! Special Prices paid for Spring Chickens, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. No small Chickens received. Squabs 20¢ per pair. Good calves, 5 1/2, 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

SPECIAL OPENING. Saturday night. With each plate of cream we will give a side dish, and a handsome souvenir.—OTTO BROS., Taneytown.

ONE FINE BERKSHIRE Boar, large enough for service, for sale by Wm. NEWCOMER, near Kump.

NOTICE.—For all kinds of Lawn Swings address.—L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg, Md.

STRAWBERRY and Ice Cream Festival and Supper, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, Taneytown, will be held on the School-house Lawn, on the evenings of June 15, 16 and 17, and Saturday evening, June 24th. 6-9-2t

FOR SALE.—Four brood Sows, Five Cows fresh, Springers and Fall.—HICKMAN SNIDER, Taneytown, Md.

BLACK PATCHEN Stallion, bred by Wilkes, 6 years old and Jet Black—owned by W. H. POOLE, Taneytown, Md.

GRANGER'S INSURANCE CO., of Middletown, Md. I will be glad to place new insurance, or renew old policies, on either Farm or Town property. Call to see me, or write for rates.—WM. A. SNIDER, Harney, Md., Agent.

SPECIAL OPENING. Saturday night. With each plate of cream we will give a side dish, and a handsome souvenir.—OTTO BROS., Taneytown.

SOUR CHERRIES.—Will have a fine lot of Sour Cherries at the Routes, orchard, near Uniontown, on Monday morning, June 12. Will sell cheap. Come before noon.—CHAS. H. LEMMON.

FOR A FIRST-CLASS Washing Machine for power or hand use; also for Engines or Feed Mills, or grinding plates for New Holland mill, address or phone —L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg, Md.

WANTED.—Salesmen to sell Automobile Oils and Lubricating Oils. Excellent inducements. THE MIDDLE STATES OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio. 6-9-4t

STOCK BULL for sale, or will put out for his feed.—FELIX FLORENCE, on Littlestown road.

12 BERKSHIRE Pigs for sale by CHAS. FOREMAN, near Hotson Grove.

FOR TEN DAYS.—Montross Havana Cigars \$3.50 per 100. Other brands \$1.50 per 100.—S. WEANT, Bruceville, Md.

40 JERSEY COWS and Heifers wanted, from heifers up to cows with third calves—must be well bred. Will pay good prices.—ERIC F. HARVER, Fritzellburg, or Edward Harver, Greenville. C. & P. Phone. 26-2t

A GREAT REDUCTION in all my Hats; a beautiful line of Embroidery, White Goods, Silks, all shades. Shoes from 98¢ to \$1.98. Come and see our stock.—MRS. M. J. GARDNER.

THAT STORM POLICY you have been thinking of, but have never secured! A few dollars invested for such protection, may prove as beneficial to you as it has to many others in this section. All HOME INS. CO. policies are strictly non-assessable, whether against Fire or Storm.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agent, Taneytown. 5-19-4t

WE SELL THE Superior Grain Drill—the name tells the true story.—MYERS & HESS, Harney, Md. 5-12-1t

COMPLETE LINE of Harvesting Machine and Gasoline Engine Oil.—MYERS & HESS, Harney, Md. 5-12-1t

GET your Buggies painted at ANGEL'S Middleburg, Md. \$5.00 up. 3-3-1t

CREAM SEPARATOR.—If you are interested in a Cream Separator, ask MYERS & HESS prices on the "Dairy Maid"; 30 days trial. 3-31-1t

Notice to Tax Payers.

All parties knowing themselves in arrears for corporation taxes, are notified to pay the same on or before July 1, or costs will be added to the same.

B. S. MILLER.
Collector.

6-9-2t

Whitewash Brush in Spain.

In Spain, where the ruins of Moorish towers are seen upon the crests of many hills as the express train crawls along at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, the evidences of surviving Moorish influence upon the people and customs of Andalusia make an interesting study. In the city of Ronda it is plain that the ideas of home building which the Arabs brought into the Iberian peninsula remain vital today. The whitewash brush is the great leveler of distinction between the rich and the poor in Spain. The exteriors of homes—great manor houses upon the haciendas, huts of mountaineers clinging to the sides of the almost perpendicular hills, handsome homes of rich merchants in the cities and humble tenements—are nearly all of plaster. A few of them are calcimined in blue or brown or pink, but the majority are pure white. Ronda is a white city with a few patches of blue and pink and looks as if the whitewash brush had just been applied.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Always the Case

"Take away woman and what would follow?" shouted the orator.

"We would!" cried a man on a back seat.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Butterick Patterns,
10c and 15c.

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Women's Thin Dress Goods.

They are charming new designs in dots, stripes, small and large figures, some with fancy borders.
Lawns, Batiste, Sheeron, Silk Foulards, Alcazar Foulards, &c.
10c to 39c.

Men's and Boys' Summer Suits.

A large assortment to select from and

Prices to Suit Everyone.

Boys' Wash Suits

in Tan and Blue Striped.
50c.

Men's Soft Shirts and Soft Collars.

The latest style.

Men's and Children's Straw Hats.

The most stylish line to be found. Be sure to see them before you buy.

Summer Underwear.

For Ladies, Men and Children.

Ladies' Low Shoes.

One and two strap; Tan, Gun Metal and Patent.
\$1.25 to \$3.00.

Men's Oxfords.

Black and Tan, in all the new style shapes and leathers.
\$2.19 to \$4.50.

Children's Low Shoes.

All kinds.

Ladies' Gauze Hose.

Extra fine gauze.
15c to \$1.00.

Matting, Linoleum and Oilcloth.

Some remnants at very low price. Matting Rugs, 3x6 feet, 48c.

Fancy Lap Dusters.

Black, Tan and Grey.
50c to \$3.00.

New Summer Millinery.

We have received a new line of Summer Millinery. The very latest styles. Call and see these new goods before you buy.

Embroideries and Laces.

Skirt length Embroidery, also narrow of fine quality. Laces and Insertion to match. Nice patterns to trim thin dresses.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

For June and July.

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

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

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

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

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

THE REINDOLLAR CO.,

Taneytown, Md.

6-2-2t

NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS

In the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Littlestown, Penna.

All holders of Policies in the above Company, operating Gasoline Engines in any building, or building attached thereto, insured in this Company, are required to secure a Gasoline Engine Permit to be attached to his, her or their Policy. Failure to have such permit shall make void all claim for fire loss, caused by, or in any way pertaining to, the use of Gasoline or Gas Engines. Permit \$1.00 for five years.

By order of Board of Directors,
CHARLES H. MAYERS, Sec'y.
Littlestown, Pa., June 6, 1911. 2t

FIRE LOSS PAID.

Taneytown, Md., Apr. 21, 1911
Mr. A. G. Hancock,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

Your communication to hand. Will say the settlement is entirely satisfactory to me, and I wish to thank you and all interested. I look upon The Home Insurance Company as not only reliable but also very kind and liberal in the treatment of their patrons. Whilst my loss is such that I am unable to rebuild at present, if I am ever able to own a home again I shall have it insured with The Home Insurance Company. I also appreciate the kindness of your officials whom I have met. I shall keep my household effects insured in The Home Insurance Company.

With best wishes and kindest regards.
Very truly yours,
REV. J. D. S. YOUNG.

5-26-4t

Pic-nics and Festivals.

Notices under this heading, not exceeding 6 lines, at the rate of 25¢ for first insertion, or single insertion 15¢, after 4 insertions, rate 10¢ a week. Payable in advance.

Mayberry Band will hold a festival on Saturday, 10th and 11th of June. On the 10th the Pleasant Valley Concert Band will be present, and on the 11th, the Mayberry Band. 5-26-4t

Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival and Supper, for the benefit of St. Joseph's church, Taneytown, will be held on the School-house Lawn, on the evenings of June 15, 16 and 17, and Saturday evening, June 24.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

JAMES R. BOYD,
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 9th day of December, 1911; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 9th day of June, 1911.

LEWIS S. BOYD,
CHARLES G. BOYD,
Executors.

6-9-4t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Corrected weekly, on day