

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

It will be legal to shoot squirrels in Carroll county, on the first of September. The fee for a license is \$10.50, issued by the clerk of the Circuit Court, for a non-resident of the county.

Andrew P. Frizzell, President of the Board of Supervisors of Election for Carroll county, was struck Friday last below the right eye by a piece of flint stone which flew from a large stone that was being broken on the road near his home. It came very near Mr. Frizzell's eye but fortunately did not penetrate it.

Officers and employees of the Western Maryland Railway are boasting that they are in advance of the West Virginia Legislature in adopting the individual drinking cup, which is now used exclusively on all passenger trains on the system. The new Maryland law against public cups is in effect and the company has banished it on the whole system.

Albert Hamm, serving sentence in the Adams county jail for having shot Chas. Spensler on the pike between Hanover and Littlestown, on the night of Nov. 17, 1911, was given his freedom on Monday morning by Judge Swope after the presentation of a petition for his release signed by practically all the best known citizens of McSherrystown, Hamm's home.

Norman B. McCleary, of Hagerstown, who is held on the charge of murdering Mrs. Nannie B. Henry, made a voluntary confession on Tuesday night, stating that he had killed the woman in an attempt to obtain a letter containing the address of Mrs. Henry's daughter, to whom McCleary had been attentive, but which attentions were opposed by the young lady's mother.

The body of the late General William Booth was laid on Thursday beside that of Catherine Booth, his wife, in Abney Park Cemetery, in London, amid signs of deep respect from men and women of all classes. Representatives of reigning houses and of presidents of republics, including the United States, joined round the grave, with many thousands from the masses whom the founder of the Salvation Army had tried to uplift.

Announcement was made by Postmaster General Hitchcock that the Post-office Department would be in readiness on Jan. 1, 1913, to put into general operation the recently organized parcel-post system. The postal express business, which must be organized within the next four months, will extend over more than a million miles of rural delivery and star routes, and will cover in its various ramifications all systems of transportation of parcels now utilized by private express companies.

According to latest reports, the prospects for a State Highway from Taneytown to Westminster are very bright. The State Road Commission has agreed to begin a survey as soon as the citizens of Taneytown and surrounding community purchase the Westminster and Meadow Branch pike and turn it over to the Commission. All citizens should advocate good roads, as the building of good roads will enhance property valuation and be of a general benefit.

The Bureau of Census has issued a statement showing that in the six states in which women voted—California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Wyoming—there are 1,346,925 females 21 years of age or over. Of this number 654,784 are of native white parentage and 333,925 of foreign white or mixed parentage. There are 327,682 foreign-born white women entitled to vote. There are also 13,488 negroes and 17,046 Indians, Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics. These figures were gathered in 1910.

Sunday School Convention.

The forty-ninth convention of the Maryland Sunday School Association will take place September 11, 12, 13, in Frederick, Md. W. C. Pearce, of Chicago, Association General Secretary of the International Sunday School Association, and Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, of Chicago, International Superintendent of Elementary work will be our visiting specialists. There will also be a large force of State workers on the program which promises "inspirational addresses," "Instructive Conferences—Informal Discussions—'Delightful Fellowship'" and a new vision of Sunday School work for all. Every Sunday School in the State is invited to send any number of delegates including their pastor and superintendent.

Write C. Albert Gilson, Frederick, Md., at once, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of your coming and state what you wish to pay for board and lodging. Prices range from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.

Barbara Fritchie Day.

A National Barbara Fritchie day, to be observed by virtually every school in the United States and as many fraternal organizations and societies as possible, is the most extensive yet inaugurated by the Barbara Fritchie Memorial Association. At a recent meeting of the association plans for the National observance were discussed.

The association is undecided as to the exact date. September 10 next will be the fiftieth anniversary of the day upon which the troops marched past Barbara's old home, the date on which she became famous. December 18 will be the fiftieth anniversary of her death. Either of these dates would be suitable, but the first is preferred.—Frederick Post.

A Tour to Alberta, Canada.

(For the Record.) I have been asked by many of my friends to give a description of my recent trip to Alberta, Canada, and my impression of the country. I will now endeavor to do so, in as brief a way as possible.

In company with S. White Plank, I left here on Saturday evening, August 3rd. When we reached Harrisburg, Mr. Plank who was not feeling well, decided that home was the best place for him, and accordingly started back for there, leaving me to go on alone, but I was at no time lonely, as I found many members of the fraternities to which I belong, which made traveling very pleasant. At Niagara Falls, I took the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad to Chicago, through the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba to Alberta.

Through these sections I found the crops very promising, and what was very strange to a man from Maryland, harvest was in full blast in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while no wheat has as yet been cut in Alberta, where the farmers were engaged in making hay and harvesting barley. Not much rain has fallen this season, which is holding back the crops. The country throughout this line of travel, is generally level prairie land, with little or no timber, while there were hundreds of lakes, large and small, which were covered with wild ducks and geese, this section being the breeding places of these birds.

I spent one week in Alberta, and visited Milton J. Baumgardner, who resides in Airdrie, and who is so well pleased with the country that he says he never expects to come back East to live. In company with him I drove over quite a lot of the country, and inspected several tracts of land, which were held at from \$25 to \$45 per acre, according to location and improvements. In Alberta I found that the majority of the citizens are from the U. S., and I also am convinced that if a man goes there prepared to rough it, and put up with many inconveniences, among which are hosts of mosquitoes, and lack of things usually found in more thickly settled countries, he can make money. While visiting Milton Baumgardner, and driving around, on almost every section we went we found at least 2,000,000 mosquitoes. The natives say they are used to them and do not mind them, but none for me at present.

I left Alberta on the 17th, stopped off at Chicago, and ran down to Princeton, Iowa, where I found an old comrade of the 17th Infantry, C. J. Englehart, who is nicely located, and whom I was very glad to see again. From there I went to Dayton, O., where I visited my sisters and uncles. I also found many changes since I left there 24 years ago. From there to Columbus, where I found quite a number of army comrades, and had a pleasant time reviewing our army life. On Wednesday evening I was back home, feeling that my outing had done me good, and on Thursday was back at the old job.

From Washington State.

The following extracts from a letter from H. Clay Englar, who is now at Brewster, Wash., may be of interest to our readers:

"I do not recall writing you about my trip to the Columbia river. I have had a notion to write up something for the Record, but hardly know what, since the common-place things here would not be very well understood by the people the Record reaches. There is really very little in common between an eastern and far western community.

In about two weeks I am going to look at a piece of land, 160 acres, with the intention of staying on it if it suits me. Somehow or other I cannot help feeling that the man with a strip of land in this country will in 10 or 20 years from now be pretty fortunate. We realize this here better than you, because we see, as each day goes by, the vacant lands gradually being taken up. This land is especially adapted to agriculture, or rather to fruit and vegetable growing. It takes but three years of a man's time to secure a tract, and as the months go by each piece increases in value, and when the land becomes scarce, as it is bound to be, prices must soar.

The law of this state requires that a man must live on his homestead six months out of each year. This I think I will be able to do, working in city or country the other six months. Friends of mine have been trying to persuade me to buy this land, and I have every reason to believe they are doing it for the best. For about \$500 I can start in the cattle business in a small way, and enable me to make a little money while holding down the land and getting possession of it. If I take the land I will file on it and take the first six months before I go on it, as I can do this and hold my present job 6 months, which would call for actual occupancy about March 1, 1913.

If I decide to take the land I will not get home, this winter, as I had expected, as I will have neither the time nor money to do so; but if I don't take the land, I will likely spend the holidays with you. I am going to take a horseback ride of 45 miles, anyway, and look over the land."

New Two-Cent Stamp.

A new two-cent stamp, in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, has been approved by Postmaster General Hitchcock. It is about an inch wide and an inch and a quarter long. It bears an engraving representing the Gatun locks of the Panama Canal, showing a steamship emerging from the northern lock and another vessel being raised in the southern lock. In the middle distance is a group of tall palm trees and in the background rise the hills of the isthmus.

Across the top are the words "U. S. Postage," and directly below these the line, "San Francisco, 1915." In each lower corner is an olive branch, typifying peace, and balancing it, on the right, is a palm branch, indicative of victory and the tropics. No color has been selected for the stamp. The first issue will be on sale in a few weeks.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR NEW WINDSOR.

Baltimore Presbytery Decides to Start an Up-to-date Institution.

As the outcome of a meeting of the Baltimore Presbytery, held a few weeks ago, a new and up-to-date college will soon be started at New Windsor, Md. At the meeting the presbytery decided to place the college at New Windsor, on condition that the residents of that town raise \$5,000 by October 1, to be used in helping to defray the expenses. The committee was then appointed by the people of New Windsor, and they not only raised the necessary \$5,000, but a much larger sum. A committee was then appointed by the presbytery to select a site for the college. The committee consisted of Rev. P. Kerr, of Northminster church; Rev. Dr. DeWitt M. Benham, of Central church; Rev. S. M. Engle, of Ellicott City; Rev. T. F. Dixon, of Frederick; Rev. John McKenzie, of Roland Park, and Rev. Joseph B. Bell. After much consideration they purchased the property, owned for many years by Rev. Dr. James Fraser, at New Windsor. There are at present three buildings on the property, and the work of renovating these and the erection of new buildings will be started early next spring. It is the purpose of the committee to have the buildings completed so that the school can be opened in September, 1913.

The property selected is well located. It is the purpose of the presbytery in founding the college to offer an opportunity to persons who cannot afford to patronize the more expensive colleges. A member of the committee said that while the curriculum of the college will be up to the standard set by other colleges in all respects, it is planned to make the cost low, so as to bring it within reach of young people of slender means. The college will be co-educational. An opportunity will be afforded to many of the students who are unable to pay to work their way through the college. The men will be able to work on the farm connected with the college and the women will do the housework and cook.

Rev. S. M. Engle, who has been appointed business agent of the new college by the presbytery, is making a canvass of the churches in an endeavor to raise \$20,000, necessary to complete the fund. His efforts so far have been successful.

From Mt. Lake Park.

Mountain Lake Park, in common with most summer resorts, this year, is suffering from decreased patronage. Perhaps about two-thirds of the average attendance being on the grounds. A gentleman who came here this week from Chautauqua, N. Y., says the attendance there this year is 60,000 short of last season, and that Winona Lake, Chautauqua is seriously embarrassed financially. The chief causes given for the shortage, are the cold and wet season, the great increase in automobile touring, and the establishment of hundreds of chautauquas and "home comings" throughout the country.

But, Mt. Lake Park itself has lost none of its natural charm. There is the same old exhilarating atmosphere, beautiful scenery, general healthfulness and air of rest, as of other years. The auditorium program has contained many splendid things, during the season, the only criticism to be held against it being, that on the whole it has been too "lecturish," especially at night, and not enough of lighter entertainment.

It is a pretty hard matter to persuade people who come here for rest and relaxation, to attend serious, educational lectures. The most who come do not want "uplift" of this character, and the attendance shows that they will not be persuaded. The musical numbers, however, have been drawing fairly well.

There is one thing noticeable to us, on our 14th visit, and that is that although the attendance is short, there seems to be a larger percentage of men present than usual—largely men engaged in "big business" enterprises, or of the professional class. The shortage is probably among young ladies, chiefly.

A nice feature about Mt. Lake Park is practically a "home coming" place for hundreds, who have been coming here for years. There are very few "first-timers." This fact makes it very pleasant, in many ways, and bridges over the absence of a home party. Party travel adds largely to the pleasure of a stay here, as a "set" can have a good time among themselves, while one or two alone would perhaps be bored, after a few days, unless they are "good mixers."

The weather here, during the past week, has been from 10° to 20° cooler than Baltimore, according to the papers. In fact, early in the month there were frosts and it was entirely too cool for any outdoor pleasure at all. For the past three weeks, conditions have improved, and during our stay there was little to complain of. By the time this gets into the mails, we will be home again, "on the job," and glad for the privilege of having spent our outdoor outing here, and with none of our enthusiasm for the spot worn off.

P. B. E.

Landis—Shildt.

Daniel B. Landis, of York, Pa., and Mrs. Ida I. Shildt, of Keymar, Md., were quietly married at the parsonage of the First Zion's Reformed Church, Detroit Michigan, on August 20th, at 8 p. m., by the Rev. F. H. Ruppner. The bride and groom were attended by Mr. and Mrs. William Higman. Bride attend her attendant wore white with gloves to match. Mr. and Mrs. Landis will reside at 120 Church street, Detroit, Mich.

George D. Baker, aged 28 years, of Thurmont, a Western Maryland Railway carpenter, was killed by a westbound freight train at Patapsco, Saturday. He was trying to board the moving train, missed his hold and fell under the wheels.

Best Lighted Avenue in the Land.

The following article has been sent us by Wm. A. Golden, formerly of this section, but now a prominent attorney of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Some time ago the Record published a detailed description of a well-nigh marvelous lighting-system which then had just been successfully installed on Liberty avenue, westward from Union Station, in Pittsburgh. However, it now appears that even that standard of excellence has been surpassed; as witness the following extract from the Dispatch, of that city, of August 32:

"Federal street, Northside, from the bridge to North avenue (12 blocks, or 3,333 feet) is now claimed to be, with very probable accuracy, the most brilliantly lighted avenue in the land. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company yesterday turned on from the city lighting-station, in Braddock street, the current through 46 lamps on one side and 44 on the other; and so adjusted that in case of fire or other emergency the current may be shut off from one and remain operating through the other.

The commercial rating of the new lamps is 3,000 candlepower. They use a pair of carbons treated with a special preparation that produces a radiance of penetrating whiteness. The illumination is uniform and there are no shadows. The poles, also made by the Westinghouse Company, are of ornamental colonial pattern, 23 feet high, and are placed 70 feet apart. Soon the telegraph poles will be removed and the wires put underground, and then the street will be a veritable pleasure.

This transformation was effected under the pressure of the Northside Board of Trade, which procured from Council an appropriation of \$10,000 to advertise the main thoroughfare of old Allegheny in its vastly improved condition. A committee visited many cities, rejected incandescent lights, and finally adopted this process, known as the flame-carbon arc-lamp; built around an Italian patent. The lamp was used in the Baltimore convention hall. Looking from the bridge up the plateaus, which mark the topography, one sees a stretch of white effulgence dazzling to the eye and magnetic in its attraction."

No Sunday Delivery of Mail.

Plans were perfected by Postmaster General Hitchcock on Tuesday whereby the administration of the new law prohibiting the delivery of mail on Sundays will have no serious effect upon the handling of important mail matter.

Holders of lock-boxes at first and second-class postoffices will have access to them as usual although no mail deliveries will be made by carriers on the street or at postoffice windows. Mail for hotel guests and newspapers will be delivered to them through their lockboxes by a simple arrangement of having that mail sorted on the railway mail cars before it reaches its destination. Such mail will be regarded as "transit matter" and will be distributed immediately upon its arrival at the offices of destination, thus, practically, insuring a speedy delivery to the addressees than heretofore has been the case.

This distribution will require a minimum of Sunday work and the distribution of other mail received on Sunday will be made after midnight of Sunday so that it may be delivered by the carriers on their first tour on Monday.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1912.—John S. Schweigart and Roy H. Singer, executors of Sarah Morelock, deceased, reported sale of personal property; also sale of real estate on which the court passed an order of nisi.

Howard R. Diehl and Mervin R. Diehl, executors of Susan S. Diehl, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and list of debts.

TUESDAY, August 27th, 1912.—Mary E. Clousher and David S. Clousher, executors of Verley J. Clousher, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the court passed an order of nisi.

Union Bridge Banking and Trust Company, executor of Jacob Stoner, deceased, reported sale of personal property; also sale of real estate on which the court passed an order of nisi.

Elizabeth H. Rakestraw, mother of James E., Mary C., and Malcolm H. Rakestraw, infants, received order to use funds, deposited with Union Bridge Banking and Trust Company.

Monday, Sept. 2nd, being a legal holiday, court will meet on Tuesday and Wednesday, 3rd, and 4th.

Trees 4000 Years Old.

Full information regarding the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, which contain the oldest and largest trees in the world, is obtained in a circular just issued by the Department of the Interior. Within these parks are 13 groves of sequoia trees, there being more than 12,000 trees exceeding 10 feet in diameter.

In the giant forest in the Sequoia National Park the principal trees are the General Sherman, 286 feet high and 36 feet in diameter; the Abraham Lincoln, 270 feet high and 31 feet in diameter, and the William McKinley, 291 feet high and 28 feet in diameter. In the General Grant Park the principal trees are the General Grant, 264 feet high and 35 feet in diameter, and the George Washington, 255 feet high and 29 feet in diameter. These big trees are the oldest living things in the world, 4,000 annual wood rings having been counted on one of the fallen giants in the Sequoia Park. The great pines of the Pacific Coast are old in their fourth or fifth century, and when the big trees growing beside them are still in the "bloom of youth," as they do not attain great size before their fifteen hundredth year or become old in less than 3,000 years.—N. Y. Tribune.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September is a National holiday by act of Congress. Old Defenders' Day, Sept. 12th, is also a legal holiday.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS. END REACHED MONDAY.

A Short Summary of the Work Which Has Been Accomplished.

The second session of the Sixty-second Congress, which convened the first Monday last December, adjourned sine die at 4:30 o'clock on Monday. Final adjournment was brought about by the Senate yielding to the House in the filibustering struggle over the State claims of Maryland, Virginia, Oregon and Texas in the General Deficiency bill and by the Senate itself surrendering to Senator La Follette's filibuster and passing the Penrose resolution directing a sweeping investigation into the financial transactions and correspondence between John D. Archbold, George W. Perkins and Theodore Roosevelt and members of Congress and the Senate from 1900 to the present time, and into the amounts of money expended in behalf of any candidate seeking the Presidential nomination of any party in 1912.

The General Deficiency bill, as finally accepted by Congress, does not contain the items paying the four State claims, nor does it allow an extra month's salary for the Capitol employes. The bill as passed is a complete victory for the House. The Senate yielded to every contention made by the House after the filibuster started.

The session was long on conversation. The printed record will embrace about 26,000,000 words, covering about 13,000 pages. The senators and representatives who comprise the present House and Senate will go down in history as the most verbose statesmen of all time.

The nearest competitor to the record just completed was the first session of the Fiftieth Congress, whose members contributed millions of words that filled 9,600 pages.

The session was also record-breaker in the number of bills presented. Nearly 36,000 bills of various sorts were introduced. Of this number the House contributed 26,000 and the Senate the remainder. A great proportion of these bills slumbered in committee-rooms, and who never be heard from again.

With the exception of the bill providing a form of government for the Panama Canal Zone and prescribing regulations for the conduct of the waterway. The session has been devoid of constructive legislation in a large sense. Big issues have been debated, but without result. This was due in large part to the fact that the House and the Senate were antagonistic politically. Accordingly, the better part of the session since the day of adjourning in December last has been devoted to jockeying for position in the presidential race of 1912.

Much of the time of the House was devoted to the consideration of tariff revision bills prepared by the Democrats. Six such bills were put through the Senate and vetoed. None of them reached the statute books. With the veto of the Wool and Steel bills the Democrats abandoned hope of tariff revision. President Taft set his face sternly against revision where revision did not conform with conclusions on scientific inquiry in advance.

Some of the things actually accomplished in the session are summarized as follows:

Appropriations approximating \$1,000,000,000.

The passage of the Sherwood bill, enlarging the annual pension budget by \$30,000,000.

The creation of a children's bureau in the Department of Labor.

The enactment of a law imposing a prohibitive tax on the manufacture of white phosphorus matches.

The creation of an industrial commission to study the causes of industrial unrest and the relations between capital and labor.

The treaty with Russia was abrogated because of the refusal of that country to honor American passports issued to Americans of the Jewish faith.

A law was enacted prohibiting the interstate shipment of prizefight pictures or films.

A resolution was passed making effective the fur seal treaty between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, providing for a closed period of five years in the killing of seals off the Alaska coast.

An authorization for the establishment of an experimental system of parcels post.

The Alexander Bill to regulate wireless telegraphy was passed.

Emergency appropriations were authorized for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers and for the aid of American refugees fleeing from Mexico. An eight-hour law applying to all government work was enacted.

As a result of the Titanic disaster a bill was passed requiring ocean-going vessels to keep a wireless operator constantly on duty. Bills were also passed providing additional safeguards for life and property at sea.

Final approval was obtained for the resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution to bring about the direct election of United States senators. The House passed a bill which was not considered in the Senate, providing for publicity of campaign contributions before as well as after conventions.

The House expended \$100,000 in its various investigations. Of this amount \$39,000 was allotted to the special Steel Committee, which kicked up a big dust, but brought about no legislation.

The Senate adopted a resolution declaring that this government would resent the occupation by any foreign corporation of strategic military or naval bases on American coasts, thus not really reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine, but actually establishing a new policy.

The army worm, which is usually very destructive in the South, made its appearance on a farm in the vicinity of Highlandtown, Md., last Saturday. So far three fields have been visited by the worm, and entirely cleared of vegetation. The farmers are watching the spread of the pest with great anxiety.

Wreck on the Frederick Railroad.

The Frederick Railroad had its first wreck of any consequence Thursday morning when an electric car running as a special milk car crashed into a steam locomotive about a mile from Frederick on the Thurmont Division. The Thurmont Division of the road is operated by steam and by electricity and it appears the engine was running on the time of the electric car and without orders. In rounding a curve near Montevue Hospital the electric car crashed into the engine, which had been brought to a stop. The electric car was a heavy one and its weight and momentum drove the engine almost half way through the car and broke every window in it.

The car contained about 500 gallons of milk, which was lost. One passenger, Martin L. Wachter, of near Thurmont, was injured by flying glass. The motor-man, Emory Biddle, escaped by jumping. The conductor, Clyde Wachter, remained on the car, Martin L. Wachter, the man injured, was brought to Frederick by Col. E. Austin Baughman, who heard the crash from his home nearby and went at once to the scene in his automobile.

Misuse of U. S. Mails.

Gettysburg police report a misuse of the United States mails by parties in that town, who are sending defamatory letters through the local postoffice. The letters which are unsigned have been received by a Gettysburg woman and their origin traced until it is practically assured that the sender is known and a continuance of the practice will, it is promised, be followed by legal action. The punishment is a fine and imprisonment.

In the particular case which the police have been investigating the letters have been mailed to a town woman in an effort to injure the reputation of her husband. Until legal action is taken the names of both recipient and sender are not given out for publication. The charges contained in the letters have been looked into and are found to be entirely groundless.

That the same misuse of the mails is being carried on elsewhere in Adams county has also been discovered. Bonneauville being one of the towns mentioned where similar letters have been received.

DIED.

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

ENGLAR.—Mrs. Caroline Seaga Englar, aged 84 years, 4 months and 25 days, widow of Josiah Englar, a former wealthy business man of Cumberland, died early Monday morning at her home, at Linwood Md., from injuries she received in an accident several months ago. Up to the time of the accident Mrs. Englar was in the best of health. Mrs. Englar was born in Frederick, Md., and educated in private schools. When a girl she went to Cumberland with her brother, where she met and several years later married Josiah Englar. Mr. Englar was in the canning business and accumulated much money before he retired. After leaving business life Mr. and Mrs. Englar went to Linwood to live, where he died. Mrs. Englar was an ardent church worker and a member of Winter's Lutheran Church. She is survived by four sons, John A. and Joseph, both of Linwood; Frederick, of Union Bridge, and Jesse Englar, of Baltimore; and two daughters, Mrs. R. Lee Myers, of Linwood, and Mrs. M. E. Buffington, of Baltimore. The funeral took place from her home, at Linwood, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Rev. G. W. Baughman officiating, assisted by Jesse P. Garner; interment at Pipe Creek Dunkard cemetery.

BUFFINGTON.—Mrs. Fannie C. Buffington, widow of Abram D. Buffington, died at her home, near Uniontown, on Wednesday morning, after an illness of two weeks, in her 70th year. Mrs. Buffington was the daughter of the late John and Lydia Garber, of Uniontown District. She leaves one son, Theodore M. Buffington, and two sisters, Mrs. John E. Buffington, of Taneytown, and Mrs. William E. Kolb, of Union Bridge. Funeral services were held in the Taneytown Lutheran Church, on Friday, by her pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer. Interment in cemetery connected with the church.

MELOWN.—Robert Nitzel, infant son of James W. and Lillie Melown, of Union Bridge, entered into the Spirit life Sunday morning, August 25th., cholera infantum was the agent of the grim destroyer. His age was 7 months and 9 days. The pure young life passed away "as a watch in the night." The burden of promise so early transferred to the Eden above will there develop into the perfect flower. Earth's loss, Heaven's gain. Funeral services were held at the house, at noon, on Monday. Rev. O. E. Brezinger, in his brief address, quoted the familiar words of Jesus: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of God." After the services, the body of little Robert was taken on the train to Westminster and buried in Westminster cemetery.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE of Joshua D. Cline, who departed this life, two years ago, August 20th.

Dearest husband, thou hast left me And thy loss I deeply feel; But this God who has bereft me He can all my sorrows heal. By his Wife.

Church Notices.

Preaching at Taneytown U. B. Church, Sunday at 10 a. m. Harney at 7.30 p. m. All are welcome. J. D. S. Yousg, Pastor.

Taneytown Presbyterian church—Bible School, 9 a. m.; C. E., 7 p. m.; Worship, 8 p. m. Meditation Subject, "Labor Sabbath Logic." Piney Creek, Bible School, 9 a. m.; Worship, 10 a. m. Subject for meditation, "Doing the same works that Christ did and Greater."