

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

The Geiser works, at Waynesboro, Pa., has discharged about 135 employees, because of the adoption of a force reduction plan.

A rabid dog, in Waynesboro, bit three persons and a lot of live stock, before being killed. It is thought to have been at large three or four days. The three persons were taken to Baltimore, for treatment.

The Maryland Progressives had a bad rumpus in their official camp, on Wednesday, in Baltimore, due to the fact that some of them are playing traitor by returning to the Republican party.

The remains of Barbara Fritchie and husband, were reburied, in Frederick, on Decoration Day, Rev. H. G. Kieffer, pastor of the Red, officiating.

Rev. Dr. Charles M. Stock, of Hanover, aged 58 years, died at his home near Hanover, on Wednesday. Two years ago he was stricken with apoplexy, causing his resignation as pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church, of which he was pastor 25 years. He was Past Grand Commander of Knights Templar, of Pa., and a Trustee of Pennsylvania College.

A man in Milwaukee went into hysterical laughter for 16 hours, and was quieted only with large doses of morphia, all because of hearing this old vaudeville joke "If you were my husband, I'd give you poison." "And if you were my wife, I'd take it." He laughed so uproariously that he stopped the play and had to be taken from the theatre to a hospital. He is in a very weak condition, and may die.

Because Frederick city has not enforced the ordinance requiring all dogs to be muzzled at all times during the year, John N. G. Stride, who was on April 12 bitten by a mad dog, has, through his attorneys, William B. Stone and Judge John C. Motter, filed a suit for damages against Mayor Schell and the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Stride, is baggage master for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Frederick.

Government revenues from customs receipts fell off more than \$8,000,000 during May as compared with the same month of last year. Treasury officials attribute the loss to the period of tariff revision, which, it is declared, is invariably characterized by the business interests "marking time" to await the advantages of lower duties. Total receipts from all sources for the month aggregated \$55,370,364, or \$3,000,000 less than May, 1912, while the expenditures of last month, amounting to \$57,957,850, were \$5,706,000 greater than the disbursements of May a year ago.

Congressman George Konig, of Baltimore, died from pneumonia, last Saturday evening, after an illness of about two days. Congressman Konig was one of the type of men termed "self-made," and was strongly beloved, especially in his district and among the foreign element. He had many sterling qualities, and through them made up for a limited education, overcoming handicaps that would have kept down a less strong and resourceful man. Mr. Konig's successor will be elected at the regular election in November, is the general supposition, as there would be no real justification for the expense of an earlier special election.

Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, in a prepared speech, on Monday, discharged verbal broadsides at the so-called Sugar Trust, declared the free sugar schedule of the tariff bill "violated the pledge of the Baltimore platform not to destroy legitimate industry," and declared that in supporting free sugar "the Democratic party will be playing into the hands of the Sugar Trust and other refiners." Senator Ransdell contended that the framers of the Baltimore platform did not contemplate free sugar, and declared that the words "that will not injure or destroy any legitimate industry" were written into the platform with "special reference to sugar."

Orphans' Court Proceedings. MONDAY, June 2nd, 1913.—Laura B. Bair, administratrix of Emanuel E. Bair, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

The last will and testament of George E. Elgen, late of Carroll County, deceased, admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon granted unto Leonard J. Elgen who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

John S. Schweigart and Roy H. Singer, executors of Sarah Morelock, deceased, reported sale of personal property and additional inventory of money, received, order to transfer bank stock and settled their first and final account.

TUESDAY, June 3rd, 1913.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Elseroad, late of Carroll County, deceased, were granted unto Constant E. Elseroad who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Michael E. Walsh, administrator of Charlotte V. Yingling, deceased, returned inventory of money.

Letters of administration on the estate of Laura V. Lynn, late of Carroll County, deceased, granted unto Fannie M. Lynn who received order to notify creditors.

Suicide of Mr. James Neely.

James Neely, one of the older citizens of Taneytown, committed suicide in the wood house in the rear of his home on Baltimore St., some time before noon, on Monday, by shooting himself through the mouth with an old-fashioned 4-barrel pistol, the bullet likely lodging in his brain and causing instant death. He had been around as usual, in the morning, talking to a number of people, and seemed fairly cheerful.

As he did not appear at the dinner hour, his daughter, Mrs. Claudius Long, with whom he lived, became concerned about him, but as he was somewhat irregular at meals and had nothing to do, it was thought that he might have walked away, but later, as he still failed to appear, Mrs. Long requested John H. Diefendal to look over the premises for him, and he was found about 2.30 in the afternoon, sitting on a bag of excelsior in a corner of the wood shed, with the pistol under him, evidently having been dead for several hours.

Mr. Neely had not been in good health for some time and had spells of melancholy causing him to be more or less dissatisfied with life; it is also said that he had at various times given intimations that he might kill himself. He was in his 76th year.

Mr. Neely was a retired farmer, having lived the most of his life on his home farm on the road from Harney to Emmitsburg, and was in comfortable circumstances financially. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Claudius Long, of Taneytown, one brother Samuel A. J. Neely, of Waynesboro, and two half-sisters, one of whom is Mrs. J. Vance Danner, of Boston.

Funeral services were held on Wednesday morning, at the house, by Rev. Seth Russell Downie, interment being made in Piney Creek Presbyterian cemetery.

Church of Brethren Conference.

(For the Record.) Left Westminster, May 28th., as delegate for our home church, and am now enjoying the beautiful in this splendid Western Park, where the General Conference of the Church of the Brethren is now in session. My home is "Teemsel" cottage, just opposite Westminster Hotel. Each day sees the crowd increase, until today I should think 10,000 would be a fair estimate.

The organization of the meeting has given us D. M. Garver, of Ohio, Moderator; G. W. Lentz, of Missouri, reading clerk, and G. N. McCann, returned missionary from India, writing clerk. The council will be from June 3rd to 5th. At present, very interesting sessions are being held at the rate of 6 or 7 a day. Topics programed are: "Peace," "Temperance," "Education," "Missions," "Sunday Schools," "Music" and "Child Rescue Work." Many interesting sermons are given each day. The auditorium is now already well filled at each session and holds about 5000 people.

The trip here was interesting and pleasant, but vegetation along the way looks at a discount, and unless I am wrong the after harvest report will be no bumper crops. Fruit is scarce and high, as also most all other living. The tariff regulations, just passed, have little to encourage the poor man from this angle.

W. E. Roor.

Winona Lake, Ind.

Fail to Find Corrupt Lobby.

There is no paid tariff lobby in the National Capital. No one interested in the tariff has made improper advances to a senator. There is less interest manifested in the tariff bill than during the reciprocity session or that in which the Payne-Aldrich bill was passed. No Senator has attempted to influence the vote of another. Very few Senators have financial interests affected by tariff legislation. This is the situation in Washington according to the testimony of senators so far called to testify before the Overman lobby inquiry committee. President Wilson's pronouncement on lobbyists indicated that most of the interest existed which the senators deny. On this account the inquiry is rapidly narrowing to a question as to whether President Wilson can prove his contentions.

There is no question that there are many representatives of business interests, in Washington, but none of them have criminally approached a single Senator, nor used influence in an improper way. General sentiment, however, seems to be in favor of the registration of these representatives, and to require them to conduct a perfectly open campaign.

Taneytown 22—Frizellburg 1.

A very one-sided game of baseball was played here, last Friday afternoon, between Taneytown and Frizellburg. The visitors were outclassed, both in playing and in size, but played a plucky and gentlemanly game, their battery doing very fair work, notwithstanding the story of the score. Errors, weak batting, and timid play on the bases, accounted for the size of the defeat, rather than exceptionally brilliant play by the home team, though the latter showed their best form of the season. The score by innings was as follows:

Taneytown 1—9—0—2—3—0—4—3—x 22

Frizellburg 0—0—0—1—0—0—0—0—1

Struck out, by Null 10; by Motter 1, by Hitchcock 5; basehits Taneytown 16, Frizellburg 4; errors Taneytown 4, Frizellburg 12; base on balls by Null 6, by Motter 1; left on bases Taneytown 6, Frizellburg 10. Umpires Birnie and Witt.

Taneytown Telephone Additions.

Those having the Record's Telephone Directory cards, should make the following additions, as contained in the May directory issued by the C. & P. Company:

- 23 Cuddy, Rev. J. S. 11-4 Fogle, Oliver 17 Fox, C. A. 11-5 Fream, John W. 11-6 Hess, Ervin L. 13r Jones, David F. 11-12 Lemmon, John T. 2w Smith, Edmund F. 8r Null, John A.

THE C. E. CONVENTION HELD AT FINKSBURG.

Inspiring and Well Attended Sessions of County Union.

The delegates and friends of the Carroll County Christian Endeavorers who attended the sessions of the Twenty-second Convention, at Finksburg, May 29 and 30, went home filled with good things. Each speaker was at his best, and from whom none could help but receive an inspiration. The sessions were well attended, the church being beautifully decorated with C. E. flags, pennants and cut flowers. The pastor, Rev. Maddox, and Christian Endeavorers of Finksburg, gave them a most hearty welcome, and entertained them during the convention. The Convention theme was "Love and Duty." There is a saying that Endeavorers, singing, and when Richard Harris, that famous Baltimore endeavorer and songster came upon the scene, this saying proved true. The music was especially good throughout sessions.

Mr. Chas. Woods, of Baltimore, formerly of Carroll, an ex-President, was present and delighted the audience with several solos, as did Mr. Norris, Rev. Thomas, of Baltimore, Rev. Simpson Daugherty, Mr. Ross Hoffacker, Mr. Michael Bauty, Miss Cordelia Benson and Mr. Clifton. A male quartette from Baltimore was present, Thursday evening, and rendered some beautiful selections.

Rev. Ralph Hall, of Philadelphia, a leader in young people's work in this country, held conferences at each session. All lines of C. E. work were discussed and I feel sure that some of the many problems that confront endeavorers can be solved by means of the ways that were suggested to us.

Rev. Chas. M. Elderdice, of Federalburg, Md., gave one of his celebrated temperance lectures on the night of May 30. One of the many things he said, was that there are three ways of learning the truth regarding temperance; 1st., by instruction; 2nd., by observation, and 3rd., by experience—the latter the most dangerous way. One question that is yet unanswered concerning this subject, is, "Why does he get drunk?"

Rev. P. A. Heilman, of St. Paul's Lutheran church, Baltimore, spoke on "The meaning of Support" in our pledge.

A Junior Rally was held on the lawn in front of the church, Friday, 3 p. m., conducted by Mrs. L. U. Messler, Linwood, Md. Quite an interesting program was given. Address by Mr. Richard Norris, Baltimore.

We had the pleasure of hearing Rev. W. E. Brown, of Baltimore, formerly of Carroll Co., who addressed us on "Christian Responsibilities." You know these responsibilities are many said the speaker "and as Christians we must make good." Rev. Wilson Thomas, of Baltimore, spoke on "The Paramount Duty of Man." One of the main thoughts of his address was this, "that we should trust God and the things of God more than anything else."

I'll not make an effort to tell you all we heard, but the people of Finksburg, as well as the rest of us felt that we could say; it is good to have been able to say, "I was there."

The next Annual Convention of the Carroll County Union will be held at Deer Park, M. P. church. A royal welcome is awaiting us there.

The Taneytown Presbyterian Society won the banner for Presbyterians in Carroll Co. The last three just added are, Uniontown, Church of God; Westminster, Church of God, with a membership of 75; Pipe Creek, M. P. Carroll is said to be the best organized in Maryland.

The newly elected officers for the year are: Pres., Roswell Hoffacker, Manchester; Vice-Pres., Rev. John Gonso, Carrollton; Sec.-Treas., Mr. H. B. Fogle, Uniontown; Junior Supt., Mrs. John D. Belt, Westminster; Missionary Supt., Miss Emma R. Ecker, New Windsor; Temperance Supt., Mrs. Franklin Fenby, La Motte, Md.; Press Cor., Miss Myrtle Caple, Sandyville; Pastoral Counselor, Rev. L. B. Hafer, Taneytown. MYRLE CAPLE, Press Cor.

School Commissioners Office.

The Board of School Commissioners for Carroll County held a regular business meeting in their office on Monday, June 2. The members were all present, and the meeting was called to order by the President, Theo. F. Englar, at 10 a. m. After the minutes of the May meeting were read and approved, the regular order of business was taken up.

A delegation from Union Bridge district came before the Board asking for a change of trustees at Bark Hill school.

The following trustees were appointed: Bruceville, Geo. W. Winemiller in place of E. H. Shavette, resigned; Millers, Henry M. Miller in place of Rinehart Hoffnagle; Gamber, Albert J. Gamber in place of R. Wesley Barnes, resigned; Pleasant View, Wm. J. Grimes; Sykesville (colored), Rev. A. J. Michell and Moses Howard in place of Rev. C. H. Arnold and Joseph Norris.

Mr. Vernay, of the Dulaney-Vernay Co., came before the Board with a proposition on Maryland maps. It was decided to consider this matter at a future meeting.

Mr. D. T. Detwiler, representing the Lippincott Co., presented to the Board a book on agriculture with a view to having it placed in one of the grades of the schools of the county.

After sundry bills were passed and ordered paid the Board adjourned at 4 p. m.

The ugly new nickels are very scarce. Can it be that the government has been wise enough to stop their coinage? It is the most hideous piece of money at large in this country, if not in the whole world—all big injun and big buffalo bull—two of them in a man's pocket are enough to make him lose his self respect, if not commit crime.

Lutheran Woman's Missionary Convention.

The 18th. Annual Convention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the General Synod of the Lutheran church opened in York, on Sunday in Christ Lutheran church. Mrs. A. K. Steck, wife of the pastor of Union Lutheran church, of York, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. J. W. Ball, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Willard Larkin, Cobleskill, N. Y., president of the General Synod organization, delivered her address, and the returned missionaries, who are attending the convention, were presented to the body.

The first general business sessions took place Monday. The president, Mrs. Willard Larkin, Cobleskill, N. Y., was in charge, roll-call having found present about 230 delegates.

This session was largely devoted to the submitting of reports, the first having been that of Miss Mary Hay Norris, Lutherville, Md., Corresponding Secretary. This report, which gave a resume of the work for the two years ending March 31, 1913, showed that there are in America 1,193 auxiliary societies. Of this number there are 702 woman's societies; 212 young people's and 279 children's bands. The total membership of the auxiliaries is 40,436.

Statistics further disclosed that there are 24,325 members on the rolls of the woman's societies; 6,120 on the young people's and 9,991 on the children's bands. There are 3,770 members in the cradle roll departments; 2,507 on the life roll; 836 on the home department; 12,453 on the Lutheran woman's work, and 6,295 on the Lutheran boys and girls.

The value of the boxes was reported as \$10,600.91 for the biennium. The report also stated that there are a total of 21 synodical societies in the general synod.

An encouraging increase was noted in the report of the general treasurer, Mrs. E. D. Miller, Kansas City, Mo., \$3,261.11 having been announced as the increase for the biennium in the general fund. Added to this is \$8,403.58. The East Pennsylvania Synodical Society was paid a glowing tribute in the report, acknowledging an appropriation of \$2,000 to complete the full amount promised for Chirala Hospital, India.

The promised amount for the Nurses' Home and Training School, India, was completed by the Maryland Synodical Society, which sent \$4,907. The report also brought out the fact that East Pennsylvania supports Miss Simpson for Africa and immigrant work. Pittsburgh supports Mrs. Neibel, of Africa and Crafton missions. The amount of cash remaining in the respective banking institutions is \$29,904.55.

Maryland was represented by one of the largest delegations in the general body, and the work of the Maryland Synod's branch was among the best reported. Mrs. G. W. Baughman, of Uniontown, President of the Maryland Society, was present during the convention.

Circuit Court Proceedings.

The case of Ira O. Smith vs. the B. and O. for \$2,500 damages for the loss of a stallion valued at \$1,500 which was killed near the Ramsburg Fertilizer works, Frederick, was moved from the Frederick County Circuit Court to the Carroll County Circuit Court. Mr. Smith was awarded \$1,500 in court, at Frederick, but the court set the verdict aside upon the grounds that the colored rider of the horse was negligent and this contributed to the accident which is on trial before a jury. Harp and Stoner & Weinberg and Weant for plaintiff; Bond & Parke for defendant.

State vs. Lloyd Loney; felonious assault; tried before jury; verdict guilty. Weant for State; Hoff for prisoner.

The case of J. W. LeGore vs. The Northern Central Railroad Co., a \$10,000 damage suit which was removed from Frederick to this court was settled. The case was that Mr. LeGore owned a warehouse at Piney Creek, which was filled with fertilizer, etc., and was burned in November, 1909, caused by sparks from a Northern Central train. The railroad company claimed the warehouse was too near the railroad station.

Chester A. Brandenburg and Susan D. Brandenburg, his wife vs. Irving Fox trespass; tried before jury; verdict for plaintiff for one cent damages. Wolfinger and Steele for plaintiffs and Waters, Albert Brown and Weant for defendant.

This was a suit for damages for the cutting of a few trees near the line between lands of plaintiffs and defendant near Foxville. The costs in the two counties, including jury costs here, will probably reach \$700. Jury costs will be reimbursed to Carroll County by Frederick Co.

On Wednesday the petit jury was excused until the 17th., when it will return for the trial of the case of the State vs. Tidewater Portland Cement Company, of Union Bridge, indicted by the recent grand jury, charged with maintaining a nuisance, if no order is passed by the Court for its removal. A suggestion and affidavit of defendant that it cannot have a fair trial in this county, and asking for removal of the case, will be heard by the Court on Thursday the 12th.

Must Pay Insurance Assessments or Be Sued.

Notices to 291 farmers in Frederick county have been sent out by Magistrate Fabian Posey, stating that unless the assessments levied by the Grangers' Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company of Carroll County are paid within five days, suit will be brought to enforce payment. This action is the result of the failure of policyholders to pay the sums levied to meet the loss sustained by reason of the damage from the hail storm which struck Frederick and Carroll counties last summer.

The assessments range from about \$3.00 to \$50.00. Some of the policyholders have paid their amounts, but the ones to whom notices are being sent have failed to pay. According to the agreements the policyholders must pay pro rata to meet the losses of the company. If members desire to withdraw, assessments are also made.—Frederick News.

COL. ROOSEVELT IS NOW FULLY VINDICATED.

Editor Admits Falsity of Statements and is Fined Six Cents.

The suit of Col. Roosevelt came to a sudden end, last Saturday, on the conclusion of the evidence for the plaintiff. The editor defendant made a statement containing a complete retraction, and the jury rendered a verdict awarding 6 cents damages, each party to the suit to pay his own costs.

The statement admitted that a search of the country had been made to investigate stories of persons who were alleged to have knowledge that Mr. Roosevelt drank to excess, but in every case the stories flattened out to mere opinions or hearsay.

The libel was published in good faith, Mr. Newell said, in the belief that it was true and proper information for a public which was being asked to vote for Mr. Roosevelt for President. That it was true, the defendant said, he never questioned until the libel suit was begun, and he believed the assertion until the trial opened.

No demand for a retraction ever had been made, he stated, and when the bill was filed against him there was nothing left for him to do but seek evidence and make other preparations to contest the suit. Forty depositions were taken in various parts of the country, but to use them, or attempt to use them, would be to continue an injustice which had already become apparent to him and to his attorneys.

Leaving the stand and returning to his seat, Mr. Newell looked in the direction of Colonel Roosevelt, but the latter was absorbed in whispering to Attorney Van Benschoten, who whispered in turn to Attorney Pound, who turned to Judge Flannigan and said:

"With the Court's permission the plaintiff would like to make a brief announcement."

The Judge nodded and Mr. Roosevelt arose. Bowing to the Court, the Colonel said he would waive the matter of damages save for the nominal amount provided by law. Speaking of his purpose in instituting suit, he said:

"I wished once for all during my lifetime to deal with those slanders so that never again will it be possible for any man in good faith to repeat them." While Colonel Roosevelt, smiling delightedly after the verdict, was chatting with various people, occasionally uttering some appreciation of the way in which Judge Flannigan had governed the case or of some cleverness of his lawyers, Mr. Newell was speaking with friends in the room, while everybody else was watching to see if the two principals to the suit would get together.

Mr. Newell was the first to leave the courtroom, but although he was frequently halted on the way to his automobile by persons who wished to express admiration of the manner in which he had acknowledged himself in the wrong he was on his way to his home in Ishpeming before the Colonel left the building.

Beef to be Scarce and High.

Washington, June 3.—A steady advance in meat products is forecasted by a report of the Department of Agriculture. The report issued today foretold an increasing scarcity of meat animals and an increasing demand.

"The shortage in the supply of meat producing animals in the United States is steadily becoming more pronounced," said the report. It is evident that the country is facing an era of short production of meat. In the last six years there has been a decline of more than 50 per cent. in the number of beef produced in the country, while the population and consequent demand for meat has increased.

"According to estimates of the Department of Agriculture the beef cattle in the country on January 1, 1907, numbered 51,566,000 and at the beginning of the present fiscal year the number was only 36,030,000."

DIED.

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

RINEHART.—Israel C. Rinehart died at his home in Union Bridge late Thursday afternoon, aged 78 years. He was a retired farmer and business man and owned several of the finest farms in Union Bridge district. He was the youngest brother of the late William H. Rinehart, the distinguished American sculptor, and the last member of the family. He leaves four sons and two daughters, Harry Rinehart of Troy, O.; William, Edward and Charles Rinehart, of Union Bridge district; Mrs. Herbert Miller, of Walbrook, Baltimore, and Miss Bessie Rinehart, at home. His wife also survives him. Funeral services will be held at the home, this Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Church Notices.

U. B. Church, Taneytown: Sunday School at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting at 7 p. m.

Harney: Sunday School at 9 a. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. Sermon, "The Christian Towel."

Children's Day service at Baust (Lutheran) church, on Sunday, at 10:30 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. No preaching services.

Preaching services in the Uniontown church, at 7:30 p. m.

G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Services on Sunday at Ladiesburg at 2:30 p. m.; Sunday School at 1:45 p. m. Mr. Harner will deliver an address.

MARTIN SCHWEITZER, Pastor.

Taneytown and Piney Creek Presbyterian churches, Bible School 9 a. m. Taneytown U. C. E. 7 p. m. No preaching services.

STITH RUSSELL DOWNIE, Pastor.

Children's-day will be observed in Trinity Lutheran church on Sunday morning. A very interesting program has been arranged, which will take the place of the regular morning service, beginning at 10 o'clock. A large number of children will have part in the service and the offering will be for the Orphans' Home.

The evening service the pastor will preach on "Palm Tree Christians."

MARRIED.

ZEPP—BUFFINGTON.—Lient. and Mrs. John E. Buffington, of Taneytown, announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances B., to Mr. Victor H. Zepp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Zepp, of Westminster. The marriage was performed by Rev. Conrad Sprenger, B. D., pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of Annapolis, Md., June 2. They will be at home to their friends at 710-15th. St., S. E., Washington, D. C., after June 25th., 1913.

DONNELLY—ROBERTS.—On June 3, at St. John's Catholic church, Westminster, Mr. William M. Donnelly, of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Anne Elizabeth Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Roberts. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Rev. J. G. Mallon, pastor. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stewart, uncle and aunt of the bride, gave a wedding breakfast to the party, members of the two families and out-of-town guests.

Among those present, in addition to the bridal party, were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Donnelly, parents of the groom; Mr. James H. Gambrell, Sr., of Frederick, grandfather of the bride; James H. Gambrell, Jr., James H. Gambrell third, Miss Mazie Gambrell, of Frederick; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Loree, Miss Louise Loree, Mrs. John O. R. Sherwood, of New York; Mrs. Poole Jones, of Frederick; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Roberts, of Baltimore; Mrs. Richard Gambrell and daughter, of Chicago; Misses Grace Johnson and Mary Brennan, of Detroit; Mr. William F. Kingston, of St. Louis.

ABBOTT—LOY.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride on West Broadway, Union Bridge, Wednesday evening, June 4, at 8 o'clock. The contracting parties were Miss Ethyl Earl Abbott, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Abbott, and Maurice Russell Loy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Loy, of Loy's Station. The bride, who is a charming young lady, a graduate of the Westminster High School, Class of 1905, was gowned in white embroidered net, wore a veil of Princesse Bridal illusion and carried white roses tied with white chiffon. The bridesmaid Miss Bessie Stevens, of Baltimore, wore pink crepe-dechene and carried pink roses. The flower girls, Misses Reba Abbott and Mary Haines were attired in pink silk and carried pink roses. The groom and his best man, Carl Abbott, brother of the bride, wore the usual black.

The marriage ceremony was impressively performed by Rev. Isaac Tozer. Miss Annie Gray beautifully rendered the wedding march. After the ceremony a reception was held at which elegant refreshments were served. The bridal couple departed in an automobile at a late hour for their home. The calathumpian band was early on the scene and did their best in making hideous melody.

BROWN—KAUFFMAN.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kauffman, at Westminster, was the scene of a very pretty wedding when Miss Esther Viola Kauffman one of Westminster's most popular and accomplished young ladies, became the wife of Mr. William Franklin Brown, a prosperous young farmer of Silver Run. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Hetrick, pastor of the bride, and Rev. J. Luther Hoffman, pastor of the groom. The couple marched into the parlor to Mendelssohn's wedding march, which was sweetly rendered on violins by Mr. Erman Kauffman, brother of the bride, and Mr. John Schweigart, accompanied on the piano by Miss Edith Brown. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white moire voile, trimmed with Irish-crochet lace (made by the bride) and carried a large shower bouquet of bride roses. Her veil was caught up on both sides by rose buds. The groom wore the usual black. The bride and groom had no attendants. The parlor was tastefully decorated with daisies and honeysuckle. There were about sixty guests present, mostly relatives of the bride and groom and the bride's school friends.

After the ceremony luncheon was served, then the bride and groom left for a ten-day trip to Washington, Virginia and West Virginia. They will reside near Silver Run. The bride was a successful school teacher of Carroll County and had many friends, who showed their love for her by giving her many beautiful and useful presents.

REUWER—SMITH.—One of our early June brides was Miss Marion Agatha Smith, the much esteemed daughter of E. F. Smith, of Taneytown, Md., who was married to Mr. Albert Joseph Rewer, of Harrisburg, Pa., in St. Joseph's Catholic church, at Naptali High Mass, 8:30, Tuesday, June 3. The ceremony was performed by Father John C. Thompson, a cousin of the bride, assisted by the pastor, Father John S. Cuddy.

The bride wore white silk crepe, trimmed in brocade marquisette and pearls, with hat and gloves to match. She carried a shower bouquet of brides' roses and was attended by Miss Mary Heigle, of Harrisburg, who wore blue silk mull trimmed in for-get-me-nots and pink roses, with picture hat, and carried brides' roses.

The best man was Mr. Joseph Rewer, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Messrs. Joseph A. Hemler and Robert V. Arnold, of Taneytown. The church was tastefully decorated in palms, ferns and roses.

A dinner was served at the bride's home, "East View Farm," where more than a hundred guests were assembled from New York, Washington, Emmitsburg, Littlestown, Westminster, Libertytown and Jefferson. After dinner the bride donned her traveling dress of blue crepe meteor and the newly wedded couple departed on the afternoon train, amid showers of rice, for Baltimore, Washington and West Virginia.

On their return the happy couple will go directly to the beautifully furnished home, the groom has prepared in Harrisburg. Their presents were many and useful, consisting of silver, cut glass, linen, aluminum, granite, etc.

Taneytowners are wondering what has become of the contractor for the new State road, who promised to have the road completed by July 15.

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All subscriptions will be discontinued on their expiration, when requested to do so; and no credit subscription will be continued longer than one year after the time to which it has been paid. This provision is to be considered 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 application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

Morning advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6th., 1913.

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

A VERY PERTINENT question is being asked certain newspapers that are predicting "lower cost of living" under the new tariff bill. It is this: "As paper will be lower, because the tariff on paper and wood pulp is reduced, and as things generally will be reduced, will you reduce your subscription and advertising rates? This is in line with "saucer for the goose, saucer for the gander," and strikes us as being first-class argument, hard to dodge.

THE NEWSPAPERS are now in the same danger as the manufacturers who talk of reducing wages, and the lobbyists working against the tariff bill, for if they persist in talking up "war scares," they are to be severely whipped by the National whipping machine. This is the time for everybody to speak and act circumspectly, in harmony with the powers, or suffer dire consequences. The school-master is keeping close watch of all the little children, and the rules will be enforced against all bad ones.

Advertising and Misrepresentation.

It is becoming somewhat common, now, for customers to bring suit against stores that misrepresent their merchandise through advertising. We presume that before a conviction of this sort can be had, the offense against truth would need to be very flagrant, but we can easily imagine how justice might be on the side of the plaintiff, in a good many cases. We do not know just what constitutes "false pretenses" in law, nor to what extent every person is expected to look out for himself, but we certainly are in favor of fair and truthful advertising, and would like it to be the case, always, that newspaper advertising could be taken for very near apparent face value.

The deceptiveness—not to say absolute falsification—of a great deal of newspaper advertising, is the greatest handicap that a newspaper manager has to overcome. If he could absolutely verify the genuineness and honesty of all the statements made in the space he has sold, his space would be worth a great deal more money, and this is especially true of what is known in the trade as "foreign" advertising.

To a very large extent, local advertising is fair and honest. It may be lavish in the use of adjectives, and certain set claims seem to be more or less allowable, even if not always strictly true; but, on the whole, the local dealer has too much to lose by not telling a straight story, and is easily found out, so his advertising talk is apt to be very much the same that he hands out over the counter directly to his customers.

The biggest yarns are told to catch mail orders, and to sell stuff the appearance of which does not indicate its quality. Certainly, the credulity of people is estimated and played on, and stories are told in the most attractive way to accomplish this. But, newspapers are doing their best—taken as a whole—to protect their subscribers from being buncoed, and the character of advertising is unquestionably becoming more honest, to the extent that in course of time—perhaps with the aid of more protective legislation—both publishers and readers will be saved loss, and newspaper advertising will stand four-square, for honesty, before the world.

War Scare Talk.

There is very little probability of war between this country and Japan, growing out of the California land ownership law, for several reasons. There is a very strong conservative element in Japan, which is likely to restrain the fighting element; it is the element which understands the greatness and power of the United States, and the weakness of Japan by comparison, as well as the financial problems of Japan and the international complications sure to follow an outbreak with this country.

A very large portion of Japan, in all probability, has become "big headed" since it whipped the Russians; moreover, it aspires to rank as a first-class world power, without any racial ban, and nat-

urally any slight, purely racial, touches a very tender spot—National pride. All this, in connection with Japan's knowledge of the practically defenseless condition of our Pacific coast, has been responsible for considerable diplomatic bluff, as well as for some very pugnacious talk at home.

The truth is, Japan can ill afford—even if financially able—to go so far from home for battle. Especially should China wake up suddenly to the realization of its power, and conclude to dominate the far Eastern situation, Japan would have plenty to occupy her time in her own waters; besides, Russia had only a small part of its army whipped, and might conclude to become more troublesome, should the Japs stray too far away.

But, the flurry is fully important enough to cause this country to realize that it has two coasts, and that there is a "yellow peril" on the West coast. Just now, it is not serious; but, should Japan and China combine forces and interests, and become warlike, they could land millions of troops on our shores and cause us very serious loss, if not overrun a large portion of the whole country. As long as China sleeps, we are safe, but not a day longer, and this is our time to get ready to prepare for the future.

The Colonel Vindicated.

The Roosevelt libel case, which came to such a sudden end, is variously regarded, the preponderance of opinion possibly being that the plaintiff was justified in bringing the suit, and that he has been very properly vindicated; while others take the whole proceeding with lack of seriousness, and are inclined to discuss it from various points of view as being hardly justified.

The Michigan editor very evidently had no case, and could not find a single witness to back up his statements. He therefore did the only thing that a wise and honest man could do—frankly admitted the falsity of the printed statements, but claimed that at the time he made them in good faith, that he believed them until the trial opened, and that no demand had ever been made for their retraction.

The case ended, therefore, with perhaps general satisfaction of all concerned. The ex-president has had widely published "vindication," and the editor comes out of the case with hardly any stronger condemnation than having without malice been led to believe statements pretty widely circulated, but which were nevertheless untrue in fact, and situations of this sort in reality occur very frequently in every newspaper office in the land, subject to almost endless variations.

It is perhaps aside from the case to say that very much stronger language—or at least that which was aimed to more strongly injure the Colonel's candidacy—was used during the past campaign by some of the great papers of the country, than that used in the little out-of-the-way Michigan town in a weekly newspaper having a circulation of less than 3000 copies, largely local. It seems almost a matter of regret, therefore, considering the fact that a candidate's character was involved, as well as the privileged rights of a newspaper, that the case did not have a more prominent setting.

Speaking Ill of a Neighbor.

Touching this loathsome evil an esteemed contemporary of Charleston, S. C., says with truth and consideration:

"It has been said that the small mind occupies itself with the affairs of others, with their sins of commission and omission, and with every phase of character that is susceptible to the least criticism. The idle tongue is far-reaching in its effects and more potent in its death-dealing qualities than the most subtle poison. The person who is so unfortunate as to be its possessor does not realize at the time, perhaps, the evil he is working, but on the spur of the moment, possibly more from lack of thought than through any spirit of meanness, he speaks the thoughts his mind frames, regardless of the consequences. It seems a pity that when there are so many pleasant things that we can say of others we should be spiteful enough to keep on repeating only wrong and harmful things which may or may not be true.

The everlasting habits to which so many of us are addicted, that of concerning ourselves with other people's affairs, is responsible in large measure for much of the idle criticism we make of our neighbors. It is almost a cut and dried rule that he who talks idly of others and turns the light of publicity on their failings is the man who least of all has any business whatever mixing up with their affairs. The friend who is really a friend, who is as jealous of the reputation of those who trust him as he is of his own, will not repeat evil of them.—Cumberland Times."

IN A SERIOUS, PERHAPS FATAL, accident to a blind boy in Philadelphia, run down by an automobile, the chauffeur pleaded in his defense that he sounded his horn and expected the boy to get out of the way. That is the source of one-half of the motor casualties. The motorist assumes that all the burden of prevention is on the pedestrian, once a warning has been given, and continues on. With the burden of prevention put upon the motorist, there would be more care in the driving of cars and fewer accidents.—Balt. American.

Mail Order Houses Have Unfair Advantage.

A bill has recently been introduced in Congress calling for an internal revenue tax of one per cent. of the total amount of sales of mail order houses through Inter-State Commerce. Leading wholesalers say this tax is too small.

While such a tax would be a protection to the retail store, it should not be sought primarily as a protective measure. There is a real basis for such a levy, as a fair contribution by these houses from their great traffic. Under present conditions, probably none of these concerns pays a fair share of the country's burdens.

The retail merchant pays a stiff tax, because he must keep a large assortment of goods on hand. The public will not buy his goods "unsight and unseen." People demand a chance to see them, and a considerable assortment, so that they can select from various styles and prices. The merchant thus carries much tangible property, which the assessor sees, and which he taxes.

By clever advertising, the mail order house escapes the usual necessity of business, that the purchaser be shown the goods. The purchaser buys on faith. The proportion of goods kept on hand is very small compared to what the retail merchant keeps. The assessor cannot find much taxable property in catalog books. What the mail order house pays of course varies according to the laws of different States. But the assessable property on hand must usually be very small in proportion to the business done and the profits thereof.

It seems only fair that such houses should pay a liberal excise tax. Otherwise they enter into competition with the retail merchant without the handicap of taxation which he must always carry.—Ellicott City Times.

Our National Forest Timber.

Washington, June 2.—That the great increase in sales of national forest timber will not dangerously deplete the country's wood supply is the declaration of Chief Forester Henry S. Graves in a statement made public today.

"There is no danger of cutting off the national forests too rapidly," said Mr. Graves, "nor will our sales strengthen the control of the lumbering industry by a few powerful companies. In every individual sale specific provisions are made to safeguard the public interest in both these particulars.

"Not long ago the policy of conservation, as applied to the national forests, was supposed to mean that the Government's timber resources were indefinitely tied up. Now the fear is expressed that we are cutting too much timber—the other extreme. Because the Forest Service is advertising widely by commercial methods its more extensive sales and securing the utmost possible competition, some people have apparently jumped to the conclusion that the Forest Service aims to cut off all the National Forest timber within a few years. Or it is assumed that we are making sales chiefly to the larger lumber companies, and thereby playing into the hands of big lumber interests.

"The function of the Forest Service is primarily to avoid just those dangers; the evils of unscientific lumbering and the fostering of monopoly. How these evils are guarded against is illustrated in our recent sales.

"The Forest Service recently advertised about 245 million feet of timber on the Kaniksu National Forest in the northwest corner of Idaho, the first large sale in this locality. The Kaniksu Forest contains, as a matter of fact, nearly 2,730,000,000 feet of merchantable stumpage. Ten years will be required to cut the amount advertised, which is only one-tenth of the total stand on the Forest. In other words, about one per cent of the timber on this Forest will be cut off annually, no more than is being produced every year by growth. The timber advertised has been awarded to two relatively small local lumber companies, which have no affiliations with large timber corporations and own but very small quantities of timber themselves.

"A number of recent sales have been made on the Whitman National Forest in the Blue Mountains of northeastern Oregon. Within the last three years nearly 262,000,000 feet have been contracted for on this Forest. From seven to ten years will be required to cut this timber, which is less than 7 per cent of the amount on the whole Forest. The Whitman timber which has been sold is split up into four separate contracts, of from 56 million to 73 million feet each, to four separate and independent local companies. This can hardly be called promoting a monopoly.

"A number of smaller sales have been made in the same general region to different local lumber companies. For example, we have made one sale of 36 million feet on the Lolo National Forest in western Montana, out of a total stand of over 2 billion feet. Another sale of 65 million feet has been made on the Columbia National Forest in Washington, where we have altogether nearly 7 billion feet of merchantable timber.

"To utilize the annual growth of wood on the national forests the Service is endeavoring to increase the amount of its sales and hopes to soon reach an annual business of 3 billion feet, which is about half of the estimated annual growth on the Forests. Small sales are always made

wherever possible, and in making large sales the amount disposed of to a single purchaser is no greater than will justify the investment necessary for logging improvements. Sales to companies which have large holdings of their own are not made if there is any other demand for timber or if a monopoly would result." Gov't Bulletin.

Take Plenty of Time to Eat.

There is a saying that "rapid eating is slow suicide." If you have formed the habit of eating too rapidly you are most likely suffering from indigestion or constipation, which will result eventually in serious illness unless corrected. Digestion begins in the mouth. Food should be thoroughly masticated and insalivated. Then when you have a fullness of the stomach or feel dull and stupid after eating, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Many severe cases of stomach trouble and constipation have been cured by the use of these tablets. They are easy to take and most agreeable in effect. Sold by all dealers. Advertisement.

The Wool Industry.

While the average business man can, in a way, tell you a good deal about a given industry, it simply is astonishing how few business men there are, not actually engaged in the particular industry, who even approximately could tell you what the industry annually amounts to.

For instance, take the wool industry. What is the annual output in the United States? What is it in any given state of the United States? What states lead in the production of wool, etc? We conclude that some statistics would be interesting. We quote from the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, of Boston.

First: Number of sheep at shearing, 1912, exclusive of lambs, 37,832,775; number as above, for 1911, 40,025,664.

Second: The wool clip in pounds for 1912, 297,437,385; same for the year 1911, 317,843,803.

Third: The wool clip in pounds, above years, by states, fifteen only of the forty-eight states listed:

	1912	1911
1 Montana	34,875,000	35,720,000
2 Wyoming	28,918,200	33,150,000
3 Ohio	18,737,400	19,800,000
4 Idaho	18,240,000	18,240,000
5 New Mexico	15,702,500	18,600,000
6 Oregon	15,390,000	15,010,000
7 Utah	14,250,000	13,680,000
8 Michigan	10,695,000	11,200,000
9 California	9,455,600	14,655,600
10 Texas	8,003,200	10,260,000
11 Missouri	6,528,000	7,150,000
12 Nevada	6,442,500	5,950,000
13 Colorado	6,420,000	7,285,324
14 Arizona	6,112,300	6,300,375
15 Iowa	5,299,800	5,550,000

The decrease in number of sheep, 2,192,909, and pounds of wool, 20,361,418, 1912, as compared with 1911, is accounted for by the Reporter as follows:

The cause of this decrease in the number of sheep is attributed primarily to the high prices paid for mutton in the meat markets, stimulated by a fear that wool was going to be cheaper. The severity of the weather of last winter was also a contributing cause to the depletion of the flocks, in that there was an unusually large number of sheep which perished. This latter condition did not have any material effect in reducing the pounds of wool coming on the market the past season, as the pelts of the dead sheep were forwarded to the putteries, and, although the pounds of clip wool show a heavy decrease, pulled wools show an increase over last year's wool production.

All over the world a reduced wool supply is being reported. Irrigation, which was expected to reduce the effects of the periodical drought of the Australian continent and make a large uniform volume of wool production, is working in a different direction. Irrigation is opening up ranch lands for farms and will ultimately eliminate sheep growing in Australia as it is done today, and, instead of large flocks, as now prevail, wool will be grown by the farmer proportionate to the profit he will thereby obtain. This feature will extend to all the people in the world. The relative value of wool to the other production of the farm will ultimately determine its market value. At the present time it is doubtful if the farmer is getting returns in growing wool equal to that which he gets from his other productions, and it may be expected that he will reduce his flock until the correct parity of value of the product of his farm is established.

Fourth: Imports and exports of wool:

Year	Imports	Exports
1908	225,980,524	5,626,463
1909	266,409,304	3,523,975
1910	263,939,584	3,926,992
1911	137,647,641	8,205,699
1912	193,400,713	1,719,870

Just at this time the new Tariff bill is deeply concerned with "Schedule K." Let us hope that the necessary revenues may be raised with as little disturbance and necessity for adjustment as possible.

Ulcers and Skin Troubles.

If you are suffering with any old, running or fever sores, ulcers, boils, eczema or other skin troubles, get a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and you will get relief promptly. Mrs. Bruce Jones, of Birmingham, Ala., suffered from an ugly ulcer for nine months and Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured her in two weeks. Will help you. Only 25c. Recommended by Robert S. McKinney, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle, Mayberry. Advertisement.

Best Laxative for the Aged.

Old men and women feel the need of a laxative more than young folks, but it must be safe and harmless and one which will not cause pain. Dr. King's New Life Pills are especially good for the aged, for they act promptly and easily. Price 25c. Recommended by Robert S. McKinney, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle, Mayberry. Advertisement.

Hesson's Bargain Store

SPECIAL ON READY-MADE CLOTHING

The last shipment of Clothing has just arrived, which makes our assortment the largest that we have ever had the pleasure of showing the public.

As they were a little late in coming in, it makes our stock entirely to large, and in order to reduce same quickly, have decided to reduce the prices on our entire stock at once. This is an opportunity to get a good, and latest style Suit for little money. Ask to see them, and get our cut prices.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

Our Shoe Department has never been in better condition to meet all your wants.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Don't fail to see our line of New Spring Hats. All kinds of Straw, Panama and Felt Hats. Priced low.

Large assortment of all kinds of Carpets, Matting, Linoleums and Rugs. Matting Rugs, 9x12 ft. at \$2.69.

D. J. Hesson.

Stop! Look! Listen!

The Birnie Trust Company

TANEYTOWN, MD.

The following statement will show the progress this Bank has made in the last four years:

May 9, 1910	our Deposits were	\$504,479.68
May 9, 1911	" " "	\$529,206.38
May 9, 1912	" " "	\$581,262.59
May 9, 1913	" " "	\$647,563.77

WE SUCCEED

Because we give liberal treatment to everybody.
Because we are correct and accurate.
Because you can depend on us.
And because we are prompt, polite, courteous.

E. E. REINDOLLAR, President.
GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.

Try Our School Shoes

If you are looking for good School Shoes, at the right prices, come in and see us.

This season we are showing a greater variety of Dorothy Dodd and Walk-Over Shoes than ever before. We have unusual values in Ladies' \$2.00 Shoes, in all leathers, both low and high heels.

You will always find correct styles here in Hats, Caps, Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, Gloves and Hosiery.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE!

Wm. C. Devilbiss,
22 W. Main Street,
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

CHALLENGE FLOUR

The Best Winterwheat Flour made in America.

A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned

A DOLLAR SPENT AT HOME Is a Dollar That May Come Back to Your Purse

IT IS A SUBTLE METHOD OF SUGGESTION

It is a means of making a favorable impression. To have the best results, it must be the best printing. That we are prepared to give you.



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

THE BLACK LEGHORN.

A Pittsburger writes, "What variety of hen would you keep in my climate for maximum eggs?"
Well, if we lived in smoky, sooty, black Pittsburgh we should keep Black Leghorns, sure, but really they make good anywhere.
The Black Leghorn is an established Italian variety, and a visit to Genoa today will show them the same there as in 1872, when they were imported to this country, and they were



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.
BLACK LEGHORN COCK BIRD.

then so perfect that just three years after they were admitted to the standard of excellence.

With the other seven varieties of Leghorns it is not so difficult to get the yellow shank, but to get a yellow shank and a pure black plumage—"ah, there's the rub!"

Black Leghorn chicks generally hatch dark legs, and these very often turn pure yellow in the males, but remain black or yellowish black in the females, and it is often the case that the male with pure yellow shank has

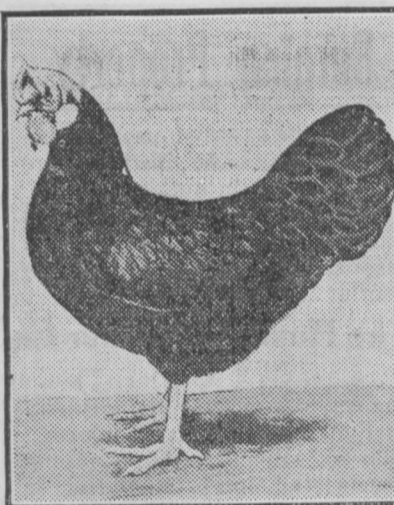


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.
BLACK LEGHORN PULLET.

white in the tail, while the hen with pure black plumage has a black or yellowish black leg.

It seems against nature for black plumage and yellow shanks to be bred in the same bird, and this the standard recognizes when it calls for yellow or yellowish black shanks in show specimens.

The Black is the largest of the Leghorn tribe and is claimed to be the wildest and the greatest fier, having been known to rise straight off the ground in a graceful flight of 300 feet.

It is not inferior to any of the Mediterranean in laying, being especially good in winter and laying the largest Leghorn egg. We recommend the Black Leghorn to those who desire to keep the White, but cannot because their white plumage becomes so soiled in the small runs and soot of the city.

DON'TS.

Don't neglect the comfort of the watch dog. As there is an inhumanity to man, so there is much brutality to brutes. Let us see that we exercise mercy toward the least of God's creatures or we shall not obtain mercy for ourselves.

Don't use a megaphone to tell your troubles. Be still, sad heart, and cease repining. You'll never gain a rap by whining.

Don't ask the editor questions on poultry. Ask him for a receipt for cash in advance and hooray for the chance. Send your query to C. M. B. with a stamp, but no fee.

Don't locate your poultry plant without studying surrounding conditions first. Transportation facilities and market are chief considerations.

Don't buy beef scrap without first getting samples and refuse shipment if sample and goods are not the same quality.

LIFE IS SO SHORT.
Life is so short and there's so much to say
We dare not waste the time, for 'twill soon be yesterday.
Humans yearn for kindness,
Words of wisdom, love;
Words that help the weary heart
And point to heaven above.
So let's watch our lips, my comrade,
May each day close with the thought
That some one is more contented
Through the work our words have wrought.
Life is so short and there's so much to do
We must be industrious and to our duty true.
We must build a character
That shall stand for aye.
We must leave the human race
Better for our stay.
So let's watch the minutes, comrade,
Let us use our time so well
Thus, though life is very short,
We can make each moment tell.
C. M. BARNITZ.

KURIOS FROM KORRESPONDENTS

Q. Are all eggs infertile that test clear after being under incubation for three days or more? A. No. Some germs do not develop.

Q. I have been unable to get fertile eggs for several years from my peafowl and have been wondering how it would do to mate them to the white. What do you think of it? To what age do peacocks live? A. We have never heard of colored and white peafowl mating. They are antagonistic to another color. Here birds of a feather must be bred together. Peacocks sometimes live over a century.

Q. Can a hen be sick and yet lay? A. Yes, for a short or longer period, according to what the disease is. With an affliction like cholera or pneumonia a hen stops laying quick. With roup that ran the course from cold to catarrh to roup we have known hens to lay two weeks after the first symptoms. We have known hens with chronic diarrhea to lay for a month and have seen hens lay while the abdominal cavity was so full of tumors that both the oviduct and intestines could no longer perform their functions.

Q. How old should geese be to produce strong goslings? Is a pond necessary? A. Two years. While geese may be raised without a pond, they do better when they have swimming facilities.

Q. Is it true that an egg is equal to a pound of sirloin steak in nutritive value. A. Six big eggs are, but if it came to a choice most fellows would yell for the steak.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

A hen's egg contains 90 per cent water, and what a big profit there is in this water when eggs sell from 20 to 60 cents a dozen, and yet some poultrymen are too slow and lazy to give their hens enough water to drink. Wouldn't the milkman jump at such a chance?

An evening feed of good, sound yellow corn is a heating, satisfying, lasting meal for the hens on a cold night. Try it yourself by eating more mush and milk and corn pone and also thus reduce the high cost of living.

The postoffice department insists that eggs must be marked "eggs." As the United States district court at Philadelphia has decreed an egg is an egg, even though it contains a chick, until that chick gets out, the shipper of hay-mow antiques may tag them "eggs" without breaking the law or busting his elastic conscience.

Eggs that are frozen and then thawed always change in appearance, and a customer is apt to suspect you of selling ancient or preserved eggs. Gathering them often on cold days saves trouble and gives you a chance to pick up any eggs dropped on the floor and to inspect the flock for signs of winter ailments.

Those egg speculators who borrowed money to store eggs to sell at fabulous prices to the public during the winter forgot there are two sure things the men can't control—the women and the weather. Well, yes, they did go up against it, didn't they? Busted is no name.

When you get those birds home from the show put them in a roomy, comfortable place and give them a chance to stretch. Don't turn them out at once, feed them good nourishing food and keep them by themselves. They need a rest. Besides, they are now strangers to the rest of the flock and are apt to get henpecked, and then, too, they may have some disease germs in their feathers brought home as souvenirs.

As a preliminary test of what the parcel post would do to eggs a carton containing one dozen was sent as "merchandise" to Postmaster General Hitchcock at Washington from Oklahoma City, a distance of 1,500 miles. The eggs were knocked around in the ordinary mail, but arrived in fine condition.

Missouri's poultry product for 1910 was over half a billion dollars more than the gold and silver produced the same year in Colorado, California and Arizona. Let our poultry pessimists put that in their pipe and smoke it.

The Crystal palace show, London, had an entry of 100 turkeys, 53 Bronze and 47 White Holland. Many of the aristocratic breed and show the big bird. In this country turkeys are seen at but few shows. Some associations do not encourage their exhibition, considering them too difficult to coop and care for.

Never use a lamp that leaks for heating incubator or brooder. A friend showed us his incubator in operation in the room where a family of three slept. Underneath the lamp was a basin to catch the leaking oil. The probable results of such criminal carelessness are too dreadful to contemplate. Friend, use a good clean lamp and handle it with care.

C. M. Barnitz.



**Every Woman Should Own A
New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove**

It means a cool, clean kitchen, less work, better cooking. No wood to cut—no ashes to carry—no smoke—no soot.

Made with 1, 2, 3 and 4 burners;
Indicator marks amount of oil in font.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Washington, D. C. (New Jersey) Charlotte, N. C.
Richmond, Va. BALTIMORE Charleston, W. Va.
Norfolk, Va. Charleston, S. C.

The
Taneytown Savings Bank
of Taneytown, Md.
Accounts of Merchants, Corporations and Individuals Solicited.
4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
D. J. HESSON, President. WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer.
C. T. FRINGER, Vice-Pres. JOS. A. HEMLER, Asst-Treas.

How Deafness Comes.
Without using the scientific terms, there are two kinds of deafness that creep on us gradually, the hardening of the eardrum and the running ear, both conducive to less and less ability to hear clearly. Many who are so afflicted attribute the ailment to catarrhal influence or increasing years and do nothing to remedy what they deem incurable. There is no science so backward as that which deals with diseases of the ear. Aurists and otologists have made some curative progress in otocystosis, a process of bone formation in which ossification takes place within the substance of the cartilage. Few cures have been actually effected, and a prominent medical authority states that until the cause and cure of rheumatism are determined deafness will continue. The presence of uric acid in the system is, according to this learned man, the cause of deafness either swift or progressive. Banish this blood alien and the deaf will hear. It is advisable, therefore, to watch out against the twinges of gout and the rheumatic stiffening of the joints and muscles if deafness is to be sidetracked.—Leslie's.

The Bibliomaniac's Error.
There is a famous story of a man, Don Vincente of Aragon, that is told by all writers upon the art of book hunting. This Don Vincente is called by Andrew Lang "the great pattern of biblioclepts." To get the book he coveted he killed its possessor and set fire to his house so as to cover up his crime. But the man was at last suspected and the famous book found in his possession to confirm the suspicion. The case against him was argued on the ground that there was but one copy in the world of the book found in his possession, and its previous owner was known to all. Don Vincente had a clever lawyer, who proved that another copy did exist in the Louvre, and since there were two, he argued, there might also be more, and so Don Vincente might have come honestly by his. At this Don Vincente gave a great cry and said to the alcalde: "Ah, Senor Alcalde, my error was clumsy indeed! My copy was not unique."—Frederick A. King in Bookman.

Littlestown Carriage Works.

S. D. MEHRING,
Manufacturer of
FINE CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
PHAETONS, TRAPS,
CARTS, CUTTERS, ETC.
DAYTON, MCCALL AND JAGGER WAGONS.
Repairing Promptly Done.
Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed.
LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Hair Tonic
Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the scalp clean and healthy. Promotes growth. Checks falling. Does not color.
Ask Your Doctor. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Carroll Record
— WILL —
Bring You Buyers
Economy is Wealth.
Clean your soiled grease spot clothes with Lum Tum Clothes Cleaner. Price 15c per bottle, at McKellip's Drug Store.

CHARACTER TOLD BY RECIPES

Autobiography of Housewife is Revealed in Cooking Directions Which She Keeps.

By nothing is a housekeeper more distinctly known than by her cooking recipes. A collection from different sources is almost autobiographical. Between the lines one may estimate the amount of income, the size of the family, the character of their entertaining, and to some extent the mental caliber of the writer. One person may be habitually extravagant in the use of eggs and butter, another is conspicuously stingy. The housekeeper, cooking for a large family, gives directions on such an ample scale that the bride is appalled. Some cooks run to the elaborate and fussy, and others restrict themselves to the easiest and simplest dishes. Some evidently cater to delicate stomachs, and show in their selections that there are invalids and children at their table. Others seem to revel in delicious indigestibles.

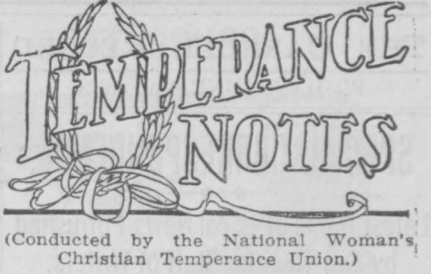
As to the form in which a recipe is given, the writer shows plainly whether she is systematic and methodical or careless and haphazard. The order in which ingredients are put together and a careful measurement of the materials are indispensable features of a recipe. Nothing is so discouraging to a beginner as the vague reference to "flour enough for a stiff dough," or "milk enough for a thin batter." The housekeeper whose pantry shelves are kept in good order is apt to write a neat and explicit recipe. The knack is worth acquiring.

Copying English Winners.
English words and clothes is the latest cult of the Berliner, who describes himself as a "gent," which he thinks is an English word. He must above all things, says the Koelnische Zeitung, be dressed "tiptop" (a favorite Anglo-German word) from head to foot.

He tortures himself into a passion for "whisky soda," though he would really much prefer a glass of beer. He sits for hours every evening in a "bar" "enjoying strange and wonderful drinks." Of course he uses as many English words as possible. Nothing German can express what he means by "dress."

"Cutaway" is the only coat he can carry, and after the weary pleasures of the winter season, he assures you, "Oh foh bin ganz broken down." In the evening he is satisfied only with "pumps," and any one who dares to retain the old-fashioned nightshirt instead of the "pyjama" is too hopelessly old-fashioned for his acquaintance. In the West End tube if your toe is trodden on you no longer get a formal German apology, but the words "I am sorry."

The Bald Spot.
A child of two years, with bright eyes and a roguish mind, began suddenly to giggle in church one Sunday morning. Noticing the child watching the back of a nodding deacon's head, the mother inquired into the cause of such merriment.
"Oh, mamma," laughed the child, "dat man's head is peeking out at me through a hole in his hair!"—National Monthly.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

MAN'S RECKONING WITH RUM

Made a Beast of Him Instead of a Gentleman—Acted Like a Fool and Talked Like an Idiot.

A thick-set, ugly-looking fellow was seated on a bench in the public park and seemed to be reading some writing on a sheet of paper which he held in his hand.

"You seem to be much interested in your writing," I said.

"Yes; I've been figuring my accounts with old Alcohol, to see how we stand."

"And he comes out ahead, I suppose?"

"Every time."

"How did you come to have dealings with him in the first place?"

"That's what I've been writing. You see, he promised to make a man of me, but he made me a beast. Then he said he would brace me up, but he made me go staggering around and then threw me in the ditch. He said I must drink to be social. Then he made me quarrel with my best friends and be the laughing stock of my enemies. He gave me a black eye and a broken nose. Then I drank for the good of my health. He ruined the little I had and left me 'sick as a dog.'"

"Of course."

"He said he would warm me up, and I was soon nearly frozen to death. He said he would steady my nerves, but instead he gave me delirium tremens. He said he would give me great strength, and he made me helpless."

"To be sure."

"He promised me courage."

"Then what followed?"

"Then he made me a coward, for I beat my sick wife and kicked my little sick child. He said he would brighten my wits, but instead he made me act like a fool and talk like an idiot. He promised to make a gentleman of me, but he made me a tramp."

ORDERS BAR LIQUOR DEALER

Many Fraternal Societies and Labor Organizations Keep Out Man Who Sells Whisky.

No liquor dealer is eligible to membership in the following orders and fraternities:

Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Maccabees, Tribe of Ben Hur, American Legion of Honor, Fraternal Mystic Circle, Independent Order of Foresters, Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, Sovereign Camp of Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Order of United American Mechanics, Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Fraternal Union of America, Fraternal Brotherhood, National Union, Protected Home Circle, Heptosoph's Improved Order, Royal League, Yeomen of America, Woodmen of the World, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Order of the Star of Bethlehem. Freemasons also generally exclude liquor sellers. Various railway orders and many other labor fraternities bar liquor drinkers also.

What about the man who becomes a party to the liquor business by licensing the same—the man whose vote sustains and perpetuates it? The traffic has government sanction—is protected by the flag—is it consistent for any fraternity to discriminate against the liquor seller?

End the Same.
A man, haggard, wretched, with handcuffs on his wrists, cowering in a patrol wagon among degraded fellow-prisoners, locked up as the wagon passed the famous hotel whose luxurious bar was the resort of the gilded youth of the town. "That," he said, in a tone as if going back over all his life to the time when his own downfall began, "that is where I took my first drink."

A battered tramp beside him laughed hoarsely. "I took mine in a speak-easy," he said. "We didn't start alike, but when we get to our last drink it'll be all the same—cheap whisky and the gutter and the morgue for both of us."

Drunkenness in Ireland.
According to a return just issued drunkenness continues to supply a large proportion of the Irish prison population, the number of commitments during 1911, for drunkenness or riotous or disorderly behavior while drunk being 9,258, or 40 per cent. of the total number for convicted prisoners committed to prison.

Facts About London.
Canon Horsley gives the following facts about the great city:

In London each day 24 are injured by street traffic; 34 babies die; 70 stray dogs taken by the police; 105 marriage take place; 130 are sent to prison; 190 die; 325 are born; 560 homeless go into casual wards; 610 go into hospital; 34,000 are in the workhouses; 4,000,000 travel in London; £4,000 spent daily on workhouses; £30,000 spent in theaters, music halls, etc.; £32,000 given to charity.

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

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

UNION BRIDGE.

Mrs. Laura Kelley, of Baltimore, spent Monday, and again Friday and Saturday, in town, with her father and sisters.

MIDDLEBURG.

Arthur, the little son of Arch Eyler, met with a painful accident by falling into some sharp spikes, while running, dislocating a knee cap and badly cutting the knee.

NEW WINDSOR.

Jno. M. Lantz died at his home on Tuesday evening, from paralysis. The first stroke he received nearly four years ago, and at different times he suffered from slight strokes, but was never able to walk without assistance.

TYRONE.

Chas. Maus and wife, of Silver Run, spent Sunday with Arthur Master and family.

KEYSVILLE.

Monroe Bankard and family of near Taneytown, were guests at Alfred Stonesifer's Sunday.

NORTHERN CARROLL.

Milton J. Study and family entertained at their home, on Sunday, Miss Beulah Bachman and Elmer Mayers, of near Black's school house; Arthur Frounfelter and family, and Sterling Bachman.

since residing there was three days falling, and in that time 14 inches of water fell.

Mr. Penrose believes in irrigation, equal suffrage, and the voting machine as an effectual means to protect the purity of the ballot. With them in use, when any one votes they are assured that their vote will be counted as cast.

MAYBERRY.

Rev. E. E. Heltebride, of Iowa, spent Thursday evening with his sister, Mrs. John Vaughn.

ENGLISHMAN'S TEA.

If an Englishman could put his gospel of life into words he probably would say, "Give me liberty and tea, but if I can't have both I'll take the tea."

THE ROMANTIC SALUTE.

The young lieutenant in his trim and elegant uniform saluted in the stiff and yet somehow graceful military manner a pretty matron.

A SERMON ON STONES.

Sam Buckalew was a lone policeman in a little town in Tennessee. His main duties were to look out for trouble in the negro part of the town down by the creek, especially on Saturday nights.

TWO CURIOUS AUTOGRAPHS.

One of the most expensive autograph albums ever bought was that purchased by Lord Clancarty at Paris in 1831 for the sum of £1,500.

FRIZELLBURG.

Rev. J. C. Walker, of Fleeton, Va., will preach in the chapel at Frizellburg, on Wednesday night, June 11th. Everybody invited.

LINWOOD.

John Hesson and wife, Mrs. Grindler, Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Bangs, spent Decoration day, at Gettysburg.

THE CONQUEST OF DISEASE.

The wonderful achievements wrought by bacilli cultures and the preparation of preventive serums place modern physicians in a position surpassing that of the ancient magi or medieval alchemists.

HOW DOES IT GET ACROSS?

At a certain eastern university one of the professors was conducting an examination in physiology. He asked for a description of the circulation at the extremities, meaning, of course, the capillary circulation.

On Sunday afternoon, Miss Martha Simonton, of Pittsburg, gave a very interesting lecture in the Presbyterian church; her subject was "China."

On Wednesday morning, Meade Fuss, a farmer living near this place, met with a very serious accident while driving a five horse team loaded with lime; as they neared the railroad station one of the horses frightened and the others became unmanageable, throwing him to the ground fracturing his skull and tearing the scalp loose.

Dr. Eraser and family will leave, June 11, for their trip abroad. They expect to be absent about 3 months.

Rev. Hastings will fill the pulpit, in two weeks from last Sunday.

Mr. Tydings, of Baltimore, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. L. A. Smelser.

C. C. Currens, of Thurmont, spent Tuesday and Wednesday, with his daughter, Mrs. M. D. Reid.

Mrs. W. Cora Stouffer entertained the W. H. & F. Missionary Society, of the Presbyterian church, at her home on Wednesday evening.

Children's day service at the Presbyterian church, on Sunday evening last, was well rendered before a full house.

Ground was broken for the foundation of the new wing to the college on Monday last.

DON'T KNOW THEY HAVE APPENDICITIS.

Many Taneytown people who have chronic appendicitis, which is not very painful, have doctored for years for gas on the stomach, sour stomach or constipation.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

The decoration held on last Saturday afternoon by Camp No. 7, P. O. S. of A., was largely attended.

Miss Lydia Sullivan, of Baltimore, who spent some time with her cousin, Miss Bernetta Myers, has returned home accompanied by Mrs. Frederick Myers, who will spend some time in Baltimore.

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Mrs. Reuben Saylor and Mrs. Mary Lambert Penrose, of Colorado, were callers at Linwood Shade, on Monday. Mrs. Penrose was formerly from Maryland.

Miss Helen Brandenburg and Clemmie Burall, are visiting relatives at Woodsboro.

E. Ray Englar and apprentice, Maurice Erb, are laying a new floor on the store porch.

Joseph Englar's house is progressing, and will soon be under roof.

GUARANTEED ECZEMA REMEDY.

The constant itching, burning, redness, rash and disagreeable effects of eczema, tetter, salt rheum, itch, piles and irritating skin eruptions can be readily cured and the skin made clear and smooth with Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment.

Mrs. E. C. Evedal, of Bath, Ill., says: "I had eczema twenty-five years and had tried everything. All failed. When I found Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment I found a cure."

This ointment is the formula of a physician and has been in use for years—not an experiment. That is why we can guarantee it. All druggists, or by mail, Price 50. Pfeiffer Chemical Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis. Advertisement.

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STAG SEMI-PASTE PAINT
Brilliant in Color
Economical
Covers More Surface
Wont Peel or Crack
Reliable
Protects Property
"ONE GALLON MAKES TWO"
REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

Canine Habits.

Dogs when watching things keep one of their fore paws doubled up because in their wild state they were used to approaching their prey step by step and kept one paw doubled up to be ready to advance it with all possible caution at the next opportune moment.

Wouldn't Take a Dare.

Can a dog respond to a taunt? A Vermont dog, which was growing old, was in a barn one day with his master. The two were up in a haymow, from which a sloping ladder led down to the barn floor.

The Answer.

Louis XIV. playing at backgammon had a doubtful throw. A dispute arose, and the surrounding courtiers all remained silent. The Count de Gramont happened to come in at the instant.

Curious Question.

"A funny friend of mine up in Wisconsin sent me a box of 'imported' hamburger cheese by parcel post."

Equivocal.

"Father, dear, won't you pay the expenses of my wedding with William? He doesn't like to ask you to pay all of them himself."

Didn't Get the Chance.

"Did you tell her when you proposed to her that you were unworthy of her? That always makes a hit with them."

Fresh Cows & Springers

For sale every Thursday afternoon, 2 miles west of Taneytown, on Emmitsburg road.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Tonic and alterative. Increases strength. Restores healthy functions. No alcohol. Sold for 60 years.

Clothing of Quality

Not the Ordinary Kind
Hundreds of the handsomest patterns you have ever seen, all at money saving prices.

GO TO J. W. FREAM, HARNEY, MD.

Galvanized Roofing and Galvanized Shingles, Hardware, Oils, Paints of all kind, Varnish, Glass, Bicycles and Repairs, Wall Paper, Fishing Rods and Tackle.

Burning Property

Could be saved from destruction in many cases, if a little care was exercised in building.

THE HOME INSURANCE CO

maintains a special department, at Baltimore, for giving information and advice, free, on proper construction and safe building to prevent fires and REDUCE INSURANCE RATES.

TRUSTEES' SALE

Desirable Double Dwelling House and Lot of Land, in Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, passed in Cause No. 474 on the Equity Docket of said Court, when Luthar F. Shank and others are Complainants, and Clarence L. Shank and others are Defendants, the undersigned, Trustees therein named to sell the same, will offer for sale, at public sale, on the premises, on

Equal to a 25 per-cent. Dividend.

The persons who purchased land in the
FAMOUS YAKIMA VALLEY, WASHINGTON,

last Spring have received \$100.00 per acre, or \$1000.00 on a 10-acre tract, as their share of last season's potato crop? THIS IS EQUAL TO A DIVIDEND OF 25 PER-CENT.

Why not Profit by their Experience?

We have more of this land to sell, and you will get your first crop returns next Fall.

REMEMBER THIS IS A GUARANTEED INVESTMENT, and if you are not satisfied, you can get your money back with 1 per-cent interest.

Phone, write or call to see us, and learn more about this splendid opportunity.

C. E. & J. B. FINK,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

1-24-13

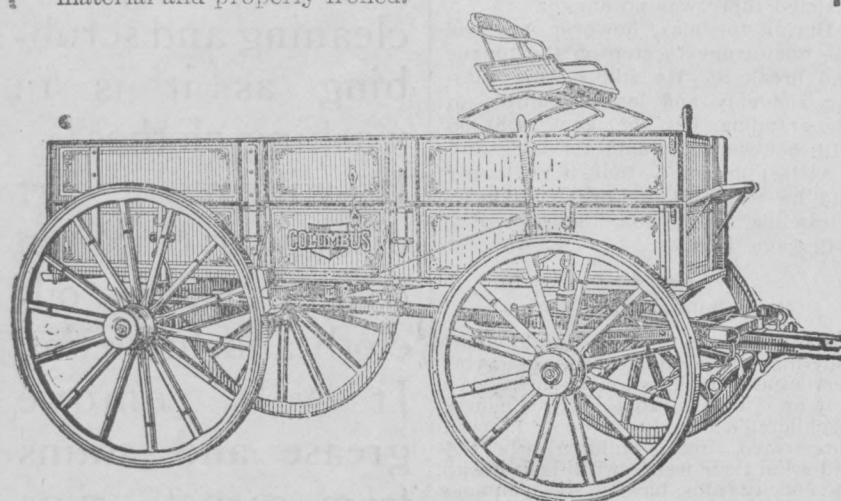
Columbus Wagons

If you want a good, light running farm wagon, let us sell you a Columbus.

We have one here that we will gladly show you. The light running feature of the Columbus is one of its excellent points.

You know that horseflesh costs money. A Columbus wagon is so light running that this feature is favorably commented upon everywhere.

The wheels, the gears, and boxes are made of good material and properly ironed.



This excellent construction enables them to withstand the severe usage encountered on the farm.

Columbus wagons are so well built, in fact, that after years of service a farmer still has good words for his Columbus wagon.

Call on us at once.

If you are not in need of a wagon at present, it will pay you to investigate the Columbus and be ready when the time comes.

L. R. VALENTINE, Taneytown, Md.

H. A. ALLISON.

J. B. ELLIOT.

ALLISON & ELLIOT

Heating and Plumbing Contractors
Gas Fitting.

Hand and Power Pumps,

Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills

Roofing, Spouting and Repairing.

Stoves, Ranges and Cooking Utensils.

WELL DRILLING CONTRACTS RECEIVED

We will be pleased to render our services to the general public, in any line of work above mentioned, and solicit a trial. C. & P. Phone 17k.

ALLISON & ELLIOT, - Taneytown, Md.

Notice To Housewives

We invite everyone in need of any Dishes or Cooking Utensils to call and look our Line over.

The largest line of—

Set Dishes, at the Lowest Prices,

ever shown at this store. Call and get our prices before purchasing—10 Patterns to select from.

We have three beautiful patterns of open stock in Cups and Saucers, Plates, Meat Plates, Etc.

A Full Line of Toilet Sets.

ENAMEL WARE Our Line of Enamel Ware is complete—Preserving Kettles, Stew Kettles, Dish Pans, Buckets, Etc. We have 14-qt Dish Pans, at 25c; 10-qt Stew Kettles, at 25c.

I have added a Line of Aluminum Ware to my Stock, guaranteed for 15 years.

Also, a full line of Tinware, Wood and Willow Ware. Cutlery of all kinds—Knives and Forks from 49c to \$1.90 Set.

We are headquarters for Bulk Seeds of all kinds.

S. C. OTT.

3-7-tf

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder for cleaning and beautifying the teeth. Making the teeth white and purifies the breath. 10c bottle.—Get at MCKELLIP'S Advertisement.

IF YOUR CHICKS could only eat what they required they would grow faster and be healthier. REIN-O-LA Poultry Mash furnishes all the needed food elements in form best adapted for feeding.—REIN. DOLLAR BROS. & Co. Advertisement.

STORY OF FAMOUS CIVIL WAR FIGHT

Battle of Gettysburg Which Brought Credit to Both Blue and Gray.

TURNING POINT OF CONFLICT

Total Losses on Both Sides in Three Days Fighting Over 50,000—Several Generals Killed and Wounded.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
WASHINGTON.—It is possible, some people would say, that the Battle of Gettysburg changed utterly the course of American history.

It was a great fight between armies of Americans, for probably fully ninety per cent. of the men who fought on the two sides were born natives to the American soil. The bravery shown at Gettysburg was of the order which Americans have shown on every field and which reflects credit upon the hardy and heroic ancestry of the men engaged, no matter from what race they may have sprung.

At Gettysburg there was nothing to choose between the valor of the North and the South. The South lost the fight, but it lost it honorably and with the prestige of its soldiery undimmed. The charges made on that field have gone down into history as assaults made under conditions which every man felt might mean death at the end. The defenses made at Gettysburg were of the kind which it takes iron in the blood to make perfect. At Gettysburg Northerners and Southerners replenished their store of respect for their antagonists. The battle marked the high tide of the war between the states. After it the South largely was on the defensive, but its defense was maintained with fortitude and in the face of privations which could not chill the blood of men fighting for what they thought was the right.

The Northern armies were persistent in their attacks through the campaigns which after a few months were started against the objective point, Richmond. Brave men here and brave men there, and after the end came it was the qualities which keep company with bravery which made the soldiers of the North and South so ready to forget and to forgive and to work again for the good of a common country.

The Northern army of Chancellorsville was fought not long before the opposing Union and Confederate forces met on the field of Gettysburg. Chancellorsville was a Confederate victory. The Southern government believed that the victory should be followed up by an invasion of the North for, according to its reasoning, if an important engagement could be won upon



Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.

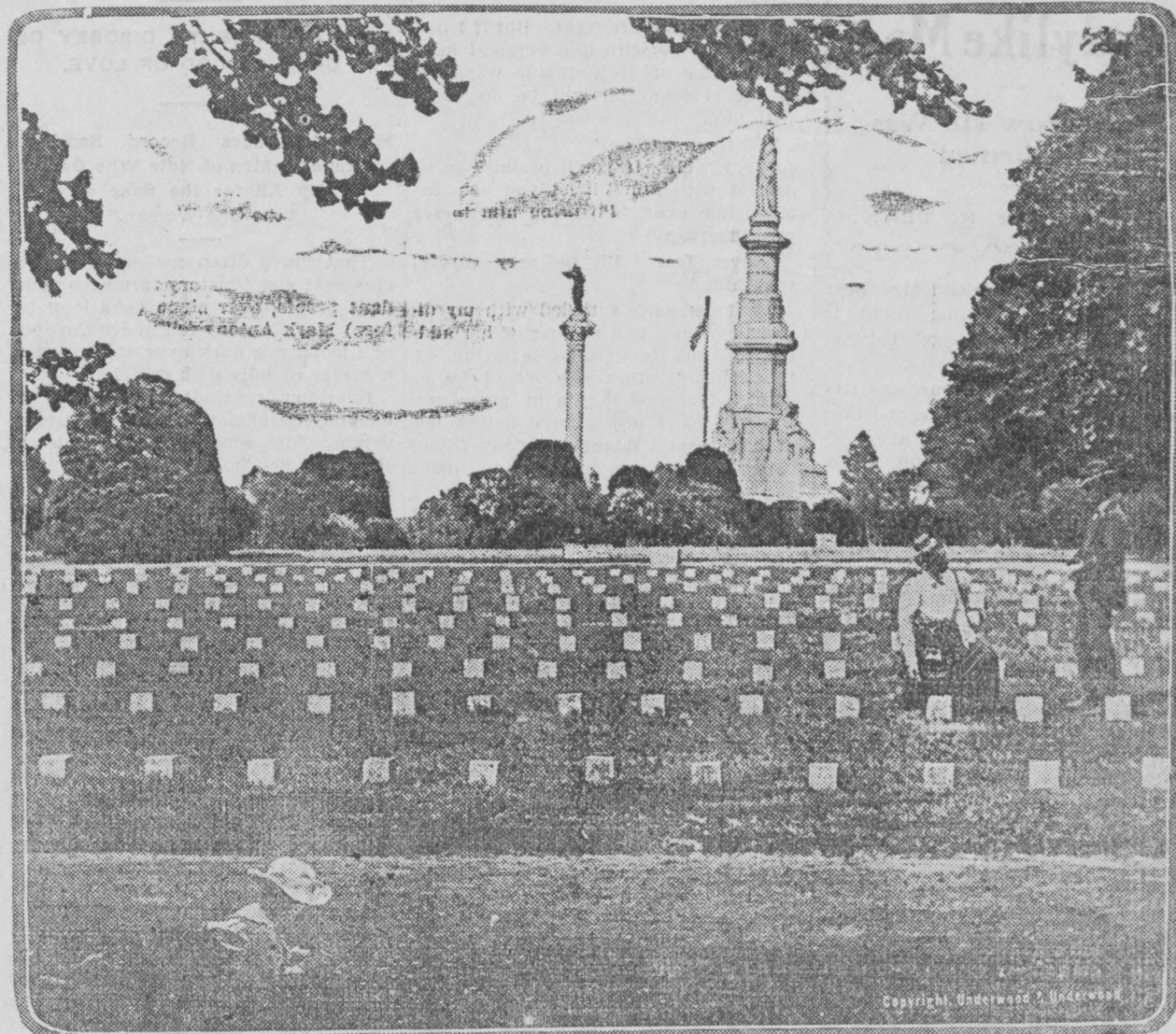
Northern soil the chances of foreign intervention or at least foreign aid to the Southern cause, would be forthcoming.

General Robert E. Lee late in the spring of 1863, made his preparations to conduct his campaign Northward into the state of Pennsylvania. He had under his command three corps, General James Longstreet commanding the First, General Richard S. Ewell commanding the Second, and General A. P. Hill commanding the Third. In the Union army which afterward confronted Lee at Gettysburg, there were seven corps, but the number of men in each was much less than that in a Confederate corps, the military composition of each being different. The Union corps commanders who under Meade were at Gettysburg, were Generals John F. Reynolds, W. S. Hancock, Daniel E. Sickles, George Sykes, John Sedgwick, O. O. Howard and H. W. Slocum.

Forces Almost Evenly Matched.

It never has been determined beyond the point of all dispute just how many men were engaged on each side in the battle of Gettysburg. It is known that the armies were very nearly equal in strength, the probabilities being that the Confederate force was a few thousand men stronger than the Union force, a difference which was balanced perhaps by the fact that the Union armies at Gettysburg were fighting in defense of their

GRAVES OF THE UNIDENTIFIED DEAD AT GETTYSBURG



This picture shows the grave sites of 979 of the great battle's unidentified dead. The monument in the background marks the spot where Lincoln made his famous address at the dedication of Gettysburg cemetery, November 19, 1863.

land from invasion, a condition which military men say always adds a subtle something to the fighting quality which is in any man. Some authorities have said that there were 100,000 men in the Confederate forces at Gettysburg to be confronted by 90,000 Union troops. Another authority says that the Confederate force was 84,000 and the Union force 80,000. As it was the armies were pretty nearly equally divided in strength.

In June, 1863, General Robert E. Lee began to move northward. Lee concentrated his army at Winchester, Va., and then started for the Potomac river, which he crossed to reach the state of Maryland. He fully expected to be followed by General Hooker's army and so General Stuart with a large force of cavalry was ordered by Lee to keep in front of Hooker's army and to check his pursuit of the Confederates if it was attempted.

Late in June the Confederate force reached Hagerstown, in the state of Maryland. It was General Lee's intention to strike Harrisburg, Pa., which was a great railroad center and a city where Union armies were recruited and from which all kinds of supplies were sent out to the soldiers in the field. While the Southern commander was on his way with a large part of his force to the Pennsylvania capital another part of his command

was ordered to make its way into the Susquehanna Valley through the town of Gettysburg and then to turn in its course after destroying railroads and gathering in supplies, and to meet the Confederate commander with the main army at Harrisburg.

It was General Jubal A. Early of General Lee's command, who reached Gettysburg after a long hard march on June 26. From there he went to the town of York and from thence to Wrightsville. At this place he was ordered by General Lee to retrace his steps and to bring his detachment back to a camp near Gettysburg. When Early obeyed Lee's order and had reached a point near Gettysburg he found the entire Southern force was camped within easy striking distance of the now historic town.

In the meantime things were happening elsewhere. General Hooker in command of the Union army which had been depleted at Chancellorsville, had succeeded in outmaneuvering General Stuart in command of Lee's cavalry, had got around Stuart's command in a way to prevent the Southern general from forming a junction with the forces of his chief commander. Lee gave over the proposed movement on Harrisburg when he heard of Hooker's approach and brought the different parts of his army together.

Four days before the Gettysburg fight began General Hooker resigned as commander of the Union army. Hooker and General Hallock disagreed upon a matter concerning which strategists today say that General Hooker was right. Three days before the battle began, that is, June 28, 1863, General George Gordon Meade was named as General Hooker's successor in charge of the Northern army. General Meade at once went into the field and established his headquarters at a point ten or twelve miles south of the town of Gettysburg.

Armies Meet at Gettysburg.

It seems that General Lee on hearing that Stuart had not succeeded in checking the Union army's advance had made up his mind to turn southward to meet the force of Hooker, or as it turned out the force of Meade. Lee with his force had advanced north beyond Gettysburg, while Meade with his force was south of the town. The fields near the Pennsylvania village had not been picked as a place of battle, but there it was that the two

great armies came together and for three days struggled for the mastery.

On the last day of June, the day before the real battle of Gettysburg began, General Reynolds, a corps commander of the Union army, went forward to feel out the enemy. He reached Gettysburg by nightfall. His corps, the First, together with the Third and the Eleventh Infantry Corps with a division of cavalry, composed the Union army's left wing.

General Reynolds was immediately ordered to Gettysburg, a distance of eight or nine miles. This was on June 30, and the Union forces were fairly well separated, but they were converging and Gettysburg was their objective.

General Reynolds of the Union forces arrived at Gettysburg early on the morning of July 1. He dispatched a courier to Meade saying that the high ground above Gettysburg was the proper place to meet the enemy.

Not long after this message was sent to Meade General Reynolds who dispatched it, was killed. He was on horseback near a patch of woods with his force confronting a large detachment of Confederate troops which was coming toward them. These troops of the enemy were dispersed by the Union batteries and Reynolds was watching the successful solid shot and shrapnel onset when a bullet struck him in the head killing him instantly.

General Abner Doubleday succeeded Reynolds in command of the troops at that point of the field. A brigade of Confederates, a Mississippi brigade, charged the Union forces, broke their organization and succeeded in making prisoners of a large part of a New York regiment. Later these men were recaptured and the Mississippi brigade was driven back, a portion of it surrendering. In the fight on the first day at this point of the field or near it, one Union regiment, the 151st Pennsylvania, lost in killed and wounded 337 men out of a total of 446 in a little more than a quarter of an hour's fighting.

The forces engaged against him here were greater than his own, and after hard fighting Seminary Ridge was given up. The first day's battle was in effect and in truth a victory for the Southern arms. On the night of July 1 General Hancock arrived and succeeded in rallying the Union forces and putting new heart into the men. General Meade on that night ordered the entire army to Gettysburg.

Diets for the Stout and the Thin.

A diet for the unusually stout person should consist of non-fattening foods only. To such are allowed clear soups in small quantities, flat fish, lean meat, chicken and turkey, eggs, fruit, green vegetables, no potatoes, peas or beans, a very little dry toast or dry biscuit, water hot or cold, skimmed milk, unsweetened lemonade, mineral waters, tea and coffee without sugar, white wines and spirits if ordered.

A diet for the unusually thin person, on the contrary, should consist of thick soups, plenty of cream, milk and butter, fatty meats and fish, such as pork, Christmas beef, bacon, duck and goose, liver, salmon and mackerel; all vegetables and fruits, as much as can be taken of milk puddings made from rice, tapioca, sago and the like; sugar, cakes and sweets, thick cocoa and chocolate, tea and coffee made with milk and well sweetened, malt liquors and sweet wines, if ordered.—Dr. Mabel Henwood in "Health in Business."

An Appalachian Door.

Any one of tact and common sense can go as he pleases through the darkest corner of Appalachia without being molested, says a writer in *Outing*. Tact, however, implies the will and the insight to put yourself truly in the other man's place. Imagine yourself born, bred, circumstanced like him. It implies also the courtesy of doing as you would be done by if you were in that fellow's shoes—no arrogance, no condescension, but man to man on a footing of equal manliness.

And there are "manners" in the rudest community—customs and rules of conduct that it is well to learn before one goes far afield. For example, when you stop at a mountain cabin if no dogs sound an alarm do not walk up to the door and knock. You are expected to call out "Hello!" until some one comes out to inspect you.

None but the most intimate neighbors neglect this usage, and there is mighty good reason back of it in a land where the path to one's door may be a warpath.—*New York Herald*.

Lured to Destruction.

The inhabitants of the Scilly Islands in the old days looked upon the occurrence of a wreck as a blessing of providence, and stories are extant about thanks being offered for a wreck in various parts of the country.

Some of the stories told us by the islanders themselves, says *Country Life*, show that there was an almost diabolical cleverness in the way in which the storm tossed mariner was lured to destruction. For example, it was common to burn false lights, that were calculated to bring the ships on the rocks instead of warning them away, and worse, even than this was done.

There was at one time a gang of wreckers, who, when a storm was brewing, fastened a bright light to the horns of a cow and sent her to graze along the cliffs, to the bewilderment and deception of the sailors. Needless to say, this spirit has entirely changed now.

London's Destructive Atmosphere.

The smoke and soot that are always in the atmosphere (there are 6,000 tons of soot hanging over London every day) contain lots of sulphur, and this sulphur when it meets certain substances forms sulphuric acid or vitriol. It was the vitriol in the atmosphere that brought the great roof of Charing Cross station down with a crash a few years ago. The engine smoke had eaten away the iron, which was insufficiently painted. And some years ago, before the London underground was electrified, it was a great joke at one of the stations for passengers to go and poke umbrellas into a certain iron girder, which at one point was nearly as soft as putty. Paint is in such cases the engineer's great standby. In some ways paint is more powerful than iron. Many London buildings might be said to be practically held together by paint, particularly railway stations.—*Pearson's Weekly*.

Lang Willie's Retort.

A Scotch caddie is almost certain to be a shrewd observer of men and things, and he is frequently gifted with a sharp tongue of his own.

Lang Willie was for many years a well known figure on the St. Andrews golf links. On the occasion of Louis Kossuth's visit to St. Andrews a public dinner was given in his honor, and Willie applied for a ticket to the ballie who was in charge of the arrangements. The worthy man curtly refused the application, saying to Willie that it was "no place for the likes of him to be at the dinner."

"No for the likes of me!" was Willie's indignant rejoinder. "I've been in the company of gentlemen from 11 to 4 o'clock maist days for the last thirty year, and that's mair than you can say."

A Ladylike Man

And How He Was Reformed

By THOMAS R. DEAN

"I wish," said my friend Mrs. Scarborough, "that something could be done to bring about a match between Jimmy and Helen Swift."

I smiled inwardly. Jimmy was Mrs. Scarborough's only son. He had been kept under the thumb of a nurse till he was twelve years old and, so far as manliness was concerned, was dwarfed. And yet there was in the boy the material to make a splendid fellow. His mother, not he, was responsible for his condition. Had he not been a boy with a very tender conscience he would have broken away from her, deceived her and made a man of himself. Unfortunately for his manliness—to speak paradoxically—he was very honorable. But it wouldn't do for me to say all this to his mother.

Helen Swift was the reverse of Jim Scarborough. She was an athletic girl all over. She held a championship for singles in tennis, was a leader at basketball and was admitted to be the most fearless horseback rider in the county. She had even been up in a flying machine. To bring these two together would seem to be an impossibility. But I was an old friend of the family and had often pitied Jim, dressed in fine clothes and tied to his nurse's apron strings, when other boys were climbing trees in flannel shirts and corduroys.

"How would you like to have Jim visit me for a while?" I asked.

"Oh, I'd be constantly worried for fear he would go out in the wet without his rubbers."

"I'll look out for that."

"And Jimmy is very careless about putting on his overcoat when the wind is chilly."

"I'll see to that too."

The mother didn't ask me my object in soliciting a visit from her son, but since the invitation came on the heels of her expressing a wish that he should marry my ward she inferred that the one might have something to do with the other. So she consented to let him go. I live in the country, where I can be rid of city life and be out of doors most of the time. I'm especially fond of fishing, shooting and all kinds of sports.

Jim Scarborough was just twenty when he came to visit me. It was laughable to watch him. Having been brought up among women, he walked and talked like a woman. Had I not seen the elements of manliness in him underneath this femininity I would have despaired of making anything masculine out of him. As it was, I felt like one who tries to straighten a young tree that has grown completely out of shape. I knew it would require time to get his girl's ways out of him and stipulated with his mother that he should remain with me a month—June if he were not incurable I hoped to get him in such condition that he wouldn't go home till he felt inclined—in other words, that he would throw off the motherly yoke and declare his independence. There have been sovereigns who have been kept under a mother's sway for several years after coming of age and wearing the crown. So I had hopes for Jim.

Helen Swift lived near me and loved better to go about with me than me of her own age. When Jim came I took him with me in all my sports and my rambles, and Helen became jealous of him at once since she was left out in the cold.

"You seem very much smitten with that ladylike young man," she said to me, with a toss of her head.

"If you knew of the injustice that has been done him you wouldn't speak so unkindly of him," I replied.

"What injustice?"

I gave her a history of the treatment Jim had received, adding that I knew him to be naturally a splendid, manly, truthful fellow.

"Do you mean to tell me that such treatment didn't make a liar of him?"

"I do."

"Nor a moral coward?"

"Morally and physically I believe he is as brave as any man."

"Well, he must be a wonder! Do you suppose he'll ever get over his feminine ways?"

"I do. How can you expect a boy to act like a man who has been brought up exclusively with women? I've brought him here to try to make him over, poor fellow!"

"Sad, isn't it?"

"Indeed it is."

"If you'd like any help from me I wouldn't mind giving it to you."

"Thanks very much. It's my object to keep him away from girls—at least for the present."

"H'm! I'm not going to hurt him." Then, after a pause, "How long will 'for the present' last?"

"His mother agreed to let him remain with me a month. At the expiration of that time I hope to have so far improved him that he will—"

"Tell his mother to go to the dickens."

"Something like that. It is quite possible that I may then need your assistance to keep him."

"I'll share him into staying."

"There's a better way than that."

"What way?"

"You might make yourself an object of interest to him, so that he would prefer to stay with you rather than go back to his mother."

"I never thought of that. But if I'm not to see anything of him in the meantime how can I interest him in myself?"

"Perhaps you are right. But if I permit you to be with him before I have taken some of his feminine ways out of him I fear you will be disgusted with him."

"I'll try not to be."

"Very well. If you'll promise to be patient with him I'll let you help me make him over. I'll bring him to see you tomorrow."

"Never fear. I'll be very careful with him."

I left her quite satisfied with my diplomacy, for I had no fear of her adding to Jim's femininity, believing, on the contrary, that she would be of great assistance to me in my work. But my chief object in enlisting her aid was that I might assist my friend Mrs. Scarborough in bringing about the match she desired.

When I had taken Jim to see Helen I considered that my work was done. I had no especial inclination for it, and since I had given her a definite object to work up to I knew that she could do it where I could not. As to what would result so far as their making a match was concerned, that I must leave to themselves. I refrained from saying a word to either of them on that score, knowing that to do so would rather tend to defeat than aid my object.

It was soon evident that Helen was much interested in her work. She tried him on various sports, beginning with tennis. I watched them play one day and noticed that Jim called the score "15, 30, deuce, vantage, forty, love" with a feminine accent. Helen was trying to speak the words like a man to correct his pronunciation. This showed me that, after all, I must keep Jim with me a part of the time and introduce him to men. This I did and with very good results.

Helen put her pupil through a course of sports, and, strange to say, the exercise he seemed to like best was horseback riding. He had never been on a horse's back till he met Helen and found something to interest him in learning to keep his seat in the saddle and manage his horse. There were plenty of ditches, logs and fences for him to take, and after giving him time to get accustomed to the saddle his riding mistress took him out one morning with her and, reaching convenient ground that she had often been on before, led him a chase that was calculated to call out manliness if there was any such stuff in him. He soon lost his hat; his scarf and hair flew out with the wind, and he was obliged to hold on to the pommel of his saddle to keep his seat. But when finally Helen reined in for a rest he declared that he had never experienced anything so fine in his life.

"Are you going back the same way?" he asked.

Helen laughed. "Haven't you had enough for once?"

"No; let's do it again."

As soon as the horses had got their wind they started on their return over the course, Helen leading. But before the end of the race Jim passed her, and every time his horse jumped she feared he would bound so far from its back as to come down in a different place. Having finished the run, Jim proposed to do it once more. Helen, who had had enough of it for one time, not liking to be outdone by her pupil, assented, and they rode the course out and back. By this time Jim had got some control of himself and his horse and made quite a creditable ride of it. But when he proposed a third run Helen, realizing that her strength was not a man's strength, was obliged to give up the leadership.

This was the turning point in the game. A woman may like a man who is faulty, but what she ties to the most readily is strength. From this time forward Helen found her natural place as second to Jim Scarborough, and she never after regained first place, at least not in athletics.

At the end of the month Jim received a letter from his mother stating that she expected him home on a certain day. I knew that the real tug of war was now at hand. He and Helen were in my house when he received the letter, and I overheard them discussing the matter. Jim had never disobeyed his mother before in his life. Helen held out all sorts of inducements to get him to do so. She coaxed, she pleaded, she threatened, all to no purpose.

A woman under such circumstances will not give up. Helen in her eagerness to win went further than she had intended. She did and said everything she could to induce Jim to throw himself into the position of a lover. It came as natural to him as if he had been brought up under manly instead of feminine influences. He caught her in his arms and vowed he loved her infinitely.

"Then choose between me and your mother."

"Mother be hanged!" he cried. "I'll stay with you forever."

Helen would have burst into a laugh but she dare not lest she offend him beyond forgiveness. How she got out of the position she had taken I don't know, but in the end she didn't get out of it at all, for she married Jim Scarborough, and she never had a case of mother-in-law either.

No one would ever now know Mr. Scarborough for the "ladylike young man" I found him at twenty and whose reform I conducted, though the chief work was effected by another. He is an expert horseman and is quite expert at all athletic games. His feminine expressions and intonations have left him and he is as manly a fellow as I know among all my acquaintances. All of which goes to show that not all boys who are supposed to be effeminate are so by nature.

CUPID ALWAYS MASTER

FEW VENTURE TO DISOBEY DECREE OF GOD OF LOVE.

History's Pages Record Sacrifices Made by Men of Note Who Gave Up All for the Sake of "the One Woman."

That "love often makes a fool of cleverest men" history furnishes abundant proofs, ever since (and long before) Mark Antony fell under the spell of Cleopatra's dark eyes and crowned a career of folly with suicide.

Sheridan revealed in the role of hackney coachman for the pleasure of driving his adored "Nightingale of Bath" to her home night after night and exchanging love glances with her under the eyes of her unsuspecting father; and Canning put on groom's livery and did stable work for the delight of escorting, as groom in attendance, his master's daughter on her daily rides.

William Pitt, most unsentimental of men, as he considered himself, was so intoxicated by the charms of a pretty maid of Devon that he drank to her health in canary out of one of her dainty shoes; and Mr. Sellwood, a notable man of his day, actually served as footman in the house of the lady he loved for twenty long years, until her husband's death set her free to accompany him to the altar.

And so it has always been—from the German baron who had his right hand cut off because it had accidentally struck the cheek of the woman whose little finger was more to him than his whole body, to the gilded young French nobleman who served years of apprenticeship to the law and won fame to prove to his lady love that he was not the butterfly of pleasure she fancied.

There is no year that does not yield its crop of similar stories of men who have proved that no sacrifice is too great to win a lady's favor. When the youthful Count Francis Erbach succumbed at the sight of a peasant girl whom he met one day when riding in the forest at Erbach he determined that she and no other should be his wife, cost what it might. That Anna Schultz earned her daily bread at the washtub mattered nothing to this heir to great dignities and to estates valued at \$1,000,000 a year. He defied his father's anger, fled with his peasant maid to London, and married her—a disinherited outcast.

"I do not for a moment regret the step I have taken," he said. "On the contrary, we are perfectly happy. I intend to work for my living, and have already taken steps to find employment."

It is but a short time since the heir to a noble Italian house was lathering cheeks in the shop of a Clerkenwell barber, as the first fruits of a similar adventure in matrimony. Son and heir to the Marquis di Castro of Naples, he had turned his back on title and fortune at the bidding of love in the form of a pretty young dressmaker whom he took to London to wed.

When the Pope Left the Vatican.

The pope's sister died without the consolation of a visit from her brother, but a writer in the London Daily Chronicle says that the pope would probably have been at her deathbed if he himself had been strong enough for the journey. Once upon a previous occasion the pope is said to have secretly left the Vatican for a similar purpose, and it is known that his predecessor broke this time-honored precedent upon three occasions. On the evening of his election Leo XIII. returned incognito to the Palazzo Farnesio in order to remove some private papers. Twelve years later he drove in secret to see his brother, Cardinal Giuseppe Pecci, on his deathbed. The third occasion was public. Taking his morning drive through the Vatican grounds Leo told his coachman to leave the grounds by the gate in the via della Fondamenta, and to return by another entrance, about half a mile off. This route took him past the mint, where the sentries, recognizing the pope, presented arms.

Suspicious of Her Son-in-Law.

"Relatives of an Atchison woman who is ill," says the Globe, "wrote to her mother of the rare thoughtfulness of the invalid's husband. He brings home something every day which will contribute to his wife's comfort. Among his gifts are a soft-colored kimono for the nurse, as her old habit made his wife nervous; some dainty felt slippers for the nurse, so that her attendance upon his wife will be absolutely noiseless, and some expensive perfume for the nurse's own use, as his wife cannot abide the odor of antiseptics. When the sick woman's mother received the letter she wrote as follows: 'I will be in Atchison in a few days, and will size up that nurse before giving John credit for any unusual devotion.'"—Kansas City Star.

New Dish Invented.

"Poularde Poincare" is the latest dish of the "Ligue des Gourmands," invented, as would be expected, by the renowned M. Escoffier.

"Poularde Poincare," to the eye, resembles what one might expect would be a futurist painter's impression of the French tricolor flag. To the taste, it is the most refined and delicate concoction in the mysterious art of the chef.

Truffles, crayfish and cocks' combs are its chief ingredients. It is to be the dish of the year in France.—London Chronicle.

FAMOUS OLD LONDON STREET

Typical Thoroughfare of the Great City as It Was Some Two Centuries Ago.

Think of the street itself, with its gable-ended houses starting from the dark shadow of Temple Bar. From each house hangs a heavy sign, indicating in some abstruse fashion the trade followed within. There are the red lion, green dragon, hog-in-armor, queen's head, crooked billet, golden bottle, fiery devil, rainbow and others, each one painted in bright colors, and hanging threateningly over the pedestrians. But the street is narrow, with a gutter in the center, along which runs all the refuse of the houses, and through which trot the horse, carriages and chairmen, splashing showers of mud over the passers-by, who fight for the wall side as they walk.

At night, the Mohocks, some of them being among the fine and fashionable men of the day, roam about the neighborhood, breaking windows, stealing knockers, beating the watch, insulting women, or surrounding a quiet citizen, whom they stick with their swords, the victim being happy to go free with his life. Footpads steal along the walls, and hired ruffians wait in ambush to effect some fine gentleman's revenge.

At this time, too, Fleet Street is the favorite site for showmen, who exhibit many marvelous things—mandrakes at a penny a peep; an old she dromedary and her young; an armless, legless, and, to make the matter certain, we are told, footless and handless man, who writes, threads a needle, shuffles cards, and plays skittles. Giants, dwarfs, fire-eaters, posture makers, abnormalities and deformities of all sorts are from time to time on show in some tavern, court, or in the street itself.

Here came Swift, fearful of the Mohocks; here came Addison and Steele, Congreve, Johnson and Boswell, Bolingbroke and Chesterfield, Nash and the witty Selwyn; and here also came a crowd of men, young and old, whose object in life was to dress handsomely and to live softly, to share in intrigues and take part in the conversations of wits.—Jerrold, Beaux and Dandies.

Hongkong University.

The Hongkong university is now in full operation. It has seventy undergraduates in residence, which is many more than the sponsors of the school had even hoped for. The university consequently begins its career under encouraging circumstances. Some of the students enrolled, writes a consular agent, have been transferred from the college of medicine—students who may be regarded as doing second, third or fourth year work. The majority of the first year students have elected to be trained in engineering science, and, in fact, one-half of the total number matriculated, including the number entering from the college of medicine, are students in the technical courses. It was the chief object of the founders of the university to train Chinese along technical lines; to graduate men as engineers for waterworks, for the development of mines and the extension of railways in China. There are already demands for hundreds of technically trained Chinese, which at present cannot be met, and for years to come the graduates of the Hongkong university will have exceptional opportunities for lucrative and brilliant careers in their own country.

Described London Club Life.

Some amusing remarks on clubs were made by Mr. Plowden, the widely known London magistrate, at a lecture to the Victoria Men's club at Richmond.

He belonged to two clubs, he said, and they were diametrically opposite in character. One was a very famous club with great traditions; but it was a terribly dull place. There was none of that, "How are you, old fellow? What'll you have?" Many of the members never removed their hats even, and when they were in the rooms scowled at any later arrival as much as to say, "How did you get in? It must have been by some awful fluke."

One member had wittily said of it: "It is not a club at all. It is like the country house of a duke with the duke lying dead upstairs." That was the club to which he went when he felt particularly sulky or disagreeable.

When he felt lively and was enjoying life he went to the other club, where they all sat down to dinner at the same table and afterward adjourned to the billiard room and smoked. Every one talked to his neighbor and almost invariably found he had something interesting to say.—London Chronicle.

Lawrence Portrait Saved.

After lying for nearly 40 years stored away in the collars of the National gallery, a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which was black with dirt, has now been completely restored and has been hung in the vestibule. It is a life size portrait of Mrs. Francis Robertson, the mother of the historian, and was presented to the gallery in 1837.

Some six months ago Sir Charles Holroyd, during a visit to the cellars, came across the picture, begrimed with dirt and so cracked that it looked like a crocodile skin. He called in Mr. Buttery, the famous expert and restorer to the National gallery.

Mr. Buttery thought that something might be done, and the picture was sent to his studio. It has now emerged, as Sir Charles declared yesterday, as fresh as the day it left the painter's hands.—London Graphic.

GEN. REYNOLD'S MONUMENT



Monument erected to the memory of Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Missed the Usual Remark.

One day my little cousin had his little wagon in the house, playing with it. His grandma told him to be careful or he would break it, but he insisted there was no danger.

During the play, however, he had the misfortune to step on the tongue and break it. He stopped his playing suddenly and looked guiltily at his grandma, but she kept right on with her work and said nothing.

At last he could stand it no longer and he went up to her and said: "Grandma, didn't you 'thought so?'"—Chicago Tribune.

Most Children Have Worms.

Many mothers think their children are suffering from indigestion, headache, nervousness, weakness, costiveness, when they are victims of that most common of all children's ailments—worms. Peevish, ill-tempered, fretful children, who toss and grind their teeth, with bad breath and colicky pains, have all the symptoms of having worms, and should be given Kickapoo Worm Killer, a pleasant candy lozenge, which expels worms, regulates the bowels, tones up the system, and makes children well and happy. Kickapoo Worm Killer is guaranteed. All druggists, or by mail. Price 25c. Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis. Advertisement.

EGGS SERVED IN A NEW WAY

Style Known as "Washington" is Recommended as a Change From the Old Method of Cooking.

Roll 12 fresh eggs for eight minutes; remove, plunge in cold water for a minute, lift up and shell them; cut a piece off the thicker end of each so they will stand up; cut a quarter of the white from the top so as to enable you to easily scoop out the yolks; when all are scooped out, place the yolks in a bowl with one ounce finely grated Virginia ham, one saltspoon chopped parsley, one saltspoon chopped chervil, a tablespoon of good butter and two tablespoons thick cream; season with half-teaspoon salt, a saltspoon grated nutmeg. Mix the whole together to a puree, place in a paper cornet and carefully press into the scooped-out eggs; cut 12 round pieces of bread, quarter-inch thick and one and one-half inches in diameter; toast to a nice golden brown; lay an egg on each toast and place on a tin; cover the eggs with the cutoff tops, spread evenly over the eggs the following sauce: Heat in a saucepan one and one-half tablespoons melted butter, add two tablespoons sifted flour, stir well, then add one and one-half gills hot milk; season with one-half teaspoon salt, two saltspoons cayenne pepper and a saltspoon grated nutmeg; sharply whisk for two minutes; add one ounce grated Parmesan cheese and whisk for two minutes; add one egg yolk, briskly mix while cooking for two minutes without allowing to boil; after spreading over eggs, set in the oven to bake for ten minutes, or until of a golden color; remove to a hot dish and serve.

Puree Du Barry.

Divide one small cauliflower—one weighing about a pound—into small bunches, and parboil in salted water. When tender drain them and put in a saucepan with one pint of boiled milk and two medium-sized minced potatoes, for the thickening. Cook gently until the potatoes are done, then rub through a tammy, add sufficient boiled milk to make the desired quantity, skim, add a large lump of butter, season with salt and pepper, and, if not sufficiently thick, the beaten yolk of an egg may be stirred in at the last moment before serving.—The Epicure

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Every family without exception should keep this preparation at hand during the hot weather of the summer months. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is worth many times its cost when needed and is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. It has no superior for the purposes for which it is intended. Buy it now. For sale by all dealers. Advertisement.



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Anty Drudge—"You silly children. Harry, you go down to the grocer's and get some Fels-Naptha Soap. Nellie, you throw away that old-fashioned laundry soap and the wash-boiler and wash the Fels-Naptha way. Then you won't have steam, odor or hard work."

When house-cleaning comes along you'll find Fels-Naptha Soap just as superior in cleaning and scrubbing as it is in washing clothes. It will make dirt disappear; brighten dingy paint, oil-cloth and linoleum. It will remove grease and stains from carpets, rugs and curtains.

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"I know a woman who never has to ask her husband for money."
"He must be a very good husband."
"He isn't."
"Then how is it she never has to ask him for money?"
"Because the court makes him pay her alimony."—Baltimore American.

Scientific.
A scientific writer says that the only color that can be determined by the sense of touch is blue. True enough. A man always knows when he feels "blue"—New Orleans Picayune

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XI.—Second Quarter, For June 15, 1913.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xlviii, 1-12. Memory Verses, 8-10—Golden Text, Rom. viii, 28—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This is the only lesson assigned in the remaining five chapters of Genesis, and while giving some attention to "Jacob before Pharaoh," the lesson title, we must consider as many as possible of many most important things of all these chapters. It is worth while to notice when Jacob is so called and when he is called Israel, the old name and the new, remembering the when and whereof of the change. Being convinced by the sight of the wagons that Joseph still lived, he started on his journey to Egypt and at Beersheba offered sacrifices unto God.

Thus began, with the entrance into Egypt of these seventy souls, the fulfillment of the word of the Lord to Abram, "Thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs" (Gen. xv, 13, 14). The other end of the promise, "Afterward shall they come out with great substance," seems to have been so real to Jacob that, as Israel, he said to Joseph before he died, "Behold, I die, but God shall be with you and bring you again unto the land of your fathers" (xlviii, 21). When Joseph died, over fifty years later, he said to his brethren: "I die, and God will surely visit you and bring you out of this land. * * * And ye shall carry up my bones from hence" (l, 24, 25). When Jacob and all his household drew near to Egypt he sent Judah to advise Joseph and to direct his way. And again we think of Him who came from Judah, who only can direct our way.

Joseph, being thus advised of his father's arrival at Goshen, went in his chariot to meet his father and presented himself unto him (xvii, 29), and who can tell what is so briefly summed up in the words, "He fell on his neck and wept on his neck a good while?" What a meeting it must have been after twenty-two years of separation, and Joseph all that time supposed by his father to be dead! Now he receives him back from the dead and finds him ruler over all Egypt and a savior of multitudes in all lands as well as of himself and his household. What a day it will be when the nation of Israel shall look upon Him whom they crucified and find in Him not only their own Messiah, but the one who will bring salvation to all nations!

As Joseph's brethren found him married, so Israel shall see their Messiah associated with His bride, the church, for "when Christ, our life, shall appear, then shall we also appear with Him in glory" (Col. iii, 4).

It seems to me that there are just two prominent things in the lesson verses of today—Pharaoh bestowing the best of all the land of Egypt upon Joseph's father and brethren and Jacob's reply to the question of Pharaoh, "How old art thou?" (Verses 6, 9, 11). Because of the death and resurrection of the Lord Jesus all who truly receive Him and thus become His brethren are blessed with all things in Him, and believing this makes us strangers and pilgrims here and fills us with a sense of our own unworthiness (1 Pet. ii, 11).

So Joseph nourished his father and his brethren and all their households during all the remaining years of famine (verse 12), and Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years. Jacob therefore had Joseph with him the first and last seventeen years, the first seventeen of Joseph's life (xxxvii, 2; xlviii, 28). It is worth while to consider the seven weepings of Joseph, but I think the last is in some respects the most touching. He had nourished his brethren and their families for seventeen years, having fully assured them of his forgiveness at the beginning of that period, but now, their father being dead, they say "he will certainly requite us all the evil which we did unto him." So they send a messenger asking him to forgive their trespass and their sin and the evil which they did unto him (l, 15-17).

Joseph wept when they spake unto him. Was there ever anything so mean and contemptible as such conduct? Yet see his most Christlike words in l, 19-21. He reassured them and comforted them and spake kindly unto them. What shall we say of those who, having come to Christ and received Him as their Saviour, will not take His word for it that He has freely and fully forgiven all their sins and will remember them no more, but seem to be ever in doubt concerning their acceptance? In Jacob's farewell predictions to his sons concerning the last days note the pre-eminence of Judah concerning the Messiah (xlix, 10) and the wondrous typical suggestiveness in the portion concerning Joseph (xlix, 22-26), "The stone of Israel" carries us on to Isa. xxviii, 16; Ps. cxviii, 22; Matt. xxi, 42; Eph. ii, 20; 1 Pet. ii, 6-8; Dan. ii, 35, 45. "Separate from his brethren" is repeated in the farewell blessings of Moses (Deut. xxxiii, 16) and wondrously links Joseph with Christ. "A fruitful bough by a well whose branches run over the wall" makes us think of Jesus and the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well and all that it suggests. The last words in Genesis, "a coffin in Egypt," and the story of that coffin (Ex. xiii, 19; Josh. xxiv, 32; Heb. xi, 22) teach the victory of faith.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For Week Beginning June 15, 1913.

Topic—Favorite Verses—II. In the book of Proverbs—Prov. iv, 10-27. Edited by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

No book in the Bible perhaps has had a greater practical influence upon the moral lives of men than the book of Proverbs. This was its essential purpose, in that it contains short epigrammatic sentences emphasizing the importance of doing the right and of shunning the wrong. "Its object is partly moral and partly intellectual," says a great writer. "It seeks to instruct in the way of wisdom, to edify those who have already made progress and to discipline hearers to receive and assimilate the highest teachings."

The wisdom mentioned [in Proverbs] is no mere philosophical attainment, no merely secular advancement in the knowledge of things. It is this: It includes all that can be known. But it is much more. It is distinctly religious and has for its object the directing of man's life according to his highest interests, so that it is equivalent to the fear of the Lord. That is practical religion and is often interchanged with that expression. It teaches what God requires of man, how God would have all men behave in all circumstances of life. It teaches piety, duty, justice. That a book with such a purpose and written in such a style should yield an untold influence for good is not to be wondered at, and young and old may well study the book of Proverbs and practice its precepts in their daily life.

A few of the many favorite verses of Proverbs are as follows:

1. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom (Prov. i, 7). To whom is this verse not familiar, and to whom is it not of importance? A book on wisdom must certainly define "the beginning of wisdom." According to the wise man, it is not the laying of a proper foundation for a university education or the acquirement of the fundamental principles of politics or of business, but "the fear of the Lord." And how true this is of the truest kind of wisdom? No man can be wise in the practical affairs of life or even in those things which deal purely with the intellect until he has first learned to fear and reverence God. Who can live a truly moral life without the fear of God in his heart? And what are mere intellectual attainments without belief in God and reverence for God, the sound of all true wisdom? Instead of being wise he is a fool who says, "There is no God." No less a fool is he who tries to live an upright, moral life without belief in God and help from God.

2. Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding. * * * Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom and with all thy getting get understanding (Prov. iv, 13; v, 7). The "wisdom" verses are favorites with all. But the wise man here refers to practical wisdom—the knowledge of right and wrong and the ability to do the right and to shun the wrong. It is essentially religion put into practical application. True, religion includes morality. Morality is its basic principle, and no confession of religious faith can take the place of right living. There may to some extent be morality without distinctive religion, but no religion without morality. Therefore "wisdom [religion] is the principle thing; get wisdom" in this sense.

3. A wise son maketh a glad father, but a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother (Prov. x, 1). This should be a favorite proverb of every child. If young people only knew the love and anxiety of parents for their temporal and moral and spiritual welfare there would be more wise sons and daughters and fewer broken hearted fathers and mothers. Nothing in all human life can pay a child for taking the gladness out of a father's heart and bringing heaviness to that of a mother.

4. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." No amount of wealth, no temporal position, no earthly pleasure, can repay any one for the loss of the most priceless of all possessions—a good character.

BIBLE READINGS.

Prov. i, 10-19; iii, 1-18; i, 1-9; vii, 1-5; viii, 1-11; x, 1; xi, 1; xii, 1, 2; xv, 1; xxii, 1-6; xxiii, 29-32; xxiv, 30-34; xvii, 1-10; xxxi, 10-31.

Dr. Clark Sends a Letter of Cheer From Syria.

Another year of Christian Endeavor history has been written, written on the hearts and lives of some 4,000,000 of young people in all parts of the world.

My journeys this year have taken me to the lands of our Lord and His apostles. I find to my joy that there are many more Christian Endeavor societies than I supposed existed in these countries.

I am soon going to Egypt, where Christian Endeavor societies are a large factor in the life of all the native churches, and then to central and northern Europe to attend conventions and union Christian Endeavor meetings in half a dozen different lands.

So far as I can see, Christian Endeavor work, both in America and in other continents, was never more prosperous than now and never more deserving of the sympathy and support of its friends.

FOREST FIRE LAWS

Results of First Year's Operation of Weeks Law.

More States Co-operate With Federal Government During the Coming Year—The Allotment is Figured at \$70,000.

Washington.—Results in forest fire protection after the first year's operation of the Weeks law have been compiled by the forest service. The Weeks law called for co-operation between the federal government and the states in protecting the water sheds of navigable rivers from forest fires. A lump sum of \$20,000 was appropriated to be expended in fire protection in the aid of such states as had fire laws and a protective system of their own. The amount to be spent by the general government was to be not greater than the amount appropriated by the several states.

Co-operation was invited by the government as soon as the money was available. Eleven states took part in the work last year. Maryland was the most southern of these states. Most of New England participated, and Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oregon also took part. The total state expenditure was \$101,200, and the federal expenditure \$38,000. The allotment to the states was larger than that, but all of the money was not expended.

The results were so good, however, that more states have passed forest fire laws, and more will co-operate with the federal government during the coming year. The allotment for this co-operation is figured \$70,000.

The argument that was used by the forest service in urging the co-operation of the states was the immense fire loss annually in the forests of the country. It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 acres of forest burned annually in the United States, and the loss averages \$20,000,000. The loss in some of the states is enormous. In Wisconsin, for instance, in 1908, there were more than a million acres burned, and the loss was more than \$9,000,000. In 1909 in the same state the loss sank to \$104,000, but the next year it rose to \$5,000,000.

Under the operation of the Weeks law the fire patrols were strengthened and the system of trails, telephones and lookout stations was improved. The patrolmen in the woods put out small fires left by campers and fishermen and warned all the parties that they met of the danger of leaving any sort of fire. More than 4,000 such warnings were given.

Many of the private timber owners have seen the advantage of this sort of fire insurance and have organized mutual fire protective associations and are contributing materially to their support. It is hoped by the forest service that all the states having forests will organize and participate in the work, because it is said that the material returns from such investment are very large.

The first checks paid to pensioners under the new system, which did away with eighteen agencies in various parts of the country, uniting them under one head, have just gone out, and every one of the more than 300,000 due in February was in the mail on time.

"The crucial test, the one which we were not sure whether we would be able to pass successfully, has been made without a hitch," said Dr. Alvah H. Thompson, in charge of the disbursements the other day, after the last pensioner's check had started on its way. "On account of the vast work involved in bringing in all these agencies with their voluminous records, it was feared there might be some delay the first month, but such happily is not the case."

One of the things that pleases him most about the new method of payment, Dr. Thompson declared, is that all the checks are drawn on the treasury of the United States. In days of stringency or money panic, he says, this would tend to keep money from concentrating, for the thousands of banks throughout the country that would be called on to cash pension checks, totaling many millions annually, would be able to keep their actual cash at home.

Alaskans Face Extinction.

"Tuberculosis will exterminate the native proportion of Alaska in the course of sixty to seventy years if not eradicated at once," says Dr. Emil Krullish of the public health service, reporting to the United States commissioner of education. "I am of the opinion that 15 per cent of the entire population is infected with tuberculosis in either the active or the latent stage. With the advent of the white man into the territory the native has contracted his diseases, with the result that tuberculosis and other diseases are degenerating and depopulating the race."

Dr. Krullish has just returned from a seven-months trip through Alaska, where he went on special detail to examine the physical condition of the natives. He found the home conditions responsible for much of the misery that exists. While in some cases native houses compare favorably with those of white people, Dr. Krullish tells how in the crowded, unventilated rooms of most of the villages "all eat from the same dish, drink from the same teapot spout, use the same towel and expectorate on the same floor. It is under conditions like these that the native population of Alaska decreased 14.5 per cent between 1900 and 1910.

The situation is by no means hopeless, however, if further remedial measures are taken at once, according to Dr. Krullish. He points out that in Sitka, where for the five years preceding 1912 Dr. M. H. Foster of the public health service found an annual death rate of 85 and a birth rate of 72, or a net loss of 13 per thousand, the death rate during the past year was but 29 per thousand.

While giving due credit to the present medical service, Dr. Krullish declares that it is entirely inadequate to the demand. "At present there is no appropriation available for the erection of hospitals," he asserts, "although these institutions are necessary for the proper treatment of cases. The physicians now employed are working at a disadvantage in rented buildings that are unsuited for the treatment of the sick, while many of them have no hospital facilities at all, but even with this equipment good results are being accomplished. The present medical work should therefore be extended and placed upon a firm and permanent basis."

The summer cruise of the midshipmen at the naval academy will begin this year on June 5, according to an announcement made at the navy department the other day. On that date the ships of the Atlantic battleship fleet will arrive at Annapolis to take on board the midshipmen. The first and second classmen will be distributed among the ships of the active fleet, on which they will make their practice cruise. The members of the third class will go for a foreign cruise on board the battleship Illinois. The foreign ports to be visited by the Illinois have not as yet been selected.

With their allotments of midshipmen on board the vessels of the fleet will return to Narragansett Bay for further maneuvers and fleet exercises. They will leave Annapolis June 9 and are due at Narragansett June 13. En route an elaborate war game will be played. The midshipmen will remain on board the battleships until August 30, when they will be disembarked at Annapolis. During the period of July 4 celebrations the ships of the fleet will be dispersed among various ports of the North Atlantic coast.

It is now twenty-three years since the first farmers' bulletin was issued by the department of agriculture, and the enormous growth of the series has demonstrated the need of brief, inexpensive publications, which convey useful information to practical people in plain everyday English. At first the growth was comparatively slow, but at this time the number of bulletins has reached five hundred, and the total output is more than ninety-eight million copies.

The growth of the popularity of this series of bulletins is not more clearly illustrated by the total number distributed than by the fact that the annual distribution has been increased from 150,000 in 1890 to nearly eleven million in 1912, with an unsatisfied demand for at least five million more copies than the money at the department's disposal could supply. Schools of all grades and institutions of higher education are using them in connection with their courses of instruction—a use that it is extremely desirable to encourage by a generous response to the increasingly large demand.

There was a net decrease of five officers and a net increase of 4,455 enlisted men in the authorized strength of the regular army last year. The annual report of Brig. Gen. George Andrews, adjutant general of the army, made public recently, shows that the present strength of the army is 4,650 officers and 87,965 men. There are 1,017 officers on the retired list.

The regiments having the lowest percentages of desertions were the Tenth cavalry and the Twenty-fifth infantry, both colored organizations. The Tenth cavalry has been one of the two regiments having the lowest percentages of desertions for the past three years.

Artificial Flowers.

The artificial flower which started in with a popularity that bespoke a passing fad, is still retaining its popularity with no suggestion of the fad. Indeed, it seems here to stay. And no more attractive ornamentation for an evening gown can be imagined than a single La France rose, the like of which was seen in an exclusive millinery shop the other day. So perfect was it that it is doubtful if a real rose would have had an advantage over it and the price was only \$1. Gardenias may be bought in the same shop at the same price.

By the way, there is a new arrangement of these artificial bouquets that is causing a deal of comment. It is called the Lavalliere and consists of a strip of ribbon three-quarters of a yard long and one-third of a yard wide which is attached to the bouquet and hangs from it. The most startling thing, however, is that no effort is made to have the ribbon match the gown in any way. To a conservative person this does not sound very attractive, but, nevertheless, it is being well received.



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"The only kind—because, as I always say, when a man puts money in a thing he wants to know that he's going to get the worth of it out again."

"That's plain business as I look at it."

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CODE OF ETIQUETTE

Animals Have a Sort of Rough Moral System.

The Little Dog With Bone Is Often Filled With Courage in Moral Consciousness of the Justice of His Claim.

Every animal lover can tell numerous stories illustrating the devotion of animals to their human protectors. Anecdotes of one animal risking its life to save another are rare, but still sufficiently numerous and authentic to leave no doubt as to the occasional existence of a deep love between animals. But any close observer of nature will know that there exists throughout the brute creation a sort of rough moral system which, in the case of domestic animals, translates itself into what really amounts to a code of etiquette.

The old proverb, "The dog with a bone has many friends," is nothing else than a recognition of canine etiquette, says Tit-Bits. It does not matter how small is the dog with the bone. It may be a Pomeranian surrounded by mastiffs. The mastiffs will still remain friendly. They will hover round the Pomeranian, perhaps whining for a morsel (which is never offered), and eagerly picking up any splinter that may be dropped, when nothing would be easier than to bowl the little dog over and seize the bone.

You will notice, further, that the little dog becomes filled with a new courage, presumably in the moral consciousness of the justice of his claim, and will growl and even snap at a dog he otherwise fears if the latter should come too close.

But the moment a dog drops his bone a new rule of etiquette operates, for it becomes the property of the first dog which cares to pick it up. True, a dispute will sometimes arise as to whether the bone has actually been dropped "within the meaning of the act." But once this is clear the law of the bone will be observed by all save the exceptional "hooligan" dog, met with occasionally, which outrages all the laws of dogdom, even to the biting of his master.

Another rigid social law is that no gentleman dog must ever, in any circumstances, offer violence to a lady dog. It is not the slightest use to plead that "she began it." If a female should so far forget herself, as not infrequently happens, the mere

male has no alternative to enduring her snaps save seeking safety in flight.

Of course a dog, being only canine after all, will sometimes, under severe provocation, break this law. But if he is one of a pack it is ten to one that the other males will set upon him and mete out severe punishment for his grave offense.

Moreover, although a dog is quite entitled to rush suddenly upon a foe and take him unawares, he may not do so if the other is eating or drinking. Dogs are by no means the only animals that have a distinct sense of property. The squirrel regards his tree much as the dog regards his bone. He has a definite right to it, both as a dwelling and a means of subsistence, and on the rare occasions when another squirrel disputes the right or blunders accidentally on his tree he will fight fiercely in defense of that which the law of the woods allows him to regard as his own. If he wishes to forage afield, he must choose a tree that has not been appropriated by one of his tribe.

Foxes, too, have a clear knowledge of the "difference between mine and thine." Farmers may not have noticed it, perhaps, but this is probably because it only applies to other foxes. Nearly all breeds have their own areas, and refrain from trespassing on those of their neighbors.

Mr. Thompson Seton, the well-known naturalist and hunter, has stated that among a particular breed of foxes, the blue foxes of Alaska, which are monogamous, there exists such a respect for the "marriage tie" that if a female loses her mate she will practically never take another. He tells the story of a hunter who, in all seriousness, remarked: "Until we can break down the high moral standard of these foxes our profits will be greatly curtailed."

Touch of Nature.

The little boy took his wagon and went out in the street to coast. He was too young to know how to guide, so the wagon ran into the curb, and his head was bumped. As he ran to his mother for comfort, he sobbed: "Oh, mudder, that old hill's so crooked!"

You may hardly believe it, but a few of us older children take the same view of our upsets.

The Result.

"What was the result of that popularity contest?" "It spoiled the dispositions of a whole lot of fellows who thought they ought to have won the prize."

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Reiter, of Baltimore, spent last Friday, with the Misses Gardner.

Miss Alma Shriner spent several days this week, visiting relatives in Littlestown.

The local Masonic lodge will "call off" for the summer, on June 16th., when a banquet will be held.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hockensmith spent from Tuesday until Friday with relatives and friends in Creagerstown and Thurmout.

Miss Eleanor Birnie spent Friday and Saturday, of last week, and Monday and Tuesday, of this week, visiting friends in Frederick.

Miss Mary Hesson is visiting her uncle and aunt, Prof. and Mrs. Chas. F. Sanders, of Gettysburg, and will attend commencement.

Rev. Alva C. Garner, of Iowa, visited relatives here, last Friday and Saturday. As a boy, he attended the Oregon public school about 60 years ago.

The brick work of the condensing plant is nearing completion, but the well is going slowly. The depth is over 300 ft., but the quantity of water is not yet sufficient.

Mrs. C. W. Winemiller is visiting her sisters, near Mt. Union, and will afterwards visit in Waynesboro, and other places, where she will spend most of the summer.

Manasseh Fogle, of Baltimore, has been visiting his brothers, George, David and John, and sister, Mrs. B. S. Miller. He lived in this district until he removed to Baltimore.

The very rainy evening, last Friday, upset all plans for holding a Memorial Day service, and the entire program had to be abandoned. By another year, it is hoped that a more pretentious program, with better weather, will help in a measure to make up for the failure this year.

Rev. J. C. Walker, of Virginia, requests us to announce that he will deliver an address on the "Importance of Thinking," in the Opera House, on Tuesday night. No admission charge, but an offering will be taken. Mr. Walker writes that his wife came from this neighborhood several years ago, but has since died.

Mad dogs continue numerous in nearby neighborhoods. Every dog owner should be very watchful and at the least sign of danger pen up the animals, while "tramp" dogs should be specially regarded with suspicion. Particular care should be taken to protect little children from dogs of all kinds, even home pets, during the summer season.

Middle St., especially, is putting on airs, this Spring. With the use of paint and concrete and the improvement of yards, the street is setting the pace for the rest of the town. Its residents think it the street of the town, for homes. Well kept grass plots, outside of the gutters, the whole length of the street, would vastly improve its appearance—and it would be difficult to do.

Somebody sends us the *Christian Science Monitor*, pretty regularly. It is a very large, prosperous looking, and good newspaper, minus of many of the objectionable features of many large dailies. As it is published in Boston, and reaches us when several days old, it is of little value to us, but that is not to the discredit of the paper, which we imagine enjoys a large circulation.

James Quinlan, the "map man," was in town this week delivering Frederick county maps. He has sold many thousands of the maps of various counties, and in a way has been a public benefactor in bringing splendid maps to the people at merely nominal charges; in fact, he is an enthusiast on the subject, and his generosity interferes with the making of much profit, we imagine.

Mrs. Quillie E. Weant, of Baltimore, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hiltbricker, last Sunday, at which time the rest of the children came home, Mrs. Chas. Stoniesier, Mrs. John Sanble, Mrs. Ada Smith, Harry and Charles Hiltbricker. Part of the day was spent in the woods gathering flowers. Mrs. Weant returned home, on Monday, pleased to see her parents fixed so nicely at their new home, and in good health.

Moved by the spirit of enthusiastic loyalty for the city of Dayton, that has been prevalent in Dayton since the flood, while the two-million dollar campaign for the city's improvement has been in progress, Rev. D. Frank Garland, pastor of the First English Lutheran church, delivered a stirring sermon before his congregation Sunday morning, May 25. It was an inspiring theme and Dr. Garland rose to the occasion with splendid force and dignity. Dayton's needs were in a measure compared with the incidents of Biblical times and his hearers were urged not to give up courage but to stand firm in the faith that wherever there is determination, backed up by faith in the right, success is always assured. In this connection he urged those in his audience, who were able to do so, to assist in the movement to protect Dayton against another disaster.

Geo. L. Gardner, spent Friday with his mother, Mrs. M. J. Gardner.

The little white shoes are saying to the crossings, "Ain't you Awful!"

Mrs. L. A. Long, of Baltimore, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Claudius Long.

Miss Roberta Roelkey spent from Thursday until Saturday, in Gettysburg, attending the college dances.

The ladies of the Tuesday Club and others, propose giving a play, about June 20th., for the benefit of the Public Library and the Baseball club.

Reuben Bair, a brother of John E. Bair, of this district, died this week, from dropsy, and was buried, on Thursday, at Christ church, near Littlestown.

Rev. Seth Russell Downie, who conducted the funeral services for Mr. Neely, returned to Princeton University where he is taking a special Theological course.

Miss Daisy M. Formwalt, of near Uniontown, spent from last Thursday until Saturday with Basset Shoemaker and wife, near Bridgeport, and all made a trip to Gettysburg, on Friday.

William Ohler and wife, entertained on Sunday, Jacob Forney and wife, Henry Rennerburg and wife, of Baltimore; John Aulthouse and wife, Clarence Eckard and family, Miss Catharine Ohler and Harvey Ohler.

M. A. Koons attended the Commencement exercises at Massanutten Academy, Woodstock, Va., this week. He returned home, Thursday evening, accompanied by his two sons, Earle W. and J. Carroll Koons.

Of course, there are differences of opinion as to the advisability of oiling the streets. Some think the cost isn't justified, others think it is. Anyway, the oil is on, so now we will watch the experiment, and by another year will have a better idea as to what it is worth; and in the meantime, the cost of the job will not bankrupt the town. If rank smell denotes virtue, the stuff is all right.

The Ott-Dorsey Marriage.

The following, from the *Gettysburg News*, will be read with interest by citizens of Taneytown, as the groom and his family are well known here:

"Keeping secret their marriage which occurred the latter part of September, 1912, in Middletown, Del., Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ott, of Rocky Ridge, surprised their friends with the announcement of the wedding. Since the marriage the two have been living at their respective homes. Mrs. Ott was Miss Anna E. Dorsey, next to the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dorsey, of near Love."

While it was known that the couple were good friends, no one suspected that marriage had been considered. It was not until recently that the knowledge of the wedding began to leak out, and the report spread rapidly among the friends of the couple. Following this the announcement of the marriage was made.

The manner in which the secret marriage took place was clever so that not even the closest friends suspected. Miss Dorsey came to Gettysburg to visit some friends the latter part of last September, and from here she went to Philadelphia, where at Broad street station she met Mr. Ott, of Rocky Ridge, and they boarded a train for Middletown, Del., where they secured a minister and were married."

WHY HE DOES IT.

Druggist McKinney Gives Reasons for Selling at Half-Price.

It isn't often that I have faith enough in the medicines put up by other people to be willing to offer to refund the money if it does not cure, said druggist R. S. McKinney to one of his many customers, but I am glad to sell Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia on that plan.

The Dr. Howard Co., in order to get a quick introductory sale authorized me to sell the regular fifty cent bottle of their specific for half price, 25 cents, and although I have sold a lot of it, and guaranteed every package, not one has been brought back as unsatisfactory.

I am still selling the specific at half price, although I cannot tell how long I shall be able to do so. Any person who is subject to constipation, sick headache, dizziness, liver trouble, indigestion or a general played out condition, ought to take advantage of this opportunity. If the specific does not cure them, they can come right back to my store and I will cheerfully refund their money. Advertisement.

Bells Call Up 4000 Terrapin.

Baltimore, June 1.—The novel spectacle of 4000 diamond-back terrapin sticking their heads out of the soft mud pond, all at one time, at the call of the dinner bell, was witnessed by Governor Goldsborough and his State road inspection party yesterday at Crisfield, the Eastern Shore town built upon oyster shells and from which more terrapin and crabs are shipped than from any other place in the country. The pond is fed by tidewater and is owned by a large packing firm. A watchman closely guards the valuable stock, for diamond-back sell at \$60 a dozen.

The watchman's wife greeted the Governor and party. "If my husband were here he would feed the terrapin for you," she explained; "but just to show you how they act, I will ring the dinner bell." At that time she picked up several sleigh-bells on a string and shook them.

Above the surface of the little pond there protruded instantly some 4000 little heads, making the pond look very much like a bed of asparagus. They were hungry, anxious for dinner, but for once they were fooled, as they had to wait till the watchman himself came.

Shake Off Your Rheumatism.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. Try a twenty-five cent bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and see how quickly your rheumatic pains disappear. Sold by all dealers. Advertisement.

How to Fight the Flies.

When the head of the United States Bureau of Entomology called *Musca domestica* the "typhoid fly" he did more to attract attention to the nature of this deadly insect than all that has been heretofore written, and the indictment is good; for this fatal disease is peculiarly adapted to transmission by flies, because the disease-germ, the *typhococcus* is expelled from the human body with the waste matter on which the fly revels, gets its feet loaded with the germs and may carry them for miles, as they will the germs of all other infectious maladies.

It is now known as a scientific fact that if man does not kill the fly, the fly will kill the man, and while it is manifestly impossible that we exterminate the pest, and that the flies will not kill off the human race, it is equally evident that we may destroy millions of insects with but little effort, while a single fly may bring a fatal disease to an entire family. Therefore, let us do all we can, and thereby save many lives.

Fight the pest! Do not let one stay in the house, particularly in the dining-room. Screens are cheap, and their use adds to comfort and health. Do not let the slop-bucket be a breeding-place for them. A tight-covered garbage-can will prevent much of this evil. Remember that the fly is a child of filth, lives on filth and breeds in filth, and that means manure of all kinds, decaying flesh and vegetable and, in fact, all forms of corruption. They visit such things during the heat of the day, then swarm to the house at night, and the next morning are on hand to walk on bread, cake, meat and sugar. They wade in the butter and bathe in the cream.

The fly also visits the sickroom, and thousands of cases of tuberculosis, cholera infantum and infantile paralysis can be traced to it.

Prevent the fly! How? First by being clean. Destroy all filth about the place, screen the privy-vault, keep fly-poison in the room, have a bin for the manure and keep it covered, burn all waste matter, destroy all garbage, screen the house, keep poisons or sticky paper about to kill or catch such as may elude your vigilance. Both are easily and cheaply made. For the poison paper use a teaspoonful of arsenite of potassium to a pint of water, soak paper in this, and dry for future use, or put some of the mixture in a saucer with a bit of sponge, paper or cloth. Cover all other dishes containing moisture, so that the flies must drink of the poison mixture. The sticky paper is really the cleanest and most efficacious.

Simple, Harmless, Effective.

Pure Charcoal Tablets for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation. 10c and 25c.—Get at McKELLY'S. Advertisement.

Old Vets Want Wives.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 3.—Not every Civil War veteran who comes to Gettysburg July 1 for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the battle will come for that purpose alone, according to J. Allen Holtzworth, the burgess of the town, who has opened a sort of an impromptu matrimonial bureau, which he hopes will benefit both visiting veterans and available Gettysburg brides.

Mayor Holtzworth got his first intimation that such an idea would be popular when he received the following in a communication from a Civil War veteran in St. James, Mo.: "There are four or five of us old veterans of the Battle of Gettysburg who will be in your city at the celebration and if you have got a few good widows or old maids who would like to marry and go West, we can accommodate a few. They must be good housekeepers and not too young."

Mr. Holtzworth has studiously avoided making public the author of the missive, and declares that all correspondence must go through his hands. Announcement made by the kind-hearted mayor that he would gladly forward photographs, letters and other material from prospective blushing brides of 60 to 70 has brought a steady stream of visitors to the mayor's office, and a real romance is now the fond hope of the town's chief executive.

Strength of a Grizzly Bear.

It is related that a grizzly bear that had one of its fore paws so shot as to render it useless employed the other to draw its weight of 1,000 pounds up an incline almost precipitous, a seemingly impossible feat. A Californian asserts that while in the mountains he observed a big grizzly in the act of carrying a dead cow home to her cubs. From his position on the mountain side the Californian could follow every movement of the bear in the sparsely timbered valley below. He contends that the big beast carried the cow in her fore paws for a distance of three miles, across jagged rocks several feet in height, over fallen logs around the rocky mountain side, where even a mule could not get a foothold, to a narrow trail up the steep mountain side. This bear, it appears, stopped not a moment for rest, but proceeded straight on. The observer followed her and about half a mile from her hair shot her. The cow, it is reported, weighed at least 1,200 pounds, while the weight of the grizzly was about 450 pounds.—*Fur News*.

Trapping the Poachers.

A keeper awakened to the fact that in the silent watches of the night some of his pheasants were being systematically poached. Footprints were always discernible; but, as there was nothing remarkable about any of them, they were of no value for detective purposes. They served, however, to suggest a plan. He went to the local cobbler and offered him a generous reward for the performance of a very simple task. When three suspected persons sent their boots for repairs, the nails or tacks were to be placed in the soles according to different designs which the keeper would provide. The son of St. Crispin agreed to the proposal, and it was carried into effect as opportunity offered. The result was that a charge of poaching was proved against two of the three men through the distinctive impressions made by their boots in the retentive soil. The cobbler's connivance in the keeper's little scheme was, of course, kept a strict secret.—*Glasgow News*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

500 OLD ROOSTERS wanted at once. Springers, 14 to 20 pounds, Highest price. Squabs, 24 to 25c per pr. Good Calves, 8c, 50¢ for delivering. —SCHWARTZ'S Produce.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50¢ for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER. 6-10-12

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for country produce. Chickens, Eggs, Calves—50¢ for delivering calves.—Farmers' Produce Co., C. A. Fox, Mgr., Taneytown. 4-11-3-1f

THOROUGHbred JERSEY BULL, weight 700 lbs., for sale by JOHN D. DEVLIN, near Taneytown.

FOR SALE—Durham Cow, will be fresh in a few days.—HICKMAN SNIDER, Taneytown.

BINDER TWINE, the Plymouth, or International Harvester Co. make. Price 94c.—CHAS. E. H. SHRINER.

"THINKING," REV. J. CLARENCE WALKER, of Virginia, will deliver a lecture on "Thinking" in the Opera House, next Tuesday night. All denominations, and the public, cordially invited. Admission free, but an offering will be taken.

NO ASSESSMENTS on Home Ins. Co. policies, whether against Fire or Storm. You pay the entire cost of a policy for 3 years, and that ends it. Have you a Storm Policy? If not, call on P. B. ENGLAR, Agt. Taneytown, for The Home Ins. Co., of New York. 6-6-3t

CABBAGE PLANTS for sale.—Mrs. J. W. WITHEROW.

RIDING CULTIVATOR, Pivot Axle, only \$15.00.—D. W. GARNER.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, June 14, on lawn at Mt. Union Church, in the evening. The annual Pic-nic will be held July 26th. 6-6-2t

SPECIAL ON SATURDAY, Children's Ready-made Dresses, 39c up. All millinery reduced.—Mrs. J. E. POIST, Taneytown.

YOUNG HORSE, 4 years old this Spring. Good off-side worker, fine speed, will trot mile in less than 3 minutes. For sale by Wm. H. UTERMAHLEN, near Tyrono. 6-2t

ATLANTIC CITY—Persons visiting Atlantic City will find splendid accommodations at Virginia Villa, 145 S. Virginia Ave., near beach and steel pier. Reasonable Rates.—Miss M. KOONS. 4-11, 5t, 6ov

NEW STYLE STRAW HATS for Men, Cushman Band, easy on the head.—Koons Bros., Taneytown.

FOR HAND OR POWER Washing Machines and Repairs, phone or address L. K. BIRLEY, Middleburg. 30-2t

BICYCLE for sale by EDGAR LAWYER, Mayberry, R. D. 1. 5-30-3t

THE ANNUAL Strawberry Festival for St. Joseph's Catholic church will be held on the school house lawn, on the evenings of June 5th, 7th and 14th. All are invited. 5-30, 3t

WALKING AND RIDING Cultivators on hand, at prices that talk for cash. We have them—none better.—D. W. GARNER. 23-3t

FOR RENT—Canning Factory in Taneytown, with all necessary machinery.—A. MARTIN. 4-11-1f

WOOL WANTED, in any quantity, for highest cash prices.—S. I. MACKLEY, Phone 15K, Union Bridge. 4-11-3m

STATE OF MARYLAND

STATE ROADS COMMISSION

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals for building one section of State Highway. As follows: CARROLL COUNTY: One section along the Frederick Pike from Ridgeville to South Branch of Patapsco River, about 1.60 miles in length. (Resurfacing Macadam) will be received by the State Roads Commission, at its offices, 534 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Maryland, until 12 m., on the 12th day of June, 1913, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read. Bids must be made upon the blank form contained in the book of specifications, which will be furnished by the Commission upon application and payment of \$2.00 for each section. Blue prints of each section will be furnished at the rate of 25 cents for each half mile. No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission. The successful bidder will be required to give bond, and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, respecting contracts. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By Order of the State Roads Commission this 29th day of May, 1913.

O. E. WELLER, Chairman.

WM. L. MARCY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO Corporation Tax-payers.

All parties knowing themselves in arrears for taxes for 1909-10-11 and 1912, will please come and pay the same, on or before July 1st., as the Board is going to audit my books at that time. If you don't pay same and costs is put on them, don't blame anyone but yourselves.

B. S. MILLER, Collector. 6-6-3t

His Close Call.

"I had a narrow escape yesterday noon."
"How's that?"
"Four of us ate lunch together and each of us insisted on paying the check."
"Well?"
"For a minute or two it looked as though I had overdone the thing and the others were going to let me do it."
—Detroit Free Press.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Butterick Patterns, 10c & 15c
Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

For Style, Quality and Comfort
Wear
DOLLY MADISON
Shoes
\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00

YOUNG MAN!
How about that
NEW SPRING SUIT
Do you know that we can show you the most stylish line of
Made-to-Order and Ready-made Clothing.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
Wash Goods Linon
Silk Messaline Voils
Serges Wash Silk

White and Black Waists
with low neck or collar; long or short sleeves.
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats
The new styles can be found here.
Linen Dusters
For men and women. Plain and fancy trimmed.
Ladies' White and Black PETTICOATS
48c to \$4.00.

Beautiful Showing of Summer MILLINERY
A splendid showing, including milans, hemp, clip and fancy straw braids; all the newest models, trimmed with novelty feathers; many pretty flowers and ribbons of all descriptions, cleverly arranged.
Original and Smart Ways of Trimming are Distinguished Features in Our Showing.
UNTRIMMED HATS. TRIMMING MATERIAL. GIRLS' AND MISSES' HATS.

Notice!
Starting on May 28th., we will be at Union Bridge every other Wednesday from 10.30 a. m. to 3.30 p. m., and on June 4th we will be at New Windsor every other Wednesday, from 10 a. m. to 3.30 p. m. We give tickets for the Saturday Matinee at the Westminster Opera House to all "out of town customers." Tell your friends to get their photos at "Mitchell's." We develop all size films for the amateur.
Pictures Framed in the latest styles. Kodak Films for sale (best on market)
Mitchell's Art Gallery,
Westminster, Maryland.
Studio C. & P. Phone 21f. Residence C. & P. Phone 37f.

COAL PRICES, 1913.

Hard White Ash, Stove and Nut,	\$7.00
Hard White Ash, Broken,	6.25
Lykens Valley Red Ash, Egg, Stove and Nut,	7.00
Lykens Valley Red Ash, Broken,	6.50
Pea Coal,	5.00

These are Prices for 2000 lbs. of Coal on our yard; 25c per ton extra for delivering in town. On all Coal delivered before Sept. 1st, 1913, we will allow a discount of 50c per ton. Let us hear from you.

THE REINDOLLAR CO.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY For County Commissioner

State Scholarships in Engineering Courses.
Applications for scholarships in the Department of Engineering, established in The Johns Hopkins University under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland Chapter 90, 1912, should now be made.
Entrance examinations for all students will be held in McCoy Hall, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on June 25-27 and on Sept. 30-Oct. 2nd, 1913, beginning at 9 a. m. Applicants for scholarships are urged to take the examinations in June.
If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship a competitive examination will be held at the University as soon as possible after the autumn examinations.
In addition to certain collegiate scholarships and scholarships at large, the Act provides for 102 scholarships to be apportioned among the Counties and Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, the same number of awards as far as possible to be made each year. The undergraduate course in Engineering will extend through four years and it has been determined to offer 35 of these scholarships in the year 1913-1914. Allegany, Baltimore, Frederick and Washington counties and the four Legislative Districts of Baltimore city will each be entitled to two scholarships, and each of the other counties to one scholarship in October, 1913. Six scholarships at large may also be awarded at that time.
Applicants for scholarships should address the Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for the blank forms of application and for further information as to the examinations and the award of scholarships. 6-2t

GOOD QUALITY of material in Poultry Feeds is highly important, but to be perfect they must be properly balanced feeds. REIN-OLA Poultry Feeds are such feeds.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co. 4-25-2t

Milton University
(Incorporated under the Laws of Maryland)
310 W. Hoffman St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Offers complete courses in residence (day and night classes) and by correspondence during twelve months in the year for all Civil Service positions, and at rates far below those charged by other teaching schools; also Shorthand and Business Subjects.
Strong Courses in Languages, Mathematics and Sciences, Pharmacy, Chemistry, etc., leading to diploma and degrees. For particulars, address The President, 310 W. Hoffman St., Baltimore, Md. 4-18-1y

Baltimore Markets.
Corrected Weekly.

Wheat	1.05@1.05
Corn	60@62
Oats	43@45
Rye	63@65
Hay, Timothy	17.00@18.00
Hay, Mixed	15.00@16.00
Hay, Clover	10.00@12.00
Straw, Rye bales	19.00@20.00