CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

dominal wall. A very good cow may have only one upon each side, but it will be very large. After a certain size, which may be described as about the size which would receive the end of the index finger, then the second one would appear about two inches in advance of this first one referred to, but not in a direct line. Its position must be searched for. The milk vein will enlarge by the active flow of the blood through it—this is a matter of growth. It will be prominent and enlarged in an old cow, because it has been used for a long time to pass the large flow of blood, but it may be only a record of great production. The milk wells appear as a result of breeding. They are discernible in the calf, although the second one that may appear cannot be discerned until nearly the maturity period is reached, unless one be an expert.

He said that the words are true which define "blood as the life."

Such a system as has been described will of necessity make heavy drafts upon this blood flow. When it is so drawn everywhere to the mammary glands, in the very nature of the case, the upper portions of the body will be scant because it does not receive the usual amount of blood it should in nature's form.

The dairy animal is an artificial one, as indeed all improvements in cattle are. Dairy stock are opposite in their conformation to the beef making animals. In the beef making type, the mammillary glands, or lower portion of the body, are greatly diminished having been nearly destroyed while the blood flow is turned to the upper portion of the body. It is in those portions of the body that highest quality of meat is found. This is a matter that is well understood by all.

The difficulty which has maintained, which does still maintain, in dairy breeding, is that these two types of cattle are so divergent that in a majority of cases the meat making form maintains to the elmination, to a greater or less extent, of the milk making function. An animal of the dairy breed which is not distinctly of the dairy form will injure and in many cases we have known it to destroy the milking qualities of good grade and nature dairy cattle.

The difficulty which presents itself to the dairyman who does not understand this matter, is that in purchasing a full blood and registered sire from the dairy breed, he is more apt to get a sire of this bad conformation than to obtain one of the good. Added to this, the lack of line dairy breed which should follow the proper selection of the right type for the dairy breed, oftentimes will make even good form to lack prepotency by the well understood law of heredity.

Superintendent Gregg used a blackboard and a chart to illustrate the matter, which, of course will forbid a verbal report of what was said except some outline were used in its connection. We sum up some of the points which he made so as to give the reader a faint idea of the thought of the speaker.

1. He claimed that the dairy breed which had been pursued by the peasantry or tenants of a European country had not been conducted by sufficient intelligence so as to be worthy of the absolute trust and confidence of the American farmer.

2. He stated that the American breeder had caused selections from the Holstein to make records for milk product that had never been equaled from Holland, from whence that breed had been imported.

3. This statement would also hold true with reference to the Channal Island breed. The greatest records which have been so far made from any individual from them, have been made at the hands of the American breeder.

4. He stated that the score cards which had been used by judges in the old country were at variance with the well known and established laws by which the intelligent American breeder recognized the quality which is desired in dairy breeds.

5. He gave illustrations of this fact which were positive and convincing.

6. He cited the statement frequently made by the judge of the fat cattle at the late Chicago Cattle Exposition, which said that with England at his command he could not expect to place in the competition at that great show any cattle with which he could hope to win laurels.

7. He stated that many breeders of dairy cattle to-day, in our own land, were not intelligently making selection so that their sires could be relied upon as giving a high percent of dairy improvement to the dairy herds.

8. He stated that he could see no other way by which dairymen could be sure of obtaining good results from their investments in full blood stock, unless they themselves made a study of those things that indicated high dairy quality. They must themselves know the good quality when they see it, and only make investment in those animals which possess it.

9. He stated that this information was not difficult to be obtained The larger part of the knowledge which we now possess had been brought to light within the last 20 years.

10. As an illustration of the newness of some of this important information, he cites his own experience in obtaining from the professor of biology, in the University of Minnesota, that information by which he had, himself, come to recognize one very important point in the selection of dairy stock. This he claimed was an addition to what had already been known in this matter of scientific selection for improvement.

In substance, this speaker summed up by saying that with the animal sheltered from storms, fed so as to meet every demand of hunger, and cared for as the careful dairyman should, then these three things supplemented by this intelligent selection of the dairy type, which selection is based upon accurate and scientific knowledge, there could be obtained in full blood such a high degree dairy quality as has been heretofore unknown and which would have the prepotency to give improvement to the dairy herds by which we would have a large per cent of greatly improved stock for our dairy farms. This last mentioned point in the improvement of the dairy cow, (i. e. intelligent selection) was the one to which the American breeder was applying himself and which the intelligent dairyman was already making use of much to his financial advantage.

BEEF AND CATTLE INDUSTRY.

On this subject Hon. L. H. Kerrick, of Illinois, said in part: The history of the beef and cattle industry in the United States for the past 25 years is an interesting and profitable study for farmers and all classes of thoughtful men. Within that period many important changes have occurred. Twenty-five years ago the United States was well stocked with high-grade beef cattle, principally of the short-horn breed. Enormous sums of moneyhad been expended importing cattle from Europe, and still larger sums and much energy and time had been given to develop the industry. On the farms throughout the corn-states it was the rule to find some good short-horn cattle; scarcely a farm but had its half dozen or more good matrons of that breed, while on larger farms there were often magnificent herds of the standard beef breeds. Then came along that enormous expansion of cattle raising on the Western grazing lands. More beef and cheaper beef was produced there than the world had ever seen before. Throughout the corn-states where the land was getting higher year by year it was found impracticable, by the methods then in vogue, to produce beef profitably in competition with the Westerner. The result was that almost everywhere in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and parts of Missouri and even of Kansas and Nebraska and still other States farmers sold their cattle and returned to almost exclusive grain farming. After some years, now we find ourselves entering another change in the business; the range is being enclosed; the herds there are diminishing but the demand for good beef is increasing all the same, and now we must restore the beef cattle business in the States. We have already entered that work.

All thoughtful farmers know and see that if we are to re-establish beef-breeding on the high-priced lands of the Middle-West, upon a permanent and profitable basis, we must discard the old wasteful, slow and unprofitable methods. We must raise more beef to the acre, raise a better quality and raise it in a shorter time than before. How to do it is the question. Probably I would be of more use to you if I should narrate briefly our method of producing beef. If there is anything in the method adaptable to your conditions, you will note it. I think I see many conditions here similar to those prevailing in our region, and if I were raising beef cattle in Maryland I think I would follow practically the same methods we are following in Illinois.

We *raise* our cattle. You cannot buy them good enough; you will do well if you can raise them good enough. Formerly I bred short horn cattle, not pure bred but high-grades. Our sires of course were always pure bred and the best we could find. Besides the cattle we raised, I bought and fed steers in considerable numbers, but that was many years ago when we could get good ones. About the time everybody else was letting his cattle go, I found in my possession a good herd of short-horn cows; the result of my own breeding, for the most part. Seeing the Angus cattle and noting their wide, deep, smooth type, suited, as I thought, to the production of the very highest quality of beef, I commenced to use pure bred Angus sires crossing on the short-horn herd. The result was more than I could have hoped for. Now we will start just at this point with the herd of high-grade short-horn cows and a set of Angus calves. It was a belief of mine that we could not afford to let these calves graze on our high-priced lands for two years as it had been formerly done, and then begin to feed them. They would occupy the land too long, and certainly not profitably, unless they were making beef as fast as they could. It soon occurred to me that the only thing to do was to keep these calves growing and making beef, right along from month to month from the day of their birth and on the very fastest schedule that they could make. Here I ran against the prejudices and protests of my neighbors; they said "you cannot afford to feed them right along, the steers can never pay you back." It was my belief that I could not afford to let them go without liberal feeding. In my view those calves were simply machines for converting our farm products into high class beef. When a steer or calf was was not doing all that work he could, he was losing money, or at least not making as much money as he could. Before our calves are weaned they are taught to eat grain and other concentrated foods. If this lesson is learned by the calves properly, there is no shock or loss of flesh from weaning. They are fed right along after weaning, and before, until they go to market as finished beef. This is at *two* years old, although we recently marketed some yearlings which brought close to $100.00 per head. To bring a calf along on feed until it is 18 months or 20 or 30 months old requires some skill; but there is nothing very difficult about it. You will note the difference in our method and the old, which is that we make the beef while growing the steer. It used to require 2 or 3 years to grow steers and after that they were "fattened." By our method both processes are carried on at once and at the same time. In the two years or possibly 2½ years, a finished beef weighing from 15 to 1700 pounds can be produced. Good beef is made of corn, clover, oats, oil-cake, bran, timothy, blue-grass, and other forage foods common to this country. I think I might say that variety in the feed is the corner stone of our process. Beef cannot be made rapidly with any one food that I know of. Let anyone attempt to carry a steer a year on corn alone and he will almost certainly fail to do it well. Even if the relish and appetite for the corn is maintained, excessive fat will soon make its appearance and normal growth and development will be checked. From the feeds I have mentioned innumerable changes and combinations can be made, and a good variety maintained.

Relish for the feed can easily be maintained for an indefinite time. I have stated that we *Grow* Beef, and that is really my theory of beef production. We believe we have demonstrated, that by our method the very largest amount and thickest red meat can be produced. This red meat can have the most perfect intermingling or marbling of fat by the process of feeding which brings on the growth together with the fattening process. We can easily produce a steer weighing 1600 pounds in 2½ years with an enormous development of red meat, perfectly marbled with fat, yet having no excess of fat in any part of his carcass. The best beef can only be made by liberal feeding during the period of most rapid growth.

Now just a word as to why I raise beef at all. First, good farming to my mind implies live stock raising of some kind in connection. Exclusive grain raising tends inevitably to soil exhaustion, and that can never be called good farming. The production of beef cattle on the farm makes the question of maintaining fertility simple and easy. There always has been and always will be a demand for good beef. The business will always be profitable if conducted by rational methods. With our rapidly increasing population there is not likely, for generations to come, to be an over supply of good beef, even for our own people. The world is now looking and will continue to look to the United States for its chief supply of fine beef.

Beef production is one of the most interesting of all farm industries. If you do not believe it, just buy you a good sire of one of the leading beef breeds, follow the best known methods of breeding and feeding, and you will soon be convinced that it is both interesting and profitable.

BREAD THE STAFF OF LIFE.

Miss Jacobs illustrated her lecture by making several kinds of bread and explaining the process. She said, in substance:

To be the staff of life, bread should contain all the things which are necessary to build and keep the body.

In its broad sense, bread means the food supply, but in its narrow sense it means that form of food which is made from the ground cereals. The primitive method of making bread was to pound or rub the grain between two stones, mix it with water, then spread it on a hot flat stone to cook or become crisp. By this method all of the grain was used to make bread, but today the grain can be so milled as to take away many of the most valuable things which it contains. Do not demand a fine white flour, for the miller can produce it only by throwing out the valuable parts of the grain.

A good bread flour should be cream tinted, granular or rough to the touch, and take much water. A flour which is fine and smooth and which takes up little water will make better pastry than bread.

When making yeast bread, secure good, active yeast. Yeast is a plant, so the stronger the plant the better the bread. Treat yeast as a plant; that is, give it food, moisture and warmth. Keep it neither very hot nor very cold. On the one hand it will grow rank, producing a bread of unpleasant flavor, while on the other hand it will not grow at all.

By the growing of the yeast, a process called fermentation is set up. The result of this fermentation is the production of a gas and alcohol. The gas is desired to make the mass of dough porous, for porous bread is more quickly masticated, dissolved and digested. The gluten is the elastic material found in wheat flour, hence, the more gluten a flour has the greater its capacity for expansion and the more porous the loaf made from it.

The yeast plant feeds on the materials of the flour, so if its growth be allowed to continue indefinitely, it will exhaust its food and stop growing. When it stops growing the production of gas will cease and the dough will have nothing to hold it up, so will fall. Let the yeast grow until enough gas has been formed to expand the dough until it doubles its bulk, then check the fermentation by potting the dough in a cold place, or by moulding and baking it. When moulding the dough some of the gas will be forced out, so the bread or rolls must be kept warm long enough for more gas to be formed Every time the bread dough is moulded or cut down, gas is forced out and more gas must be made to give the porous loaf desired, hence, the nutritive value of the bread is lessened.

Start with the liquid when making bread because the shortening, salt, sugar and yeast can be more thoroughly mixed. To this add enough flour to make a batter and keep this warm. Yeast is more active in a batter than in a dough, hence the bread can be made much quicker in this way. When the batter becomes sponge like, add enough more flour to make a soft dough. Knead this long enough to make a smooth, elastic mass, then cover it and keep it warm until it doubles its bulk. When bread is set over night, less yeast should be used than when it is set in the morning, because there is usually a longer time for it to stand before one is ready to bake it. During this time the few yeast plants will be able to manufacture as much gas as a greater number of yeast plants, in a shorter time.

Bake the loaves of bread in small single pans to insure thorough baking of the center of the loaf. If not thoroughly baked the yeast will not be killed and when the bread is eaten it will begin to grow again, producing flatulence. Bade loaves of bread in a moderately hot oven until of a golden brown color. Turn them around frequently that they may raise evenly on all sides. Bake small rolls in a quick oven until they are brown. Do not map bread or rolls but let cool on a wire sieve before putting in the box. Be sure the box is thoroughly dried.

A very good bread can be made without the use of shortening. Very little shortening is required for loaf bread. More is required for rolls. When whole milk is the liquid used, less shortening will be required. Skimmed milk is an excellent liquid to be used for bread mixing. Always scald the milk before using it to prevent its turning sour during the time required to produce the gas to make the mass porous.

HE FEARED HE HAD LOST

When Wu Ting Fang, the famous Chinese Minister to Washington, irritable and somewhat forgetful from a severe cold, missed one day from the front of his cap the immense diamond he always wears there, he was dreadfully frightened. A friend pointed out that the statesman had inadvertently donned his turban wrong side before, and that the diamond was safe in the rear. Had Wu Ting Fang been wearing a Benson's Porous Plaster on his chest or back to cure his cold, he never would have doubted its location. He would have felt it doing its work,—warming and making flexible the torpid muscles, extracting the pain and soreness, promoting the free circulation of the blood, stimulating the skin and lungs to proper action, and so *dissolving* and banishing the malady. Thus we perceive, beloved friends, that

THE BIG DIAMOND ON HIS HAT

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Care of the Feeble-Minded.

The Charity Organization Society of Baltimore has just published a number of its quarterly paper, the Charities Record, which is devoted to the subject of the State care of the feeble-minded and epileptic. In an editorial which states that in every part of the State of Maryland there is felt to be the need for more adequate provision for the feeble-minded and epileptic, it is urged that a vigorous effort be made: (1) to secure segregation in proper asylums of the adult feeble in mind who are plainly harmful to society; (2) to rouse public sentiment at once to see that suitable care, with separation of sexes, is given in all almshouses; (3) to obtain adequate support for the enlargement of the Asylum and Training School for the Feeble-Minded of the State of Maryland, situated at Owings' Mills, Baltimore county.

The secretary of the State Lunacy Commission, Dr. George J. Preston, says that excellent work is being done at the State school; that the location is an ideal one, and the buildings and equipment are adequate as far as they go; but because the State is not generous enough to enlarge and properly equip this plant, the length of the waiting list is appalling and constantly grows larger. At present but 95 feeble-minded children are being cared for by the State, in spite of the fact that hundreds of these unfortunates are in homes where they can receive no training and are becoming a menace to the community at large, as well as a drag on the members of their own families.

From Queen Anne's, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Baltimore, Frederick and other counties comes the cry for some institution in which to place their feeble-minded and epileptic charges. Many of these afflicted persons are being shamefully abused, as for instance in the case of a child of 13 years, in Harford county, who is reported to be treated badly and sadly neglected in every way and to be seen frequently without sufficient clothing for either comfort or decency.

As Dr. Preston says the "State of Maryland is not doing its duty. Is there any subject that should appeal more strongly to the hearts of well-thinking men and women than the pitiable case of these unfortunate children. Let us present this subject to the members of the legislature and urge for the honor of the State and the cause of humanity that something more and something better be done for our afflicted children." Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary of the State Board of Health, adds his testimony to that of others to emphasize the fact that as a State we are generally neglecting to care for these defectives and that as a result of our negligence and shortsightedness the defective children are, when grown old enough to leave the family circle, usually advanced to the almshouse or the jail. That the leaving of imbeciles to live how and where they please means that there will be a constant increase in the number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes is urged by one of the great authorities in the care of the feeble-minded, Mr. Alexander Johnson, superintendent of the Indiana State School for the Feeble-Minded. Taking the United States, as a whole, he claims that 70 per cent. of imbeciles owe their affliction to hereditary causes, and but 30 per cent. to accident or disease. To care for all now and stop the increase would mean that the stream of which idiotic parentage is the source would be diminished by two-thirds of its volume in 35 years. "Can you suggest," he says, "a more profitable investment for the State than that." Let us see to it that the State realizes its duty and that it does its part in protecting itself against the increase in the number of its feeble-minded and epileptic charges.

Advice to the Aged.

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☞ No extra charge for country work.

Look us up.

Respectfully Yours,
MATTHEWS & MYERS,
No. 80 E. Main Street, Westminster, Md.
sept-14-01-1y

JOSEPH ORENDORFF. EDWARD ORENDORFF.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

We have opened a general and Up-to-Date Grocery Store, corner Liberty and Green Streets, near the Depot in Westminster,

where we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine our stock, which is the finest and largest in the city. It consists of

SYRUPS, COFFEES, TEAS, Spices, Fruits, Nuts, Cakes, &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange or cash paid.
Goods delivered free of charge in the city.
No trouble to show goods.
Come and see us.
nov-23-13t ORENDORFF & BROS.

THE WESTMINSTER GROCERY AND SUPPLY COMPANY,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FANCY and STAPLE GROCERIES,

COUNTRY PRODUCE, also Choice WINES AND LIQUORS for Family Use.

PURE MARYLAND RYE
from $1.50 to $6.00 per gal.
Try our WESTMINSTER CLUB RYE
at $2.00 per gal.
BLACKBERRY OR PORT WINE
at $1.00 per gal.

"WE ROAST OUR OWN COFFEE."

HERMAN M. DINST, MANAGER.
oct-26 3m

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Just received, a carload of original PERRY WOOD FRAME HARROWS for sale cheap. Also a carload of CHAMPION BINDERS AND MOWERS AND REPAIRS, The Great OLIVER CHILLED PLOW AND REPAIRS, and Farming Implements of all kinds.

Also keep on hand at all times the great Ball Bearing 1900 Washer and Wringer.

For sale by J. Q. STITELY,
next door to Gilbert & Gehr's Hardware Store, Main Street, Westminster, Md.
ma-31-tf

CORN WANTED.

We want Corn on the Cob at $2.50 per barrel. Haul at once.

N. I. GORSUCH & SON,
nov-9-6t Westminster, Md.

Western Maryland Railroad.

CONNECTING WITH
P. & R. R. at Shippensburg and Gettysburg, Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown, B. & O. Railroad at Hagerstown and Cherry Run; Penna. R. R. at Bruceville, and P. W. & B., N. C. and B. & P. Railroads at Union Station, Baltimore, M

MAIN LINE AND CONNECTION
Taking effect September 29th, 1901

TRAINS WEST.

LEAVE	1.	11.	15.	23.	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	A.M. *	A.M. †	A.M. †	P.M. †	P.M. †	A.M. ‡	P.[illegible]
New York Philadelphia							
Washington							
Baltimore	4.30	8.23	10.12	4.25	[illegible]15	9.[illegible]5	[illegible]
Arlington		8.44	10.39		6.42	9 58	2.59
Mt. Hope		8.47	10.42	4.48	6.45	[illegible]	3 02
Pikesville		8.53	10.49	4.54	6.55	10.1[illegible]	[illegible]
Owings Mills		9 02	11.02	5 03	7 05	10 21	3.21
Glyndon	5.11	9.13	11.14	5.14	7.15	10 33	3.34
Emory Grove		9.14	11.15		7.16	10 34	3.35
Finksburg		9.22	11.26	5.22	7.25	10.46	3.47
Carrollton		9.36	11.38		7.[illegible]	[illegible]	4 00
Westminster	5.40	9.51	11.53	5.44	7 52	11.16	4 [illegible]
Avondale		9.58	12.00		7 58	11.23	4 [illegible]
New Windsor	5.53	10.08	12.10	6.02	[illegible]08	11.34	4 [illegible]
Linwood		10.14	12.16	6.07	8.13	11.40	[illegible]
Union Bridge	6.00	10.20	12.20	6.12	8 17	11.45	4.5[illegible]
Middleburg		10 26	P.M.	6 18		AM.	P.M.
Bruceville	6.07	10.28		6 22			
D. P. Creek		10.32		6.16			
Rocky Ridge		10 39		6.24			
Thurmont	6.25	10.51		6.46			
Edgemont	7.05	11.37		7.31			
Waynesboro	†7.22	11 57		7.51			
Chambersb'g	†7.47	12.34		8 28			
Shippensburg		1.0[illegible]		8.55			
Hagerstown Williamsport	7.30	12.05		8.[illegible]0			
	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.			

TRAINS EAST

LEAVE	22.	4.	8.	12.	18.	52.	54.
	P.M. *	A.M. †	A.M. †	P.M. †	P.M. †	A.M	P.M. ‡
Williamsport Hagerstown	4.12		7.02		2.07		
Shippensburg	†3.00		6.03				
Chamb'rsburg	†3.30		6.38		1.45		
Waynesboro	†4.10		7 01		2.18		
Edgemont	4 40		7.35		2.41		
Thurmont	5.17		8.16		3.21		
Rocky Ridge			8.26		3.31		
D. P. Creek			8.33		3.38		
Bruceville	5.38		8.37		3.44		
Middleburg			8.39		3.46		
Union Bridge	5.46	6.25	8.45	12.50	3.55	6.45	4.05
Linwood		6.30	8.49	12.54	3 59	6 50	4.09
New Windsor	5.53	6.37	8.54	1.00	4.04	6 58	4.15
Avondale		6.50		1.10	4.14	7.11	4.26
Westminster	6 07	7.04	9.09	1.16	4.20	7.20	4.31
Carrollton		7.18	9.24	1.30	4 34	7 37	4.49
Finksburg		7.28	9.35	1 41	4 45	7 53	5.02
Emory Grove		7.37		1 49	4 52	8 0[illegible]	5.14
Glyndon	6 3[illegible]	7.43	9.43	1.50	4 53	8 0[illegible]	5.15
Owings Mills		7.53	9 52	2.0[illegible]	5 03	8 20	5.27
Pikesville		8.04	10.00	2 10	5 14	8 30	5.39
Mt. Hope		8.11	10.08	2.17	5 20	8 38	5.46
Arlington		8.14		2.20	5.23	8.42	5.49
Baltimore	7.[illegible]5	8 38	10.27	2.[illegible]0	5 43	9 07	6.15
Washington							
Philadelphia N w York							
	P.M.	AM.	AM	PM.	PM	A.	M

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday.

Additional train leaves Baltimore for Union Bridge and Intermediate Stations at 2.25 p. m., and leaves Union Bridge for Baltimore and Intermediate Stations at 5.25 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Passengers for and from Cherry Run, Williamsport, P. V. and intermediate points from and for stations east of Hagerstown change at Hagerstown.

EMMITSBURG R. R. Trains East will leave Emmitsburg daily, except Sundays, at 7.50 and 10.00 A. M. and 2.55 and 4.50 P. M., arriving Rocky Ridge at 8.20 and 10.30 A. M. and 3.25 and 5 20 P. M. Trains west will leave Rocky Ridge, daily, except Sundays, at 8.26 and 10.39 A. M. and 3.31 and 6.34 P. M., arriving at Emmitsburg 8.56 and 11.09 A. M. and 4.01 and 7.04 P. M.

FREDERICK DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA R. R., (Daily ex. Sunday.)—Trains for Frederick leave Bruceville at 8.38 A. M. and 9.36 and 10.40 A. M. and 5.40 and 6.30 P. M. Trains for Taneytown, Littlestown and Columbia leave Bruceville 9.47 A. M. and at 3.45 P. M.

Through Trains for Hanover and Gettysburg and points on Baltimore and Harrisburg Division leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7.25 A. M. and 3.32 P. M. Through cars for Gettysburg and intermediate points leave Baltimore also daily, except Sunday, at 10.12 A. M.

BALTIMORE & CUMBERLAND VALLEY BRANCH.—Trains leave Hagerstown for Shippensburg and intermediate Stations at 6.30, 11.05 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Leave Shippensburg for Hagerstown and Intermediate Stations at 6.00 a. m., and 3.00 p. m.

FOR CHAMBERSBURG VIA ALTENWALD CUT-OFF.—Leave Hagerstown for Chambersburg and Intermediate Stations at 3.20 p. m. Leave Chambersburg for Hagerstown and Intermediate Stations at 7.49 p. m.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.
B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l. Passenger Ag't.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

I wish to call the attention of my friends and the public in general to the fact that I now am ready to show one of the

Finest and Cheapest Lines of WALL PAPER

ever exhibited in this county, bought direct from the factory, in full bundle lots, so you get it only from second hands, no two or three profits coming off it. Of course the consumer pays them all. Sam Jones says it takes a pointer pup nine days to get his eyes open. I have known some people to get their's open in fifteen minutes in a wall paper deal. They thought it was two pieces instead of one, and the border they did not understand, &c. That is always their plea. Remember I am the only paper hanger in the county that carries a stock and don't have the expense of running a store therefore I have no opposition. Is you think I can't save you money, come and see me and bring size of your room, or send size by mail and I will tell you what your job will cost, and send samples and convince you that Gladhill's is the place to save twenty-five cents on a dollar on all Wall Papers.

L. GLADHILL,
jun-28-tf Westminster, Md.

THE GEORGE W. ALBAUGH REAL ESTATE AND BROKERAGE COMPANY OF CARROLL COUNTY.

(Capital $20,000.00.)

This Company, incorporated under the General Laws of the State of Maryland,

Loans Money on Real or Personal Property.

Buys and sells Stocks and Bonds. Discounts Paper; Negotiates Loans; Secures Tenants for owners of Property; also buys, sells and leases Real and Personal Property within the State of Maryland or elsewhere.

Special attention to the collection of and the prompt remittance of claims.

GEO. W. ALBAUGH, President.
FRED D. MILLER, Vice-President.
J. EZRA STEM, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—Fred D. Miller, J. Smith Orrick, A. H. Huber, F. Thomas Babylon, B. Frank Crouse, Geo. W. Albaugh.
may-26-1y

Why Not Cure Your Cough or Cold?

WESTMINSTER, April 10th, 1890.

MR. JOS. B. BOYLE:

Dear Sir:—For many years I have suffered intensely, on taking cold, from a very troublesome cough, for which I have used a number of various remedies, and obtained but TEMPORARY RELIEF. During the past Spring I was again troubled with the same cough, and through a friend was induced to try YOUR Pectoral Syrup, which not only gave almost INSTANT RELIEF, but a PERMANENT CURE. It gives me great pleasure to say that I believe it to be the best remedy I ever used for the purpose for which it is recommended. Hoping that any person afflicted as I was may be fortunate enough to give it a trial, I am, Truly yours,

EDWARD LYNCH.

For Sale by all Druggists and Merchants in the Country. PRICE 25 CENTS. feb-24-4t

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN CARROLL COUNTY, MD.

No. 2. A fine farm in Bachman's Valley, excellent improvements, high state of cultivation, and conveniently located for all advantages.

No. 3. Small farm adjoining above described property, (No. 2) in high state of cultivation, good buildings, &c.

No 4. An excellent little Mill Property, well located, Brick Mill, 15 acres of land, water power and good will of business.

No. 6. Excellent Dairy Farm, 1½ miles from Westminster, 127 acres, in high state of cultivation, good improvements, conveniently located, with excellent water.

Also offer other farms and town properties. Terms and all information can be had by applying to

W. FRANK THOMAS,
ap-20 tf Westminster Md.

FOR SALE.

A Good Business for Sale for $1500, cash or good security.

CHARLES E. FINK,
nov-23-tf Attorney, Westminster, Md.