

Railroads Always Expanding.

The New York Times Annalist, a leading financial magazine, published an article which described the improvements which have been made to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad during the last three years in order to enable the road to handle its growing traffic efficiently and economically, providing at the same time the highest standard of service for the communities reached by its lines. In reviewing the program of improvements the publication analyzed the betterments with respect to the economy in the cost of handling tonnage which has been effected by so large an expenditure of capital.

The writer compared the science of railroading today with the transportation problems of past times and traced the evolution of the American railroads by the changes which have come about on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad during the various epochs of its operation.

"When you see \$75,000 worth of live growing motive power pick up 1,500 tons of West Virginia soft coal in \$37,000 worth of modern steel equipment," says the Annalist, "wiggle it to the summit of the Alleghenies and roll it over the top toward the Atlantic seaboard, you begin to perceive how largely man's work consists in moving things from where they are to where he needs them. He needs his coal at Baltimore. Nature left it in the mountains. Therefore, you see the great Baltimore & Ohio locomotives toiling with it up the western side of the Alleghenies day and night, without end or rest.

"It is impressive. It gives you a sensation of pride in the mechanical and engineering skill of your country. Railroading, you say, is a wonderful business. You feel, without thinking that it must have been going on like this for a very long time, because it seems so well established and that the means are now highly perfected.

Continuing, the Annalist said in part "It is not so much a question of putting coal down to seaboard at a lower cost as a question of putting it there at all in the quantities required. When Daniel Willard became President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad a committee of West Virginia coal producers interviewed him. There was no limit to the amount of coal they could produce; neither was there any limit to the ultimate demand for coal in the East. But the limit of the facilities of the Baltimore & Ohio for lifting it over the top of the Alleghenies and rolling it down to seaboard have been reached, and the coal hauling capacity of the railroad 50 per cent. He is doing it. In three years, to increase the capacity of the B. & O. to move things from where they are to where they ought to be, he had spent \$90,000,000.

"When Thomas Swann, as President of the Baltimore & Ohio that ran only from Baltimore to Cumberland, promised his shareholders that he would carry their road to the Ohio River, it seemed a tremendous thing to promise. He did it. That was heroic. Later John W. Garrett promised to take it to Chicago, and did, and he is famous. Neither spent one-third as much as \$80,000,000 in three years. To say that one built the road from Cumberland to the Ohio River and that the other built it to Chicago is to allocate to each an achievement in physical proportions that everyone knows. But to be able to say that between Little Caecapion and Orleans Road, Daniel Willard eliminated a 1.05 per cent helper grade, established a continuous eastbound grade of only 0.1 per cent, and put four tracks where there were but two before—that does not appear irresistibly to the imagination. Only an engineer can fully appreciate it. This is now the biggest piece of improvement work done on the Baltimore & Ohio. It is known as the Magnolia Cut-off and will cost \$3,000,000. It extends over a distance of 11 miles.

"In two years it will be finished and will cost \$6,000,000 and the ruling grade between Little Caecapion and Orleans Road will average eastbound to be 0.1 per cent, instead of 0.3 per cent. A grade of 0.3 per cent is a little less than 16 feet rise in a mile; a grade of 0.1 per cent is a little over 5 feet rise in the mile. The difference is, say, 10 and one-half feet in a mile. That is enough nearly to double the load a locomotive can pull, which means, of course, more cars in the coal train, and by reason of four tracks where there were two before a capacity of more trains and that is a matter then of more coal from West Virginia to the Atlantic seaboard.

"You begin to see the difference between the work of a railroad man today and that of the Swanns and Garrets. They were intent upon pushing their rails on to new places; the problem today is to rebuild mileage on lower grades and put down two, and three and four tracks where one was before. They were for conquering distance, today the work is intensive, and a railroad man dreams not of extending his line so much as revising his grades, reducing curvature and weighting his track with good two-inch rock.

"It could not be otherwise. If the

men who built the railroads in the first place had possessed the imagination to build them big enough for the future they would not have found the money; nor could they have made it pay.

"Wherever a road has been built much beyond its present and big enough for somewhat of its future it has generally gone bankrupt. The Baltimore & Ohio once did. Money is impatient. It must have its hire. A railroad borrow it only as fast as it can hope to make it profitable. Thus, a railroad is being continually rebuilt for larger needs a piece at a time, and so far as one can see, the process will have to go on for very many years. The Willard achievement of making the Baltimore & Ohio over in large units will only bring facilities abreast of apparent demands. The new double track tunnels at the summit of the Alleghenies and the additional tracks and big Mallet engines which even the railroad men still stop to gaze upon—all of these facilities in a few years would be as inadequate as those which Mr. Willard found, unless they had been continually increased and improved. It cannot stop. A railroad is never finished. Some are much less so than others, owing to special conditions.

"John F. Stevens says: 'My early experience on Western roads where we were always looking forward to the time when the country should grow up to the railroads, gave me the idea that the Eastern roads had passed the summit of their traffic development. The fact is, with the Baltimore & Ohio at least, that the traffic is still increasing on a large scale, and must continue to do so as far as any one can see in the future. The Baltimore & Ohio is primarily a coal carrier. Its extraordinary position is such that it serves eight or nine coal regions, not one of which has reached its maximum productive capacity. All of them can produce at the present or a greater rate for an indefinite time—I suppose for the next fourteen generations.'

Can't look well, eat well, or feel well with impure blood. Keep the blood pure with Burdock Blood Bitters. Eat simply, take exercise, keep clean and good health is pretty sure to follow. \$1.00 a bottle.

PLUM POCKETS.

A very peculiar disease is occasionally found in plum trees in this State. Where it is present in a branch the fruit becomes considerably enlarged or swollen, light in color, soft and inflated. The seeds fail to develop, and the fruit is like light green air bladders or pockets, and hence the disease is called Plum Pockets. It is not common, but it is of sufficiently frequent occurrence to justify any person who owns a plum tree to be on guard against it, and watch for its occurrence and get rid of it as promptly as possible.

No one knows just how contagious is this disease, but it evidently does spread to some extent from tree to tree, and may prove serious if permitted to remain. A peculiar fact is that this disease is often confined to certain branches on a tree, and these branches will produce the diseased fruits as described above, while others will produce normal or healthy fruit. This, of course, is analogous to disease such as Peach Yellows, Pear Blight, Fire Blight of apple, etc., which are often severe on certain branches and absent from others, even on the same tree.

As it is a disease internal in the wood, there is no possibility of reaching it by means of spraying. Washing and external applications will do no good for it. The only remedy which is efficient and satisfactory, if properly applied, is to cut out all the diseased parts as soon as they show, and burn them, so as to prevent its spreading to other parts of the tree, or to other trees in the same region. The cut should be made below the lowest fruit showing the disease, in order to be sure to get rid of it, as in cutting out a disease like Pear Blight. If faithful attention is given to the removal of the diseased branches as soon as they are shown to be thus infected, by the deformed fruits that they bear, there will be no difficulty in holding this disease in check; but if it is allowed to remain year after year, it will be found that these diseased branches will always bear nothing but diseased fruits, and thus be unprofitable, and also be a menace to healthy trees in the same vicinity.

It should not be necessary to call attention to the importance of sterilizing pruning implements in cutting out diseased tissue of any kind. The pruners should be sterilized by washing with an antiseptic solution like lime-sulfur solution or corrosive sublimate, or by passing quickly through a hot flame, such as is made by burning a small bunch of straw or paper.

"My child was burned terribly about the face, neck and chest. I applied Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The pain ceased and the child sank into a restful sleep," Mrs. Nancy M. Hamburg, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 10

THE PASSOVER.

LESSON TEXT—Ex. 12:1-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—"The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many."—Matt. 20:28.

There was a two-fold preparation before partaking of the Passover supper. The lamb had to be properly selected and definitely kept a period of four days, Ex. 12:3-6. Then those who ate had to make proper preparation first in the previous evening (12:15) and second in the dress they were to wear while partaking of the feast (7:11). Everywhere throughout the subsequent references the Passover lamb is used as a type of the Christ. We have chosen to add verses 21-26 and to make a four-fold division of the lesson.

Without Blemish.

I. Instruction, vv. 21-23. This Passover month was henceforth to be the beginning of the year. It is even so with us that being redeemed by the shed blood "all things become new," we begin over again, the past is as a household (R. V.) and if the household be too little, then shall he and his neighbor next door be invited to the feast. Christ is for the home, but others should be invited, beginning next door; there is an abundance for all in Him. It will be noted that the lamb was to be held four days, so Christ was set apart before the time of his actual sacrifice (I. Pet. 1:20). Salvation through the shed blood of Jesus Christ was not the remedy of an emergency, an after thought of God to meet an unexpected contingency. The lamb must be without blemish (I. Peter 1:19; Heb. 9:14; 2 Cor. 5:21), and the fact of it being a year old (v. 5) suggests the perfection of strength which is in Christ.

II. Inspiration, vv. 24-27. God seeing the blood gave them security; they seeing the blood were given assurance. In the days to come, when they had entered into their promised possession, they were to be inspired to obedience as with gratitude they remembered the merciful provision of God. Even so the testimony of God's Word about the blood of Christ makes us sure and we are to tell others of our marvelous deliverance. Peter 1:2:24. Symbol of Faith.

III. Execution, vv. 28-30. It was not enough merely to shed the blood, it must be applied according to instructions or else there was no security, vv. 7 and 22. Hyssop is symbolic of faith. Have we, by faith, applied the blood? See Rom. 3:25; I John 1:9; Rom. 10:10. Notice, also, no blood was to touch the threshold. See Heb. 10:29. No Israelite was to neglect to eat of the feast (nor should any Christian neglect the Lord's supper where by he is to feed upon Christ) and further, none but those behind the blood were to eat of the feast. It is quite suggestive that the Israelites "went and did so as the Lord had commanded," v. 28. God's warning received no such obedience from Pharaoh and the Egyptians, and hence the terrible judgment executed.

IV. Expulsion, vv. 31-36. Pharaoh could not wait till morning to get rid of Moses and the Israelites (v. 31). His former dilatoriness stands out in strong contrast now that he has drunk the cup to the bitter dregs. He is insistently urgent and the Egyptians with him, for, said they, "we be all dead men." The Israelites "asked" (v. 35) of the Egyptians jewels of silver and gold and fine raiment. When orientals go to their sacred festivals they always put on their best jewels. Summarize. The pre-eminent value of this feast of the Passover was that it created for the Israelites an opportunity to tell their children the story of how they became a nation. Like as they partook of it within the houses protected by the blood upon the doorposts and lintels and girded for immediate departure so we can be protected by the blood of our Lamb. As they obeyed they were saved. In close connection with this feast was the feast of unleavened bread, significant of the fact that their redemption by God was to be manifested by them in the separation from every corrupting influence. This feast was to be equally perpetual as a memorial of their new bondage to the law of their god. Every subsequent reference to these events by prophet, priest or rabbi emphasized the fundamental fact that it was Jehovah who redeemed them and that in that redemption was the foundation of their national life.

The Golden Text—Paul was brought up in the strictest sect of the Jews to observe, punctiliously, all the details of the Hebrew religion. He found in Christ the fulfillment of all its suggestions. It took ages to teach the full meaning of the sacrificial lamb, but when its interest was manifested it was Paul, "the Hebrew of the Hebrews," who said, "for our Passover also hath been sacrificed, even Christ."

Tell this story to the children in its simplicity, keeping back nothing, and point out plainly that we are a people ransomed by the Lord.

Second National Bank OF MEYERSDALE, PA.

For Good Roads.

Insufficient State revenue, due to the large excess of appropriations over the income of Pennsylvania for the next two years on the part of the Legislature, has resulted in a heavy reduction in the appropriations in aid of the improvement of township highways or "dirt roads." These highways, embracing about 75,000 miles, have just been brought under the supervision of the State Highway department by the approval of the new township road act, but their development will be more or less retarded by the inability of the State to furnish the means.

Appropriations made for the building of main highways and for State-aid construction, as well as for repair and maintenance of the State system, were all heavily cut, and the same fate has befallen the bills which were drawn to pay townships the fifty per cent bonus on the cash road tax. The State has been remiss in this direction and despite the passage of laws binding it to the policy of aiding townships that abolish the work tax it still owes these townships for a couple of years. The Governor approved in its entirety the bill carrying \$1,000,000 to meet the deficiency in the payments of 1911 and 1912, but was forced to cut the bill providing for 1913 and 1914 to \$250,000, which will give only a fraction to the townships. Nothing could be voted by the Legislature to meet the deficiency existing in the accounts of some years ago.

These acts of the Governor, taken after thorough study of the revenue situation, bring home rather forcibly the situation in which Pennsylvania finds itself in regard to its public works. Owing to the failure to provide new sources of revenue the only means to secure the money necessary for the systematic development of the highways is through the proposed \$50,000,000 bond issue. The constitutional amendment providing for this issue will be voted upon in November and should it fail the State will have to be content for at least five years with road development entirely too small to meet the public demand.

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MEYERSDALE READERS CAN NO LONGER DOUBT THE EVIDENCE.

This grateful citizen testified long ago.

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The facts are now confirmed.

Such testimony is complete—the evidence conclusive.

It forms convincing proof of merit.

Samuel Beltz, George street, Hyndman, Pa., says: "I suffered from back ache and other symptoms of kidney complaint for a long time and when I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, I procured a supply. One box completely cured me and today I am free from kidney complaint. I do not hesitate a moment in giving Doan's Kidney Pills my endorsement. The cure Doan's Kidney Pills made has been permanent and I no longer have backache or pains in my loins."

You are welcome to use my statement at any time you desire."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no others.

MUST WAIT FOR BEER.

Manager N. B. Kyle has given the word at the Windber Brewery and all is bustle and stir there. The place was put shipshape some time ago, and provisional orders placed for hops, malt, etc., shipment to be delayed until the license was finally granted. It will be October before the first output will have matured sufficiently for use.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Evangelical church, L. B. Rittenhouse, pastor—Sunday school at 2:00 p. m. Preaching at 7:45 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal church service, Rev. G. A. Neeld pastor—Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 6:45 p. m. Evening services at 7:30.

Church of the Brethren—Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. Christian Workers Meeting at 6:30 p. m. Bible Class, Saturday evening, 7:30 p. m. Teacher Training classes meet Monday evening 7 and 8 o'clock, respectively. Sunday School Workers' Meeting, Friday evening, 30th inst., at 7:30.

At the A. M. E. Zion church Sunday School at 3:00 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor, at 7:45 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran church, J. A. Yount, pastor—Sunday school next Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Morning service 10:30. Evening services 7:30. Luther League, 6:45 p. m. Mid-week service Wednesday 8:30 p. m.

S. S. Philip and James Catholic church, Rev. J. J. Brady, pastor.—Mass next Sunday 8:30 and 10 a. m.

Services in the Brethren church at Summit Mills on Sunday morning, August 10th. Sunday school at 9:30. Preaching at 10:30 by John A. Miller. Subject—Loss and Gain.

Chicken Pudding Southern Style.

Singe and clean two small chickens and joint them as for fricassee. Put them in a saucepan, add just enough boiling water to cover and one scant teaspoonful of salt. Put at the side of the fire and simmer gently for an hour, then take out the chicken and set the broth aside. Make a smooth batter with one quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one quart of milk and six well-beaten eggs. Grease a deep earthen dish and put in the batter and chicken in layers, having the fat side and last layers batter, and seasoning the chicken well. Bake in a moderate oven from 45 minutes to an hour, according to the thickness of the pudding. When almost done reheat the broth and season rather highly; draw to the side of the fire and add the beaten yolks of two eggs mixed with two tablespoonfuls of cream; take from the fire as soon as it thickens and serve with the pudding.

Don't use harsh physics. The reaction weakens the bowels, leads to chronic constipation. Get Doan's Regulents. They operate easily. 25c at all stores.

LONG OUT ON BAIL.

At a habeas corpus hearing Judge Ruppel released Josiah D. Long, charged with murder, from jail under \$10,000 bail. Bond was furnished by the prisoner's father and uncle, Daniel E. and Calvin J. Long.

It is alleged Long killed Carl Phillips, an Italian and a former employe, in a revolver duel at Ralplhton for having alleged improper relations with Long's pretty young wife. It is alleged that while Long was away from home delivering milk Phillips entertained her with beer and wine and drugged her. Phillips was slain on his way to the Long home.

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and see how immensely the whole family will enjoy the fine music. Have a regular concert at home. You get one with the purchase of \$25.00 worth of merchandise, such as you need every day.

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Choice California Peaches, 20c Peas, Corn, Sauer Kraut, 10c Baked Beans, per can, 10c to 15c Bacon, per lb., 20c; Ham, per lb., 21c 4-2 pounds choice H. P. Navy Beans, 25c

Ladies' Hose, per pair, 7c to 25c Children's Hose, 10c, 2 for 25c Boys' Shirts, 25c to 45c Boys' Knee Pants, 40c to 50c Men's Work and Dress Shirts, 45c to \$1.00.

Star Overalls and Jumpers. Tablets and Box Paper. Pencils, 1c to 10c Pearl Buttons 2c and 3c per dozen. Safety Pins, 2c per dozen.

We have more different kinds of Tobacco and Tobies than any two stores in the town. Wagons for the boys and girls. Binder Twine, best standard. Come in, we can save you some money on your purchases.

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STEWART'S HEALING POWDER

For barbed-wire cuts or sores on animals. Superior to salves or liniment. Feels good, heals quickly, keeps away flies. Red cans 25 and 50 cents. At drug or harness stores. F. G. Stewart & Co., Chicago.



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is, and must be, good health. Sallow skin and face blemishes are usually caused by the presence of impurities in the blood—impurities which also cause headache, backache, languor, nervousness and depression of spirits. If, at times, when there is need you will use

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