

## BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

### Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

The Pennsylvania R. R. will begin paying its employees twice a month, after June 1. The B. and O. has announced the decision to adopt the same rule on the same date.

The W. M. R. R. has issued orders to its employees to give patrons of the road full information with reference to delayed passenger service, the cause and the probable extent of such delay, and what emergency service has been provided.

Four negroes, Ben Hurd and wife, and John Alexander and wife, have been jailed in Frederick charged with committing numerous burglaries in the city and vicinity. A large lot of valuables, consisting of watches, jewelry, silverware and clothing, were found in the house occupied by the negroes. They have all been held under heavy bail for appearance at the next term of Court.

May 30 will be "Farmers' Day" at the Agricultural Experiment Station, to which, special rates will be given on all railroads. A program of addresses will be given, as well as demonstrations of various experiments in progress, and in every way the day will be one of benefit to visiting farmers. Hon. David J. Lewis will address the meeting on "The Future of Parcel Post."

The three judges of the Frederick county court decided, last Friday, that the municipal law for Frederick city which disqualifies negroes from voting, is unconstitutional, and void. The decision, therefore, will add to the poll books about 30 negro voters who were refused registration, but as over 400 more did not apply, they will be unable to vote at the city election this year. It is thought that no appeal from the decision will be taken.

It has been announced that Gettysburg wants 500 cooks, 100 bakers, and 400 kitchen helpers, for the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be held from July 1 to 6. The commission in charge of the celebration says these men if they can be procured, will be employed from June 28 to July 6. They will be required to look after the feeding of the 40,000 Union and Confederate veterans, who will attend.

The General Conference of the United Brethren church unanimously adopted last Saturday the recommendations of the board of bishops in the matter of affiliation with the Methodist Protestant church. The plan of union was approved and ordered submitted to the annual conferences for consideration and approval. When three-fourths of the conferences and the church members vote favorably the bishops are authorized to convene the General Conference for full approval and ratification.

Depositions to be used in the libel suit filed by Theodore Roosevelt against the Iron Ore, which published a story to the effect that the Progressive candidate was intoxicated during a trip through Ohio, were being taken at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, on Tuesday, before F. R. Sedgwick, notary public, by James R. Pounds, a Detroit attorney representing Roosevelt. The attorney is procuring the testimony of persons who saw the former President on his trip through this section. Col. Roosevelt will leave on Saturday to attend the suit.

Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, wife of the reform Mayor of Philadelphia, has set a precedent for the women of that city by asserting that the word "obey" should be eliminated from the marriage ceremony, and has caused amusement among politicians, who are almost a unit in alleging that when she was married, her husband "agreed to obey her." Mrs. Blankenburg generally is spoken of as "Mayor of Philadelphia." Persons seeking political favors have learned that the easiest method to "reach Rudolph Blankenburg as Mayor" is to have Mrs. Blankenburg first hear the appeal.

Engineer T. H. Hubbard, about 55 years old, was killed, and Fireman A. Myers was badly injured when a Western Maryland railway engine rolled over an embankment at Haddix, on the Elkins division, Sunday night. This was the second fatal accident on this division in two days. Both men lived at Elkins and were taken there after the wreck. Hubbard to his home and Myers to the hospital. A report from Elkins says the condition of Myers is not serious. Singularly none of the cars followed the engine off the track. The train was west-bound and was but 10 miles from Elkins when the engine jumped the track without warning or seeming cause. It chanced to leave the rails on an embankment and rolled, crushing Engineer Hubbard to death.

D. B. Bucher, of near Arendtsville, Pa., was bitten on the hand by a sick heifer, and was notified Wednesday afternoon of last week that an examination of the head, made at the state laboratories at Philadelphia, showed the animal to have been suffering from rabies. Mr. Bucher began taking the Pasteur treatment at once. About four days before the biting the heifer became sick and treatment was given it by Mr. Bucher and others. It was thought that some sort of poisoning had caused the sickness and no fear was felt in administering medicine. In doing this Mr. Bucher had his hand badly lacerated by the animal but thought nothing of it until the animal died and Dr. E. D. Hudson, who afterward investigated the case, said that the heifer had evidently been suffering from rabies.

## Revs. Hersh and Null Misrepresented

The *Sentinel* of last week says: "Rev. H. F. Hersh, of this city, who was reported by the Frederick correspondent of the *Baltimore American* as scoring the automobile as an agent of Sabbath desecration, at the meeting of the Middle Conference of the Lutheran church, held at Utica, Frederick county, was not present at any time during the meeting."

The *Record*, like numerous other papers, reprinted the article from the *American* practically as contained in the dispatch referred to, thinking that it was authentic. We therefore give publicity to the item contained in the *Sentinel*, in order to do full justice to Rev. Hersh. Apparently, it is up to the *American's* Frederick correspondent to explain how he came to produce such a falsification. We knew that he reported several other ministers present, who were not present—Rev. G. W. Baughman and Rev. L. B. Hafer—but we did not suppose that it was incorrect in other respects.

The following letter received from Rev. A. G. Null, shows further inaccuracy on the part of the Frederick correspondent: "Since you have printed the erroneous reports (*Balt. American*) from the Middle Conference, though doubtless innocent of there being error, I am sure that you stand ready to adjust those errors. In the discussions at Conference the automobile did come 'honk-honk' into the debate. It was said that they were a source of Sunday desecration, and I heartily agree at that statement. But it is an untruth—and I directly told the source from which you took it, that it was so—that I should have given license to any one to use the automobile for pleasure on Sunday. I use it in my work because my people are optimistic enough to have requested that I get it, and advised me to this end. I could not, nor would I longer attempt to serve the present field without the auto. I am using it on Sunday and have been enabled to do larger church service than ever before. And, the Lord willing, I hope to continue to use it."

I did not say that if a person attended Sunday school and preaching, that person had paid his obligations for the Lord's Day. But I did say that the preaching service if our first duty, and then if our vitality and health permits we should patronize both with our presence and support the other operations of the congregation. Because I believe that we can do injury to our health by overexertion and overtaxation. I grant that there are no so many who do, unless it be the pastor who is asked to be present perhaps six times, or at six services, as I have been. Too, I do not want to assume all the popularity for alone owning an auto in the Conference. I think most all the readers know that there are at least five pastors who use this "infernal machine" in the eyes of the pessimist. We just thought that as the corn came in slowly, perhaps gasoline would flow in faster from out the congregation. So we will run on and be happy."

Editor of the *Record*:—

"I am using it on Sunday and have been enabled to do larger church service than ever before. And, the Lord willing, I hope to continue to use it."

## Examination for Teachers.

The annual examination for teachers' certificates will be held on June 4, 5, and 6, in the high school buildings at Westminster. All persons who desire to teach in the public schools of Carroll County, and who are not otherwise legally qualified to teach, are expected to attend. There are six vacancies in scholarships to the Baltimore State Normal School to be filled from Carroll County this year. The examination for filling these scholarships will be held on the first day of the teachers' examination.

## Fire at Gettysburg College.

Fire of unknown origin on Monday night burned out a portion of Stevens Hall, the preparatory department of Gettysburg College, and destroyed a large quantity of clothing, furniture and books belonging to the students.

The blaze was discovered at a time when almost all of the students were in the city and they rushed from town to their rooms to save their belongings. All manner of furniture and clothing were tumbled out of the windows and almost more damage was done in this way and by water, than by flames. After a stubborn fight the firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control.

## Militant Suffragettes Condemned.

American Equal Suffragists are at last speaking out against the criminal methods of their English sisters, realizing that their operations are damaging to the cause in this country. Mrs. Wm. J. Brown, of Baltimore, in an address, on Tuesday, said that while she believed that most of the criticisms of the militants were unjust, she felt that their methods were barbarous and ought to be condemned. Violence she regarded as an evidence of weakness, and she felt that such methods as were being practiced in England would never be countenanced in America. The American men, she said, were the best men in the world, and the American women would never attempt to resort to such methods with them as were being tried in England.

She also deplored much of the criticism that was being made by suffragists of the anti's, and the statements frequently made that the anti's were allied with the liquor interests. This she knew to be untrue. Many of the anti's were active in social settlement work, in the Civic League and in hospital work, and she urged her suffrage sisters to be careful of what they said about those who were opposed to suffrage.

The General Synod of the Lutheran church, at Atchison, Kansas, passed a resolution fixing the minimum salary of each minister at \$1000 a year, exclusive of parsonage. Each district Synod will be required to take up the question at once.

A debating club at Gorgona, Panama Canal zone, recently discussed this subject. "Resolved that all men over 30 years of age, and all women over 25 years of age and not married, shall be subject to a special tax." After a hot discussion, the decision was in favor of the negative.

## ONE WEEK'S RECORD OF AUTO CASUALTIES.

### The Victims Largely Young Children While Using the Streets.

The following list of fatalities and accidents are condensed from news dispatches contained in the daily papers that come to the *Record* office, covering a period of one week from last Friday. An exhaustive search of the papers was not made, but the list is sufficiently large, we think, to justify our editorial comment made in this issue.

It will be noted that these casualties apply to only four Eastern states, and that it is quite probable many occurred that did not get into the papers examined. It will also be noted that a large percentage of the accidents were fatal, or of a serious character, and that they were largely to women and children.

Samuel Seppoff, 12 year old boy, Williamsburg, N. Y., run down and killed, while playing on street.

Harry Conway, a dental student, Ogdensburg, N. Y., killed, and three others injured, in collision with trolley car.

Mrs. John Harris, of Funkstown, Md., 71 years old, struck while crossing road. Probably fatally injured—skull fractured.

Three women and one man killed, and another man seriously injured; struck by B. & O. train near Warren, O.

Miss Alice Martin and Thomas Sheridan, Baltimore, severely injured by being knocked down while crossing street.

Mrs. Edith Ernberger, of Baltimore, had collar bone broken, and Nathan Beskins, 6 years old, left leg injured, by being knocked down by autos going at rapid speed.

Alfred Halloway, of Philadelphia, 10 years old, ran over and killed on street.

George Whittle, of Philadelphia, 9 years old, arm fractured and internally injured.

Mrs. Regina Degen, of New Castle, Del., killed.

Frank Laski, Wilmington, Del., injured in collision with trolley car.

Five men were severely injured by a car turning over, near Seaford, Del., while running at 30 miles an hour.

At Long Island City, on Sunday last, an auto ran into the window of a store, injuring five people, three of whom will probably die. Two children and their mother were in the path of the machine. The children will likely die; the mother had an arm broken and hip dislocated.

While playing on Marshal St., Phila., on Monday night, 7-year old Philip Fisher was run down and instantly killed by an auto.

Two men, near Rockland, Del., in an accident which demolished the machine, were seriously injured by being buried under the wreckage.

On Tuesday, in New York city, Prospect avenue, two children were run down by autos, one of whom died from a fractured skull.

Five men were injured, one fatally, by an auto turning turtle, near Seaford, Del.

Howard Spring, Walbrook Ave., Balto., died as the result of a collision between a motorcycle and an automobile.

Rev. E. H. Beattie, a Presbyterian minister, of East Orange, N. J., knocked down by auto in Central Park, N. Y., and right leg badly lacerated.

While crossing 13th St., Philadelphia an 8-year old girl was struck and thrown down, and is in a serious condition from a fractured skull.

Two men and a woman near Conshohocken, Pa., collided with a fence on a sharp curve, and sustained painful injuries. The car ran through fence into a field.

Wilbert Sappington and Annie Shaefler, of Baltimore, injured by collision with wall of Hebrew Cemetery. Sappington had his nose broken.

Colored boy run down by taxi-cab, on Lexington St., Baltimore, and sustained concussion of the brain.

Five year old Catharine Broch Meyer, of Baltimore, was knocked down by a touring car, as she was crossing street. Badly cut and rendered unconscious.

Horse killed, woman's arm broken and a child badly cut and bruised, due to collision between an auto and buggy, at Bloomington, W. Va.

## Governor Signs Anti-Japanese Law.

Sacramento, Cal., May 19.—California's Alien Land Bill became a law of the state today. Against the protests of Japan and the representations of President Wilson and his personal envoy, Secretary of State Bryan, Governor Johnson signed the bill and 90 days after the adjournment of the legislature, or on August 10, the act becomes operative.

While the Governor was signing the bill the steamship Korea was passing through the Golden Gate bearing two distinguished Japanese, one a former pupil of President Wilson, upon a mission of investigation. Meanwhile, complications, national and sectional, beset the bill. Overshadowing all is the outcome of the negotiations now in progress between this country and Japan, which has interpreted the act as discriminatory and offensive.

Within California itself the act has encountered triple hostility, which may delay its activity until November 1, 1914. Democrats opposed state legislation at this time, as a matter of party regularity. Nevertheless, so plain to them seems to be the demand for the bill that after exhausting all parliamentary tactics the Senate gave but one adverse Democratic vote and the Assembly but two.

In reply to this threatened hostility, Governor Johnson said today, in signing the bill: "California for the first time in its history has an anti-Japanese law. Any man who wishes another kind of law may consistently invoke the initiative. No man who really wishes an anti-Japanese law will sign the referendum as to this law."

"If another law is sought it may be presented by means of the initiative and in the meantime the present law will be in operation."

## General Eldership Church of God.

The General Eldership of the Church of God, the body representing the whole church in the United States, met in Harrisburg, last Wednesday, and continued one week. Rev. Dr. J. Bersord, of Decatur, Ill., was elected President. At the various sessions, many reports were heard representing the various activities of the church, both at home and abroad.

Among the most satisfactory reports made were those representing the Publication House, and the work of Findlay College, both being in a healthy condition, financially and otherwise.

Much business of a routine character was transacted, covering the various branches of the activities of the denomination, the affairs of which are generally in a satisfactory condition. The election of the various Boards enlisted much interest.

On Monday afternoon a visit was made by the delegates of the eldership to the grave of the founder of the denomination, the Rev. John Winebrenner, who is buried in the Harrisburg Cemetery.

Rev. L. F. Murray, of Uniontown, delivered an address, on Thursday evening, at the Young People's and Sunday School service, and on Sunday he was assigned to preach at Goldsboro.

The Eldership investigated charges that M. K. Smith, of Findlay, Ohio, had failed to account satisfactorily for investments of the church organization. It was charged in the meeting that \$30,000 had been invested in mining stocks and that there was also another shortage. The committee of investigation reported that the stocks and bonds of mining companies found in the treasurer's hands were worth very little and that certain notes were uncollectable.

## Lutheran General Synod.

Atchison, Kan., May 19.—Members of the Board of Home Missions of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church for the next two years were elected at today's session here of the biennial convention of the synod. They are:

The Rev. George W. Enders, the Rev. J. A. Club, the Rev. J. Bradley Markward, the Rev. J. Elmer Battle, John Hubner and I. Seales Runyon, of New York city; A. H. Durborrow, Pittsburgh; Harvey C. Miller, Philadelphia, and S. S. Nicholas, Washington, D. C.

A resolution fixing the minimum salary of each minister at \$1,000 a year, exclusive of parsonage, was adopted. Each district synod will be required to take up this question at once.

Among important actions of the Synod last week were establishing synods' right to control funds of Women's Foreign Missionary Society and rejecting a proposal to renew missionary work in South America. Saturday evening was devoted to an anniversary of the Deaconess Board, splendid addresses being delivered by the Rev. Fuller Bergstresser, Lincoln, Neb., and Rev. John C. Bowers, Baltimore.

Rev. W. H. Dunbar, Baltimore, presided. In the main the discourses were tributes to the splendid character and devotion of deaconesses. Rev. Bowers said, in part:

"The Lutheran Church was the first religious organization to inaugurate deaconess work in this country, and there is a growing need for women who will give themselves up to the work of self-denial. There are thousands of children destitute of Christian enlightenment and the church must go among them."

Akron, Ohio, was chosen as the place for the Synod of 1915. The convention adjourned on Wednesday evening.

## Presbyterian General Assembly.

The Northern Presbyterian Assembly, and the Southern and United Assemblies, have been meeting during the past week at Atlanta, Georgia. A matter of common interest was a proposition to unite the bodies, but the proposition was disposed of by the Southern Assembly voting not to consider any union proposition except with the United Presbyterians.

A matter of prime importance acted upon by the Northern Assembly was the adoption of recommendations contained in the report of the judicial commission on the Home Missionary Board matter. Investigation of the Board was made by a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, upon representations that the Board has spent too much for supervisory purposes in proportion to the amount spent for home mission work.

The report as adopted stated that the more efficient work had been done, the number of synodical evangelists and field secretaries shall be reduced and competent home missionaries put in the field to work without supervision, except by Presbyterian and synodical home missionary committees.

The statement made by the President of the Union Theological Seminary, that the seminary does not pretend to be a strictly Presbyterian institution, was received with widely varying comments. The matter was referred to a special committee to report back to the Assembly of 1914.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk of the assembly, reported to the Assembly that 85,741 members had been added to the church during the year by profession of faith, 6,309 more than during the ecclesiastical year ending March 31, 1912. This brings the membership of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America to 1,387,267.

## Will Inspect Roads Abroad.

Chairman O. E. Weller and Walter E. Miller, of the State Roads Commission, will sail June 14 on the steamship Zealand, of the Red Star Line, for England in order to attend the International Roads Congress, which will be held in London from June 23 to June 28. They will go at their own expense. After the sessions of the congress they will spend a week or 10 days in looking over the roads of England, Germany, France, Scotland and Wales and expect to get information of value to them in their work of building roads in Maryland.

## THE NEW TARIFF BILL AS GOOD AS PASSED

### Republicans Have Practically Given Up The Battle.

Washington, May 19.—Revision of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff act of 1900 is now a fact. The Underwood bill is just as much a law as it will ever be, aside from the fact that a date for it to become effective has not been fixed.

This statement is made in the light of the Senate's action on Friday, in the light of the failure of the wool and beet sugar interests to control a single vote in opposition to the administration, and in the light of statements from Republican leaders in which they give up the fight, even for delay.

This means, of course, that the President has triumphed within his party just as it has been predicted by his friends from the beginning that he would. That he would be in control of the Democratic forces of the House was a foregone conclusion, but that he would succeed in preventing the amendment of the Underwood bill in the Senate was doubted by numerous interests.

Many Western Senators were distrusted in the beginning of the tariff contest. Democrats representing sugar and wool States beyond the Mississippi held diverse conferences, gave out various interviews and complained bitterly that they were being sacrificed by the Administration. Yet when the first issue was forced they stood up and voted with the Administration to a man. Only the two Louisianians demurred.

It would have been an easy and not altogether disloyal matter for this group of Democrats to vote for public hearings. They could have found much in the situation to justify such a move; yet they did not dare make it. They did not find it safe to defeat the Administration, even in a preliminary bout.

And if this means anything it means that they will vote just as solidly for the Underwood bill when it is brought out as they did upon the question of hearings. It will be infinitely less safe to oppose the President on the show-down than now. It will be suicidal, in the belief of observers, to be responsible for the failure of the party's tariff program.

In private conversation Republican Senators admit that any fight to modify the Underwood bill is hopeless. They know now that they will be unable to form an alliance with enough Democrats to force amendments to the pending measure, and they are prepared to accept the inevitable. They mean to debate the bill and make as much capital out of it as possible, but they will not filibuster further against its final passage.

Some of the Republican Senators have even gone further than that. They have notified the protected interests which they represent to adjust themselves as speedily as possible to the tariff changes proposed by the Underwood bill. In doing this they have, of course, confessed that they see no chance of defeating any schedule that is affected by the new bill.

This action is more significant than any conversation which the Republicans may indulge in. It means, as stated in the beginning, that the new Tariff bill is to all purposes in effect now. It means that business may as well be prepared for the new order since nothing in the situation encourages the prospect of a change.—*Cor. Balt. Sun.*

The Bill in the Senate is being debated generally, but is simply going through Committee investigation, and is not yet on its passage. In spite of many opinions like the above, there are some who claim that the Bill will not get through the Senate without a reasonable tariff on sugar and wool, and that at the final show-down several Democratic Senators, in addition to the two from Louisiana, will turn the trick.

The latest opinion with reference to the Bill is that the Senate will add a tariff of about 85¢ per 100 lbs. to sugar and about 20¢ per ton to wool. The Bill will then go back to the House for conference and the Senate amendments will be knocked out. The Western Democratic Senators, whose constituents want sugar and wool protected, will then vote for the Bill, under protest, but calling attention to the fact that they "did their best," and in this way hope to save their political skins for the future.

## Maryland Reformed Classis.

The Maryland Classis Reformed church, closed its sessions on Tuesday, after the transaction of the usual amount of routine business. An overture looking to the uniting of all the branches of the Presbyterian and Reformed churches in this country, received by Maryland Classis of the Reformed Church from a joint committee which has had the plan of union under consideration for some years, was laid upon the table at Monday afternoon's session of the classis.

The committee's overture called for an expression of sentiment upon a plan to consolidate seven church organizations under the title of the Presbyterian and Reformed Church of the United States of America. The organizations proposed to be combined are the Northern, Southern, United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, the Reformed Church in America known as Dutch Reformed, the Reformed Church in the United States, known as the German Reformed, which includes Maryland Classis, and the Associated Reformed Church. While the classis took no definite action upon the proposition, it was made evident that sentiment among its members was strongly against the proposed union.

A resolution recommending that the Creagerstown congregation, in Frederick county, which is part of the Thurmont charge, be disbanded was adopted. The resignation of Rev. C. M. Smith pastor of the Burkittsville charge in Frederick county, on account of ill health, was accepted.

The classis decided to hold its next annual meeting at Glade Reformed Church Walkersville, Frederick county, May 22, 1914.

## U. B. General Conference.

Decatur, Ill., May 19.—The General Conference of the United Brethren Church today stationed the bishops for the coming four years.

Bishop William M. Weekly, Kansas City, was appointed to the Eastern district. Other assignments are: Central district, Bishop G. M. Matthews; Northwest district, Bishop H. H. Fout; Southwest district, Bishop C. J. Keplart; Pacific district, Bishop William M. Bell; Foreign district, Bishop A. T. Howard.

Upon recommendation of the committee on ministerial relief, of which Rev. A. R. Ayres, of York, Pa., is chairman, a preachers' pension bureau was provided for. The object of the bureau is to provide for the relief of superannuated ministers and their widows.

Ministers having served the church for 40 years will receive \$200 a year; those having served 30 to 40 years \$150; 20 to 30 years, \$120; 10 to 20 years, \$100.

A radical change was effected by the General Conference in that part of the discipline of the church that relates to the presiding eldership. Each annual conference will have one superintendent who shall be elected annually by ballot and who shall be ineligible to re-election after four years of consecutive service, except by a two-thirds vote of the conference. The presiding elder will hereafter be known as the conference superintendent.

The General Conference adjourned at the close of the afternoon session to meet at the call of the bishops, in case a special session becomes necessary in order to effect union with the Methodist Protestant Church.

## Proceedings of Circuit Court.

Addie E. Smith vs. Wm. B. Thomas and Harry Smith; claim to property; tried before jury; verdict for plaintiff for property claimed; Weant for plaintiff, Hoff for defendant.

M. J. Grove Lime Company vs. Thomas J. Gunn, assumpsit; tried before court; verdict for plaintiff for \$147.82; Weant for plaintiff, Steele for defendant.

Charles J. Hibberd, Treasurer, vs. Walsh Brothers; tried before court and verdict for plaintiff for \$573.26; Weant and Fink for plaintiff, M. E. Walsh and Bond and Parke for defendants.

Catharine E. Groves vs. Jensen J. Rineman, assumpsit; tried before jury; verdict for plaintiff for \$305.00; Steele for plaintiff, Reisdner for defendant.

Charles H. Baughman & Son vs. American Sentinel Company; assumpsit; tried before court; verdict for plaintiff for \$120; Bond and Parke for plaintiff, Stocksdale and Brooks for defendant.

E. Dorsey King vs. McSherry Burgee, et al., Executors of Lawson, assumpsit; record from Frederick county; on trial before jury; Stoner and Weinberg, Bond and Parke for plaintiff; Wood and Wood and Steele for defendant.

Gloyd Zentgraf convicted of assault and battery, sentenced to Maryland House of Correction for five months.

U. Grant Mathias, a farmer living in Cranberry Valley, below Westminster, committed suicide, on Thursday morning, by hanging himself in the wagon shed on his farm. Ill health, and inability to find laborers for farm work, are supposed to have led to the act. He leaves a widow and seven or eight children.

## MARRIED.

LEISTER—ARNOLD.—On May 17, 1913, in Taneytown, by Rev. Seth Russell Downie, Mr. John Leister, son of Mrs. A. H. Bankard, and Miss Flora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Arnold, both of Taneytown.

## DIED.

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

ALLEMAN.—Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Rev. M. J. Alleman, a well known Lutheran minister, who served pastorates at Hanover, Littlestown, Spring Grove and York, died at the family residence, Littlestown, Pa., last Thursday night, aged 82 years. She had been ill but a week. The funeral was held Monday morning with interment in Mt. Olivet cemetery, Hanover. She leaves one daughter and three sons: Miss Kate Alleman, of York; David B. Alleman, Editor of Adams County Independent of Littlestown; Dr. Gilbert Alleman of Swarthmore, and John Alleman, of Frederick. A step-daughter and two step-sons also survive: Miss Susan Alleman, of York; Luther M. Alleman, of Littlestown, and William S. Alleman, of Hanover.

## Church Notices.

On Friday evening, May 23, there will be a special Missionary service, Mt. Union at 7:30 p. m. Dr. Mary Baer will tell of her work as a Missionary in India. She will also speak at a Missionary church on Sunday, May 26, at 2:30 p. m.; at Uniontown, at 10:30 a. m., and at Baust at 7:30 p. m. Dr. Baer has been in India over thirteen years, and at present is home on furlough, being treated in Philadelphia and Baltimore hospitals for an injury to her left wrist and hand, incurred in her work in India. G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

U. B. Church, Taneytown: Sunday School at 1:30 p. m.; prayer meeting at 7 p. m.; preaching at 2:30 p. m. Sermon: "The Cost of Freedom." The Philo Musica quartet, and orchestra will assist with music. All pastors will have a part in service. Odd Fellows will attend in a body. All soldiers and their families especially invited.

Harvey Sunday School at 9 a. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. Sermon: "God's Book, God's Cause, and God's Bounty."

There will be regular services in the Lutheran church, on Sunday, morning and evening. The pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer, will likely return from General Synod, this Friday evening or Saturday morning.

The monthly meeting of the Brotherhood of A. & P. and W. H. & F. Missionary Society will be held next Thursday evening at Emanuel's Reformed church at Baust. An interesting program on "The Japanese Mission" will be rendered. All invited.

MARTIN SCHWEITZER, Pastor.

Presbyterian: 9 a. m., Bible School; 7 p. m., C. E. service; 8 p. m., worship. Theme: "Vision of Victory."

Finney Creek: 9 a. m., Bible School. Special features, 10 a. m., worship. Theme: "God-Guidance."

# THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)  
Published every Friday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
DR. C. BIRNIE, Pres. G. A. ARNOLD, Sec. H. BIRNIE, V. Pres. JOHN S. BOWEN, F. H. SEISS, Sec. & Treas. P. B. ENGLAR, E. E. REINDOLLAR.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum in advance. Six months, 50c. Trial subscriptions, Three months, 25c. Please do not receive this paper after your subscription has expired, unless you mean to pay for it. The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid.

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.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th 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, MAY 23rd., 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.

EVEN THE WEATHER is vagarious, these times. Perhaps the revolutionary tendencies of the people have their origin in a general wobbling and freakishness of the natural forces.

COL. T. R. has been writing a story of his life. We wondered what had been keeping him so quiet recently. When a man gets to thinking seriously over his past, he is apt to simmer down.

ONE GOOD THING connected with a possible war between this country and Japan, is the fact that California would get the first and hardest brunt of the hostilities, and that Oregon and Washington would come next.

IT DOES NOT PAY, nowadays, to ridicule political predictions of any sort, for almost anything is apt to happen; therefore, those who have a pretty strong notion that Bryan and Roosevelt will be the two leading candidates for the Presidency in 1916, are entitled to have their guess posted among the possibilities; and by the way, if this should happen, there would be a lot of wondering as to which to vote for—if there was no other choice.

THE PUBLIC ROADS must not be taken away from the farmers for free use as their necessities require. Traction engines are an absolute necessity, and so is the use of the "rough lock," unless the hills are practically leveled. Unless farmers waken up sentiment, they will soon be compelled to keep off the roads, except for driving purposes. The law against traction engines should be repealed. The roads built with the taxes of all the people should be for the use of all the people.

The Automobile as a Taker of Human Life.

It is not necessary to decry the use of automobiles from the standpoint of pure antagonism, to reach the conclusion that their increased common use is resulting in a fearful slaughter, by so-called "accidents," of children, pedestrians, and users of the machines. The killing of children and old people, especially, who are unable to avoid the fast moving cars, calls for public attention, and if possible, relief.

We can not help but believe that the license and right of persons to use this means of rapid travel on our streets and highways, are very dangerous gifts, and that the protection of innocent people is not sufficiently provided for by law. Those who voluntarily use automobiles, may have the right to take the risk attaching to their own safety, if they choose; and yet, many of our laws are intended to protect people from their own foolish inclinations, because, indirectly at least, the happiness and rights of others are involved.

We know the argument is strong that the automobile "has come to stay;" that it represents modern development in travel; that in many instances there is merit in speed; that expressed opposition to machine travel is often a revelation of "mossbackism;" that many autos are more carefully run than some horse vehicles, etc., etc., but all this does not satisfy our mind that, even admitting all the good of the invention, there should not be further, and very radical, restrictions enforced as rightful protection to general humanity.

Regulating speed, by law, is a difficult, if not wholly impossible, thing to accomplish. It can be done only in the manufacture of the machines, and this course would kill the business. If there could be no greater speed developed in an automobile than, say 12 miles an hour, there would be but few purchases except for purely draft purposes; and yet, we believe a law something like this will be necessary before the "slaughter of the innocents" is suspended.

The good people—the humane, thoughtful christian people of this country—must sooner or later take up, seriously, the merits and demerits of auto travel. The "other half" of our population has rights that will not stand through the use of "they must get used to it" argument. That may do for dumb animals, but not for our little children and our old fathers and mothers. Read the cases of loss of

life due to automobiles—for a single week—in your daily paper, and see whether relief from this new means of shortening life is not demanded.

We are not in the auto-hating class. We realize that they are "here to stay" and that they have many desirable uses. We do, however, oppose their running at the speed they do, especially in towns and cities. Our railroads are a necessity for fast travel, but the fast moving trains are confined to tracks on property owned by the companies. Fast moving automobiles—often as fast as railroad trains—run over our public streets and roads, owned by everybody in common, and the common users have a right to reasonable safety and protection, and they are not getting it.

## Tendencies in Agriculture.

E. Dana Durand, Director of the Census, has an interesting article in a recent issue of *Youths' Companion* on "Recent Tendencies in Agriculture," which, while somewhat involved in statistics and the consideration of immense and deep problems, nevertheless seems to show an undercurrent of doubt as to the continuation of agricultural prosperity, equal to that of the past decade; and, while mention of the tariff, or the probable effect of the tariff legislation, is carefully avoided, the underlying gist of the thoroughly well informed article, seems to allow room for connecting tariff results with the whole subject covered.

Iowa is specially mentioned as being perhaps the most thoroughly agricultural state in the Union, generally, and as illustrative of the increase in farm values it is shown that within ten years land values in that state have increased from an average of \$36.00 to \$83.00 per acre; that while crop acreage has not materially increased, taking the country as a whole, produce receipts have greatly increased, and in much larger ratio than prices of the necessities of the farmers.

The statement is made that intensive, rather than extensive, farming, is what this country most needs; that European countries raise much more per acre than we do, and it is largely because of better cultivation and the use of more and better animal fertilization. It is pointed out that it is necessary for large crops to be produced in connection with cattle feeding, and that any condition which interferes with the latter, will surely interfere with the former.

Mr. Durand says "Unless there is a prompt change in the present tendencies of American agriculture, it will not be long before the United States will be importing considerable quantities of the principal food stuffs. It is particularly likely that we shall soon be importing wheat." Just what he means by "present tendencies" may be an open matter for inference, in more ways than one. Certainly, it may stand for the proposed very low tariff rates on wheat and other farm products.

He says, further, "Wheat production is rapidly moving from the United States to Western Canada. Argentina is also making rapid progress as an exporter of wheat. Grain can be conveniently shipped great distances as it does not deteriorate." He says it would perhaps be less a matter of regret that we should become importers of wheat than any other important agricultural product, but that it would seem strange for us to fail to produce our own supply of the "staff of life."

The important statement is made that with increase in population and wealth, the consumption of meat increases more rapidly than consumption of vegetable products; and that owing to changed grazing conditions in the west, there is no probability of increasing our cattle production except in connection with cultivated lands, which is simply another way of saying that lowering the tariff on both cattle and grains, will not be favorable to either.

The argument that we now export large quantities of meats, is refuted in these words: "Were there no other evidence of the failure of American farmers to increase their production of food proportionately to the growth of population, that fact would be evident from the great decline in our exportation of food products. Once the United States was a greater exporter of such products than any other country. Within ten years our exportation of wheat fell off 82 per cent; wheat flour 46 per cent; corn 64 per cent; beef 80 per cent. In 1911 the importation of live cattle was more than double the exportation, which had declined 67 per cent in ten years."

These are interesting facts, officially and authoritatively stated. What they may mean, our readers can figure out according to their own methods of reaching conclusions. Further on, he again refers to the importance of home meat production in the following words: "A peculiar advantage derived from the raising of live stock side by side with the production of crops lies in the maintenance of the fertility of the soil. A great deal more food can be produced from the land by combining live-stock industry with crop production than by separating them. That the United States should ever, or at least for a long time to come, become an importer of meat, or other live stock products is most undesirable; and yet, unless present tendencies change, this may come about in the near future."

The closing paragraph is as follows: "The increased cost of living is being felt keenly by the people, particularly by those who dwell in cities. The comparative lack of progress in agricultural in-

dustry is one of the important factors in the high cost of living. When that fact is fully grasped by the people, we may look forward to the discovery of means of increasing the products of our farms."

This paragraph can be used as indorsing the lowering of duties on food products, in order that they may be cheapened through foreign importation. Very likely the farmers can well stand a reasonable lowering of the prices of their products, through increasing the market supply by the introduction of foreign products; but the real important question is, whether so doing will not have a tendency toward discouraging American farmers from increasing their production of grain and cattle, which might have the effect of leaving prices to the consumer very much as they are now.

Farmers are not likely to be very eager to increase their products to a point greater than profitable demand, simply in order to lower prices to the consumer, and if this would be the outcome, the lowered tariff rates would merely compel American farmers to share their present profits with farmers of the whole world, without materially benefitting anybody except the foreigners. Certainly, our farmers should not have an absolute "corner" on food products, to the extent that they may unduly profit by the necessities of the whole people; but this is never likely to happen, as there can always be emergency legislation as in the case of the potato famine, two years ago.

These are all very deep and uncertain questions, however, about which there is a very wide divergence of honest opinion, and nothing but time and actual experience will tell the true story. The whole article in the *Companion* is well worth reading and study.

## The Hated Word "Protection."

There is no word in the political vocabulary more hated by one stamp of political leaders than "protection" as it applies to the tariff and our American industries. It has so long been the Republican battle-try—so long represented the heart of the contention between parties over the tariff—that mere word hatred has taken the place of honest fair judgment, whenever the consideration of tariff policies is involved. Tariff for revenue, so placed as to afford incidental protection, is a fact that cannot be escaped in any plan for collecting a tariff duty; but that such a tariff has been placed with the thought of "protecting" an industry—NEVER!

The "protection" that any tariff must give, is strictly a necessary, and very much regretted, evil, in the minds of thousands of our good citizens. Word hatred is extremely silly and narrow. Distinct hate, in any direction, is unchristian and debasing, but we have a great deal of it in our political opinions and discussions, nevertheless.

In past revisions of the tariff we have had numerous instances of anti-protectionists voting for a revenue tariff, conveniently placed on products of their own state, as in the case of sugar. The tariff on sugar has always been regarded as an excellent means of producing "necessary revenue," rather than as a "protection" to the industry; but now that it is proposed to abandon sugar as a revenue producer, the situation is vastly different, so far as representatives in Congress from sugar producing states is concerned.

There has never been as honest an attempt to fasten "free trade" on this country, as at present. The only necessity that appears to stand in the way of absolute "free trade," and the entire obliteration of "protection," is the fact that other ways of securing revenue—aside from an income tax on the wealthy—are not available. If the wealth and industries of the country could be further taxed, for the purpose of bringing about "free trade" with all the world, present indications are that such taxes would be imposed.

The whole force and direction of the administration is distinctly and openly against "protection" as a political factor. The indications are strong that this antagonism has almost reached fanaticism; that by mere power of votes, and without considering the force and appeals of the strongest and most convincing arguments for industrial interests, "protection" as a word, and as a policy, is to be utterly squelched. Tariff expert testimony along the lines of commending reasonable protection, is not wanted, and this plan is to be adhered to with blind devotion, regardless of all else. The determination is at least open and honest.

## Duties of Suffrage.

We believe that virtually all the male voters of the country are ready to give the vote to women as soon as they are convinced that it is best for the whole community—men, women, and children—to do so.

Is it not, then, well that thoughtful women should consider carefully what really is best?

The closing eighteenth century, with its carnival of political abstractions, cried out, "Let us have universal suffrage,—manhood suffrage,—and the world will be perfect!" Well, manhood suffrage was achieved by years of labor and seas of blood, but after a hundred years of it, the world is not perfect. Many old evils remain, and there are new ones bred from suffrage itself.

In other words, we have come to see that the mere vote is not a talisman, and that it goes only a little way toward

making the community over. Suffrage is a huge force, a glorious force, but it is a blind force. The problem of the twentieth century is to devise governmental machinery that shall make that force beneficent, shall apply it to produce the richest results with the least possible waste.

Will this problem be complicated or simplified if the vote is given to women? The greatest difficulty at present is that of putting political and social questions clearly before a mass of voters who are perfectly honest and well-intentioned, but who are busy, hurried, often unintelligent, and always uninformed. It is easy to see how much this difficulty will be increased by introducing another vast body of voters, perhaps no more intelligent, and certainly no better informed. If the proposal were to exchange the less desirable male vote for the more desirable female vote, it would present a totally different aspect.

On the other side, there is the undeniable fact that women would introduce into politics in greater degree some qualities in which they indisputably surpass men: enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, idealism, and a hatred of unworthy compromise.

The point is one that each must settle for himself. But two things should be kept in mind. First, that the suffrage is not a luxury or a privilege, but a solemn and sacred duty, a burden, to be sought with self questioning, and borne with scrupulous conscientiousness; and, second, that, as we said in beginning, the vast majority of men are moved in this matter not by greed, or by any selfish desire to keep a pleasure to themselves, but solely by a wish to seek what is best for every one. Will not the women remember this, will they not especially resist any attempt to create sex antagonism, and will they not, on their part, reflect soberly, simply, and singly on what course duty urges them to take?—*Youths' Companion*.

## Pensions for Mothers.

Keeping the family together is a problem that is engaging at last the attention it deserves. The public is awakening to the fact that the mother ought to have her little brood with her so long as she makes an effort herself to keep them. This is only common humanity. If she cannot meet the expense of that little family, then it becomes the duty of those better provided with this world's goods to render the assistance she needs.

Economy as well as sentiment urges that the family be not broken up. It has been proved over and over again by the Maryland Children's Aid Society, whose headquarters are in Baltimore, that it is far less costly to help towards the support of several children in the home with their mother than to break up that home and remove the children to an orphan asylum, where they will be maintained at the expense of the taxpayer.

It does not seem possible that any community could stand by and watch a brave little mother struggling to keep her family together without lending a hand, and especially impossible would it seem to be for the mothers and fathers of that community. Nor is it within reason to insist upon a mother putting her children in an institution and simply providing for herself, when the money needed to support just one of those children in an institution, added to what the mother can make, may be adequate to keep that whole family in comparative comfort.

Figures from the records of the Children's Aid Society illustrate this. Here is a widow left with five children. Statistics show that it would cost about \$200 a year to support each of these older children in an orphan asylum—that is, \$1,000 a year out of the taxpayers' pockets, a much larger sum than the mother had for the whole household when the father lived.

The Children's Aid Society made itself responsible for \$84 a year, the rent of a comfortable four-room house, and the mother found that by plying at home her trade of sewing, she would lack about \$150 a year of the sum sufficient to clothe and feed them. The Children's Aid Society interested some kindly folk, who will make up this deficiency each year until the children can work, and the State is saved the expense of having those five youngsters thrust upon it. Not to mention the fact that the mother and children continue to enjoy the blessed privilege of being together in a little home of their own. In a nutshell, this is the much-discussed "pensions for mothers."

This family was kept together by an outlay of \$234 a year, as contrasted with \$1,000 that would have been needed to keep the children in an asylum. But their mother was well and strong, and able to go ahead working for them.

Another mother, this one in the early (and curable) stage of tuberculosis, was put into a sanatorium some months ago, and her four children became the wards of the ever watchful Children's Aid Society. She is mending satisfactorily, but there are still four long months to be gone through, maybe five, before she can again assume charge of her flock. In the meantime the Children's Aid Society is boarding them in a home at \$2 a week each. Figuring closely, it will take about \$200 to care for them until their mother is cured. Again the charitably inclined must come to the rescue or another family will be broken up, the children to go to an institution and become a burden on the taxpayer, the mother to plod along without them.

These mothers of the nation valiantly holding their children as long as they can against fearful odds are the most beautiful philanthropy there is today. Who could refuse to help them?—*Henry Watson Children's Aid Society*.

# 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, Mattings, Linoleums and Rugs. Matting Rugs, 9x12 ft, at \$2.69.

D. J. Hesson.

Note the Progress we have made

# The Birnie Trust Company

TANEYTOWN, MD.,

HAS MADE FOUR REPORTS TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

The 1st was Feb. 20th, showing deposits \$559,501.41

The 2nd was April 18th, showing deposits, \$579,649.94

The 3rd was June 14th, showing deposits, \$584,857.05

The 4th was Sept. 4th, showing deposits, \$598,035.49

## 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.

— ASK FOR —

# CHALLENGE FLOUR

The Best Winterwheat Flour made in America.

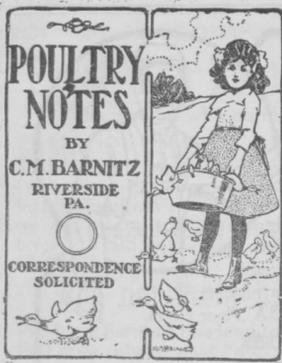
11-18-1014

## 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.]

**UP IN A CHERRY TREE.**

Oh, golly, it's the greatest fun  
To climb a loaded cherry tree,  
To grab a hold of the lower limbs  
That seem to reach right down to me!

To climb right up just like a squirrel,  
To go on climbing up so high  
Until at last I'm at the top  
And right above me the blue sky!

Oh, my, it looks far down below!  
I hardly hear the rooster crow,  
And mother's voice I hardly know,  
It seems so far away and low!

But, oh, it is such bully fun  
To swing up there so high and free!  
Why, I just felt as if I was  
A robin or a chickadee!

And, mind you, robin flew up there  
And flew around and scolded me  
As if he and the other birds  
Just owned that great big oxbow tree.

Did I eat cherries? Well, you bet!  
But, say, don't tell, and don't you laugh,  
I ate and ate and ate and ate—  
I ate a bushel and a half!

C. M. BARNITZ.

**THE WATER GLASS EGG.**  
The water glass egg has come to stay, and it certainly does pay.  
That one in the picture was a year old when fried. We ate it, and as a critic on eggs we must say it was bully. They certainly are superior to lime pickled and cold storage eggs. The shell shows little change, the contents vary but little from the appearance of the fresh article, and they taste sweet and have no unusual smell.  
Cold storage eggs are so different. They may be five years old for all you know and then—well, we'll not describe the smell. But the water glass egg is what you make it. You know its origin and its age, and if you put them up right you'll find the last in the crock tastes as sweet as the one on the top. So many are preserving eggs in the cheap season to use when eggs are so high, and so many are looking for a reliable recipe, and so we print ours and advise them to paste it in their scrap book for home use and for that

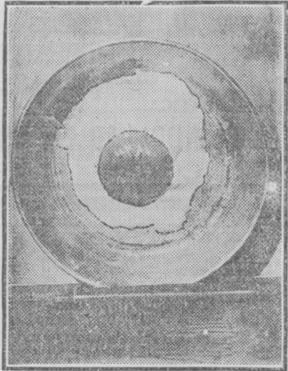


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.  
A GLASS EGG FRIED.

**RAISE GUINEAS A LA NATURE.**

John Bull considers the guinea such a game bird that he stocks his game preserves with them, and our English cousins find them about as hard to shoot as we did the lively keet caught with our camera. Raising guineas on the canary cage plan is about as easy as raising cats with catbirds.  
Ask Farmer Cornstassel where his guineas stay, and he'll say, "All over the farm and other parts of the township." And really the only way to raise them is to just let them rip and run. Keep a good bunch, with about eight males to every twelve females. Let them nest, brood and feed themselves and their young after nature's



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.  
GUINEA KEET.

way, you to supplement their foraging with a little extra grain when they come in at night.  
Guineas live mostly on worms and bugs (natural protein), seeds, berries, greens and grain they pick up in field and wood.  
They not only require this natural food, but much exercise—not only exercise, but exercise in pure air amid perfectly sanitary environment.  
This they don't get in coops nor in an oozy barnyard dragging after a nature fake chicken stepmother.  
For two seasons a neighbor tried to hatch eggs from White guineas penned up. He didn't get a single fertile egg. Our plan for raising guineas is the same as for turkeys—a la nature—the method by which the great Creator intended they should be raised.

**DON'TS.**

- Don't chew the rag; leave that to the goat. Don't grunt and squeal; leave that to the shote.
- Don't laugh at our rimes. They help you save dimes to pay for your paper right on time.
- Don't blame the farmer and poultryman for high prices. Remember the middleman and the trusts.
- Don't let the ducks puddle in the barnyard nor let the turkeys roost in the henroost.
- Don't try to cover bughouse practices with apologies. Charity may cover a multitude of sins, but a multitude of apologies won't hide symptoms of lazy prostrations.
- Don't spend time knocking your state because it is not at the head of the poultry procession. Boost the rooster; don't knock and block.
- Don't fail to talk over matters with Marlar. Two heads are better than one, even if yours is a pumpkin head.
- Don't turn purchased fowls loose among your flock on arrival. A short quarantine often saves an epidemic.
- Don't judge young stock too quick. Give them a chance to develop their good points or you may sell prize birds for a song.
- Don't criticize the rooster. If he wakes you up early in the morning he saves your wife the trouble perhaps of a family jar and some hen-pecking.

friend who wants to know how to have good eggs in winter and to save good money easy.  
Secure a three gallon stone crock or wooden vessel and one pint of water glass (silicate of soda). Pour into the vessel eight quarts of water, cooled after boiling, and stir in the water glass. If a number of vessels are used it is best to mix the ingredients for each vessel separately.  
Use eggs not over two days old, sound, clean and perfect of shell, and immerse each one in the liquid and lay it flat in crock, a three gallon crock holding about twelve dozen normal sized eggs. Eggs may be placed in crock a few at a time and used as needed.  
The vessel should be covered with a stone or wooden lid and set in a cool place. As the silicate of soda plugs the shell pores, it is necessary to make a small hole in large end of egg or they will crack while boiling. Water glass eggs find a ready sale at a good price in winter, but to avoid unpleasant complications the seller should comply with all the requirements of the law in regard to the sale of preserved eggs.

**FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.**  
Ordinary lawn clippings, dried, amount to little for winter feeding. Sow white clover on the lawn and the clippings will be rich in protein.  
"Crowded stock never thrives." This is an old saying we recommend to the fellow who is tempted to hatch more chicks than he can take care of as well as to the friend who is about to buy land to go into the poultry business. Chickens require plenty of room, and because this was not provided for at the outset many a poultry farm has been a failure.  
Willis McBratney, a boy living near Uniontown, Pa., captured ten black skunks and a groundhog in one hole. The skunk skins brought him \$35. For the recent trapping season he made a record of 104 skunks, 80 groundhogs, 16 possums, 4 gray and one red fox. We congratulate Mr. McBratney as the champion polecat catcher of Pennsylvania and also the poultry raiser of his vicinity on having such a poultry pest killer handy to save their roosters.  
We advise farmers who go to shows to buy stock to inquire before buying if it was bred by the double mating method. If so we advise them not to buy, for the double mating system is unnatural, and the birds cannot produce offspring having their characteristics.  
There are times when two male birds get along peacefully together with the same bunch of hens. Often they quarrel, chase each other, fight over the feed, and in the end neither amounts to anything as a breeder. Use such scrappers alternately in the pens for best results.  
The poultry product has reached a billion dollars per year, and the importance of the hen should be recognized. Every state should carry on an investigation in poultry culture, promote the industry and issue up to date bulletins for the information of the people.  
Massachusetts Agricultural college did itself proud at the Boston show. It had a great exhibit, part of which was forty fowls representing twenty varieties. Of the throngs that visited the booth a thousand requested that the college poultry bulletins be sent them.  
An Ohio inquirer writes, "How do you make peacocks lay?" The only method we know of to make a peacock lay is to use an ax or a shotgun on him. His pea hens will lay if fed a natural ration, most of which they will pick up themselves if on a good range

friend who wants to know how to have good eggs in winter and to save good money easy.  
Secure a three gallon stone crock or wooden vessel and one pint of water glass (silicate of soda). Pour into the vessel eight quarts of water, cooled after boiling, and stir in the water glass. If a number of vessels are used it is best to mix the ingredients for each vessel separately.  
Use eggs not over two days old, sound, clean and perfect of shell, and immerse each one in the liquid and lay it flat in crock, a three gallon crock holding about twelve dozen normal sized eggs. Eggs may be placed in crock a few at a time and used as needed.  
The vessel should be covered with a stone or wooden lid and set in a cool place. As the silicate of soda plugs the shell pores, it is necessary to make a small hole in large end of egg or they will crack while boiling. Water glass eggs find a ready sale at a good price in winter, but to avoid unpleasant complications the seller should comply with all the requirements of the law in regard to the sale of preserved eggs.

friend who wants to know how to have good eggs in winter and to save good money easy.  
Secure a three gallon stone crock or wooden vessel and one pint of water glass (silicate of soda). Pour into the vessel eight quarts of water, cooled after boiling, and stir in the water glass. If a number of vessels are used it is best to mix the ingredients for each vessel separately.  
Use eggs not over two days old, sound, clean and perfect of shell, and immerse each one in the liquid and lay it flat in crock, a three gallon crock holding about twelve dozen normal sized eggs. Eggs may be placed in crock a few at a time and used as needed.  
The vessel should be covered with a stone or wooden lid and set in a cool place. As the silicate of soda plugs the shell pores, it is necessary to make a small hole in large end of egg or they will crack while boiling. Water glass eggs find a ready sale at a good price in winter, but to avoid unpleasant complications the seller should comply with all the requirements of the law in regard to the sale of preserved eggs.

friend who wants to know how to have good eggs in winter and to save good money easy.  
Secure a three gallon stone crock or wooden vessel and one pint of water glass (silicate of soda). Pour into the vessel eight quarts of water, cooled after boiling, and stir in the water glass. If a number of vessels are used it is best to mix the ingredients for each vessel separately.  
Use eggs not over two days old, sound, clean and perfect of shell, and immerse each one in the liquid and lay it flat in crock, a three gallon crock holding about twelve dozen normal sized eggs. Eggs may be placed in crock a few at a time and used as needed.  
The vessel should be covered with a stone or wooden lid and set in a cool place. As the silicate of soda plugs the shell pores, it is necessary to make a small hole in large end of egg or they will crack while boiling. Water glass eggs find a ready sale at a good price in winter, but to avoid unpleasant complications the seller should comply with all the requirements of the law in regard to the sale of preserved eggs.

friend who wants to know how to have good eggs in winter and to save good money easy.  
Secure a three gallon stone crock or wooden vessel and one pint of water glass (silicate of soda). Pour into the vessel eight quarts of water, cooled after boiling, and stir in the water glass. If a number of vessels are used it is best to mix the ingredients for each vessel separately.  
Use eggs not over two days old, sound, clean and perfect of shell, and immerse each one in the liquid and lay it flat in crock, a three gallon crock holding about twelve dozen normal sized eggs. Eggs may be placed in crock a few at a time and used as needed.  
The vessel should be covered with a stone or wooden lid and set in a cool place. As the silicate of soda plugs the shell pores, it is necessary to make a small hole in large end of egg or they will crack while boiling. Water glass eggs find a ready sale at a good price in winter, but to avoid unpleasant complications the seller should comply with all the requirements of the law in regard to the sale of preserved eggs.

friend who wants to know how to have good eggs in winter and to save good money easy.  
Secure a three gallon stone crock or wooden vessel and one pint of water glass (silicate of soda). Pour into the vessel eight quarts of water, cooled after boiling, and stir in the water glass. If a number of vessels are used it is best to mix the ingredients for each vessel separately.  
Use eggs not over two days old, sound, clean and perfect of shell, and immerse each one in the liquid and lay it flat in crock, a three gallon crock holding about twelve dozen normal sized eggs. Eggs may be placed in crock a few at a time and used as needed.  
The vessel should be covered with a stone or wooden lid and set in a cool place. As the silicate of soda plugs the shell pores, it is necessary to make a small hole in large end of egg or they will crack while boiling. Water glass eggs find a ready sale at a good price in winter, but to avoid unpleasant complications the seller should comply with all the requirements of the law in regard to the sale of preserved eggs.

friend who wants to know how to have good eggs in winter and to save good money easy.  
Secure a three gallon stone crock or wooden vessel and one pint of water glass (silicate of soda). Pour into the vessel eight quarts of water, cooled after boiling, and stir in the water glass. If a number of vessels are used it is best to mix the ingredients for each vessel separately.  
Use eggs not over two days old, sound, clean and perfect of shell, and immerse each one in the liquid and lay it flat in crock, a three gallon crock holding about twelve dozen normal sized eggs. Eggs may be placed in crock a few at a time and used as needed.  
The vessel should be covered with a stone or wooden lid and set in a cool place. As the silicate of soda plugs the shell pores, it is necessary to make a small hole in large end of egg or they will crack while boiling. Water glass eggs find a ready sale at a good price in winter, but to avoid unpleasant complications the seller should comply with all the requirements of the law in regard to the sale of preserved eggs.

friend who wants to know how to have good eggs in winter and to save good money easy.  
Secure a three gallon stone crock or wooden vessel and one pint of water glass (silicate of soda). Pour into the vessel eight quarts of water, cooled after boiling, and stir in the water glass. If a number of vessels are used it is best to mix the ingredients for each vessel separately.  
Use eggs not over two days old, sound, clean and perfect of shell, and immerse each one in the liquid and lay it flat in crock, a three gallon crock holding about twelve dozen normal sized eggs. Eggs may be placed in crock a few at a time and used as needed.  
The vessel should be covered with a stone or wooden lid and set in a cool place. As the silicate of soda plugs the shell pores, it is necessary to make a small hole in large end of egg or they will crack while boiling. Water glass eggs find a ready sale at a good price in winter, but to avoid unpleasant complications the seller should comply with all the requirements of the law in regard to the sale of preserved eggs.

## The Steady Even Heat

of the

### New Perfection

WICK BLUE FLAME

### Oil Cook-stove

preserves the rich natural flavor of the meat.  
It means better cooking, a cleaner, cooler kitchen, and less work.  
No fire to kindle, no drudgery of coal or ashes, no smoke or soot.

The new 4-burner Perfection Stove cooks a whole meal at once, with least expense and trouble.

Smaller stoves with 1, 2 or 3 burners. See them at your dealer's, or write for descriptive circular to

**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.

Littlestown Carriage Works.

**S. D. MEHRING,**  
— Manufacturer of —  
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,  
PHAETONS, TRAPS,  
GARTS, CUTTERS, ETC.

**DAYTON, McCALL AND JAGGER WAGONS.**

Repairing Promptly Done.  
Low Prices and all Work Guaranteed.  
LITTLESTOWN, PA.,

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Oldest, Safest, Strongest, Best.  
Standard family medicine.  
No alcohol. Sold for 60 years.

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-Tun Clothes Cleaner. Price 15c per bottle, at McKellip's Drug Store.

**BEEF STEW AND DUMPLINGS**

Excellent and Substantial Dish That May Be Prepared at Comparatively Small Expense.

I use an "aitch" bone for this and reserve part for a roast, as the whole bone would make stew enough for 15 people. However, shinbone can be used if you prefer.  
Take off enough of the fat to brown the meat and vegetables and let it be trying out while you are preparing the meat. If there is not fat use a little pork fat or drippings.  
Cut your meat into dice about an inch large each way, dredge them well with salt, pepper and flour, and brown in hot fat. Put in your stew-pan.  
Cut two onions, one small turnip and half a carrot into dice and brown; add to the meat, cover with boiling water and cook until the meat is tender. Remove bone and skim off the fat; add six or eight small potatoes, which have been pared and parboiled. Add salt and pepper to taste. Cook until nearly done and then add dumplings.  
Dumplings.—One pint of flour, ½ teaspoon of salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Mix thoroughly. Add enough milk to make a soft dough. Shape and cook ten minutes in the soft dough. Add salt and baking powder to the flour, and sift all so as to mix them thoroughly with enough milk to make a dough you can handle; it will take about a cupful; they can be dropped from the spoon or shaped a little with the hands.  
The stew should be boiling rapidly when the dumplings are added, and continue to boil rapidly while they are in. Do not have so much water or broth in the stew that the dumplings cannot rest on the meat or on the potatoes. If they do not they will be heavy. And do not put in so many that they will crowd each other, for that makes them heavy also.—Boston Globe.

**HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS**

Wood alcohol is excellent to clean a fine gold chain.  
Hot vinegar will remove paint stains from glass.  
The drooping fronds of a fern indicate that it is rootbound.  
The paraffin paper which lines boxes is good to polish flatirons on.  
Zinc can be polished by rubbing it with a cloth dipped in kerosene.  
Cold water soothes the pain of any sudden inflammation of the eye.  
Equal parts of milk and lukewarm water is excellent for sponging palms.  
A torn umbrella can sometimes be mended by using black adhesive plaster.  
When soaking mackerel or other salt fish see that the skin is uppermost.  
Fill halved peaches with whipped cream and cover with grated macaroons.  
Begin at the root of an onion, peeling it upward. The juice will not fly in your eyes.  
When watering house plants, a little sweet milk added will often be a benefit to them.  
Dried lemon peels sprinkled over the coals will destroy any disagreeable odor in the house.  
When frying oysters, try adding a little baking powder to the crumbs in which they are rolled.

**Curried Tripe.**

Slice two onions, good sized ones, and drop them into a stewpan with two tablespoonfuls of butter and brown them over a quick fire. Then into this put a piece of tripe that has been cut into small pieces, pour over enough broth to cover and stew until tender. Into a teacupful of broth and half a teacupful of cream stir slowly a teaspoonful of flour, with the same amount of curry powder, and when smooth stir the mixture in with the tripe and onions, and boil a little longer, or until it has thickened as much as it will. When this is cooked turn into a hot dish and garnish with croutons.

**Mutton Broth for Invalids.**

A quarter of a pint of mutton broth, three tablespoonfuls of milk and the yolk of one egg will be required to make a good broth which will be found most strengthening for an invalid. Strain out all the meat and pieces from the broth, and put it into a saucepan on the fire.  
Make it very hot, but do not let it boil and then add to it the beaten yolk of egg and the milk. Stir it over the fire for a minute or two, season it carefully, and serve it in a hot cup or basin.

**Lobster Stew.**

Put a pint of milk in the double boiler, two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour made smooth, and pour over hot milk and return to the boiler. Cook a little and put away to cool. Then add your lobster in small pieces and pour over it and put in the oven and brown. This is delicious.

**German Cabbage Salad.**

One-quarter of a head of cabbage cut as for sauerkraut; one small onion, sliced; one and one-half tablespoonfuls of olive oil or salad oil, salt and pepper to taste. Cover and let stand on back of stove for three hours, stirring or mixing occasionally. When ready to serve add one-half of a cupful of vinegar.

**PRETTY COLOR SCHEME**

FLOWER PUNCHES A NOVELTY FOR AMBITIOUS HOSTESS.

Just the Requisite "Something New" That is So Much Desired—Nasturtium Probably the Easiest That Can Be Made.

When a color scheme is to be carefully carried out the novelty-loving hostess can use flower punches or ices.  
An appetizing nasturtium punch is made by chopping fine the fifty freshly gathered nasturtium blossoms rubbed to a paste with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Boil for five minutes a pound of sugar and a quart of water; take from the fire and add the juice of one lemon and two oranges, the grated rinds of the orange and the nasturtium paste. Let the mixture get cold, freeze and pack away for at least two hours. Serve in sherbet glasses garnished with a nasturtium blossom and the glass set in a bed of leaves and tendrils.  
Fresh violets may be used in the same way, adding the juice of two lemons and omitting the oranges. Just before freezing stir in a pint of purple grape juice, and when frozen stir in a meringue made from the well-beaten whites of two eggs and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Stand three hours to ripen and garnish with candied violets. If you cannot get the fresh violets, color with grape juice only.  
For rose ice, wash carefully a pint of freshly culled pink or red rose petals and pound them to a paste with two ounces of granulated sugar. Add a quart of water and pound of sugar, boil ten minutes and cool without straining, when the juice of half a dozen oranges is added. Freeze and serve in sherbet glasses, the stems twined with candied rose petals and the ice garnished with fragrant rose petals and a mat made of petals and foliage on the plate.  
For a green punch chop tender nasturtium leaves and tendrils—enough to weigh half a pound—and rub to a paste with two ounces of granulated sugar. Boil for five minutes a pound of sugar and quart of water, add juice of two lemons and two oranges and the leaf paste. When cold freeze and stand three hours. This may be served with a green liqueur poured around it. A few drops of vegetable coloring may be added if needed.  
A mint ice may be made in the same way, using sixteen large stalks of mint. Serve with creme de menthe poured over the ice.  
In making any flower punch be sure the petals are fresh, have been carefully washed and are not culled from bushes that have been sprinkled with disinfectants.

**Rice Meringue.**

One cup of carefully sorted rice boiled in water until it is soft. When done, drain it, let cool and add 1 quart of milk, the well-beaten yolks of 3 eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls of white sugar and a little nutmeg, or flavor with lemon or vanilla, pour into a baking dish and bake about half an hour. Let it get cold; beat the whites of the eggs, add 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavor, spread over pudding and brown in oven.

**Bring You Buyers**

Economy is Wealth.

Clean your soiled grease spot clothes with Lum-Tun Clothes Cleaner. Price 15c per bottle, at McKellip's Drug Store.

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.

UNIONTOWN.

Rev. A. C. Garner, of Iowa, will preach in the Church of God, Uniontown, Sunday, at 10.15 a. m., and the Rev. G. W. Elliott, of Iowa, will preach in the evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Rev. Alva Garner, and E. E. Hiltbride, of Iowa, will preach in the Church of God here, Sunday, May 25. Rev. Hiltbride is a brother of Samuel Hiltbride and Mrs. J. W. Rodkey, of this place.

Jesse P. Garner attended the General Eldership held in Harrisburg during the past week.

Mrs. Mary Eckard has returned to the city after a three weeks' visit with Miss Louisa Eckard.

Miss Lizzie Sittig returned home Wednesday, having graduated as a trained nurse at the Union Protestant Infirmary, in Baltimore. We bespeak for her a successful career.

Rev. J. D. Clark and daughter, Miss Amy, of Towson, have visited former friends here the past week.

The Missionary Conference held in the Lutheran church on Wednesday, was full of interest, quite a number of clergymen, delegates and friends were present, and many helpful thoughts on missionary lines were brought out.

Dr. Baer especially interested the audience, with her descriptions of the Heathen customs on India. She will give a further talk here on Sunday at 10.30 a. m., in the Lutheran church.

Rev. McCorney and Rev. W. Hensel, of Gettysburg, spent some time with their class-mate, Rev. H. F. Baughman, the past week.

Dr. L. Kemp and wife attended the Reformed Classis, in Baltimore, last week.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

The commencement program in brief is as follows: A joint program, by the Literary Societies, on Thursday evening, May 22; the Recitation Contest, on Saturday evening; Baccalaureate Sermon, by J. A. Garber, on Sunday evening; a Musical Recital, Monday evening; Oratorical Contest, Tuesday evening; Class Day Exercises, Wednesday morning; Music Graduates Recital, Wednesday evening; Commencement, Thursday morning.

A number of the students and teachers attended the Lovefeast at Pipe Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield entertained Misses Parkhurst, Hess, Chambers, and Stouffer, and Prof. Keller, on Sunday.

Prof. Etsweiler was in Baltimore, Tuesday.

Rev. Fred Anthony, of Baltimore, preached in the chapel, Sunday evening. On account of rain the baseball game was called off Saturday, and the ball season brought to an abrupt close.

Out of the five games played, our boys won four. Miss Lucy Brandt spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Hilda Brown.

Prof. Etsweiler was entertained at A. C. Smelser's, on Sunday.

Recently our chapel services were conducted by Rev. Marsh and Wallace Fraser.

On Monday the trustees met at the college. A site was selected for the new building.

One of the features of commencement week will be the art and sewing exhibition.

All are welcome to the programs to be given during commencement week.

KEYSVILLE.

Oliver Stonesifer and wife, of Keymar, spent Sunday evening with one of their old neighbors, Geo. Frock and wife.

Edward Shorb and wife, Peter Willhide, wife and daughter, Marian; Calvin Valentine, wife and daughter, Ellen, were entertained at Wilbur Shorb's, near Pine Hill, on Sunday.

O. R. Koontz was in Westminster, on Tuesday.

George Ritter, wife and daughter, Anna and Mrs. Lydia Stansbury were visitors on Sunday, at Rowe Ohler's, near Emmitsburg.

Mrs. John Deberry is on the sick list.

James Kiser and wife, attended the funeral of Mrs. Kiser's mother, Mrs. Benzel, on Tuesday.

Harry and Charles Cluts, visited Chas. and Karl Harner, on Sunday.

Miss Pauline Baker, of near Bridgeport, spent from Friday evening till Sunday morning, with Mrs. C. E. Six.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

The annual Sunday School picnic will be held this year, Aug. 9th., in Jos. P. Yingling's grove. A fine program is being arranged.

Don't forget the P. O. S. of A. ice cream and strawberry festival, Saturday evening, May 31.

E. C. Yingling and wife entertained from Saturday till Sunday, Oliver Myers, wife and daughter, Edith, and other friends, from Baltimore.

John Wantz and wife, Murry Myers, wife and sons, Carl and Vernon, of Baltimore, were guests of Theodore Zepp and wife, and Jones Heltbride, and wife from Sunday till Monday. They came in an auto.

Wm. B. Yingling and sister, Fannie, spent from Friday till Sunday, in Taneytown.

Wm. Galle, of Frizellburg, has come to spend the summer with his nieces, Mrs. Wm. H. Yingling and Mrs. Harry L. Devilbiss.

Miss Mildred Devilbiss has returned home after spending a few days with Prof. and Mrs. J. T. Royer, of Westminster.

Levi Myers and wife spent Sunday with Mr. Myers' sister, Charles Mathias and wife, of near Littlestown.

C. Tobias Yingling, wife and son, David Joseph, and daughter, Mary Elizabeth, spent Sunday with Mrs. Yingling's sister, Mrs. Maurice Hull, of near Taneytown.

UNION BRIDGE.

Mervin Weant, wife and son, of Hagerstown, and Bruce Weant, of Keymar, called on their sister, Mrs. George C. Eichelberger, Sunday morning.

Mrs. Robert Spielman and daughter, Lillie, of Detour, spent Friday with Geo. H. Eyer and family.

"And does there ever come about the measles or the mumps?"

Several of our young ladies in town can answer in the affirmative as to the measles, and as usual they came unannounced and undesired.

Rover, a pet pug owned by the Bond family, died of the infirmities of age Monday morning; only a dog, yet he possessed one trait sometimes lacking in the human family, that of being true as steel to his friends.

As a message bearer between his master's shop and dwelling he was a good rival to the telephone.

Whooping cough and measles are the amusements the children have the privilege of indulging in at this time.

Rev. Gould Wickey, who recently took temporary charge of the congregation of St. James' Lutheran church, was given a reception by the members on last Friday night, at Theodore Fowble's.

Allan Delashmunt, who went to his aunts, at Thurmont, last week, as announced, is reported to be improving in health.

The Pilot office lately came into possession of a live Alligator. It is thought to be a very good specimen.

H. H. Bond, who is taking treatment at the Maryland General Hospital, was operated on for a cancerous growth on his lip, on Tuesday of last week. The operation was successful and he is doing as well as could be expected.

Misses Sadie Marshal, of Brooklyn, and Myrtle Jester, of Jesterville, students at State Normal, spent the week-end with their school-mate, Miss Cleo Pittinger.

Mrs. Thomas Sinnott, of Baltimore, is spending some time with her son, James Sinnott and family.

Frank Ogle commenced painting the Firemen's Hall, Wednesday morning.

The shading is more pronounced than when formerly painted.

Rev. E. E. Weater, who will be remembered as being here on several occasions when Rev. K. O. Spessard was the Reformed minister in charge, stopped off on his way home from attending the Maryland Classis in Baltimore, and spent Wednesday night with Rev. Schweitzer.

Friend's Quarterly Meeting will be held May 25 and 26, both meetings convening at 10.30 a. m., in the meeting house on the hill. This may possibly be the last Quarterly meeting that will be held in the old meeting house where Warrington Quarterly Meeting has been held sometimes annually and for a number of years semi-annually for the past 150 years.

Isaac and Elizabeth Wilson approved ministers of the "Society of Friends," are expected to be present.

Mrs. Tozer, who has been confined to a bed of sickness at the home of Frank Reese, Westminster, for several weeks, was sufficiently recovered to return home on Thursday.

Mrs. Ira Morningstar, of Baltimore, spent Wednesday and Thursday with the families of her brothers, J. Frank and Joseph Baker.

Robert Arnett and wife, of Waynesboro, are spending the week with the Misses Ecker.

James Seabrook is still hopefully and patiently awaiting renewed health and vigor.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Bowers, President of the M. P. Conference, will preach in the M. P. church, Sunday evening, at 7.45 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. T. Schwarzkopf, at 10.30 a. m.; S. S., at 9.30 a. m.; C. E., at 6.45 p. m.

Mrs. Eliza Gilbert, removed her household effects from the home of her son-in-law, E. S. Smith, on Tuesday, to that of her son, J. C. Gilbert, at New Windsor, where she will remain for a time. Mrs. Gilbert is 84 years old.

Mrs. Conrad Arbaugh, of Carrollton, is spending the week with her son, John Arbaugh and family.

A heavy fall of rain lasting more than an hour on Thursday afternoon, has made the ground unworkable for several days.

Health a Factor in Success.

The largest factor contributing to a man's success is undoubtedly health. It has been observed that a man is seldom sick when his bowels are regular—he is never well when they are constipated. For constipation you will find nothing quite so good as Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. They are sold by all dealers. Advertisement.

TYRONE.

A very pleasant surprise party was given at the home of Chas. Marker and wife, on Thursday evening, May 15th., in honor of Mr. Marker's birthday. The affair was a complete surprise to him, until he heard a noise outside, and when going out to investigate, found a number of his friends and neighbors ready to go to the house. The evening was spent in social conversation, games and music, until a late hour, when all were invited to the dining-room, where the table was laden with many good things. After ample justice was done by all, and at an early hour in the morning, all departed for their homes, wishing Mr. Marker many more such happy birthdays. There were about seventy present.

Sterling Zimmerman and family, and Wm. Flohr and wife, spent Sunday with John Lemmon and wife, near Westminster.

Jesse Halter and family, James Unger and family, of Marker's Mill, and Jacob Rodkey, spent Sunday with Howard Rodkey and family.

NEW WINDSOR.

The Presbyterian Sunday School will hold their Children's Day services, on Sunday evening, June 1st.

P. H. Birely and wife, of Frederick, Md., spent Saturday and Sunday last with their daughter, Mrs. J. Walter Getty.

Little Miss Helen Warner, who underwent an operation the first of the week, is reported as doing very well.

Elder Snader is having his dwelling repaired.

Joshua Smith is critically ill at this writing, at the home of his son-in-law, Elder Walter Englar.

Mrs. W. Cora Stouffer spent the week's end in Baltimore.

Mrs. Murphy and daughter, of Philadelphia, are visiting at Frank Getty's.

Measles and chicken-pox seem to be the fashion among the smaller children.

MAYBERRY.

Miss Grace Wiest, of Hanover, spent from Friday evening until Saturday evening with her mother, Mrs. William Babylon.

Miss Marie Carbaugh returned home Sunday from a visit to her sister, near Silver Run.

Mrs. Jacob Maus and son, William, and daughter, Marian Humbert, of Tyrone, and Mrs. Ezra Stuller, spent Sunday afternoon with Grant Yingling and wife.

Misses Ellen Stone and Ethel Keefer, spent Tuesday evening with Josephine Lawyer.

Wm. Marker and family and Wm. Babylon and family visited near Greenmount.

Edgar Lawyer, wife and son, Garold, spent Sunday, at Mt. Union.

Sunday School, Sunday, at 10 a. m.; Preaching at 7.30 p. m.

U. G. Yingling is having his house painted.

MIDDLEBURG.

The little folks who have been suffering with measles and chickenpox, have all about recovered.

Miss Edna Flickinger spent the past week with her cousin, Miss Virgie Humbert.

Miss Clara Mackley is spending the week's end with John Deleplane and wife, of Mt. Union.

Mrs. Carl Johnson and daughter, Irene, visited Hanson Fogle and wife, of near Otterdale, on Monday.

Mrs. Mary Mackley, of Frederick, is spending the week with her son, John Mackley, of Fezzersburg.

Ornie Hyde, wife and son, Paul, spent last Sunday with friends at New Windsor.

Work on the state road is progressing finely.

Communion service will be held this Sabbath morning, in the M. E. Church, at 10.30.

Children's-day service will be observed Sunday evening, June 15th.

Best Medicine for Colds.

When a druggist recommends a remedy for colds, throat and lung trouble, you can feel sure that he knows what he is talking about. C. Lower, Druggist, of Marion, Ohio, writes of Dr. King's New Discovery: "I know Dr. King's New Discovery is the best throat and lung medicine I sell. It cured my wife of a severe bronchial cold after all other remedies failed." It will do the same for you if you are suffering with a cold or any bronchial, throat or lung cough. Keep a bottle on hand all the time for everyone in the family to use. It is a home doctor. Price 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle, Mayberry. Advertisement.

Let Us Smile a While.

Bank President—"What's the matter?"

Bank Vice President—"I was just thinking. I sat next to our cashier in church yesterday and I don't quite like the way he sang."

"Will They Miss Me When I'm Gone?"

A gentleman traveling inside of a coach, was endeavoring, with considerable earnestness, to impress some argument upon a fellow passenger, and who appeared rather dull of comprehension; at length, being slightly interested he exclaimed, "Why, sir, it's as plain as A. B. C.!" "That may be, quietly replied the other but I am D. E. F."

Miss Cuty (entering a glove store)—"I would like to look at a pair of nude children, please."

Astonished Clerk—"Er—aw—I don't believe I or—aw—understand you."

Miss Cuty—"Oh, well, stupid, I would like to see a pair of undressed kids."

A clergyman who advertised for an organist received this reply:

"I notice you have a vacancy for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years I beg to apply for the position."

On his deathbed a rich man called to his coachman and said:

"Pat, my fine man, I'm going on a far, far longer journey than you ever drove me."

"Niev'r mind, boss," said Pat, as he wiped away a tear, "who knows—perhaps it'll be all down hill."

Cure For Stomach Disorders.

Disorders of the stomach may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Many very remarkable cures have been effected by these tablets. Sold by all dealers. Advertisement.

The Sack Suit.

It is hard for a today's man, as he leans back in his sack suit and tries to think to imagine a time when the easy and comfortable bottal coat was yet unknown and all coats sported tails.

The sack suit originated in France in the thirties, about the same time that our trousers took their present shape. It is possible that the two innovations were correlated, as the changes in coat and trousers have always gone hand in hand. France was the mother of the sack when it was developed from the French blouse, a garment of coarse linen worn by laborers and peasants. The new coat was at first worn only by laborers, but before long it became very fashionable in France. It did not cross the English channel until 1846 and was not worn in this country much until after the civil war. In fact, it was the war uniform of the soldiers that gave its introduction to the American public. The soldiers found out the merits of the short coats, so civilian short coats became popular. They were soon adopted by all classes in the United States.—New York Sun.

CHICKENS will not unbalance their feeds by picking out the grain that most appeals to them if you use REIN-O-LA Poultry Mash—a perfect feed for poultry.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. 4-25-21 Advertisement.

Apple Rust.

A French chemist has shown that the apple contains an oxidizing ferment which produces the brownish or reddish color of cider. The manner in which this substance produces oxidation can readily be observed by any one who cuts an apple open and leaves it exposed for a short time to the air. The cut surfaces gradually turn red as the oxygen of the air unites with the juice—in a word, the apple rusts. Rusting of an apple may also be brought about by simply bruising the fruit without breaking the skin. Everybody knows that apples that have fallen violently to the ground show red or rusty spots underneath the bruised rind. In this case the oxygen is derived from the air contained in the ducts or interstices among the tissues of the fruit, and it becomes active through the breaking of the cells that inclose the oxidizing ferment. If an apple is cooked before its skin is broken its tissues do not oxidize when exposed to the air. This is explained on the supposition that the oxidizing properties of the ferment are destroyed by heat.—Harper's.

A Recipe.

"Dear, will you please follow directions while I read the recipe?" said Mrs. Walbrook to her obedient husband. He took the pan while she read aloud:

First you mix a beaten batter. Then you take an earthen platter. Bat the batter in the platter. Without clamor, clash or clatter: Stir it gently while you scatter Milk and sugar till the batter In the platter grows much fatter. Pour it in a dish that's flatter Than the first and earthen platter— Tin will do; it doesn't matter So the fatter batter's flatter— Then.

Gently lifting up the latter Platter platter, pour the batter With a percolating patter In the former earthen platter Without clatter, clash or platter.

Once again in latter platter Scatter fatter flatter batter—

"Catch your wife and throw it at her," were the last words of Marmion, for the poor man was dead.—Baltimore Sun.

Music in the Home.

We are all more or less aware of the value, and indeed the necessity of furnishing books to all children and even of making it possible for them all to see good pictures. We are apt, however, to regard music as something that we need provide only for the exceptional child, the child who shows signs of being what we call "musical." This is due partly to the fact that music lessons are more expensive than books, and that a ticket to a concert costs about four times as much as a ticket to a museum. Our mistake is in fancying that costly music lessons and concerts are the only means of furnishing musical instruction of the best kind to children. Some of the finest music in the world is so simple that any mother who plays the piano at all can perform it for her children, and, moreover, teach them to play it themselves.—Home Progress.

Formosa.

Geologically speaking, Formosa is divided into three longitudinal belts. The western belt is on the average about twenty miles wide and is an alluvial formation containing no mineral deposits. The middle belt is of tertiary formation. This belt is about fifteen miles wide, broadening out in the north to include the entire north coast, and ranges in altitude from 200 to 3,500 feet above sea level. This strip contains all the mineral deposits which are at present productive. The eastern belt includes about one-half of the island and consists of high mountain ranges, reaching an altitude of 13,000 feet. The formation of these mountains is paleozoic limestone, granite and crystalline schist. Their mineral resources are practically unknown.—New York Post.

Tragic Applause.

Two friends, juniors at Brown, were attending a French play one evening when the leading man suddenly appeared before the curtain and made a few brief remarks.

"Why did you applaud him so vigorously when he made his speech?" inquired the tall young man of his friend.

"So that folks would think I understood French," replied the other confidentially. "What did he say?"

"He said the remainder of his part must be taken by an understudy, as his father was dying."—Boston Herald.

No Pleasing Her.

"That Mrs. Oldes is dreadfully hard to please," said a woman.

"How so?" another woman asked.

"Why, I told her the other day that she carried her age well, and she didn't seem to like it at all. So then I told her that she didn't carry it well, and she liked that less than ever."—Exchange.

Tempo.

"In what time was that composition written?" asked the man who professes to be expertly musical.

"I don't know," replied the man who doesn't. "But it sounds to me as if it ought to have been written in about ten minutes."—Washington Star.

Educated.

The Press—And we understand you are a self taught as well as a self made man? The Personage—I ham, sir. At twenty-one I knew nothink. Then I set to work, and at twenty-two I'd taught meself all I knew!—Sydney Bulletin.

He is wise to no purpose who is not wise to himself.—Latin Proverb.

ELASTICA Floor Finish Makes Beautiful Floors.



Perhaps your floors are not of the finest wood. They may be merely painted, stained, or covered with linoleum or oilcloth. Still they can be made good to look at and easy to keep in repair— if you coat them with ELASTICA Floor Finish.

STANDARD VARNISH WORKS



is the one perfect floor finish. It is made to withstand the hardest sort of usage. Easy to apply,— economical because of the long service it gives,— satisfactory because of the wonderful improvement it works on any sort of floor. Call and let us tell you more about your floors and ELASTICA.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.



Coloring for Gravies.

Take a piece of butter the size of a large nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, melt in a saucepan and let it scorch brown; take it off and pour in boiling water, slowly stirring all the time, till thin enough to pour in a bottle. Will keep some time.

Orange Salad.

Peel and separate oranges into sections, removing pulp from covering. Mix two cups of pulp with one cup of diced celery and one cup broken nut meats. Serve on lettuce with rich mayonnaise.

To Remove Teacup Stains.

Teacups, even when carefully kept, sometimes have dark stains at the bottom, caused by the action of the tannin in the tea. Salt, slightly moistened, will remove these, but in the case of very fine china sometimes scratches it a little. Powdered whiting will be found quite harmless and equally good.

M. R. SNIDER'S DEPARTMENT STORE HARNEY, MD.

You will find a full and complete line in each department.

Clothing.

It is easy to see we have the quality and quantity and the very latest styles for Men, Boys and Youths, as we have had the best clothing business this Spring since in business. Why? Because the prices are right, the quality right and the style right. Another shipment just received.

Hats.

We have the style and the right prices.

Shoes and Oxfords

For Men, Ladies, Boys and Girls.

If you have not had the pleasure of looking over our immense line, come and see if you ever saw a better line shown in Harney. All the latest style, at the lowest possible prices.

Wire Fence and Posts.

When in need, you can get all kinds of Wire and Fence Posts of all kinds, at way down prices.

Binder Twine.

We have the very best grade of Standard Twine, now ready for you, at only 10c per lb.

Groceries.

Here is the place to get just what you want—fresh and good, at bottom prices.

Dry Goods.

We have the best assortment of Silk Striped and Plain Poplin, Silk and Striped Voiles, Ratine, Tissues, Ginghams and Percales, that we have ever had. We have a fine assortment of Lacons, Embroideries and Insertions; also Hose and Ribbon. Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, 24 inches, 2 for 5c.

30-Day Special

On May 19th, we will start to clean up our entire line of last year's Oxfords and Shoes. The greatest bargains in Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Girls' Fine and Heavy, Tan and Patent Leather Oxfords ever offered on our Center counter before. Don't miss these low prices, for they are the very best quality of Shoes.

Well, it is easy to see it pays to save your Cash Register Tickets, as we have many valuable presents to give away, free. Yours for business, M. R. SNIDER.

Fresh Cows & Springers

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

We also have HORSES for Sale or Exchange. Come to see us. C. & P. Phone 31-3.

Scott M. Smith, Leroy A. Smith.

Ayer's Pills

Good health demands at least one movement of the bowels each day. Just one Ayer's Pill at bedtime. Sold for 60 years. Ask Your Doctor. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned Executor of Mary Anna Jones,

## 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

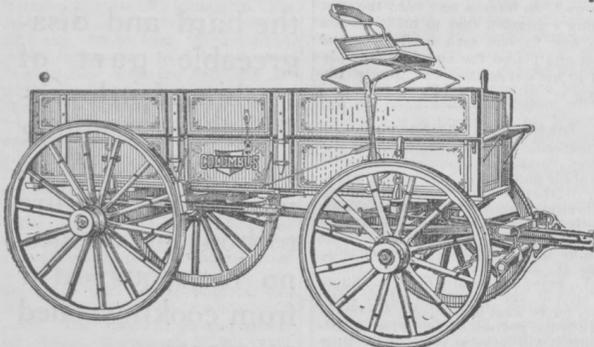
## Columbus Wagons

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-ti

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. 4-25,4t Advertisement.

Simple, Harmless, Effective.

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

## PLEA FOR FRESH AIR

OPEN WINDOWS NECESSARY FOR PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Spotless Window Curtains, So Dear to the Heart of the Average Housewife, Must Be Sacrificed for the General Family Good.

If the national campaign against tuberculosis is going to be a success, it cannot be too strongly impressed that, like charity, preventive measures must begin at home. Fresh air must be obtained by each occupant of every room in the house. This can never be accomplished until housewives realize that the body is of more value than raiment and an abundant supply of pure air of more importance to life than the maintenance of the traditional snow-whiteness of a pair of window curtains.

The fear of soiling white curtains and also of admitting dust and dirt into the rooms where it can settle on furniture and ornaments is quite as much responsible for the closed window habit as is the dislike of draughts. It is hard to overcome prejudice, and harder still to root out an old established custom, but, nevertheless, these elementary facts of hygiene should be taught plainly and simply to elder girls in school so that wiser habits of house management may be inculcated.

To abolish curtains altogether from the windows of private dwellings would be, perhaps, too much to expect of the present generation, but if this ideal cannot yet be attained, they might be made of some less expensive or more readily renewable material. For the sake of appearances human lives must not be allowed to suffer.—From the Medical Press and Circular, London.

### Laundering Linens.

When washing tablecloths remember that boiling water poured on the linen before it is wet will remove the majority of stains. When linen has worn thin and has no "body" of its own, it may be run through a very thin starch, which will give it "body" without giving it a stiff appearance.

After it has become perfectly dry it should be well sprinkled, rolled up tightly and laid away for two or three hours before being ironed. The tablecloth is then taken by two persons, each one gathers a hemmed end into the hands and pulls the cloth. It is then shaken and folded lengthwise.

To make them look well when finished they must be ironed on a well-padded table, first on one side and then on the other, with a hot iron until they are dry.

### Pineapple Diplomatique.

Make a crust with a quarter of a pound of suet or beef marrow chopped very fine, half a pound of flour, and sufficient water to mix, using a knife for the mixing, not the hands. Line a greased or buttered basin with this and put into it about half a grated pineapple with a liqueur glass of curacao. This will about half fill the crust. Cover the pineapple with a layer of paste, very thin, and fill up with a sweetened custard prepared with a teaspoonful of milk and two eggs and flavored with noyau. Cover the custard with more of the paste and steam the whole for an hour and a half. This is a delicate, delicious dessert.

### Steamed Rhubarb Pudding.

Put 2 tablespoons melted butter in a cup. Drop into this 1 egg. Fill the cup with sweet milk. Sift into your mixing bowl 2 cups of flour, ½ cup sugar, a little salt, 1 even teaspoon soda, 2 even teaspoons cream of tartar. Turn into this the liquid mixture and beat thoroughly. Cut some rhubarb into small pieces and add a cupful of the batter. Stir well, turn into a basin greased and floured, and steam 1 hour. Serve with any liquid sauce preferred. Apples, cranberries, blackberries, or peaches may be used the same way.

### Sunshine Pudding.

Two tablespoons of cornstarch, one pint of boiling water, a teaspoon of salt, whites of three eggs, and vanilla to taste, one-quarter cup of sugar; boil the cornstarch after wetting in cold water, then add the whites beaten lightly, then three bananas sliced thin, leaving the cornstarch at the top; then one pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs and one-quarter cup of sugar, and pour over when served. This is a very pretty dish.

### Boiled Frosting.

Boil cup sugar and half cup water together until it threads with a pinch of cream tartar in sugar, beat whites of two eggs containing a pinch of salt until stiff (never stir syrup when cooking); then add syrup, a few drops at a time to the beaten egg, with the egg beater, slightly flavor, when the right consistency and cool spread over over cake.

### Line Under Side.

If a silence cloth sticks to the table line one side with cheesecloth or old muslin, and put the lined side next to the table. You will find that no more lint will stick to the polished surface.—Ladies' Home Journal.

### Makes Meat Tender.

A very little vinegar, cooked with coarse meat, will make it tender, or you may dip the meat in vinegar before cooking. A small piece of apple cooked in a meat pie or stew also makes the meat tender.

### Origin of the Christmas Stocking.

From Italy comes the legend from which we are supposed to get the time honored custom of hanging up the Christmas stocking. Good old St. Nicholas of Padua used to throw long knitted purses tied at both ends into the open windows of the very poor people, and these purses were of yarn and not unlike a footless stocking. Finally it became the custom of the people to hang these empty receptacles out of their windows on the night before Christmas so that St. Nicholas would put a gift into them as he passed by. By and by, when the coin of the realm became scarce, toys were put in for the children and useful presents for grown people. In the north country, where it was rather chilly at Christmas time, the purses were hung on the mantelpiece, and it was believed that the good old saint would come down the chimney and fill them. When these purses went out of fashion stockings were substituted and have been used ever since.

### Feeling a Presence.

Reading a book recently, the writer was arrested by one sentence: "If I went into a room without knowing you to be there I should at once feel your presence." It is the imaginative address from a man to a woman. Most of us possibly have that curious instinct—the obverse of that of the horse that will not rest in a stable that has housed a bear—the instinct that knows the presence of the affinity. There are people—being to the general view excellent citizens—whom you cannot abide. There are people whose presence you detest and resent, and though you could give no particular reason for the antipathy you would rather die suddenly than live in the same street with them. Those are usually, I think, relatives of some sort who have the traditional claim to make themselves a nuisance. But haven't you felt the presence of the person you like?—London Chronicle.

### Encouraging.

Recently an employee in a business house who had held a clerkship for several years went to the boss with a plea for an increase in salary.

"I asked you for a little more salary a year ago," said the clerk, "but you told me that you were not able to give it to me at that time. Now a little baby has come to our home, which will add to the expense, and I would be very glad if you could favorably consider my request."

"I see, I see," thoughtfully replied the boss. "Let me think it over a minute. Boy, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir," happily answered the clerk, greatly encouraged by his employer's attitude.

"I think I can fix it," responded the employer. "I won't be able to give you any more money, but just as soon as the boy gets big enough we will find a position for him in the office here."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

### Next to Them.

"I'm sure," said the guest he had unexpectedly brought home to dinner that evening, "that I have put you out."

"Not at all," she replied sweetly; "not at all. We gave you just what we were going to have ourselves—just our ordinary dinner, you know."

"I wish I could believe that, but I still feel that I have put you to a great deal of trouble and annoyance. If so I am sorry that I allowed your husband to persuade me to come."

"I don't want you to feel that way at all. We were delighted to have you with us. We love to have our friends drop in and take pot luck with us."

And when he got outside he looked back at the house and muttered: "Liars! I smelled corned beef and cabbage when I entered that home, and what I got was English mutton chops and green peas."—Detroit Free Press.

### Supporting a Husband in Wales.

The quaint Pembrokeshire village of Langwm and the Gower village of Penclawdd have something in common besides their Flemish connection. In both the woman takes a leading place. At Langwm when a forthcoming marriage is announced one often hears the exclamation, "Peggy, can she keep a man?" At Penclawdd when a young woman gets married the very first thing some of the sourest old maids ask is: "Dear me! Fford mae hona'n myn'd i gadw gw'r?" ("Dear me! How is that one going to support a husband?")—Western Mail, Cardiff.

### Lazy Man.

"Toodles is the laziest man I know. He has an invention fixed so that by merely pulling a wire in bed he can light the fire. But that don't seem to improve matters any."

"Why not?"

"He's too lazy to pull the wire."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Purifying the Language.

The female red deer is known as a hind and not a doe. The young red deer is known not as a fawn, but as a calf. These trifles are very shocking to sensitive ears.—London Spectator.

### Candid.

Brown—I wonder if Smith would in-forse my note. Jones—How long has he known you? Brown—A month. Jones—I'm afraid that's too long.—Chicago News.

### Not Possible.

We have never seen a man whose conversation was so interesting that he could make the landlord's agent forget what he came for.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Misunderstandings and neglect occasion more mischief in the world than even malice and wickedness.—Goethe.

## TWO DESSERTS THAT PLEASE

Raspberry Charlotte One of the Most Delicious—Baptist Cakes Worth Giving a Trial.

Raspberry Charlotte—Butter a quart pudding dish, sprinkle in a layer of coarse bread crumbs (use the crumbs free from crust), put butter in little bits here and there, a layer of canned raspberries and a sprinkling of sugar. Continue in this way until dish is filled, using about equal measures of fruit and crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter and three-fourths cup sugar. Have the last layer crumbs. Cover and bake half an hour, then remove cover to brown top. Serve hot with cream. Cheap and delicious.

Baptist Cakes—Place in a granite basin two cupfuls milk, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoon sugar, one rounding teaspoon butter; simmer only until butter is melted, remove from fire and when of blood heat stir in half a yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cup luke warm water and sufficient sifted flour to form a dough; cover and set in a warm place to rise. Knead thoroughly, breaking off into tiny pieces of walnut size; again let rise and fry in deep fat until crisp and brown. Either chopped nuts or raisins may be added if a richer breakfast bread is desired. Serve very hot in a folded napkin. This quantity makes enough for two meals and may be reheated in the oven.

## ONE OF THE BEST OF SALADS

As Season for This Delicacy Is Almost Here, This Is Good Recipe to Remember.

Fill the bottom of the salad dish with aspic jelly and set on ice until it is very hard. Then in the salad dish place a smaller bowl, but large enough to hold the desired amount of salad. Fill the bowl with ice and pour melted jelly around it between the two dishes. When the jelly is hard remove the ice from the inner bowl, fill it with hot water for an instant and lift it out, being careful not to break the jelly. Now make any of the ordinary salads, or slice firm red tomatoes, with a little green, such as lettuce or celery, mixed among them. Place the salad in the space left in the jelly, cover with more jelly and place in the refrigerator. When wanted, place the salad dish in hot water for a moment, reverse quickly and turn out on a cooled platter. Serve with mayonnaise dressing.

### Stuffed Cold Roast Beef.

This is delicious for supper: Butter a long french bread tin, put in a layer of thin sliced roast beef. Over this spread a thick layer of stuffing, then add another layer of sliced beef, and turn over this layer about a teaspoon of roast beef made gravy, add a very little hot water, just sufficient to keep from burning. Cover with another tin of same size and bake three-quarters of an hour in a quick oven. I make stuffing of crackers broken up and moistened with hot water, a small piece of butter, salt, pepper and poultry seasoning, and a beaten egg, when eggs are cheap, but egg can be omitted.—Boston Globe.

### Apple Puff.

Sift together one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder and one-half teaspoon salt. With a wire egg whip beat one tablespoon cold, hard butter into the flour, and add sufficient milk to make a rather stiff batter; grease little custard cups, put a tablespoon of batter in the bottom, then one tablespoon grated apple, then another of butter; when all the cups are filled arrange them in a steamer, cover tightly and place over boiling water and cook three-quarters hour; serve hot with creamy sauce. Any fruit can be substituted for apple.

### Polish for Oilcloth.

Clean the oilcloth with some nice soapy water and a soft scouring brush. Put some glue into a jelly jar and fill with water. Stand whole in a saucepan of water on the fire. Boil till the glue is melted. Stir with a stick (it only needs to be very thin); take a clean, soft piece of rag and dip in the glue. Rub it over the oilcloth, taking care not to miss any parts, and leave it until quite dry. The result will be a nice shine equal to new, and no fear of one's slipping, as is often the case when the linoleum is polished with beeswax.

### Lemon Biscuits.

Into three and a half pounds of flour rub one pound of butter, mix in one and a half cupfuls of sugar, and when the whole is absolutely smooth, add eight drops of lemon essence, a teaspoonful of honey, water and sufficient milk to form a thick dough. After breaking the dough smooth, divide it into pieces about the size of a walnut, flatten and cut out with a biscuit cutter, and bake till lightly colored in a moderate oven. Serve cold, when they are delicious, and keep in a tin canister.

### Potato Toddle.

Into a kettle put two or three slices of salt pork cut in small pieces; fry, drain, peel and slice four large potatoes and onions, putting first a layer of potatoes and then onions, and so on. Season with salt and pepper and cover with water. Boil 20 minutes; when done add a generous lump of butter.

### Poulette Sauce.

Poulette sauce is a broth thickened with flour and one egg yolk and seasoned and strained.

## FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Long Coats With Curved Belt Lines.



GIRL'S COAT.

The curved belt worn with this long coat gives it very trim lines. The white of the belt is smartly matched by the collar and cuffs of white ratche. From underneath the young girl's short skirt peep very modish buttoned oxfords worn with black silk stockings.

Blouses of all kinds, cutaways and straight cut Chinese coats are all used for wash suits. The regulation blouse with the fullness drawn into the waist and the blouse with the belt placed several inches below the normal waist line with the fullness drawn in or with the fullness hanging over the belt are the favorites.

## NEW HAND BAGS.

They Are Long and Narrow and May Be Handsomely Ornamented.

The vogue of the large hand bag hung from the shoulder or arm by thick cords and tassels seems to be over. This bag has been a favorite for many seasons. Gradually from quite small dimensions it grew to enormous proportions till women not only carried in its recesses all the vanity fittings, keys, money and handkerchief, but various articles of jewelry as well.

The latest bag goes to the other extreme in size. Made long and not very deep, it is shaped like a man's pocketbook, with an envelope flap forming the fastening on one side, while on the other there is a narrow strap fixed so that the bag may be carried on the hand. These bags, made of polished leather or moire, are lined with soft white kid or satin in some delicate coloring, and they are quite flat.

Some of the more expensive varieties of the flat bag are outlined in flexible gold and caught down with jeweled clasps, but the more ordinary makes have a simple fastening in plain gilt.

### A Novel Hat Rack.

The girl with several hats to stow away in her bedroom finds the problem of where to dispose of them a difficult one to solve. Two or three hats put away in a box together are not improved by the contact of one with the other. Moreover, the ordinary hatbox is not beautiful to look at. Here is an idea for a nest of hat boxes that is really pretty:

Procure three large square handboxes with lids and cover all as neatly as possible with flowered chintz. Lining the insides with linen or holland. Next get your carpenter to run up a three tier stand of white wood (on the principle of the wicker cake stands that are used for afternoon tea) on which to place the boxes. The stand, which consists of four posts and three or four shelves each large enough to hold a hat box, should be enameled white, and the effect of the chintz covered boxes on it is a very pretty one.

### Pressing a Suit.

To press a suit lay the article smoothly on the ironing board. Place over it a piece of goods that has no lint or fuzz on it. Lay this on dry. Have a basin of water. Use a sponge or soft brush with a handle, dip in water and rub over the cloth. Now iron. If upon lifting the cloth you find any shine put cloth on again wet and iron again, taking off the cloth this time before it is dry, and there will be no shine.

Pressing too dry will leave the shine, so be sure to take off the cloth while still damp. Never press wool goods of any kind on the right side without the damp cloth.

### Collar and Cuff Sets.

Adjustable collar and cuffs, printed in colors on crepon and heavy linen, are smart accessories to dresses or plain color. Carrying an air of chic is a set of coarse gray linen, bordered with gay little flower bouquets.

# The Eagle's Call

## He Answered It and the Call of Honor

By CLARISSA MACKIE

It promised to be another blistering day, and so John Forrest arose in the early dawn and enjoyed his cold tub in the blighting presence of the disappearing bath boy. Later, clad in spotless white, he ate his breakfast in the cool shade of the north veranda.

The first rays of the rising sun were gilding the top of the compound wall when the gate opened noisily and admitted a Chinese in the livery of the consulate servants. He approached and delivered a parcel into Forrest's outstretched hand.

Forrest weighed the long, flat package in his palm for a thoughtful moment. Every time he received an unexpected letter or parcel he was conscious of a throb of expectation that he was to be called back to prove his mettle. Something had happened several years ago, when he had been in the war department, that resulted in his resignation and immediate departure for a foreign country. It was the matter of a neglected duty which terminated in the loss to the department of \$50,000. Forrest was young in those days, and his Virginian hot blood was more engrossed in the scattering of wild oats than in the careful execution of his duties.

The chief of the department had been a friend of his dead father's and he had talked to John Forrest as a parent might have done. "I can't save you from the consequences of your carelessness, my boy," he had said sadly. "No one but yourself can do that, and it may take years to re-establish confidence in your ability. You better accept that clerkship with my brother's banking house in Shanghai and some day when you can make good come home again."

"I don't like the idea of being banished," muttered John sullenly. "Can't I work and pay back the money? Or if the government lost that sum through my carelessness, perhaps I might be able to save a loss some time."

The older man brought the palm of his hand to the table with a sharp smack. "Some day, not now, John! You go ahead and take this berth in Shanghai, and I give you my word of honor that if ever I see the opportunity whereby you can step in and make good on that mistake of yours I'll send you a message. Because of my position I cannot write you or commit myself in any way, but you will understand when the message comes that your country needs your services and that your opportunity to make good has come at last. Have patience and wait."

"Very good, sir," John Forrest leaped to his feet with a new light in his young eyes. "I'll sail next week on the Cathay from San Francisco. You won't forget to send for me, sir?"

"On my honor, John, and you will leave everything and come, my boy?"

Involuntarily John raised his right hand as he spoke gravely. "I will come whenever you call, sir." And so it was settled.

That had all happened years before, and still John Forrest was waiting for the call of his country to make restitution to her for the amount which had been lost. In the meantime, sobered by his bitter experience in the capital of his country, he had worked night and day at his new situation in Shanghai. In that gay city on the Hwangpu river there were many opportunities for money making, and John Forrest was beginning to see where he might some day be a financial power in the great treaty port of the east when this hot summer morning the message came.

He knew as soon as he had opened the package. All the box contained was a long bronze feather from the plume of an eagle and a brief scrawl on a slip of paper. "The eagle calls."

Then came a moment of temptation to the man. He knew that very day a steamer sailed for San Francisco. If he missed sailing today it meant that his journey would be delayed for three days. If he did sail today large interests which had occupied his mind lately and which would come to a climax today would go to the wall for lack of his manipulation. If he could have only one more day here his future affluence would be assured. His going today meant financial ruin.

All at once he seemed to see the luxurious equipment of the chief's private office and heard his own voice saying earnestly, "I will come whenever you call, sir." His tilted chair crashed to the floor, and he sent servants flying in a dozen different directions.

A brief note to one of his partners conveyed the information that he was summoned home at once and that the deal must be put through without him if possible. He inclosed a power of attorney and thus washed his hands of the matter. An hour later found him swaying recklessly along the Bubbling Well road in a ricksha, and he gained the long wharf just in time to catch the tug that was conveying its last load of passengers to the steamer lying out in the mouth of the river several miles below the city.

The morning he arrived in Wash-

ton he telephoned to his old chief from the hotel where he was stopping. "I am here," was his brief report. "Good boy, John! I will call on you this evening at 9 o'clock."

It was a short story and soon told. Somebody had stolen plans and important documents from the war office, and the secret service men were combing the country for the thief. While it was out of order for this commission to be placed in the hands of an outsider, the chief had wanted to give Forrest the chance to redeem himself, and at the same time he knew if the young man was successful that breach of red tapism would be forgiven because of Forrest's former connection with the office and the unhappy circumstances of his dismissal.

"I'll give you the same clew that the others have. The papers are supposed to have been taken by a small, dark man who had been hanging around the building for several weeks. He was traced, the morning following the theft, to the railroad station, where he bought a ticket for New Orleans. At that city it was learned that he had bought a ticket for some station further along the line, but under what name it is not known. The man is supposed to have been employed by somebody—it's for you to discover, John—and even if you find him you may not be able to get track of the instigators of the theft. The other fellows have eight weeks the start of you. I couldn't cable, or I would have done so. Now, go it!"

So John Forrest started on his quest to redeem his reputation. His search was as thorough as it could be made, and he found genuine satisfaction in the knowledge that he had learned more about his suspected man than had his brother sleuths.

First he learned that the small, dark suspect had been seen with a companion of the same complexion, but of stouter build. This man had not accompanied the first man on his flight through the south, but Forrest learned that the stout man had taken passage on a steamer sailing from New York for Havana, from whence he had sailed to a Mexican port. All this investigation took weeks of valuable time, but once settled on the trail of Manuel Corta, the stout man, for Forrest had even learned the man's name, the American's pursuit was unflagging until at last it terminated in a small village in the heart of the Sierra des Blas mountains.

Inn there was none, and because he wore American clothing dark eyes peered insolently at Forrest from around adobe huts or from lazily swinging hammocks under the pecan trees. If Corta had not moved on the man would soon be apprised of the American's presence there and, taking alarm, would be away. Forrest finally found quarters in the home of the village water carrier, and because the vendor of the precious fluid is always a notorious gossip he soon learned where Corta might be found. In a broken mixture of Spanish, Indian and here and there an English word or a graphic gesture Forrest communicated with the water carrier. The generous sum of money he thrust into the brown hand made the man his slave.

The moon was setting over the shoulder of the highest mountain when the water carrier slipped back through the thorny undergrowth and motioned the American to pass through. Forrest pressed forward and saw in the light of a lantern three men. The first answered the description of the small dark man who had been traced to New Orleans; the second could be no other than Manuel Corta, who held a package wrapped in oilskin covering. The identity of the third man caused him to gasp for breath.

Tall and thin, his white face showing strained and haggard in the light, was the nephew of his old chief in the department. Blake Finlay and he had been chums in the old days before Forrest had made his mistake. What was Finlay doing here? Was he not confidential secretary to his uncle? Forrest's heart sank. If Finlay's quest was the same as his own he had failed in his quest, the eagle's call had been in vain, and Forrest might never have another opportunity to redeem himself.

But now the loud and angry words of the men fell on his ears, and he was conscious that the American had grasped the package and hidden it in his coat while the dark men were expostulating.

"You have tricked us!" sputtered the man Corta. "You accepted our bribe and secured the documents for us, and now that we have made rendezvous and are only waiting to deliver them to the general and receive the reward you have tracked us down and want your papers back! Coward!" He drew a knife and leaped at Finlay, and his companion sprang to his aid.

It was Forrest's quick shot that sent the knife spinning out of one murderer's hand, while the second report was followed by a yell of rage from the small man and instant retreat. Blake Finlay leaped against a tree and stared at his rescuer.

"You ought to be John Forrest," he said thickly. "If you have heard what this man says you understand the situation. I've got the papers back again, and I hope that will wipe out the offense. I can fix it so they will appear to have been mislaid; but, by heaven, Forrest, it was a narrow shave for me! I must have been crazy to have yielded to their suggestions."

Forrest's hopes sank. The papers would go back to Washington and the bottom would drop out of the mystery. The detectives would be recalled, and there would be no opportunity for Forrest to redeem his reputation.

There was only one thing to do—to write to the chief that he had failed in his quest and to return to China and once more await the eagle's call. And he went.

## WOMAN JUDGE HEARS HEART-TEARING TALES

There is a new and striking force at work in the army of sociology since the establishment of the branch of the Chicago juvenile court over which Miss Mary M. Bartelme presides as associate judge with Judge Pinkney.

The new court hears all cases involving girls in the presence of women court officials only. Only a few cases have been heard so far, but the result has been astounding in that little girls who sullenly refused to talk of their experiences before a man judge and in the presence of men court officers, have unhesitatingly revealed to Judge Bartelme information which has already landed several men in cells to await action by the grand jury.

Judge Bartelme did not sit on an elevated bench when she began her session. She sat in a chair at a table so that the little white-faced babies brought in charged with all sorts of incorrigibility could creep up close. One of the first to be taken before the woman judge with the kindly face and understanding eyes was Jennie.

Poor Jennie is only thirteen. She had no mother and her father is missing. She has had no regular home. "Jennie, is all this true?" inquired Judge Bartelme.

## HOHENZOLLERN - GUELPH UNION ENDS OLD FEUD

Cupid has won in a battle with Mars and the love god practically has banished the war god in the German and British mind. But it can hardly be said even by a stretch of the imagination that the engagement of Princess Victoria Louise, the only daughter of the kaiser, and Prince Ernest of Great Britain and Ireland, duke of Brunswick-Lueneburg, son of the duke of Cumberland, is a love match.

Despite the often reported statement that the kaiser's daughter would follow the dictates of her heart, and would never be sacrificed on the political altar, the impression prevails that the alliance is largely, if not entirely, political. It is a typical German "practical marriage," an alliance wherein the heart's inclination may not be excluded but where love probably figures less than high politics, just as many marriages in other strata in German society were practical questions in regard to property, society and business are usually considered first and are regarded as the soil on which love will sprout later.

The alliance of the young couple will bring a practical solution of the

Guelph question and will end the 40 year feud between the English Guelph house and the house of Hohenzollern.

Prince Ernest is the grandson of the English king of Hanover, blind George, who was deposed in 1866 by Prince Bismarck and the kaiser's grandfather. Hanover was annexed to Prussia, because King George refused to join Prussia in the war against Austria. Prince Ernest's mother is a sister of Queen Alexandra of England.

The death of Prince Ernest's elder brother in an automobile accident in 1912, when the kaiser expressed his condolences in an unusually sympathetic manner, was followed by Prince Ernest calling on the imperial family at Potsdam to thank the emperor, which was one of the first steps in closing the gulf between the Hohenzollerns and the irreconcilable Guelph duke of Cumberland, who still maintained his claim to the Hanoverian throne.

Princess Victoria Louise will be 21 in September. She has been much jettied, but has not been spoiled. She is a favorite with the imperial family. She cannot be termed beautiful, but is attractive, and has a certain charm. She is a favorite with the German people, because of her girlish simplicity, her unaffected manners and dress and her close attention to her mother, the empress. This fondness for her mother has always appealed to German women.

## CLOSEST DESCENDANT OF FATHER OF COUNTRY

The one living American to whom Mr. Washington's closeness of relationship to the founder of Mount Vernon is due to the fact that he traces his descent from Augustine Washington, the father of George Washington, along three lines. Twice in the line of his ancestry the Washington blood has been strengthened by the marriage of cousins, who were also descended from Augustine Washington. This, it is thought, is true of no member of the family other than Mr. William De Herburn Washington, and it is said that in his case one of the cousins was more remotely descended from the common ancestor. The whole subject of Washington's relationship is in dispute, however, and no dogmatic statement can be justified.

In the city which bears his name, three, at least, of Washington's relatives are known to reside, and there may be others. Those known to live here are Lawrence Washington, librarian of the house reading room in the library of congress; Thomas Cunningham Washington and T. B. Washington, both connected with the navy department. Mr. Lawrence Washington has eight sons and four daughters to carry on the blood of Augustine Washington. Mr. Lawrence Washington and all the brothers and sisters were born in Mount Vernon, and this often causes them to be considered the nearest relatives of George Washington.

## JAMES H. BRADY OF IDAHO NOW A SENATOR

James H. Brady was the other day sworn in as United States senator from Idaho to fill out the unexpired term of the late Weldon B. Heyburn. He succeeds immediately Senator I. K. Perky, Democrat, who was appointed to serve until the Idaho legislature elected.

Mr. Brady is a Republican and has been chairman of the Republican state committee and governor of the state of Idaho. He is a native of Pennsylvania, from which state also came his predecessor, Senator

Heyburn. For several years he was a resident of Kansas and he attended school in that state. He went to Idaho in 1894. Senator Brady is chairman of the advisory board of the National Council of Women Voters and is an honorary vice-president of the Panama-Pacific International exposition, and other organizations. Before he had served in the senate 15 minutes his vote as a Republican was of material assistance to the Republicans of the senate. He voted with the other Republicans in favor of an executive session. The motion was carried, 36 to 34. Had Senator Perky still been serving he, as a Democrat, would have voted with the Democrats and the motion for an executive session would have been lost by a tie vote.

## The Geologists' Clock.

Each fossiliferous rock bed contains characteristic forms or groups of forms that determine the period in which it was laid or sand. Former Director Powell of the United States geological survey once tersely explained to a congressional committee the value of paleontology by saying that it is "the geologist's clock," by which he tells the time when rock beds were formed. The economic importance of paleontology has been repeatedly shown in this country. In the earliest exploitation of anthracite coal thousands of dollars were fruitlessly expended in New York in search of coal beds until the New York geologists showed that the beds in that state could contain no coal. The fossils in the rocks exploited are devonian, whereas the fossils of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal beds belong to the carboniferous, a much later period. This discovery at once stopped a useless expenditure of money.—Argonaut.

## A Fatal Sleep.

Hugh Miller, the Scottish geologist and writer, was one of the most illustrious of sleepwalkers. Miller, who had been addicted to somnambulism in his youth, found his restlessness return while he was engaged upon his "Testimony of the Rocks." He used to wake in the morning feeling, as he said, as if he had been abroad in the night wind, dragged by some invisible power and ridden by witches. On the night of his death he slept alone. In the morning they found him stretched dead on the floor with a bullet through his breast. He had written a note to his wife: "My brain burns. I must have walked, and a fearful dream rises upon me. I cannot bear the horrible thought My brain burns as the recollector grows." So intense had been the poor fellow's anguish that to make certain his end he had torn back shirt and vest and placed the muzzle of the pistol to his naked flesh.—St. James' Gazette.

## For the Weak and Nervous.

Tired-out, weak, nervous men and women would feel ambitious, energetic, full of life and always have a good appetite, if they would do the sensible thing for health—take Electric Bitters. Nothing better for the stomach, liver or kidneys. Thousands say they owe their lives to this wonderful home remedy. Mrs. O. Rhineault, of Vestal Center, N. Y., says: "I regard Electric Bitters as one of the greatest of gifts. I can never forget what it has done for me." Get a bottle yourself and see what a difference it will make in your health. Only 50c and \$1.00. Recommended by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle, Mayberry. Advertisement.

## Turks Picnic at Home.

"Simple life" picnicking in the house is thoroughly understood by the Turk. The real old fashioned Turk indeed, as Sir Charles Eliot shows, reveals his inherited nomadic instincts by treating a house merely as a place to camp in. Rooms are not assigned to special purposes. "You sit in a room and write on your hand. When you are hungry you eat. A little table is brought in and you eat. When you want to go to bed a pile of rugs is laid in a corner and you go to sleep on it." Then a scene at Yildiz—secretaries working in a red plush room furnished in European style. "Some were sitting curled up in armchairs, with their inkpots poised perilously on the arms, the idea of having a writing table never having come into their heads. Some were squatting on the floor, eating with their fingers off broad dishes placed on a low table. One was taking a siesta in the corner."—St. James' Gazette.

## Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"My sister's husband had an attack of rheumatism in his arm," writes a well known resident of Newton, Iowa. "I gave him a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment which he applied to his arm and on the next morning the rheumatism was gone." For chronic muscular rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all dealers. Advertisement.

## True Love's Trials.

"I'm afraid it will be some time before Tom and Belle make up again." "Oh, they are always quarreling and forgiving each other." "I know, but the last time they had a spat Bella said, 'Leave me forever!' Tom was dumb enough to stay away two whole days, and that made her mad sure enough."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## A Comparison.

"Nothing, it seems to me, looks as unimportant as a bridegroom at a wedding."

"Have you ever noticed a governor when he was surrounded by the uniformed members of his staff?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Wonderful Skin Salve.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve is known everywhere as the best remedy made for all diseases of the skin, and also for burns, bruises and boils. Reduces inflammation and is soothing and healing. J. T. Sossaman, publisher of News, of Cornelius, N. C., writes that one box helped his serious skin ailment after other remedies failed. Only 25c. Recommended by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle, Mayberry. Advertisement.

## Constipation Cured.

Dr. King's New Life Pills will relieve constipation promptly and get your bowels in healthy condition again. John Suspic, of Sanbury, Pa., says: "They are the best pills I ever used, and I advise everyone to use them for constipation, indigestion and liver complaint." Will help you. Price 25c. Recommended by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, and H. E. Fleagle, Mayberry. Advertisement.



Miss Dolly Dainty—"I love James—but he's too poor for us to get married. I'm not strong enough to do washing."

Anty Drudge—"Get married right away if that's all. You're strong enough to wash the Fels-Naptha way. It's easy on the woman; easy on the clothes."

Easy on the woman; easy on the clothes! That is the Fels-Naptha way of washing.

Fels-Naptha Soap does away with all the hard and disagreeable part of washing. Little rubbing, no steaming suds to bend over, no keeping up fire to boil the clothes, no nauseous odor from cooking soiled garments.

Then, clothes last longer, with no boiling to weaken their fiber and no hard rubbing to wear them thin.

Look for the Red and Green Wraizer. Fels & Co., Philadelphia.

## Classified Advertisements.

### Dentistry.

J. S. MYERS, Westminster, Md. J. E. MYERS, New Windsor, Md.

## Drs. Myers, SURGEON DENTISTS.

Are prepared to do All Kinds of Dental Work, including ALUMINUM PLATES.

## DR. J. W. HELM, SURGEON DENTIST, New Windsor, Maryland

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month. I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md. C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

## Fire and Storm INSURANCE

Why agree to buy Insurance without knowing what it will cost? Do you buy anything else that way?

Why give your Note, with the hope that you will not be assessed high on it?

Why not buy Insurance as you buy other things—at a known price?

There is no better Insurance in the World than that provided by a policy in the Home Ins. Co., of New York.

## P. B. ENGLAR, Agent, Taneytown, Md.

### Care of Machines.

Sewing machines should be treated with great care if you would have them last a long while and do perfect work. After every two days of steady work oil the machinery thoroughly, but be careful to wipe away all superfluous oil. Run the machine rapidly but steadily without any thread for five minutes after oiling. This will cause the oil to scatter, and the superfluous drops can be wiped away and none will be left to stain the material you are working.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IX.—Second Quarter, For June 1, 1913.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xlv, 4-17. Memory Verses, 16, 17—Golden Text, Jas. v, 16—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Inasmuch as Judah, the surety brother, plays a prominent part in today's lesson, it may be helpful to recall some of the incidents of chapter xxxvii and of that day when these men disposed of their brother Joseph, a lad seventeen years old and of whom they had seemingly heard nothing all those twenty years since.

They hated him because of his dreams in which his future pre-eminence was foreshadowed, but now, after those many years, his dreams are being fulfilled and their guilt is being remembered. In last week's lesson we saw them all happy in his presence, but it was because of their surroundings, the honor conferred upon them and because they knew him not. He had forgiveness in his heart for them, but they were not yet in a condition to receive or appreciate it. There must be a conviction of sin, and the deeper the better. Many do not know Jesus Christ as their Saviour because they do not know themselves as sinners, for He came to save sinners, to seek and save the lost.

He came not to save those who are righteous in their own estimation. For such there is no Saviour. When He told any one to keep the commandments it was that by bringing them face to face with the holy law He might convict them of sin (Rom. iii, 19). When He told the rich young ruler who thought that he had kept all the commandments to sell all that he had and give it away He was showing him that he was breaking the very first command by having another god, even his wealth.

The publican who with downcast eyes cried, "God be merciful to me, a sinner," and the penitent woman whose tears were sufficient to wash the Saviour's feet were quickly forgiven. All God's dealings with the impenitent are intended to convict of sin and lead to repentance. We see this in Job xxxiii, 29, 30, where we read that all the dealings of God with men which are mentioned in that chapter are intended to turn men from death to life, from darkness to light. So also we gather from Rev. ix, 21; xvi, 9, that the fearful judgments of the day of the Lord's wrath after the church shall have been taken away will be intended to lead some, if possible, to repentance.

In the light of these truths we may better understand Joseph's seemingly harsh dealings with his brethren and his object in centering the matter upon Benjamin, his own peculiar brother, the son of his mother. Nothing would break them up like touching Benjamin. It is so now, and has always been so, that the seemingly most severe of God's dealings are all in love and the only way to reach hardened hearts. If it works as God desires and there comes deep conviction and real penitence all is well. But "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy" (Prov. xxix, 1). See Joseph's kindness in giving them all the corn they could carry and in restoring every man his money (verse 1). The silver cup scheme was to touch them through Benjamin as nothing else would, and so it worked as we shall see.

They were not merry any longer when they were overtaken the next morning and each man's sack searched for the missing cup. Although each man's money was in his sack's mouth, they do not seem to have noticed that in their eagerness to show the impossibility of any of them stealing silver or gold from one who had been so kind to them (verses 8, 9). The search continued from the eldest to the youngest. "And the cup was found in Benjamin's sack" (verse 12). They rent their clothes and returned to the city and to the house of Joseph, for he was still there, and they fell before him on the ground (verses 13, 14). Thus for the third time they fulfilled the dream for which they had hated their brother (xlii, 6; xliii, 26, 28).

Yet to this very day there are many who hate the predictions concerning the return of Christ in His glory and laugh at those who believe such things. But the word stands concerning His return and His kingdom, that to Him every knee shall bow (Ps. lxxii, 11; Isa. xlv, 23; Phil. ii, 10, 11), and we are absolutely certain that so it shall be, for the Bible is a book of certainties (Prov. xxii, 21; Luke i, 3, 4). All that have ever lived shall bow to Him either in loving and reverent submission or as they are forever cast out of His presence because of their rejection of Him.

Now, indeed, they are in sore trouble, and Judah, the surety, exclaims: "What shall we say? What shall we speak? How shall we clear ourselves? God hath found out the iniquity of thy servants" (verse 16). Of what is he thinking? The cup in Benjamin's sack or the iniquity of twenty years before? Judging from his plea for Benjamin in verses 18-24, his reference to his father and Benjamin, the child of his old age, and his brother, referred to as dead (verse 20), and also his father's agonizing words when the blood stained coat was brought to him, "Surely he is torn in pieces" (verse 28), it seems as if the conviction of the sin against their brother was now real enough to be forgiven.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For Week Beginning June 1, 1913.

Topic.—The Ideal Christian—VI. His Bible Study.—Deut. vi, 1-3. (Consecration meeting.) Edited by Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, D. D.

The "righteous man" of the Old Testament corresponds to the Christian of the New. Of Him the psalmist says, "His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in His law doth he meditate day and night." If the Old Testament saint found delight in the "law of the Lord," how much more should the Christian of today rejoice in the Scriptures, since he has the gospel as well as the Law! The Bible should indeed be his joy and delight, and he should study it prayerfully, systematically and intelligently.

The ideal Christian should study the Bible because it is God's word. The words which Moses commanded the children of Israel to lay up in their hearts to teach to their children and to make prominent in their daily lives were not his words, but God's words. They were, he says, "the commandments, the statutes and the judgments which the Lord your God commanded to teach you that ye might do them." The same is true of all the Scriptures. "Holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." If the Lord is "our God" we should certainly study the revelation which He has given to us.

The ideal Christian should study the Bible because of the beneficent results that follow such study. Bible study is absolutely necessary to the Christian's life. It supports his spiritual life as bread supports his physical life. It guarantees freedom to him. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." It makes "wise unto salvation," and the salvation of the soul is the most important issue in human life. It brings him into touch with the mind and will of God, without which it is impossible for him to do God's will, which is the chief end of his existence.

It instructs him as to the purpose of life and points out to him how that purpose is to be accomplished. It is the guiding star of his life in this world and shows him the way to heaven. It is the masterpiece of all literature and is an inspiration to the mind as well as life to the soul. It requires no argument to prove that a book of such wonderful characteristics and such boundless possibilities should be the daily companion of the disciple of Jesus Christ, who Himself is the central figure of the Bible and whose mission to earth it is especially ordained to declare.

The ideal Christian should study the Bible with the purpose in view of practicing its precepts. The words of the Lord were given to His people through Moses that they "might do them." Bible study is fruitless without practical application to our daily lives. We are not to be "hearers of the word only, but doers of it." The test of the value of Bible study to us is in the doing.

It is "he that heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them," says Christ, who is like the man who built his house upon a rock. Hearing without doing is worthless. Study without obedience only aggravates our offense. The Bible study that counts is that which is practiced in the daily life. Are we making the Bible "the lamp to our feet and the guide to our path?"

### BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. i, 1, 2; xix, 7-14; cxlix, 105-112; Matt. iv, 1-11; v, 1-16; John v, 39-47; xv, 10-14; Acts xvii, 10-12; Eph. vi, 10-18; II Tim. iii, 16, 17; Heb. iv, 12; Jas. i, 22-25.

### "Coaching" in Churches.

The public school until recently has been a mill that ground alike whatever came into its hopper—coal or marble, wheat or pebbles. The bright scholar had too little to do, the average scholar got along fairly well, and the poor scholar, after perhaps years of heartache and desperate plodding, finally was tossed out upon the rubbish heap.

In these wiser days the schools are installing "coaching teachers," whose duty it is to give special attention to the poorest scholars in the various classes and try by earnest personal work to place them at least in the position of the average pupils.

Under this system in one school near Boston where six nationalities meet only 14 per cent fail to go on with their classes. Three years ago, under the old system, 50 per cent of the pupils fell by the wayside.

Now, just this work of coaching is done in our churches by the Christian Endeavor societies, Junior, Young People's and Senior. With a beautiful brotherly spirit the workers that advance more rapidly help on those that move slowly. That is what our look-out committees do, and our prayer meeting committees, and, indeed, all our other committees. Christian Endeavor means that the Christians, young and old, are first helping themselves to the strength that Christ bestows and then helping others to it.

No one left behind, no one falling by the way—that is the spirit of the best modern education, and it is the spirit of Christian Endeavor.—Arrow in Christian Endeavor World.

### A Truth For Contemplation.

Win a soul to God and you have set in motion impulses which will vibrate when time is a memory, a bubble on the ocean of eternity. Here is a truth for the earnest contemplation of every Christian Endeavorer.—F. B. Meyer.

# TEMPERANCE NOTES

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

## TENDENCY TO SHORTEN LIFE

Insurance Companies Testify to Belief That Use of Alcohol Is Dangerous to Longevity.

All insurance companies have long recognized the fact that even the moderate use of alcohol shortens life. This is evidenced by the answers made to a question sent out to various companies by a New York paper. The question read as follows:

As a rule, other things being equal, do you consider the habitual user of intoxicating beverages as good an insurance risk as the total abstainer? If not, why not?

The replies were:  
Aetna Life: No. Drink diseases the system.  
Bankers' Life: No. For habit is likely to grow.

Berkshire Life: No. Drink destructive to health.

Fidelity Mutual Life association: No. Less vitality and recuperative powers.

Hartford Life: No. Moderate use lays foundation for disease.

Massachusetts Mutual Life: No. Drink causes organic changes. Reduces expectation of life nearly two-thirds.

Michigan Mutual: No. Drink dangerous to health and longevity.

Mutual Life: No.

New York Life: No.

Pacific Mutual Life: No. Predisposes to disease.

Provident Savings Life Assurance society: No. Drink cuts short life expectation.

Security Mutual Life: No. Drink shortens life.

Union Central Life: No. Use tends to shorten life.

United States: No. Use affects heart, stomach, liver and kidneys.

## VITAL QUESTION OF REVENUE

Cost to National Government From Saloon Evil Is Comparatively Light—Income Is Immense.

The most dangerous phase of the revenue question is the national one. The cost to the national treasury from the saloon evil is comparatively light, and the revenue derived is a very large sum. The reports of the commissioners of internal revenue, issued August, 1910, show receipts of \$208,601,500.09. This immense revenue paralyzes the moral nerve of the authorities at Washington, and little help in controlling the evil can be expected from that quarter until the work in the various states is far advanced.

Government officials and the public generally will some time be convinced that it is a short-sighted economy, very poor financiering, to foster an industry which makes so many people non-producers, results in the degeneration of whole families, and throws an army of incapables upon the state and upon "charity." Imagine this nation free from drunkards, and with the criminal and pauper population reduced to one-tenth of its present showing—how many more people there would be earning regular incomes and paying legitimate taxes! Facts pertaining to this side of the question are piling up in prohibition states, counties and towns, and are doing much toward answering the revenue argument of the anti-prohibitionists. For obvious reasons this argument is not so conspicuous where the territory covered by prohibition is local; and the more local the proposed law the less opposition from the fiscal standpoint.

### A Dutchman's Logic.

A temperance meeting was being held in a mission hall, and several speakers had dealt with the evils of alcohol and the benefits of sobriety. Among the gentlemen on the platform there was a genial Dutchman, who was asked to speak, and after some hesitation he did so in the following manner: "I shall tell you how oat vas, I put mine hand on my head, and there was one big pain. Then I put mine hand in my pocket, and there was nothings. Now there ish no more pain in my head. The pains in mine body is all gone away. I put mine hands in mine pockets, and there ish £20. So I shall stay wit the temperance."

### Time to Think.

"Laws have been made striving to keep men sober on election day, but what we want is to keep the citizenship of America sober every day in the year, so that they will have had full time to know what liberty means, to know what the welfare of America means."—Archbishop Ireland.

### Peril, Loss and Inefficiency.

Science and bitter experience are teaching that the use of spirits is destructive to the efficiency and healthfulness of all who use it. In the business world the great struggle is to keep alcohol, and alcoholic brains out of responsible positions, for the selfish reason that it means peril, loss and inefficiency.—Journal of Inebriety.

### Somewhat Difficult.

It is just about as easy to buy refinement as it is to grasp a sunbeam.—Chicago Record-Herald.

# WHAT RULERS READ

Royalty Keeps in Touch With Contemporary Events.

King George and the Kaiser Blessed With Retentive Memories—King of Spain Likes English Newspapers.

That majesty that hems in a crown and forces the wearer to adopt a mode of life quite apart from that of other men affords, one may think, but little opportunity for kings to come in contact with the problems which confront their subjects, London Answers observes.

This, however, is not the case. Modern rulers, at any rate, do not bury themselves in seclusion, but seek, as eagerly as does the man in the street, to keep in touch with the doings of the world—and through the same medium, for it is only by means of the newspapers that any man can become acquainted with happenings outside his own restricted sphere of life.

The late Queen Victoria, it is true, very rarely looked at a newspaper personally. None the less she had the Times read aloud to her every day, and all articles of personal interest were cut out and pasted up in books for future reference.

Similarly, King Edward, though never very fond of reading, had all important foreign telegrams laid before him, also the parliamentary reports; while, as behoved the first sportsman of Europe, he took a very real interest in the sporting pages of the newspapers.

King George, however, being a monarch who believes in doing things for himself, reads the papers carefully, and while doing so jots down notes—usually in the form of questions about matters upon which his secretaries are called upon to give fuller information later in the day.

The kaiser, too, is a great reader, with a memory no less retentive than that of his cousin, the king of England. What is more, so far from confining himself solely to papers of general interest, the kaiser is also an assiduous reader of technical journals—those, that is to say, which deal with warlike subjects upon which the ruler of Germany is really an authority, and able to converse as such with experts.

The king of Spain has a passion for everything English, and is kept always well supplied with London newspapers and magazines. For accounts of the happenings in his own dominions he relies mainly upon his secretaries and the officials of his court.

This admiration for British journalism was shared by the late emperor of Japan, who, although unable to read a word of English, had all the principal articles from the London newspapers and reviews translated into the Japanese language for his special benefit.

The kings of Italy and Denmark both are devoted readers of magazines, while Abdul Hamid, the late sultan of Turkey, who was commonly regarded as the most exclusive of Orientals, took good care to be well informed of what was going on in the world.

He relied for his information for the most part upon French papers, and at the Royal palace two officials were permanently kept whose sole duty it was to read through these papers and commit to memory such passages as they deemed likely to prove interesting.

Having listened to a recitation of the news, the sultan would sometimes have doubts upon certain of the statements made. The officials then were called upon to substantiate them, and we betide them if they failed to produce sufficient evidence.

But in this respect the famous dowager empress of China was probably the most exacting of all the world's rulers. All information of importance culled from the newspapers had to be copied out on sheets of very fine rice paper, bound in silk and then rolled on ivory sticks. The news was then read to the empress from these scrolls by an official of the court, who, seeing that he was not deemed worthy of gazing on the great lady's face, was compelled to perform his unenviable task while lying prostrate on the floor behind a screen.

Curiously enough, the monarch most out of touch with the doings of the world is a European. The czar of Russia, in fact, has a newspaper all his own, printed specially for him every morning. Two copies only are supplied—one for the czar himself, the other for his private secretary. But, even here a large circulation permitted, it is doubtful if the paper would find one, for this two page sheet is of exceeding dullness, anything calculated in any way to disturb the czar's peace of mind being carefully excluded.

### Giving Him His Due.

A lawsuit was recently in full swing, and during its progress a witness was cross-examined as to the habits and character of the defendant.

"Has Mr. M— a reputation for being abnormally lazy?" asked counsel, briskly.

"Well, sir, it's this way—" "Will you kindly answer the question asked?" struck in the irascible lawyer.

"Well, sir, I was going to say it's this way: I don't want to do the gentleman in question an injustice. And I won't go so far as to say, sir, that he's lazy, exactly; but if it required any voluntary work on his part to digest his food—why, he'd die from lack of nourishment, sir."—London Answers.

## THE Packard Piano IS THE BEST

People can talk about which piano is the best, but anyone who wishes to know the truth about the matter, has only to compare the PACKARD, part for part, with the leading makes of the century. We are always glad to have anyone make these comparisons, as the wonderful strides of progress made in the construction of the PACKARD Pianos is a REVELATION to all.

## BIRELY'S PALACE OF MUSIC, Frederick, Maryland.

## REALLY GOOD RECIPES

WILL BE FOUND VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE MENU.

**Tomato Soup in Most Approved Fashion—Excellent Sandwiches for Buffet Luncheon—Oatmeal Cookies Easy to Make.**

**Tomato Soup.**—Take one quart can of tomatoes, cook and strain through colander to remove seeds and pulp; put juice in porcelain pan and as it heats slowly, add a pinch of soda, one teaspoon salt, a little pepper, lump of butter and sugar if desired. Stir this constantly until it boils, then add one quart of rich milk which has been heated to boiling point. Put one spoonful whipped cream on each dish of soup and serve hot with toasted crackers.

**Delicious sandwiches for a buffet luncheon** may be made by spreading thin slices of bread with melted cheese, then put in oven until light brown and serve hot.

A tempting salad is made of canned pears, cut in small pieces, mixed with pecan meats and served with mayonnaise dressing.

A good recipe for nut bread is: One cup sugar, one teaspoon lard or butter, one quart flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, one cup chopped nuts, enough milk to make a soft dough. Let rise twenty minutes and bake in moderate oven.

**Oatmeal Cookies.**—One cup sugar, one cup shortening, one and two-thirds lard, one-third butter, two eggs, two-thirds cup sour milk, one level teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon cinnamon, one cup currants, one scant cup oatmeal, add flour enough to make dough stiff enough to drop.

**White Layer Cake.**—Beat one-half cup butter to a cream, adding gradually one and one-half cups sugar; then add one cup milk; sift together two and one-half cups of flour with two teaspoons baking powder; add this to mixture and beat for five minutes, then add whites of six eggs, beating all together thoroughly.

**Chocolate Gelatin.** Dissolve one-quarter box of gelatin in 1 pint of milk over the fire; add scant half-cup grated chocolate or cocoa. Cocoa makes less rich and more easily digested dessert. Using only one-quarter cup cocoa makes a palatable result, and still less rich than either of the other mixtures. When gelatin is dissolved add scant cup sugar and bit of salt and vanilla flavoring. Pour into mold and set aside to harden. Serve with plain cream, thin or thick. Or whip cream and flavor with vanilla. One-half cup of heavy cream whipped is usually enough for this amount of jelly, which makes a generous serving for two extremely fond of chocolate.

A milk-thin boiled custard, lemon flavored, may be used instead of cream. Also a teaspoon of cocoa may be beaten into the cream, and when put on the jelly dotted with tiniest beads of the jelly.

**Pond Lily Eggs.** Select nice oval eggs, boil in large kettle full of water for at least twenty minutes. Have water hot but not boiling when eggs are put in, then keep water simmering, but not boiling or they may crack. When time is up take up carefully and let cold water run over, to loosen shell, remove shell carefully and then split the whites into five or six petals—begin at small end and do not cut entirely to bottom. Now remove yolk carefully, mash well, add a little boiled dressing, salt and paprika, and replace enough of the mixture to simulate a half open lily, place on bed of lettuce and lay strips of green peppers so as to represent a stem.

**Brown Hash.** Free cold, cooked beef or mutton from fat or gristle and chop fine, seasoning it very highly with salt and pepper. Add an equal quantity of cold potatoes, also chopped fine. Put in a frying pan, adding sufficient stock—water must be used if you have no stock—to moisten thoroughly. Heat slowly, stirring often until very hot. For one pint of hash spread over the top one tablespoonful of sweet beef dripping or butter, cover closely and draw to one side for twenty minutes, where it will crust on the bottom without burning. Fold over like an omelet and turn out on a hot platter.

**Most Prompt and Effectual Cure for Bad Colds.** When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. Sold by all dealers. Advertisement.

