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VOL. 22.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 3

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Jesse W. Fuss, of Union Bridge district, has resigned as Deputy Forest Warden.

The barn of Charles Theiret, of Manchester, this county, was struck by lightning Tuesday and burned. The contents consisting of hay, straw and wheat, and one horse, also were destroyed.

The I. O. O. F. annual reunion will be held at Pen-Mar, August 5. An interesting program is being prepared, and the expectation is that this will be the greatest reunion yet held by the order.

An electrical and wind storm visited Frederick county, Tuesday evening, doing considerable damage to cornfields. All saints P. E. church, Frederick, was struck and slightly damaged. The storm was greatest in the Buckeystown neighborhood.

Sixty-five candidates have announced themselves for county offices at the coming election in Frederick county. Both party organizations are believed to have picked their slates, although the leaders are endeavoring to make it appear that they are keeping "hands off."

As reported by Bradstreet's of July 3, failures in the first half of 1915 numbered 10,719, an increase of 38.2 per cent. over last year, and to this extent the heaviest ever recorded in a six months' period. Liabilities aggregated \$177,106,140, an increase of 1 per cent. over last year.

Joseph D. Brooks, of Westminster, who, two years ago, suffered a nervous breakdown and was forced to close up his law office, has re-opened his old office on Court Street, Westminster, and resumed the practice of law. Plenty of outside physical labor worked a complete cure in his case.

Unusual heat has been experienced in Alaska, this summer. The thermometer has registered 90° in the shade, at Juneau, and as high as 100° in the sun, conditions hitherto unknown. The sun, at this time of the year, shines 20 hours out of 24. Fruit and vegetables give indications of record breaking crops.

Five negro hod-carriers working on a three-story building, in Frederick, struck, on Monday, for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$3.00 a day. The contractor solved the trouble by rigging up an elevator, and drawing up the bricks and mortar by horse power, the remedy being more satisfactory, as well as cheaper.

There is a wish afloat near Republican state headquarters, that Wm. T. Warburton, of Cecil, one of the candidates for Governor, might be switched to the nomination for Attorney General. Evidently, all that is needed to assure this combination is Mr. Warburton's consent to it. The Republican slogan would then be—"With Weller and Warburton we will win."

Four proposed amendments to the constitution of Maryland will be submitted to the people of the County and State at the general election in November. The amendments are the home rule, referendum amendment, and amendment making changes in the Bill of Rights, and an amendment which provides that courts may give indeterminate sentences to those convicted of crime.

The price of early potatoes has reached the ridiculously low figure of less than a dollar a barrel, and those farmers who have bought farms with the idea of paying for them with the early potato money are swallowing a bitter pill. Our heart-felt sympathy goes out to them. With potatoes at a dollar a barrel a man can not more than break even, and a good crop is necessary then.—*The People, Snow Hill.*

The jury, on Wednesday, returned a verdict that Harry K. Thaw is not now insane. The case had been in progress three weeks. Judge Hendrick, before whom the case was heard, has final jurisdiction in the case, and may even set aside the jury's verdict. He will announce his decision this Friday morning. An appeal will likely be taken, no matter how he decides. General sentiment is that Thaw will at last gain his freedom, after nine years of efforts.

Thomas A. Edison has accepted an invitation from Secretary Daniels to head an advisory board of civilian inventors for a bureau of invention and development to be created in the Navy Department. His acceptance will go at once to Washington, where the new plans await word from the man "who can turn dreams into realities." Mr. Daniels' idea is to utilize the inventive genius of Americans in and out of the military and naval service to meet conditions of warfare shown in the conflict in Europe.

A small cyclone struck the southeastern suburbs of Hagerstown, last Friday afternoon, and while it did little damage, it played some unusual freaks. It came suddenly and with such fury that it caught a cart loaded with stone and overturned it upon Edward Henson. Trees were entirely denuded of leaves and large limbs were wrenched off. A boy was picked up bodily, carried 10 or 15 yards and set down on his feet uninjured. Women passing along the road were compelled to hold to trees to prevent being lifted off their feet. Fences were raised in the air and scattered. The storm was of short duration.

Death of Rev. O. C. Roth, D. D.

The news of the death of Rev. Oliver C. Roth, D. D., of Chambersburg, last Saturday, saddened many hearts in Carroll county, where he was well known by hundreds, as he had in years past served the Lutheran charges of Silver Run and Taneytown, and on Sunday evening prior to his death had preached at Pleasant Valley, at the re-dedication of the church at that place. By a strange fatality, in a ministry covering about 35 years, Dr. Roth preached his first and last Sunday sermon, as pastor, in the Pleasant Valley charge.

Dr. Roth was stricken with apoplexy while working in his vegetable garden about 5 o'clock Saturday morning. Feeling ill, he called to his daughters who were in the rear of the parsonage, who helped him to a chair, after which he became unconscious, and died in the evening without regaining consciousness.



He is survived by two daughters: Mrs. Dorothy Lehman, of Altoona, and Miss Helen, of Chambersburg. Mrs. Roth died suddenly in February, 1914. He also leaves one brother, Thomas P. Roth, living on the old home farm, the last member of the family.

Dr. Roth was of German parentage, his home being at Orefield, Lehigh county, Pa., where his boyhood was spent on the farm. He married Miss Grace Harper, of Gettysburg, about the time he was called to his first charge. He was a man of strong personal character, convincing and earnest as a preacher, frank and jovial in all of his social relations, and was widely known as one of the strongest and best all-around men in the Lutheran church.

He was called to the Silver Run charge at the close of his Seminary course, in 1881, and in June 1883 began his work in Taneytown where he remained until October 1889 when he accepted a call to Grace church, Baltimore. In 1898 he removed to the First church of Altoona, and in August 1909 to the First church at Chambersburg.

Funeral services were held in the Chambersburg church, on Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon interment was made in Evergreen cemetery, Gettysburg. The services at the grave were in charge of Drs. Singmaster and Kuhlman, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary.

Death of a Former Carroll-countian.

Dr. Samuel Hape, one of the pioneer residents of Atlanta, Georgia, and a prominent fraternalist, died in Hapeville, on Tuesday of last week. He was born in Middleburg, this county, and spent several years of his early life in Uniontown, this county. The funeral services were in charge of Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, and were very imposing. He was in his 85th year.

Dr. Hape was born in Middleburg, Nov. 1, 1830. Just before the war he located in Atlanta, joining the Confederate army as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Georgia regiment, where he served with bravery and honor throughout the long struggle. In 1864 he married Miss Orville Rogers, of N. H., and some time in the 80's made his home in Hapeville, the town which bears his name.

During the war he was commissioned by the Confederacy to carry dispatches to its London representative, and to run the blockade with dental supplies from Europe. In this hazardous undertaking his ship was blown up in Charleston harbor, but he managed to get to safety with some of his supplies, the only ones the Confederacy had during the war.

After the war Dr. Hape was prominent in public life in Atlanta, serving in the city council and giving his time to numerous civic enterprises. He was engaged for years in the dental supply business. His death occurred in Hapeville, a suburb of Atlanta.

Dr. Hape's mother was a Miss Garver. He was a first cousin of Mrs. Howard Slonaker, of Baltimore, who was Miss Maymie Bural.

Physicians Scale of Charges.

The following scale of charges was adopted unanimously by the members of the Carroll County Medical Society at a recent meeting:

- Visit, minimum fee, \$1.00.
- Office, minimum fee, 50 cents.
- Mileage, charge 25 cents per mile one way plus \$1.00 for visit.
- Obstetrics, minimum fee, \$10.00.
- Obstetrics, operative, minimum additional fee, \$5.00.
- Anesthetic, mileage, and minimum fee of \$5.00.
- Consultation, mileage and minimum fee of \$5.00.
- Patient to Hospital, mileage if in car and fee of \$10.00.
- Extra Charge, if 2 or more are sick in family, 50 cents.
- Night call, minimum extra charge, 50 cents.
- Fractures, long bones, minimum fee, \$10.00.
- Fractures, minor, minimum fee \$5.00.
- Call, when stopped while passing, \$1.
- Telephone Consultation, 50 cents.

THE TAX COMMISSION FINDING HIDDEN WEALTH.

About \$20,000,000 of Unlisted Securities Found in State.

The Baltimore Sun is performing a duty with reference to State taxes, much along the same line as that performed by the Carroll Record relative to County taxes. The Sun is publishing a series of articles giving facts in connection with specific cases, showing many unnecessary offices, and how tax-payers pay bills for which the state receives no adequate return.

The Sun does not generalize, but places before the voters, in plain words, the inside of the expense and tax system of the state. It says: "There is no purpose in this investigation to muck-rake individuals; it simply is an effort to bring before the candidates for public office and the public in general, definite information about a condition that all say is wrong, but which has been discussed heretofore only in the most general terms."

A review of the Sun's findings, which will be given in the Record at a later date, ought to represent vital interest reading, and with the facts already produced in this paper relative to the county, should give voters a very comprehensive view of the whole tax situation, and of legislation needed.

Through the activities of the State Tax Commission and its local assessors "intangible" property amounting to millions of dollars and yielding an income of 30 cents on the \$100 to the public revenues is being added to the tax books in the counties. The returns do not include Baltimore city.

When all of the returns from the counties shall have been received it is estimated that hidden wealth amounting to \$25,000,000 will have been reported as having been brought to light. This represents an increase in the stocks and bonds now on the tax lists. This means an annual increase of \$75,000 in the public revenues, a sum more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of the State Commission. This is only one of the many activities of the commission. If the same increase is maintained in other lines the sum of \$5,000,000 ought to be added annually to the public income.

About seven months ago the commission decided to round up the untaxed securities in Maryland. Prescribed forms were sent to the supervisors as well as the members of the Board of County Commissioners in those particular counties where it was thought securities were escaping taxation, upon which returns of securities were to be made.

The results obtained in the eight or more counties so far heard from have been surprising. For instance, in one of the counties \$3,000,000 of securities were held on which no tax was being paid. In another \$6,600,000, and still another \$4,500,000. In five of the counties the amount of untaxed securities ranges from \$125,000 up to \$450,000.

The commission believes that it has been well repaid for its activity in going after the owners of securities who have not been making the proper tax returns. Nor will it rest on its present laurels. It proposes to go over the entire State with a fine-tooth comb. So far, it has been unable to obtain satisfactory answers from some of the counties, but it does not propose to stop until all taxable securities which it can find are on the books.

Hoffman Orphanage Anniversary.

The fifth anniversary of the Hoffman Orphanage, near Littlestown, Pa., will be held next Thursday, July 22. This institution is now caring for thirty children and is under the control of the Potomac Synod of the Reformed church. Rev. Dr. W. F. More, of Womelsdorf, Pa., will be the speaker. As the Superintendent of Bethany Orphans' Home, Dr. More has made a special study of child needs. He will speak from his experience with dependent children, and will delight, as did Judge Williams last year, all who hear him.

Pantomimes, drills, recitations and songs will be the contribution of the children of the Orphanage to the program. The Star Spangled Banner, as pantomimed by Anna D. Cooper, which the children gave at the Reformed Reunion, Pen-Mar, will be given at the anniversary.

Each year more people attend the anniversary, so that it is a splendid place to meet your friends from near and far. The management has been notified of the coming of automobile parties, from almost every large town within fifty miles. Dinner will be served at 11.30 a. m., and refreshments can be secured on the ground. All stands and dining-rooms are operated for the benefit of the Orphanage. The program will begin at 1.30 p. m.

Conveyances will meet those who desire to be taken from Gettysburg, or Littlestown, to the Orphanage, and will leave Gettysburg at 9.30 a. m., Littlestown from 8.30 to 10.30 a. m.

The Primary Election Sept. 14.

The primary election will be held on Tuesday, September 14. That was determined last Friday, at a conference between Chairman Murray Vandiver of the Democratic State Central Committee and Chairman Galen L. Tait of the Republican State Central Committee.

The Primary Election law provides that the primary shall be held not earlier than September 8 and not later than September 15. It permits the two claimants to agree upon any date within that period. Should they fail to do so, the second Monday in September is fixed as the date.

New Candidates This Week.

We have added to our register of candidates for County nominations, this week, the names of B. Frank Stansbury, of Hampstead, for Commissioner, a member of the present board; and of Martin D. Hess, of Taneytown, for County Treasurer. Both are Republicans.

School and Conference for Maryland and D. C. Ministers.

Is the church fulfilling its functions? Does the Agricultural College live up to its possibilities? Can we not develop a happier country life? Should the ministers be expected to assume leadership in other than spiritual matters? These and many other questions will be up for discussion at the Country Life School and Conference, to be held at the Maryland Agricultural College, July 26 to August 6.

On their part, the ministry have decided that Christ's full message is a broader one than that of saving souls, and that to preach merely the message of salvation is to emphasize a selfish motive, that of self-preservation. Some ministers call that type of appeal "Fire Insurance Religion." But the new conviction is broader. It conceives as a duty the bringing of heaven to earth, maintaining that to the extent that it succeeds, salvation in the life to come will take care of itself. Dr. G. Walter Fiske, Dean of Oberlin Theological Seminary, says:

"The country church has become decadent where it has ceased to stir its community; and it may find its largest aim in the broadest kind of sacrificial service. To do this, the church must furnish the opportunity for the public to worship in simplicity, sincerity, impressiveness and truth. It must perform the priestly function of meditating between God and man, until in the Holy place men feel the hush and peace and power of God's presence and go away refreshed and inspired for life's duties. Unless man is pure spirit, the work of the church is more than saving souls. A religion which aims merely to save a man's soul and otherwise neglects him is superficial and fails to appeal to a whole man's manhood."

This new conviction insists that the country minister for instance, should do more than preach. He should be a leader, and inspirer of development towards making more ideal the living conditions of his people. Rev. Benies of Pennsylvania says, "There is nothing secular but sin, everything man thinks, conceives or does is spiritual. All is a part of God's work and all should be considered sacred. Christ should be made manager in chief of the lives of men."

Those who have been improving farming, developing the Science of Agriculture and in every way bettering the financial conditions of the countryman, have come to a realization of the fact that "The Economic Aim of the Agriculturist is not a sufficient one." A community may be rich economically speaking, and yet a large number of its members may be poor in the big things of life. The heart life of the people must grow with their developing material prosperity if a wholesome and happy farm life is to result. That is what the church furnishes.

On this account the Agricultural Colleges of several states are co-operating with the ministers to carry out these convictions, the minister to prepare himself for more efficient leadership in his community by becoming acquainted with rural economies, rural Sociology and Scientific Agriculture, and the Agricultural College by giving him the training.

The Country Life Conference for Maryland Ministers held at College Park, last August, was attended by one hundred and fifty ministers of all denominations and faiths, from all parts of the State and District of Columbia. They unanimously voted to repeat the Conference, and add also a week's school, to be held preceding the Conference. Accordingly, the Country Life School will be held July 26th., to August 3rd., and the Conference August 4th., 5th. and 6th. Bulletins containing complete information have been sent to all Maryland and D. C. ministers. Anyone failing to receive a copy may obtain it by writing to B. H. Darrow, Sec'y Y. M. C. A., College Park, Md.

Arthur Family Reunion.

Robert R. Arthur, proprietor of the Waynesboro sanitary milk plant, during the latter part of this week entertained as his guests, his parents, his three sisters and his three brothers with their wives. This was the first time in 25 years that all the members of his family have met together and the occasion was one of the utmost delight to them all.

Robert Arthur, the father, of York, for some time has endeavored to gather the scattered members of his family in a reunion and he found particular pleasure in the assemblage here. The occasion was a most happy one for all. No effort was spared on the part of host and hostess, who were ably assisted by C. Walter Arthur and his genial wife, Lena, in making ample provision for the comfort of the inner man.

The entertainment included automobile and trolley rides and many other sources of pleasure. Thursday, after the reunion dinner, photographer Kaylor made several views of the family at the home of Mr. Arthur, 312 South Church Street.

Those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arthur, Misses Cora M. M. Grace and E. Blanche Arthur, York; Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Arthur, Indiana, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Arthur and two youngest sons, Wm. J., Jr., and James W., of Havre de Grace, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Arthur and three children, Richard Rhodes, Robert Eugene and Charlotte Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. C. Walter Arthur and Beulah Lowman, of Waynesboro.—*Waynesboro Record.*

Says We Need 2000 Aeroplanes.

Orville Wright, of aeroplane fame, says the army and navy of this country needs 2000 air machines. He thinks this number could be built in six months, should there be no delay in securing motors for them. He says we will simply have to come to the point of building air and submarine craft, or be at the mercy of nearly every other power in the world.

Mr. Wright, with Thomas A. Edison, has been invited by Secretary Daniels, of the Navy, to serve on a special advisory board to consider our preparedness for war, and their expert knowledge is expected to be of great value.

Union carpenters in Chicago now receive 75 cents an hour, an advance of 5 cents over the wages before the recent strike.

FRIGHTFUL CASUALTIES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

French Estimate of the Losses of All Countries.

The French government has prepared a statement, giving as nearly as possible from the information at hand, the total casualties of each Nation engaged in the European war, excepting Italy. There must of necessity be more or less of guesswork in the figures, as each country is keeping to itself its own losses, but it is probable that the statement is approximately correct.

France, 400,000 killed, 700,000 wounded, 300,000 prisoners and missing; total 1,400,000.

Great Britain, 116,000 killed, 229,000 wounded, 83,000 prisoners and missing; total 428,000.

Russia, 733,000 killed, 1,982,000 wounded, 770,000 prisoners and missing; total 3,485,000.

Germany, 482,000 killed, 852,000 wounded, 233,000 prisoners and missing; total 1,567,000.

Austria, 341,000 killed, 711,000 wounded, 183,000 prisoners and missing; total 1,235,000.

Belgium, 47,000 killed, 160,000 wounded, 40,000 prisoners and missing; total 247,000.

Servia, 64,000 killed, 112,600 wounded, 46,000 prisoners and missing; total 181,000.

Turkey, 45,000 killed, 90,000 wounded, 46,000 prisoners and missing; total 181,000.

Japan, 300 killed, 910 wounded; total 1,210.

Grand total, 2,228,300 killed, 4,837,500 wounded, 1,705,000 prisoners and missing; total 8,770,810.

For Dry Maryland in 1918.

The proposed prohibition bill for Maryland, that will be presented to the coming legislature, is patterned after the laws of almost every other state. It will give to the voters of the entire state the opportunity to vote on the question, and if it passes in the legislature, and also has a majority in the state at the general election, it will become a state law May 1, 1918. The following is the proposed law:

"On and after May 1, 1918, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, social club, firm or corporation to manufacture for sale, sell or purchase for sale, transport for sale, dispense or otherwise dispose of any alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented, distilled or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters within the State except for medicinal, scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes, as may be allowed under the provisions of such acts as the General Assembly of Maryland shall pass at its regular session held next after the date of such election allowing such sale for such purposes. And any person, persons, social club, firm or corporation manufacturing, selling, dispensing or disposing of any alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented, distilled or malt liquors without a license."

Young People Surprise Their Pastor.

(For the Record.) A jolly, happy crowd of young people it was indeed, who successfully carried out their plan to spring a surprise upon Rev. S. C. Hoover and family, of Silver Run, Md., on last Saturday evening, July 10th, the occasion of their pastor's birthday. These young people, to the number of about fifty, are known individually by as many different names, but taken collectively they are known as "The Square Circle" of St. Mary's Reformed church. The above event was only another one, of an already long list, in which they have shown their regard for their pastor and at the same time provided an opportunity for their own social enjoyment. The evening was enlivened by such features as usually go with similar occasions—games, music and refreshments. Each one of these features was marked with peculiar emphasis. The large parsonage lawn, together with the perfect congeniality of all those present, afforded the necessary requirements to make the outdoor games most enjoyable.

The presence of Miss Miriam Blettner, a talented pianist from Hanover, and who is instructing a large class in our vicinity, gave to the musical program unusual merit. An abundance of good things to eat was all that was necessary to guarantee the success of the last feature, and all this the Circle had taken special care to provide.

Without a doubt, this occasion has served to more firmly establish the strong ties that exist between the pastor and the young people of this congregation. Upon departing, a handsome croquet set was left behind as a remembrance and this will doubtless afford much pleasure to all who can arrange to use it in their hours of recreation and play.

Disappearing Gun for Submarines.

A new type of three-inch disappearing gun for use on submarines has been perfected by the ordnance experts of the navy, according to an announcement of Secretary Daniels. In the future all submarines will be equipped with this gun, with the exception that a four-inch gun of similar type may be used for the larger seagoing submarines.

It is commonly supposed that submarine boats sink vessels by the use of torpedoes, but it is thought by naval experts that disappearing guns are more likely used, as torpedoes are extremely expensive and could not be provided in sufficient quantity for the extensive submarine warfare that Germany is engaged in.

The new gun, according to Secretary Daniels, is the result of two years of experimentation and has no superior. The carriage operates like the disappearing apparatus of shore batteries. The gun will be mounted on the new U. S. submarine under construction at New York.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, July 12th, 1915.—Letters of guardianship on the estate of Annie E. Bendig and Leo L. Bendig were granted unto John E. Masenhimer, who settled his first and final account and received order to deposit funds.

The last will and testament of David Stoner, late of Carroll county, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted unto Samuel C. Stoner and John T. Stoner, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Emma A. Barnes and Albert H. Barnes, administrators of Robert H. Barnes, deceased, settled their first and final account.

TUESDAY, July 13th, 1915.—Edward B. Orendorff, guardian for Mary E. C., and John W. N. Orendorff, wards, received order to deposit funds.

William Houck, executor of Laura M. Burns, deceased, reported sale of personal property and sale of leasehold property on which the court issued an order nisi.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hanson M. Drach, late of Carroll County, deceased, granted unto John H. Drach, who returned inventory of debts due.

Geo. E. Benson, executor of Nicholas Benson, deceased, received order to sell real estate.

Mary E. Linton, administratrix of George E. Linton, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of William N. Naight, late of Carroll County, deceased, were granted unto Philip R. Naight, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

DIED.

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

HOUCK.—On July 11, 1915, at Union Bridge, Mr. Jacob Houck, aged 70 years. Funeral service Wednesday, July 14. Interment in cemetery at Woodsboro.

HAWK.—Mr. Samuel Elmer Hawk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hawk, died of Bright's disease, on Monday, near Littlestown, aged 21 years and 9 months. The funeral services were in charge of Rev. Lindaman, of Littlestown; burial in the Reformed cemetery, Taneytown, on Wednesday.

BABYLON.—Mr. Pius Babylon died suddenly, on Tuesday afternoon, at the home of his son-in-law, Theodore Cummings, near Mt. Union. He was in the harvest field when taken sick, and died almost instantly. He is survived by the following children: Mrs. Theodore Cummings, Mrs. Edward Gilbert, Mrs. James Robertson and Mrs. James Danner, all of this county.

FORREST.—Wesley Forrest died at the home of his nephew, Clayton Devilliss, near Union Bridge, Saturday, July 10th., 1915, aged 81 years, 4 months and 26 days. He is the last one of Nelson B. Forrest's family. Is survived by a son and daughter, John Forrest, of Keymar, and Mrs. Charles J. Armor, of Philadelphia. Mr. Forrest's wife died 10 years ago, and he had been gradually declining in health since, but was only confined to bed about two weeks. He was such a regular attendant at its services, while health permitted. Funeral services were held in the M. P. church, at Johnsville, Tuesday forenoon. Rev. Paris, of the Liberty Circuit, officiating, assisted by Rev. Saxten, of Woodsboro. Interment in the church cemetery.

HILTEBRICK.—Mrs. Araminta, wife of Mr. Henry J. Hilterbrick, of this district, died suddenly, on Monday evening, about 8 o'clock from a heart attack. She had taken a long auto ride on Sunday, and on Monday was about her usual work, apparently in her normal health, up to about a half-hour before her death.

She leaves the following brothers and sisters: Ezra Shoemaker, of Littlestown; Oliver T., of Taneytown; Edward, of Hanover; and Mrs. William F. Fowble, of near Sykesville. Her immediate family consists of her husband and the following children: Mrs. William Smith, near Gettysburg; Mrs. John Sauble, near Taneytown; Mrs. Quillie E. Weant, Baltimore; Mrs. Charles Stonifer, Keyville; and Harry and Charles Hilterbrick, Taneytown.

Funeral services were held on Thursday morning, at the Lutheran church, by her pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer. Her age was 68 years.

SHOEMAKER.—Mr. Samuel C. Shoemaker, of Hanover, was instantly killed, on Tuesday afternoon, by being thrown from a wagon. Mr. Shoemaker and John V. Eyer were going to a lot owned by Mr. Shoemaker, for a load of wheat, using a one-horse wagon, when the bit of the axle broke and the horse became unmanageable and ran at considerable speed, throwing both occupants of the wagon from the seat. Mr. Eyer worked his way to the rear of the wagon and dropped out, escaping with minor injuries, but Mr. Shoemaker was thrown out and instantly killed. The accident occurred on the Gettysburg road, near the Lutheran cemetery.

Mr. Shoemaker was a brother of Mrs. Henry Hilterbrick, who died suddenly on Monday evening. His wife died on June 27 last. There are no children. Four of the family now survive: Ezra, Oliver T. and Edward Shoemaker, and Mrs. William F. Fowble. His age was 62 years, 10 months and 24 days.

Funeral services in charge of his pastor, Rev. P. T. Stockslager, were held on Thursday afternoon, at Harney Lutheran church.

FLOWERS.

Oh! beautiful flowers, and roses so bright!
I inhale their rare fragrance with thrills of delight,
With their pure, pearly petals, so wax-like and fair,
And delicate perfume that steals through the air.
And here, nestling too, purple violets so sweet,
Sweet violets so lovely a mood even need
To lay with their sweetness a crown on His feet,
Think of sweet flowers, that with bountiful hand
Are scattered in plenty all over the land,
That flowers are indeed the smiles of the Lord,
That He gives to His own as a priceless reward.
By Mrs. H. C. G., of Baltimore,
Summering at Taneytown.

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

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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, JULY 16th., 1915.

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

AND NOW, the Doctors have raised their rates. Everybody gets "raised" but the printers—and they're too "aisy," or too crazy, to help themselves.

THE RECORD has been asked to "say more" about the tax question. What more is there to say? It is rather time to do, than to say. When the paying time of that \$1.12½ comes—and it is nearly here—remember "saying things" will not reduce the size of the bills.

Still Knocking "the Local Option Regime."

Last week we received an article for publication, headed, "Saul and the Sheep," intended to be a strong indorsement of Nation-wide prohibition as being the only real and right way to combat the liquor traffic. We did not publish the article, because it contained ill-concealed condemnation of "the local option regime," and we prefer to comment on that. We might easily agree to some of the writer's conclusions, but we do not agree with his methods of arriving at them—nor with his truthfulness, or fairness.

We can not forget the long years, almost barren of results, during which the Prohibition party had an open field and did its utmost to influence the people, and we are not willing that the members of this persuasion should step in now and smugly appropriate all of the present glory of accomplishment against the sale and use of liquors. The Prohibitionists of the past made the big mistake of overlooking the effective, practical way, of first reaching people personally and locally, and getting local effective results—through the so-called "local option regime."

It was, in our judgment, the persistent personal work in the field, right among the people, that started public sentiment against the liquor business, and has made it now appear possible that State-wide, and even Nation-wide, prohibition is distinctly probable. In most instances, we think, where state prohibition is in force, it was preceded by local option agitation—Anti-Saloon League work.

The state legislature of Pennsylvania failed, last winter, to secure a State-wide law, largely, if not wholly, because it had neglected doing first this local, detail work. It tried going over the heads of the people, rather than going first to the people and having them go after the legislature with the most effective weapons—ballots.

Prohibition believes too much in preaching and moralizing, alone. Local option believes in all of this, in order to influence votes, and it does the further real effective thing, it gets the votes—compels them to come out openly and support local prohibition; and prohibition under the big term, depends first on the success of the small efforts. This article that we speak of, says:

"It is with pleasure we note that the Anti-Saloon League people are abandoning the local option regime for that wiser and saner project, the Nation-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic."

Not a bit of this is true. There is no abandonment of Anti-Saloon League local efforts except as an implement that has cleared the way for the use of a larger machine, and may be laid aside with safety. The student in college must take the preparatory course first. The machinist, before becoming an expert, must serve an apprenticeship. The successful business man must start at the bottom, learn the details, and climb. Prohibition advocates have always ignored these fully established adjuncts to success, and that has been the cause of their failure to accomplish results.

In all great movements, like the present one toward prohibition, the people must first be started going in the right direction. Not merely advised to go, but started to go. When a crowd gathers, and moves, it becomes the popular thing to "follow the crowd," and the rest is easy. The crowd has started and Anti-Saloon League work has started it. Let the argumentative, begin-at-the-wrong-end, prohibition enthusiasts, recognize and admit the fact, and stop boasting of their own work, and belittling the greater work of the "local option regime."

The Poll Tax.

A number of our patrons have expressed themselves in favor of a poll tax, to be placed on all voters as a requisite before they can exercise the voting privilege. This, of course, is an old requirement in a number of states, and has its objectionable features, as most good things have—objectionable because the law is taken advantage of by being improperly used.

In most states where voting is dependent on the payment of a poll tax—or on the evidence of a tax receipt—it is largely the custom for the tax to be paid by somebody other than the voter himself; perhaps by a party leader having this feature in charge, or by a candidate. We do not know the exact curves used to get around the law, but they are very commonly used, to the best of our information.

In effect, men must be paid to vote. Or, if not, in all probability a good many would not vote at all, which might not be an unmixed evil. Instead of a poll tax, or voting tax, we are more in favor of a head tax on all men, whether they vote or not, providing they are not already tax-payers to the amount—of the head tax—of say \$1.00 a year.

The difficulty might be in collecting such a tax. The poll tax idea is not so much a payment for the privilege of voting, as it is an aid toward the collection of a head tax—it is a sort of penalty for non-payment—and perhaps the state does not care greatly who pays the tax.

Every man—whether he votes or not—should pay a reasonable tax, because he participates in the blessings of government perpetuated and maintained at public expense. We should have no charity, nor pauper, citizenship, except because of mental or physical infirmity.

The War and the Presidency.

The most favorable thing that could happen to increase President Wilson's chances for re-election, would be the continuance of the European war. Should the Presidential contest be this year, he would almost surely be elected, especially if he continues the policy of standing up for our rights under the "Law of Nations." This country has never yet defeated a President for re-election, with a war in prospect, and it perhaps never will.

There is a wide-spread patriotic sentiment for "Standing by the President," whenever he represents a vigorous national policy, and most other questions, for the time being, are lost sight of. There is no other one thing that has strengthened President Wilson half so much with the people, as his messages to Germany, and his disagreement with Mr. Bryan over matters of international policy.

In fact, his other positions have been largely partisan, rather than appealing to public favor. His Mexican policy is neither the one nor the other, and has made him but few outside friends and some party critics, while his policies relative to business prosperity have lost, rather than gained, strength for his generally conceded re-election ambition.

Unfortunately for President Wilson, the war will hardly string itself out long enough to influence—greatly—the next Presidential race. Instead, there is likely to be an after-the-war situation, the exact details of which can not be measured, nor foreseen at this time; so, it is apt to be the after effects of the war, rather than the war as a running factor, that will help to settle our next Presidential election.

Remarkable Mr. Taft.

The Charleston S. C. News and Courier, comments rather accurately, we think, on the peculiar position Ex-President Taft occupies before the people. Mr. Taft was an emphatically—almost unanimously—defeated candidate for re-election, but he refuses to sulk, and, so far as is known to the contrary, he is not posing for another nomination, yet keeps very much before the public eye, and the public invites him there.

The fact is, Mr. Taft is very widely regarded as a more or less innocent victim of a political cataclysm, and as such has maintained a position of wide respect in the estimation of the public, and all the more so because he has succeeded, without apparent effort, in behaving himself with uniform good nature toward all. The News and Courier, says:

"Keeping one's self before the public is supposed to be an aid to political advancement and success. Whether it really is or not is problematical; but the theory is widely prevalent, and the public man who keeps himself before the public is generally supposed to do so with an eye to the main chance. Sometimes the public accepts good humoredly the publicity achieved by such a man; sometimes it pokes fun at him; sometimes it displays irritation and utters sharp rebukes."

It is significant that its attitude toward Mr. Taft belongs in none of these three categories, not even in the first. Of Americans who do not hold public office and who are not directly connected with the public business, there is probably not one whose name is in the papers as often as that of Mr. Taft. This ex-President receives an enormous amount of free advertising. Compared with him, Roosevelt is comparatively a stranger to the front page. And yet nobody pokes fun at Mr. Taft because he is forever getting into the papers, or gets irritated by him, or really believes that he tries to keep himself before the public or is after advertising because of the political profit it may bring him.

This ought to be highly gratifying to the man whose people refused to let him serve a second term as President of the United

States. It ought to go a long way toward compensating for his failure at the White House. It is a tribute to his honesty rather than to his brains. It does not mean that any very large proportion of the people of the country want to see Mr. Taft President again. It does not mean that they consider him fitted in extraordinary degree for the highest office and the greatest honor in the gift of the people. It means simply that they perceive Mr. Taft to be in the truest sense a gentleman."

The Mob Spirit.

The demonstrations which followed Gov. Slaton's commutation of Frank's sentence shows that the mob spirit still has a hold in some parts of the country. It will be a long time before it disappears, for as long as we have the illiterate and vicious classes among us, we will have mobs. A mob is a coward. It is such a coward that it never comes out into the open to fight and it always seeking to do harm to those who seek to uphold the law. It was the mob spirit 2,000 years ago that enacted the great tragedy of Calvary and it was the wretch Pilate who yielded to the blood-thirsty soul of the mob.

The infamous Ku Klux Klan that dominated the South after the Civil War, was imbued with the same spirit that makes up the mobs of the present day. You will find among these mobs, men without principle, the boozier, the lewd and the vicious. At the bottom of the mob spirit is generally to be found the bottle and the saloon. Were it not for the saloon, there would be few mobs in this country and herein lies the great curse of the land. The saloon is the father of the mob, conceived in iniquity and born in sin. It is an organization without a conscience—the breeder of every sort of evil. Wipe the saloon from existence and the mob will disappear.

It is a pretty commentary on government that a state executive, who has done his duty, must be menaced by a band of disreputables who have no respect for law or honor. We will not be a real republic until the mob spirit has been crushed and until it is crushed there will be no real safety among us. The men who compose the mob usually fill up on bad whiskey before they begin to set law at defiance, and statistics show that liquor is responsible for nearly all crime. In states wholly dry, states that prevent the sale of liquor in any form, there are no mobs. The man who hands a glass of liquor over the bar inculcates the mob spirit and the state that allows bootlegging simply plants the seeds of crime.

Men may devise a thousand ways to put the mob spirit out of existence, but until the saloon is put down, mobocracy will run rampant. The saloon has ever been the fountain head of mobs. It fattens on the evil desires of men and disgraces the commonwealth that lets it thrive in its midst. The people will come to this belief in course of time; they will open their eyes at last to the gigantic evil that eats into the vitals of the state like a canker, and the time will come when the saloon and its offspring, the mob, will cease to exist.—HARRAUGH, in Valley Register.

Prayers For Their Horses.

Lovers of the faithful horse will be glad to know that his services to mankind have been recognized in war, if not in peace. The Russians have put into their war liturgy the following petition for horses:

"And for those, also, O Lord, the humble beasts, who, with us, bear the burdens and heat of the day, and offer their guiltless lives for the well-being of their country, we supplicate Thy great tenderness of heart. For Thou hast promised to save both man and beast and great is Thy loving kindness. Lord, have mercy!"

While the rational thinker may wish that the Russians' conception of God was more consistent than to ask Him to save horses which they drive up against the deadly fire of the German guns, nevertheless it is good to know that in their hearts dwell sufficient love for their helpless beasts to urge them to offer even a blind petition to the god of battles.

Perhaps some day the prayers of all the nations may contain petition for the safety of their fellow-men who are fighting against them as well as their fellow-beasts who are fighting with them. When that time comes the nations can afford to adopt Mr. Bryan's protection of love for righteousness and peace will have kissed each other.—Duluth News.

Fighting a War on Paper Money.

The world stands aghast at the penalty which Europe pays in human life for this unpeppable war. The price which it is paying in money, and will continue to pay for perhaps a century, is almost beyond calculation. Not since Napoleon's day have European Government bonds been in such a panicky condition as they are today. England fixes by edict a minimum of 65 for its consols, without which edict they would fall much below that point. The old war loan is selling below par. French three per cent. rents are quoted around 70, and this, like the quotation for British consols, is largely artificial. Russian bonds are even weaker than those of its allies.

But the Teutonic Zweibund is in a much worse position financially than its enemies. German three per cent. bonds have been selling in the fifties, while there is no buying whatever of Austrian bonds. Both countries are obliged to finance the

war from domestic resources, and they are doing it with a volume of "shin-plasters" that portends a fearful reckoning later on. The Government of Germany compels the Bank of Germany to accept war loan notes as legal tender, and the bank actually uses such notes as a part of its reserve. These notes are not covered by a gold reserve, so that a vast pyramid of paper money is being erected without adequate gold or even silver protection behind it.

The Bank of England even today will cash any of its notes in gold. Such is not the case in Germany, where the note circulation exceeds metal reserves by hundreds of millions. Germany, being cut off from all trade with the outside world, has no means of recuperating with foreign commerce her dwindling exchequer. She must live upon herself, and consequently is paying her own people for her war supplies and materials in paper money, the volume of which has already reached colossal proportions. Germans contend that when the war is over this will have proved an advantage to the German people since the Government will owe none but themselves. All debts will be local debts, and all payments will remain within the empire. But what if Germany loses and is taxed as France was taxed forty-five years ago to pay an enormous war indemnity? Would Germany still be able to cancel such a foreign obligation, and at the same time retire the billions of paper money which is now in process of creation?—Phila. Ledger.

Let the President Stand by Us.

Standing by the President is fine, but we wish the President would stand by us. Even a President of the United States ought to see that something is wrong right here at home, and instead of trying to get into a scrap with Germany and saving the lives of dead Americans in Mexico, he ought to pay attention to the affairs of this country.

This ought to be the most prosperous era the United States has ever known. All the conditions are ripe for it. The war has created an immense demand for American products and has opened markets hitherto closed to us. Crops are good. There is an abundance of idle money (always a sign of bad times). The labor market has been depleted to a degree by Europeans returning home to fight.

Yet there is no general prosperity. Industry is crippled, labor is living from hand to mouth, energy and enterprise are held back by lack of capital.

This is a problem worthy of the best thought of the President. If his policies have been wrong and have in any way contributed to this abnormal condition, the matter is too serious for mere pride or personal ambition of stiff-neckedness to hold him back. Ninety millions of people are being made unhappy, or less happy, on account of their being something wrong with conditions in the United States.

We honestly believe that "something wrong" is caused by national legislation. We believe the Tariff changes have had something to do with it. We believe ill-advised laws hampering business have had something to do with it. We cannot see what else has changed since the days of prosperity, and, by the simple process of elimination, it seems that these must be the causes for the present depression.

If they are (or if they are not) we know of no weightier problem to which the President could devote his intellect than to the restoration of good times.

As Cleveland said, "It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us."

We have hard times.

We have a depleted Treasury.

We have added taxes and less ability to pay them.

We have higher cost of living and less on which to live.

We have business stagnation, when natural conditions are right for business activity.

Without partisan bitterness and without any other desire than to stand by the President, is it not proper to respectfully urge that these matters are of importance and worthy of the President's best thought?—Portsmouth (N. H.) Star.

Civil War figures: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, 40,154. Total, 349,944.

For shingles alone, 750,000,000 feet of timber is cut in that part of the State of Washington which lies west of the Cascades.

If there were only one potato in the world a careful cultivator, it is estimated, could produce 10,000,000,000 from it in 10 years.

White crows have recently been shot by farmers near Alton, Ill. Many of them are perfectly white without a single dark feather.

Diarrhoea Quickly Cured.

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of diarrhoea which lasted for over a week," writes W. C. Jones, Buford, N. D. "I became so weak that I could not stand upright. A druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose relieved me and within two days I was as well as ever." Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

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Watch this space for a full account of same. It promises to be as great as ever.



Mr. and Mrs. Newlywed, Save up for a Home!

JUST a word to the NEWLYWEDES. Dear friends, we don't want to PREACH to you, but we do wish to say SIMPLY and EMPHATICALLY: "BEGIN SAVING FOR YOUR HOME NOW!" It's not EASY, we know. The first years of your new life require most of your money, which perhaps does not come to you as plentifully as it will later. But save NOW. DON'T WAIT. It'll make you HAPPY.

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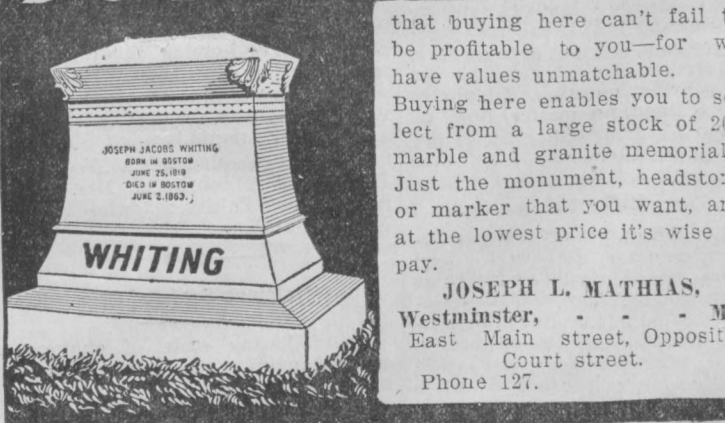
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POULTRY and EGGS

RAISING GUINEA HENS.

Birds Require Little Attention and Gather Most of Their Food.

Three years ago we traded a sitting of duck eggs for a sitting of guinea eggs, writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead. We brought them home and set them under one of our Biddies that had been broody for several days.

In about four weeks several little birds that looked like young quail were running about the place. Young guineas are very wild and very unlike other domestic fowls.

After they get to be about two weeks old they require very little attention. The principal food of guineas is insects. They will range over a very large territory in search of them, feeding in a bunch like quail or prairie chickens. One guinea will destroy its own weight in insects in the course of a year.

One guinea will lay from thirty-five to ninety eggs during the laying season before it gets broody. They generally make their nests in fence rows, in rubbish piles, and sometimes in fields of grain. The nest is easily located by the cackling noise the hen makes when she starts away from it.

We use the eggs for cooking purposes, and our merchants buy them the same as other eggs. The guinea is a very palatable and wholesome table fowl. The flesh is dark in color, but of a very good flavor.

The male is distinguished by the red markings about the head being much larger than that of the female, as well as being more prominent.

REARING COCKERELS.

Mistake to Market the Birds Under Four Pounds' Weight.

Fifty-four White Plymouth Rock cockerels made me a profit of 60 cents per bird, writes J. B. Morman in Farm and Fireside. The cockerels were six months old and averaged six pounds apiece in weight. The birds sold for 20 cents per pound live weight, which made a total of \$64.80. The cost of the feed fed the cockerels during the six months was \$32.40.

When three months old the cockerels were separated from the other chickens. If cockerels are permitted to run with the other chickens they do not make profitable gains, and the meat is not of the best quality.

The cockerels were fed this ration: Breakfast.—Wet mash, which consisted, by measure, of eight parts of bran, two parts of middlings, two parts of ground oats and two times a week one part of meat meal. This mixture was moistened with sour milk or water until the mass of feed crumbled easily. Scraps from the kitchen were added.



As the hot weather comes on and the chicks grow large it is a good plan to turn them out in a run where they can have plenty of room and shade. On the farm the flocks may be turned into the orchard with good results. Here they get green feed and various insects, grasshoppers, bugs, etc., performing a good service and picking up a great deal of their food.

Twice a week a handful of ground sulphur was included in the feed to purify the blood.

Dinner.—Half ration of wheat and oats in equal parts.

Supper.—Grain mixture, composed of equal parts, by measure, of whole corn, cracked corn, wheat and oats. The supper ration was maintained until the cockerels were old enough to prefer the whole corn; then cracked corn was omitted from the ration, and another measure of whole corn was substituted.

Weeds, lawn cuttings and other green food were fed to the cockerels. A bountiful supply of fresh water, oyster shells, grit and a dry, sunny dust bath were provided for the comfort and the health of the birds.

It does not pay to kill cockerels until they weigh four pounds. The White Plymouth Rocks I reared have averaged a weight of six pounds at six months old.

Give the Chicks Room.

Chicks are apt to be crowded in the brooders as they grow larger, and they should be placed in bigger quarters, so that they may get to roosting as early as possible. This will make them grow faster than where they are huddled all in a bunch.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

At ten weeks of age, or when the tips of the wings reach the tail, geese are ready for market and should weigh between eight and ten pounds.

The egg with a dirty shell is one of the most objectionable factors of the egg industry.

It is not a good plan to have chicks of different ages running together. The little ones get the worst of it every time.

Proper management is more than half the battle in the business of raising chickens to maturity.

Most breeders dress their goslings for market or sell them to fatteners in June or July.

FEEDING GOSLINGS FOR BEST RESULTS

There is hardly a more pleasing sight on the average farm than an active, healthy brood of young goslings, writes Helen D. Whittaker of the Washington experiment station. But they need proper care to be brought to maturity in the best condition. Goslings are not fed until forty-eight hours old, although



Goose keeping is a branch that should appeal especially to those who have plenty of available land, says M. K. Boyer. It is a mistake to attempt to raise either breeding stock or goslings upon a very limited area. Upon hundreds of farms scattered up and down the country there is a good deal of land which does not pay to cultivate. On such land geese do remarkably well, as, however poor the soil, they are always able to find some animal or vegetable food therein. Besides, they quickly make a great difference in the quality of the soil over which they roam. The geese shown are Toulouse.

they are given tender, finely cut grass and water. If a mother hen has been used to hatch the brood she is given a box large enough so the goslings can get out from under the hen and move about. The box is not large enough, however, for them to wander off and get chilled.

The first feed is generally rolled oats or stale bread slightly moistened with water. Some breeders recommend bran, corn, bread or chicken food. Whatever formula is used, tender grass or green shoots from oats, rye or barley, cut very fine, may well form at least three-fourths of the ration. Overfeeding or lack of grass will cause leg weakness and probably death.

After the goslings are a week or ten days old they may be safely turned out to live on good pasture, while fresh drinking water is supplied at all times. Under no circumstances are goslings allowed in the water before their breasts are fully feathered. When quite young they are kept under cover on wet mornings and during a rain. Green food is liberally supplied. If rapid growth is desired for quick marketing grain may be added to the ration. Goslings reach a marketable age when twelve weeks old, and if well grown they will average around eleven pounds.

Poultry Need Plenty of Room.

Overcrowding is one of the most common causes of loss among poultry. It is a frequent fault with many poultry breeders. They overcrowd the chicks in the brooder and even go so far as to overcrowd the eggs in the incubator, says the Kansas Farmer. The results are very few eggs from the hens, poor hatches in the incubator and sickly chicks in the brooder. We heard of one man who put 260 eggs in a 220 size hatcher. He did this, so he said, to have the incubator full after testing out the infertile eggs. The result was that he got only seventy chicks out of the hatch. With poultry it pays to have plenty of space, and the space will soon pay for itself in the larger quantities of eggs you will get from a large comfortable house over a small crowded one and the greater number of chicks you will raise in a large roomy brooder.

Selecting Breeding Fowls.

We are often asked if it is harmful to breed a fowl that has had a severe sickness, but recovered, says the Kansas Farmer. We advise everybody not to breed chickens that have been seriously ill. It doesn't pay to take any chances on such a proposition. Breed for health, strength and constitutional vigor. Don't waste any time in attempting to breed chickens that have been sick, even though they may seem to have recovered their health. Better sell or eat them.

IF YOU HAVE

Real Estate for Sale

Advertise it in

The Carroll Record

The time of the year is at hand when Farms and other Real Estate at Private Sale, possession of which will be given April 1, 1916, should be advertised. July and August are the best months for the first announcements.

Such properties should be advertised and described, at length. When at private sale, about four weeks should be a sufficient length of time to give the desired publicity. If not sold then, a public sale can be arranged for at a later date.

Our "Special Notice" Column is not designed for use in advertising Real Estate. When it is used for this purpose, our rate is Two Cents for each word.

The RECORD is an exceptionally valuable medium for advertising Farms, owing to its wide circulation among a good class of readers. We do not have a lot of "dead beat" subscribers who have been carried along for years, without paying.

The paper that is held in the highest value as a newspaper, is also worth the most for advertising purposes--no matter whether it be Real Estate or Merchandise that is for sale. Tell the story where it will be seen, and read!

Try the RECORD and get results! Rates will be given beforehand, if desired, but send in your written copy--the charge will be modest.

THE CARROLL RECORD

Taneytown, Md.

QUAINT AND CHARMING.

Daphne Silk, Which is Pink and Also Flowered, Makes Chic Frock.



AFTERNOON CREATION.

Frock of pink and white flowered daphne silk, the bodice simply cut and the skirt a series of slightly gathered flounces. The surplice vest and frilled sleeves are of white net. Worn with this frock is a bonnet of Leghorn, the top piled high with stiffly arranged flowers.

MANY USES FOR POTATO.

To clean a vinegar cruet fill the cruet with finely chopped potato skin, cork tightly and let stand in a warm place three days, then turn the skins out and rinse the cruet with warm water and borax.

To clean rusty knives use a raw potato dipped in brick dust.

To kindle fires potato parings dried in the oven are good, as they light easily.

To clean carpets grate a raw potato and rub over the surface of the carpet and finish off with a clean cloth wrung out in warm water.

To clean dresses grate two raw potatoes into a pint of cold water, strain through a sieve, add another pint of water and let it settle. Dip a sponge into the water and rub the soiled garment carefully, afterward rinsing with clear water.

To clarify drippings slice a raw potato into the fat while rendering. It will absorb all impurities.

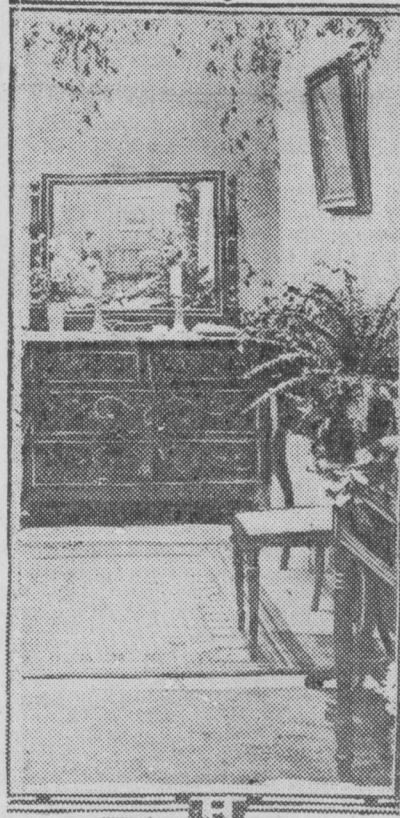
To clean silk from mud spots, after washing thoroughly rub soiled places with a raw potato.

When a fern turns yellow slice a raw potato and put it on top of the soil. This will draw out the worms.

PAINTED FURNITURE.

Black Picked Out in White Makes Charming Bedroom Furniture.

The fad for black and white has penetrated to the bedroom and many pieces of old, castoff furniture are being rejuvenated by the handy little paint pot. The dresser shown in the illustration is one which had been discarded, but is now a pretty and useful piece of furniture.



BLACK AND WHITE DRESSER.

Some of the new taffetas are really lovely, supple, wonderfully light and lustrous, and exquisite of line. The radium, glazed and changeable, and the taffetas in chameleon effects are all pressed into service.

The New Taffetas.

Some of the new taffetas are really lovely, supple, wonderfully light and lustrous, and exquisite of line. The radium, glazed and changeable, and the taffetas in chameleon effects are all pressed into service.

APPLE BLIGHT HAS PROVEN MOST SERIOUS.

Little Can Be Done To Save This Year's Fruit, But Precautions Should Be Taken To Protect Future Crops.

J. B. S. NORTON, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Blight is now prevalent on apple and pear trees in nearly all parts of Maryland. On some apple trees practically all the fruit has been destroyed. The loss in many orchards in the State is very serious.

This disease has been present to some extent since fruit was first grown in this country, but some years becomes worse than usual. It is also found on wild hawthorn, crab-apple, service berry, and on many similar cultivated shrubs. It is very injurious to quinces.

The blight first appears in the blossoms, where the bacteria which cause it are carried by bees, or sometimes other insects. The germs multiply in the nectar of the flowers, and from a single such flower, bees may infect the whole orchard.

The disease spreads downward from the flowers between the wood and bark, killing two to ten inches of the twig a day, but later it progresses more slowly, and in apples usually dies out on the young twigs; but sometimes, and usually in pear, it keeps extending, killing large branches, or the whole tree, or forming cankers in the bark in which the bacteria begin to multiply in the exuding sap around the cankers, or sometimes in late infected twigs. This is the source of infection in the spring.

The blight often goes through short spurts, or sprouts, or wounds of any kind, into the body of the tree, even near or below the ground. Many trees or large branches are girdled and die in this way every year.

The most effective treatment consists in cutting out the diseased parts. In young orchards and in nurseries where there is naturally but little blight and in old orchards in seasons when blight is not serious, but cutting out every blight twig and canker as soon as possible, giving special attention to the body and base of the tree, a bad outbreak may be prevented in following years. It is also necessary to destroy all blight in the neighborhood on wild or cultivated trees as the bees may carry it long distances. Bees are, however, necessary to pollenate the flowers.

When old bearing trees are badly infected, winter is the best time to cut out the blight. The cuts on large branches or in the trunk should be brushed with a disinfectant and when dry protected by painting with white lead in linseed oil. In cutting blight in the growing season, it is important to wipe the pruning instrument after each cut on a cloth or sponge wet with either carbolic acid, concentrated lime-sulphur, 5 per cent. formalin, or other disinfectant to prevent reinfection of the next cut. Cut twigs several inches below where the blight shows, as in spring the germs extend much farther in than they show on the outside. Keep water sprouts and all spurs off the trunk and main limbs of pear and susceptible apple varieties so that one useless blighted spur or sprout may not girdle and destroy a whole branch of tree.

Some varieties, such as Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, York Imperial and Fall Pippin apple and Bartlett pear are very susceptible, others like Keiffer and Winesap are less injured. It will be seen from the above that little can be done now in badly affected orchards to prevent further injury this season, but the community should organize to prevent the spread of this serious disease another year.

NEW GREENHOUSES ERECTED AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

One of the attractive features to visitors on Farmers' Day at the Agricultural College was the inspection of the newly completed greenhouses for use in connection with the horticultural work of the Institution. The new building is located convenient to the College orchards and gardens. A large variety orchard adjoins the building and a number of other experimental orchards are within easy reach for class work.



NEW GREENHOUSES.

Two of the glass houses connected with the building will be devoted to instruction in pomology. These houses are connected with a classroom and laboratory, and to the laboratory is also connected a large storage cellar for fruits. This greatly facilitates the instruction in packing fruit and in the study of systematic pomology. One of the houses will be devoted to the study of growing grapes under glass. In this respect this Institution is taking an advanced step.

FRIDAY, JULY 16th., 1915.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

The Record office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

UNION BRIDGE.

Mrs. J. Frank Baker left, for Washington, D. C., on Saturday morning, where she expects to remain until next Monday visiting her brother, A. T. Utz and two aunts, sisters of her mother.

Clayton Barnes, of Hanover, spent from Saturday until Monday at G. H. Eyer's, where he had the company of his youngest daughter, Anna, and part of the time of his second daughter, Eva. John Utz, of Curtis Bay, Anne Arundel Co., spent from Saturday until Tuesday with his brother, David Utz.

Albert Mitten, of Westminster, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. J. W. Little a couple of weeks, left for home last of the week.

Miss Cleo Pittinger, left, last Thursday for an extended vacation; her first stop was at Burlington, New Jersey, where she will visit the family of Rev. O. E. Bregenzler, a former pastor of the Lutheran church here. On her return she will stop for visits at Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Brooklyn and Baltimore, and does not intend to reach home until September, in time to assume her school duties.

Miss Helen Scott, of near Fairfield, Pa., has been visiting her cousin, Elizabeth Rinehart the past week. Miss Scott is a grand-daughter of the late Evan Thomas Rinehart.

Hilda and Frances Fowler, of Waynesboro, are visiting at Mrs. Pierce Snyder's. Mrs. Helen Ruthrauff, who broke a bone in her ankle, June 16, has been walking around some this week. Though showing a decided limp she ignores both crutch and cane.

Miss Ada Little has been suffering with a bad cough the past week.

William Coleman, of Middleburg, spent Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harvey Harry.

Miss Eliza Rakestraw, is spending her vacation at the home of Henry R. Fuss.

The Ice Plant is manufacturing ice, and the electric machines are ready to grind out electricity. Do not know whether the current has been turned on yet.

A burly negro came up Main Street shortly after the east bound train had passed through Wednesday afternoon, and with a thick utterance announced that he was just from Woodsboro. The unsteady movement of his legs proved that they were weary from bearing a heavy load of liquid refreshments from that irrigation point. This man had been seen at the same place the afternoon before, when his only stimulant was the dry dust of Union Bridge, and his actions and bearing were so much superior then to his appearance when returning from the environs of bibulous Woodsboro, that the advantages of Prohibition were clearly shown. Frederick countians should get busy, and at the election this Fall perfect arrangements that will insure the passage of a law at the coming legislature to have this wet spot in the county thoroughly dried up, then the irrigation ditch that has been supplying Union Bridge with the forbidden liquid, can be closed for repairs.

The first collision of trains to occur on the track through Farquhar Street happened shortly after 4 o'clock, this Thursday evening. An engine with a number of loaded house cars and four empty iron coal cars from the plant had stopped below Broadway. A Pennsylvania train had left its caboose on the street, and cut off several cars on the grade to be run down to it. The one brakeman on the front car could not get the brake to work, and finding he could do nothing to avoid a collision, wisely jumped off. The caboose had both platforms broken off, and the following house car had the end next to the caboose smashed into kindling wood. This was about the only damage done. Of course it created considerable excitement, and a crowd soon collected.

DETOUR.

E. L. Warner spent one day last week in York.

Russell Koons, of Hagerstown, visited at E. D. Diller's this week.

Webster Harnish, wife and daughter, Anna, returned to their home in Brooklyn, N. Y., this week, after spending some time with Mrs. H.'s parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Diller.

Guy Warren, spent a few days this week in Waynesboro. His wife and daughter accompanied him home.

Mrs. Charles Waesche, of Arlington, spent a few days this week, here.

Miss Anna Naylor returned home Sunday, from a visit to Baltimore and Washington. While in Washington she visited the White House and saw the room in which Holt placed the bomb. Theodore Rossman, of Baltimore, accompanied her home and spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. Naylor.

John Miller, of Union Bridge, spent Tuesday night at his home, near here.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Our community was shocked to learn of the sudden death of the Rev. O. C. Roth, of Chambersburg, Pa. Mr. Roth was the first Lutheran minister in this charge when the church was built, and was here on last Sunday, July 4th, to assist in the rededication.

Miss Amy Hahn is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. C. Ebaugh, of Carrollton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ely and son, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kain.

Mrs. Wm. J. Myers and two children, of Hampstead, spent a week with relatives and friends in this place.

Leola Devibiss, of Baltimore, is visiting his uncle and aunt, Harry L. Devibiss and wife.

Sunday School this Sunday at 9 a. m.; Holy Communion at 10 a. m. by Rev. J. Luther Hoffman. C. E. Society at 7.30 in the evening.

HARNEY.

Mrs. C. B. McIlheny, of Philadelphia, spent a couple days with her sister, Mrs. M. R. Snider.

Mrs. G. C. Fox and children, of Baltimore, are visiting at Wm. Fox's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fream and daughter, Laura, spent last week visiting friends in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Fanny Huebner, of Baltimore, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Null.

Our village received another profound shock on Tuesday, about 3 p. m., when Samuel C. Shoemaker met a sudden, violent death. Mr. Shoemaker was the husband of Mrs. Maggie Shoemaker, who died so suddenly, and whose funeral was held just two weeks ago to the hour from the time of the accident. Mr. Shoemaker and John Eyer were hauling grain and were returning for another load, when very near the Lutheran cemetery the bit broke, and the horse, a fractions one, ran off. Mr. Eyer went out first, and Mr. Shoemaker, who had been driving, quickly followed. When he got to his feet he found Mr. Shoemaker lying apparently dead. He immediately gave the alarm to the people of the village, who hurried to the scene of the accident. Dr. Elliot was immediately called, but found death was probably caused immediately by a fracture of the base of the skull.

He was borne to his home, where the only other occupant was Mrs. Mary Hawk who had been living with the Shoemakers for several months and keeping house for Mr. Shoemaker since the death of his wife. The news of the accident caused her to collapse and required the attendance of the physician for an hour or more.

He leaves one sister and three brothers and also many friends, to mourn his loss. Mr. Shoemaker will be greatly missed in our community, having been a lifelong resident of this vicinity and a kind, accommodating citizen. Funeral services were conducted on Thursday afternoon, at St. Paul's Lutheran church, where he has been a devoted worshiper.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Wyckoff, of Raritan, N. J., motored to Harney in their 7-passenger Hudson car, and spent Monday and Tuesday at Dr. Elliot's. Monday afternoon they took the family an auto ride, by way of Emmitsburg and the Waynesboro pike to Keyman.

Jacob Newcomer, a well-known citizen of this place, is very sick at this writing.

Traveling Man's Experience.

"In the summer of 1888 I had a very severe attack of cholera morbus. Two physicians worked over me from four a. m. to 6 p. m. without giving me any relief and then told me they did not expect me to live; that I had best telegraph for my family. Instead of doing so, I gave the hotel porter fifty cents and told him to buy me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and take no substitute. I took a double dose according to the directions and went to sleep after the second dose. At five o'clock the next morning I was called by my order and took a train for my next stopping point, a well man but feeling rather shaky from the severity of the attack," writes H. W. Ireland, Louisville, Ky. Obtainable everywhere.

UNIONTOWN.

Martha Louise, youngest daughter of Frank Palmer and wife, of Clear Ridge, died July 7, in her 3rd year, after a few hours illness from cholera infantum. Funeral services were held at the house on Friday afternoon by Rev. W. E. Saltgiver, burial in the Lutheran cemetery. Four little girls, Edna Zile, Avis Ecker, Helen Waltz and Lena Singer were pallbearers.

Miss Ida Mehring visited her brother, Charles and family, near Owings' Mills, over Sunday. Her nephew, Donald Mering has been quite ill.

Miss Ethel Palmer, who had been visiting her grandfather Willets, in Hanover, was called home by the sudden death of her little sister, last Wednesday.

W. Guy Segalose had a fine cow to die last Saturday from ptomaine poisoning.

Our visitors have been Mrs. Marshall Grumbine, and son, Mrs. Leo Weinberg and daughter, of Frederick, at W. Guy Segalose's; Clyde Routsen, Jr., of Buckeystown, at Thomas H. Routsen's; Stevenson Rodkey, of Arlington, at Wm. Rodkey's; Mrs. Wm. Brodbeck and daughter, Catherine, at J. C. Hollenberry's; Mrs. Frederick Mastian and children, of Hagerstown, Del., Mrs. Lester Hawk, of Taneytown, at Rev. T. H. Wright's; Charles Waltz and family, near New Windsor, at Lewis Waltz's; Mrs. Margaret Adams and daughter, Miss Naomi Adams, of Waynesboro, at Mrs. Julia Englar's; Mrs. Mary Cover, Mrs. Irene Shreeve, Miss Belle Cover, Thomas Cover and wife, of Easton, at Roy H. Singer's, from there they will continue their auto trip to Winchester and Elkton, Va.

Miss Mattie Beard, of Clear Ridge, and sister, Miss Cora Beard, of Washington, have spent the past month in Denver, Col., and Chicago, Ill., visiting their uncle, Harvey Caylor, and brother, David Beard.

We were quite surprised on Tuesday afternoon, to hear of the sudden death of Pius Babylon, who died at the home of his son-in-law, Theodore Cummings, near Mt. Union. Only a few hours previous he had driven through our town.

The Church of God Sunday School will hold their festival on the schoolhouse lawn on Wednesday evening, July 21. If the weather is unfavorable then, on the 22. A band of music will be present.

EMMITSBURG.

Mrs. Dorothy Neck, 93 years old, the oldest resident of this place, died Saturday morning of infirmities of age, at her late home on East Main Street. She was a remarkably preserved old lady, and until a few months ago, her faculties were unimpaired. Her funeral took place Tuesday morning from St. Joseph R. C. church, her son Rev. Joseph Neck, of the Immaculate church, of Baltimore, officiated.

Harry Maxell, a former resident of this place, but late of York, Pa., died at his home Saturday, aged 25 years. He was the youngest son of the late Francis Maxell. His funeral took place, Tuesday afternoon at York, Pa.

Miss Alice Blair, daughter of the late Mrs. Alice Blair and Harry Bollinger were united in marriage on Monday by Rev. U. S. G. Rupp, of Frederick.

Mrs. L. A. Motter and daughter, Charlotte, who were the guests of J. Henry Stokes, have returned to their home in Frederick.

NEW WINDSOR.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Joseph Englar are spending the week at Ocean Grove, N. J., visiting Miss Eva Johns.

Henry Birely and wife, and Miss Nettie Johnson, all of Frederick, spent the first of the week with J. Walter Getty and wife.

Miss McVeigh, a former teacher of New Windsor College, but now of Tennessee, is spending her vacation here and renewing old acquaintances. A number of entertainments have been given in her honor.

Mrs. John Buckley is critically ill at this writing.

It is rumored that Chas. Graybill has purchased from Geo. Stockdale his dwelling house; also that Wm. Zapp has purchased from the heirs the Chas. Smith property.

Miss Miriam Lambert, of Baltimore, is visiting her grand-parents, Chas. Lambert and wife.

Charles Otto returned from the hospital on Sunday last.

E. J. Stouffer and wife have returned from Washington, D. C.

Jesse Lambert and wife returned home on Tuesday eve, from a trip to Baltimore.

Mrs. Harry Mitten, who has been critically ill, is now considered out of danger.

Katherine Warner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting her aunts, the Misses Warner.

Whooping cough is in town again.

Charles DeVilbiss, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last here; also Kelo Anders.

Dr. and Mrs. Fraser returned on Saturday evening last, from Atlantic City, where they attended the Prohibition Convention, and on this Sunday evening will hold an echo meeting in the Presbyterian church, at 8 o'clock.

SILVER RUN.

Thurman Brown, who was operated on for appendicitis in Baltimore, has recovered from the operation and is expected home Saturday.

Howard Bowman accidentally got his hand against a circular saw while sawing wood, and painfully cut several of his fingers.

The annual outing of the primary department of the Sunday School, of St. Mary's Reformed church, will be held on the parsonage lawn, Tuesday afternoon. If there is rain it will be held Wednesday.

Holy Communion will be administered in the Reformed church, Sunday, July 18. Preparatory service Saturday, July 17.

Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Hoffman and children, and Miss Elsie Garlach returned home last Friday after a visit to Atlantic City.

Rev. and Mrs. John Jenkins, of Easton, Pa., are visiting Andrew Wisner and wife.

Mrs. Charles Sneering and son, Thorn, and Miss Ruth Carbaugh, of Hanover, spent several days with H. S. Morelock and family.

Misses Catherine Feeser, Alice Lippy, Burnett Myers, Wm. Schaefer, Amidee Becker and Harry Feeser, motored to Gettysburg on Sunday.

Miss Alice Zacharias, returned home last Friday, after spending some time with her uncle and aunt, A. H. Yingling and wife, of Westminster.

A. N. Feeser is installing the machinery in his new factory and is making preparations to can lima beans and corn. C. J. Kroh commenced canning beans this week.

Holy Communion will be administered in the Lutheran church, Sunday, July 25, at 10 a. m. Preparatory service immediately before communion.

Beauty More Than Skin Deep.

A beautiful woman always has good digestion. If your digestion is faulty, Chamberlain's Tablets will do you good. Obtainable everywhere.

LINWOOD.

The Brethren Church at Linwood, will hold their annual lawn fete on the church lawn, July 30. Everybody is invited. Band of music will be present.

Mrs. Cover and Mrs. Albright, spent Thursday, in Westminster, visiting their sister, Mrs. Miller who is very ill.

Mrs. Belva Thomas and children, and Mrs. Bertha Foglesong, of Baltimore, are spending some time with their sister, Mrs. Ira Otto.

Harry Keyler, wife and baby, of Winfield, spent Sunday with John Englar and family.

Miss Flora Dorsey came home last Saturday evening from school, and will spend her summer vacation with her mother, at Linwood.

Mr. Merriman, from White Plains, N. Y., but now of Baltimore, spent Sunday at Linwood Shade.

Miss Mary Beam, who has spent the past week with Miss Lotta Englar, returned home Sunday evening.

Mrs. Ira Otto entertained on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith, of Union Bridge; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gilbert, Mrs. Belva Thomas and children, and Mrs. Bertha Foglesong, Baltimore; Mrs. Otto and Master Englar Gilbert, from Hagerstown.

Master Englar and sister, Marian, are spending this week with their uncle, Mr. Dudderer, at Oak Orchard.

The congregation of the Brethren church gave Rev. Riddle a surprise on Tuesday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dayhoff, it being his birthday. About 50 were present, and all report having spent a pleasant evening.

MIDDLEBURG.

Thomas Otto, who has been very ill, made a change for the better, and is slowly improving.

Miss Lizzie Birely, who spent several weeks with friends in Boston and New York, returned home last Saturday evening.

Miss Lucie Mackley, of Frederick, spent last Sunday with her grand-mother and aunt.

Miss Marian Humbert, of Mayberry, is visiting her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Humbert.

Miss Elsie Bowman spent from Friday until Monday with her parents, at Taney.

Miss Ida McKinney, daughter Elizabeth, and Mrs. Jacob Snare, attended the meeting of the Brethren Aid Society, at John Engle's, on Thursday.

Miss Vestal Lambert and brother, Laman, of Surrey, N. Dakota, spent several days last week with Misses Minnie and Mary Lambert, near town.

The M. E. Sunday School will hold their annual picnic on Saturday afternoon, August 21.

MAYBERRY.

Mrs. Thomas Weishaar, of Hanover, spent Thursday and Friday with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Harry Flickinger.

Mrs. Jane Shriner, of Taneytown, returned to her home, Sunday evening, after helping care for her brother, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ezra Stuller.

Mr. and Mrs. David Burns, of near Westminster, visited at the home of Wm. Boring and Roy Keifer, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Halter and children, of Westminster, spent Wednesday and Thursday with relatives here.

Miss Alberta Stuller, of Westminster, is visiting her sister, Miss Esther Stuller.

Miss Grace Weist, of Hanover, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. I. Babylon.

Wm. Erb and family entertained on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Hawk and daughter, Adelaide, of Littlestown; Chas. Kountz, wife, and daughter Grace, of Trevanion, and Harry Flickinger and wife.

Wm. Erb, Sr., and daughter, Miss Francis, spent from July 3rd to 6th with relatives in Baltimore.

Mrs. Jennie Keeler, of Baltimore, is visiting her son, J. Roy and family.

Oscar Hiner, wife and two children, of near Pleasant Valley, visited at Jesse Stonesifer's on Sunday.

Preaching this Sunday, at 7.30 p. m.

KEYSVILLE.

Miss Ruth Sidwell, of Johnsville, and Miss Gladys Poole, of Martinsburg, W. Va., are visitors with Miss Anna Ritter.

Miss Zentz, of Thurmont, was a recent guest of Miss Anna Newcomer.

John Saylor, of near Johnsville, visited his sister, Mrs. Ray Hahn. Misses Mattie Hahn and Ada Deberry, of near Detour, were visitors at the same place, Sunday.

Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Weybright are visiting friends and sight-seeing, at Washington, D. C.

Visitors at George Frock's, the past week were: Mrs. Oliver Stonesifer, of Keyman, Thomas Dorcas, of Frederick, and Upton Dayhoff, wife, and family, of Bruceville.

Miss Dora Devilbiss has returned home after spending some time with friends at Troutville.

Peter Wilhelm and family, and Calvin Valentine and family, visited friends at New Oxford, Pa., on Sunday.

Miss Clara Six gave a party to her friends, Wednesday, in honor of her 13th birthday.

Mrs. George Frock spent Tuesday with Mrs. Edward Knipple.

Communion services, Sunday, 10 a. m., preparatory services Saturday afternoon, W. C. T. U. services, Sunday, 8 p. m.

COPPERVILLE.

Harry Fleagle and wife spent Sunday with Thomas Fox and family, of Keysville.

The following spent Sunday with Chas. Lutz and family: Chas. H. Cook, wife and daughter, Lulu, and sons, Robert and Kenneth, of Catonsville; Wm. H. Flickinger, wife and daughters, Sadie and Anna, and David Werner.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sell is spending several days with her son, Harry Sell. She spent Thursday with her niece, Mrs. Wm. H. Flickinger.

Miss Anna Flickinger attended the Reformed reunion at Pen-Mar, Thursday. S. T. Fleagle was called to the home of Ezra Stuller, to see his brother Charles, who is very ill.

VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Occasionally a Pendleton wagon is seen. It is built as a "huckster" wagon with the exception that there is no covering on it—just the bare frame. However, I am told each wagon has a cover in its baggage load in case of emergency, as the rains come up quickly over the mountains; they no doubt are prepared to do things in short order.

Auto bus and jitney cars are plentiful on the public highways, and are reasonable in their charges. On an average, you can figure on 3c per mile.

Sunday schools do not have the "picnic" or celebration here as are so common in Maryland and Pennsylvania. They have an outing, or a day off, each summer.

The school is taken to some grove or Mineral Springs, or near a stream of water, in automobile trucks to spend the day in breathing the good, pure mountain air, engaging in various games, including fishing. Boxes, big and little, constitute an important part of the baggage, and contain the best kind of eatables which are enjoyed in some cool and inviting place by young and old, who go out to spend the day in pleasure. There is no band, stand, or ways of "working" to make money for the school.

After the automobile, what will be next? Some of these people claim that the aeroplane will never reach perfection, as there can be no engine made that will not stop sometimes, and to have such a thing happen perhaps 5000 feet in the air is not pleasant to anticipate. If an aeroplane can be built with two engines, one only for emergency, the airship will come nearer perfection in regard to safety.

Weekly newspapers are not in demand here. In this county there is only one, and it has a small circulation in a population of about 40,000. It seems the daily has superseded the old-time weekly, even in local news, as farmers consider a weekly to have stale news at the end of the week. You find a daily at practically every house, no doubt because the county daily is published at \$2.00 per year. The Baltimore dailies are also in evidence here. Carroll county, Md., has eight thriving weekly newspapers of 8 pages each. Truly, there is a difference in localities.

Nearly every doctor has an automobile. Distance on good roads is not considered in regard to time, but prices charged are in proportion.

During the storm in the West, last week, several mornings our thermometer was down to 45°. In fact, we have had no real warm weather here thus far.

J. A. ZAPP.

Philosophy on the Half Shell.

"What are you working at now?" "Shuckin' oysters," replied Mr. Erasmus Pinkley.

"How do you like the work?" "It's purty hard work. 'Bout de only satisfaction I gits out of it is thinkin' how lucky I is to be de shuck-er instid o' de oyster."



The Man With the Brush Knows

it pays to buy the best paint.

B. P. S. PAINT

is made from pure materials, so finely ground it covers from 350 to 400 sq. feet on the average surface—two coats.

25 Per Cent. More

than lead and oil or cheap paints.

PAINT NOW

Before the Price Advances

to a prohibitive figure. The late 15c per gallon increase is too small to consider, as on the average job, it means only about \$1.50 more than before. But other advances in the future seem certain. So, be wise!—get your order in now and head them off. The Fall season is the best time to paint.

BARN PAINT IS STILL SELLING AT THE OLD PRICE.

BOINO Paint Good.

STAG Paint Better.

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Wednesday, Aug. 4th.

OHLER'S GROVE, near Taneytown

[ST. JOSEPH'S CONGREGATION]

BIGGER and BETTER Tournament!

100-yd. Foot Race

[Gold Prize]

ADDRESSES by Hon. E. C. Harrington,

Hon. A. C. Ritchie and Hon.

H McMullen,

Democratic Candidates for State Offices.

Old-time Maryland Dinner and Supper Refreshments and Amusements BAND CONCERT

AUTOMOBILE AND TRAIN SERVICE TO PARK

ADMISSION FREE!

7-16,3t

FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath School here Sunday at 10 a. m.

Mrs. Verley Clousner and grand-daughter, of near Harney, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Ellen Rinehart.

J. J. Bartholomew and family, of Baltimore, were the guests of Jacob Null and family last Sunday. They also spent a few hours with your correspondent, after which they returned home.

Louis Fleagle became sick this week and at this writing is confined to his bed. Rosa Smith and May Fields, of Baltimore, visited Roy Zahn and wife, this week.

Sarah Dutrow went to Baltimore to stay a week or more.

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Register of Candidates

Names will be inserted under this heading at a charge of 50c, until the primaries.

The following persons announce their candidacy for the offices specified, subject to the vote of their parties at the Primary election to be held in each election district in Carroll County, in September, 1915.

For Register of Wills.

WILLIAM ARTHUR, Republican, Westminster.
CHAS. C. GORSUCH, Republican, Westminster.
WILEY W. JENKINS, Republican, Berrett Dist.
THOMAS K. SHAW, Democratic, Westminster.
PERCY H. SHRIVER, Republican, Uniontown Dist.
R. F. WELLS, M. D., Democratic, Gamber.
DR. JOHN S. ZEIGLER, Democratic, Manchester.

For State's Attorney.

THEODORE F. BROWN, Republican, Westminster.
CHARLES O. CLEMSON, Democratic, Westminster.
WM. L. SEABROOK, Republican, Westminster.
MICHAEL E. WALSH, Democratic, Westminster.

For Sheriff.

JAMES M. STONER, Republican, Westminster.
WM. W. MITTEN, Democratic, Westminster.

For County Commissioner

JAMES D. HAINES, Democratic, Taneytown.
B. FRANK STANSBURY, Republican, Hampstead.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court

JOSEPH B. BOYLE, Druggist, Democratic, Westminster.
EDWARD O. CASH, Democratic, Middleburg Dist.
FRANCIS A. CRAWFORD, Democratic, Franklin Dist.
DR. CHAS. H. DILLER, Republican, Middleburg Dist.
N. A. HITCHCOCK, Democratic, Taneytown.
GEORGE W. MOTTER, Democratic, Taneytown.
GEORGE L. STOCKDALE, Republican, Westminster.
WM. T. WILSON, Democratic, Westminster.

For House of Delegates

G. FIELDER GILBERT, Democratic, Uniontown.
CHARLES B. KEPHART, Republican, Taneytown.

For County Treasurer.

O. EDWARD DODDER, Democratic, Uniontown Dist.
MARTIN D. HESS, Republican, Taneytown Dist.

For Judge of Orphans' Court

SOLOMON MYERS, Republican, Uniontown.
HARRY K. SHAEFFER, Republican, Westminster.
M. J. M. TROXELL, Republican, Myers Dist.

For State Senator

R. SMITH SNADER, Republican, New Windsor.
WADE H. D. WARFIELD, Democratic, Sykesville.

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Fresh Cows and Springers. Hogs, Sheep and Stock of all kinds. Will pay highest cash prices. Call on or phone—

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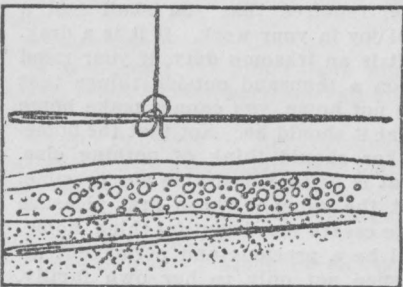
MAGNET IN SURGERY

Hunting Needle in Body Is Now an Easy Matter.

Scientists Have Devised Scheme by Which Trouble of the Most Serious Character May Be Properly Dealt With.

When a needle has wandered around in the body, as needles so often do, and pain in some spot has aroused suspicion that it is the cause, the surgeon had to cut it out. This is not so easy as it may seem, because he does not want to make an unnecessarily large wound and he cannot find out the precise position of the needle until he reaches it.

Dr. J. H. Monks recently devised a method of finding the needle, which he describes in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. A powerful magnet is passed over the suspected spot. This magnetizes the buried needle. Then another, suspended from a fine silk thread, is passed over the same locality, when the poles of the buried needle will attract unlike poles of the examining needle, causing the



Needle imbedded in the flesh is found by magnetizing it and swinging another needle over it.

latter to swing around parallel to the axis of the buried needle, and if one pair of poles is nearer than the other there will be a corresponding dip of the examining needle, somewhat after the manner of the "divining rod."

It is astonishing how a needle that has been swallowed, as needles often are, will wander about in the body and perhaps after many months make its presence known by a sore spot.

Japan and War Prices.

In all other belligerent nations but Japan, said Mr. Wakatsuki, minister of finance, addressing the convention of clearing-house managers at Osaka recently, commodities have greatly increased in price, while just the reverse is the case with this country. Britain and Russia have introduced large increases in taxation, and France and Germany will probably be compelled to follow suit; even the United States, Italy and other countries are faced with the necessity of increasing taxes, but in Japan no addition has been made to the burdens of the populace. Whereas both the belligerents and the majority of non-belligerents have been compelled to inflate currency by such means as the suspension of conversion, and the unlimited issue of notes, Japan has been favored with the contraction of currency. It will thus be seen that Japan has got rid of the two most important factors in the outflow of specie, that is, the appreciation of commodities and the inflation of currency. It is a duty of the government and the people alike to strive to the utmost for the furtherance of the economic interests of Japan at the present moment by encouraging the development of home industries and the independence of capital.

Modern Sailors.

A survivor from one of the torpedoed ships says: "We had no men in our boat who could row. We very soon learned to row. I had never rowed a boat before, but I can do so now." The smallness of the number of men in our mercantile marine who can handle a rowing boat would surprise the majority of people, and those who can handle a sail are an even smaller band. They get almost no opportunity of learning. As for swimming, very few are experts, and battalions of them cannot swim a stroke. Just last summer I sailed with a British cargo boat officer by non-swimmers, and having on board only four men in all who believed that, unaided, they could keep themselves afloat.—London Chronicle.

Germans' Gas Is Made Harmless.

The perils of the deadly gas used by the Germans since the third battle of Ypres was launched the latter part of April have already been minimized by French scientists. At first taken by surprise, the French, English and Canadians were driven back before the terrific charges made by the Germans under cover of the asphyxiating gas.

This gas has been found to be principally bromide chloride, which in extreme cases affects the lungs to the point of suffocation. But now the French spray ammonia when the German gas comes rolling toward them. The ammonia combines with the greenish-hued gas to form the non-injurious ammonium bromide.

Juries Selected by Girls.

A Los Angeles girl was allowed to assist in picking a jury. If the intuition of a woman is to be brought to bear in the selection of trial jurors, a good many different elements will be brought into play with varying results. On the whole the process should be satisfactory, if the girls are not too much inclined to exhaust the number of their challenges all in a bunch.—Los Angeles Times.

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D. M. MEHRING & SON.

The Black Hole of Calcutta.

If the prisoners in the famous "black hole" had been as well informed as modern scientists there would have been no such death rate as actually occurred. The men died of suffocation and panic. Modern discovery has shown that air can support life if it be kept in motion, even though it has but a small amount of oxygen in it.

If the prisoners in the notorious dungeon had therefore formed a mass and revolved around and around at a pace that would have been easy to keep up not only would the contained air have been stirred up, but each man on the outside of the revolving mass would have had his face presented periodically to the small window.

In fact, in the light of recent discovery the same incarceration could now take place without the loss of a single life—that is, provided the men were reasonably strong and healthy.—Every Week.

Thackeray's Twopenny Tart.

This Thackeray story is told by the late Charles Brookfield in his "Random Reminiscences." "Early in their married life," he writes, "my father and mother lived in lodgings in Jermy street (he was curate at St. James' church at the time). One evening he unexpectedly brought home Thackeray for dinner and introduced him to my mother. She was rather overwhelmed by the knowledge that there was nothing in the house but a cold shoulder of mutton. It was too late to contrive anything more elaborate, so to 'give an air' to the table she sent her maid to a neighboring pastry cook's for a dozen tartlets of various kinds. 'Which of these may I give you?' she inquired in due course of Thackeray. 'Thank you, Mrs. Brookfield,' said he; 'I'll have a twopenny one.'"

The Listener.

Years ago some one said that "a good listener is preferred to a poor talker." And every one who has observed good listeners or listened to poor talkers have come to the conclusion that the fellow knew what he was saying.

There is quite as much art in listening as there is in talking. Simply to remain quiet does not signify that one is listening. To listen means to pay attention. It implies that one is learning something. It is in line with the words of the wag concerning the owl, which runs something like this:

A wise owl lived in an oak,
The more he heard the less he spoke;
The less he spoke the more he heard.
Why are we not like that wise old bird?
—Dayton News.

Fathoms Deep.

The boy yawned over his geography. "How deep is the ocean?" he inquired, pointing to the center of the Pacific.

"Thousands of fathoms, my son—thousands."

"Well, how much is a fathom?"
"A fathom is—er—er—are you looking at the Pacific? Well, your Uncle Karl years ago was shipwrecked in the Pacific, and the pirates came out after him, and the cannibals—but I'm too busy now to tell you the story. Run along to bed." — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Goats in Switzerland.

In Switzerland if a boy plagues a goat he may be fined and sent to jail. If a person meets a goat on a path and drives the animal aside he may be arrested. If a goat enters the yard of a person not its owner and is hit with a club or stone the person guilty of the offense must pay 30 cents. If the engineer of a railroad train sees a goat on the track he must stop the train until the animal can be coaxed away.

Double Feature.

Movie Operator—What shall I do with this film? There is a tear in it that cuts right through the hero's nose!

Clever Manager—Ha, just the thing! Bill it as a feature in two parts.—Sun Dial.

HATCHED ON MOTHER'S BACK

Toads of Dutch Guiana Have Some-what Peculiar Method of Propagating the Species.

The toad of Surinam, Dutch Guiana, is very remarkable in one respect. It first awakes to life while on its mother's back. When the eggs are laid the male takes them in his broad paws and contrives to place them on the back of its mate, where they adhere by means of glutinous secretion, and by degrees become embedded in a series of curious cells formed for them in the skin. When the process is completed the cells are closed by a kind of membrane, and the back of the female toad bears a strong resemblance to a piece of dark honey-comb when the cells are filled and closed. Here the eggs are hatched, and in these strange receptacles the young pass through their first stages of life, not emerging until they have attained their limbs and can move about on the ground. Over 120 eggs have been counted upon the back of a single Surinam toad.

African "Fire Drill."

The average civilized man would be hard put to it if he were compelled to start a fire without matches, tinder boxes or burning glass, but in various parts of Africa the natives accomplish this feat with astonishing ease and quickness.

The materials employed are two simple bits of wood, one flat, about six inches long and not quite an inch wide, with a row of grooves on one side; the other about twelve inches long and of the thickness and shape of a lead pencil.

The longer piece, fixed in one of the grooves of the shorter piece, is held tightly between the palms of the hands and whirled rapidly round and round. In a very few seconds the wood dust which is produced by the friction falls through the grooves and begins to smoke. This dust is then carefully nursed into a blaze.

Lull in the Day's Work.

The instruction in folk-dancing which the children now receive in the public schools and recreation centers has done much to develop a wholesome and delightful form of exercise, and has given picturesqueness to the dancing in the streets. But yesterday I found myself pausing on East Houston street to watch a group of children assemble at the sound of a familiar dance from a hurdy-gurdy, and looking up I met the sympathetic smile of a teamster who had also stopped. The children, absorbed in their dance, were quite unconscious that congested traffic had halted and that busy people had taken a moment from their engrossing problems to be refreshed by the sight of their youth and grace. For that brief instant even the cry of "war extra" was unheeded.—Lillian D. Wald, in the Atlantic.

Sidestepping a Theological Query.

"When dat uppity cullid man tried to stah't a 'spute wid me," stated old Brother Cuddyhump, "by axin', 'if de world is round, like some folks say 'tis, why de doose don't de people on de yudder side drap off, I says to him, 'Putt it in writin', sah; dess putt it in writin', and I'll consider yo' distention.' And dat sho' took de gas out'n his b'loon! Uck—dat ignunt nigger kain't write, and I kain't read, if he could. If he could write and I could read I wouldn't uh-instigated him to put it in writin', uh-kaze I don't know de answer no mo' dan he does!"

Sympathetic.

"Do you succeed in loving your enemies?"
"Not exactly," answered Senator Sorghum. "But I have a good deal of sympathy for them."
"I didn't know they needed sympathy."
"They don't. But they're going to before I get through with them."

FINANCIAL CENTER OF WORLD

American Dollar Now at Premium in All International Exchanges—Clear Through New York.

It is the announced purpose of one of the great trust companies of New York to sell travelers' letters of credit figured in dollars instead of pounds sterling. They will be cashable at established banking agencies abroad at fixed rates between the dollar and the money of the visited country. The expenditure will be collected through dollar drafts drawn on and cleared in New York, instead of through sterling drafts drawn on and cleared in London.

As a symptom of broad tendencies in world finance induced by the war, this is important. The American dollar is now at a substantial premium in practically all of the international exchanges. It is preferred above any other money in settlement of international transactions, as it is more effective than any other money for these purposes. Every foreign nation, whether at war or neutral, would rather have a credit account here than anywhere else.

The financial center of the world is now admittedly in New York. Will it remain here after the war? Our travelers abroad in peace times spend yearly \$150,000,000 or more. If this great credit sum were hereafter to be cashed abroad in terms of dollars and cleared and collected through New York instead of London, an agency of no small effect would be set in action to hold here the financial advantage which the stress of war has forced Europe to surrender for the time being.—New York World.

War's Effect on France.

In some places in France the church bell, the timekeeper of the village, no longer rings the Angelus, booming out liberation from work, nor does it ring for mass or vespers. In the church high mass is no longer sung, the organ is silent; in some churches there is no priest at all. The bell ringers, the choir, the priests, all have gone to the war. And on the Grande place the little cafes, so busy and so gay on Sunday or on market day—they are all closed! The black-clad men, the black-veiled women, pass by; no one enters. No one has the heart and much less the money to go to the cafe, for everyone has someone, somewhere, getting a half-penny a day. "Il faut bien lui envoyer tout ce que l'on a." And mothers and wives deny themselves everything, starve themselves, even, to send all they have to their soldier man.

Cost of Living in Russia.

According to a recent official statement issued in Petrograd, the inhabitants of the Russian capital paid \$10,000,000 more for actual necessities of life in 1914 than they did in 1913. The advance in prices was due to the war. The following are the articles that showed in 1914 the largest percentage of increase in price over the preceding year; salt, 50 per cent; rice, 56 per cent; groats, 57 per cent; flour, 13 to 20 per cent; sugar, 14 per cent; eggs, 3 per cent.

More Information Wanted.

"Well, Ah see one mo' ob dem German wahships done been interned," observed Sam Pinckney. "Dat so? Shows dem English doin' sompin' wid dey submarines after all," said Mr. Blackburn. "Wuz de crew lost, too?"—Liverpool Lance.

Old Axiom Goes Lame.

"Yes," admitted the man with the careworn look, "I married in haste."
"And repented at leisure, I suppose," remarked the other party to the dialogue.
"Not so you could notice it," replied the other with an open-faced sigh. "I haven't had any leisure time since I butted into the matrimonial game."

TESTING A BETROTHED

It Did Not Turn Out Exactly as Expected.

By JOHN Y. LARNED

"Alec, one of the most dangerous things in the world is to interfere in a love affair. I am not going to interfere exactly. That's not the right name for it, but I am your brother, and since you are going to take the matrimonial leap in the dark I venture to suggest a test to be applied to the girl you are about to marry."

"Mildred Huntington needs no test. She is perfect in every respect."

"Granted; but will not a proof of this add to your comfort? I will not deny that Mildred is perfect in every respect. She may be this and yet under certain circumstances think it advisable to marry some other person than you."

"What do you mean?"

"You know how hungry our American girls are for foreign titles."

"Some of them."

"Suppose Mildred should meet a British earl, a French duke, an Austrian or Italian prince, and he should propose to make her his wife, are you sure that she would stand by you?"

"Perfectly."

"Then there is nothing to be said."

This dialogue occurred at a hotel in Maine. Alec and Fred Winston were members of a party that had been together there for several weeks, and the men were about to finish their outing by a hunt in the vicinity of Moosehead lake. Several of the girls were disgruntled at being deprived of what they considered the best part of the season's pleasures—camping in a wilderness—and demanded to be taken on the hunting trip. The men demurred, but so persistent were the women that they finally triumphed. More elaborate preparations were made, a chaperon was obtained, and instead of returning to civilization the party, consisting of five men and four women, started for the wilderness.

"Fred," said Alec the morning of their departure, "I wish you hadn't put that notion into my head."

"What notion?"

"About testing Mildred. I don't like to do it, but the temptation is becoming irresistible. I shall make the test as soon as we get home."

"You mean when you get where you will find a man to play the part of a titled aristocrat?"

"Yes."

When the party reached their camping ground and had settled themselves in their temporary canvas home. Fred Winston, who had made up the party, announced that they must have a guide and he was going out to find one. Setting out, he soon came upon a party of hunters who were about to leave the woods and asked if they had a guide who wished another job when they released him.

"There's a chance for you, Hawkesworth," said one of the party.

A man about thirty years old asked some questions about what was required and when informed said that he wouldn't mind taking the job. Having gathered his belongings, he bade goodby to his friends and started to camp with Winston. Hawkesworth was an Englishman, and Winston noticing his British accent conceived the idea of using him to make the test he had proposed to his brother upon Miss Huntington.

"How would you like," he said to the guide, "to play the part of a nobleman?"

Hawkesworth looked up at him, but made no reply. Winston gradually unfolded his scheme. Hawkesworth listened to what he said without comment till he had concluded, then said that he would not pass himself off for anything more than what he was, but he had no objection to Winston declaring that he was a prince of the blood if he liked.

"That's all I wish," said the latter. When they reached camp Winston introduced the guide in this wise: "Permit me to present my friend Hawkesworth of London. He has the mania for hunting common among English bloods and is in the Maine woods for moose. He has consented at my invitation to honor us by joining our party, and, since he knows the best hunting grounds, will pilot us. We won't need any other guide."

Hawkesworth was made welcome, and when Fred Winston intimated that he was the Earl of Bingleton there was quite a flutter in the camp, especially among the women.

"He doesn't look like an earl at all," said one of the girls. "He's very ordinary."

"Why should an earl look different from any other man?" said his introducer. "Besides, how can style be expected from one who wears a flannel shirt? You can't judge a man by his clothes. They say that the worst dressed assembly in the world is the British House of Lords. They don't stand on their appearance. It's the fact that they are peers."

Whether Alec Winston suspected that his brother had introduced Hawkesworth to make the test he had proposed, whether he believed the latter to be an earl, he kept his eye on his fiancée. All the girls of the party

who regarded Hawkesworth with curiosity were desirous to know how they should address an earl, and were told that they might call him what they liked so long as they didn't call him anything above Tom Hawkesworth.

Hawkesworth, judged by certain attributes, was just the man a woman would admire. There was a natural air of dominating force about him. He was a silent man. It is the man who is always expressing opinions who does not get credit for depth, even if he has it. He who never talks is supposed to be always thinking. Great generals have usually been reticent men.

When the party was made up it was supposed that the women would remain in camp while the men went out to hunt, but they had not been in the woods long before it was proposed that the girls go out with the men to shoot moose. They were in camp costume, which favored the plan, and there were plenty of guns. So the four girls went with the men one morning on a hunting tramp, and it was understood that each girl should be assigned a protector. Fred Winston made the assignments and deputed Hawkesworth to be the guardian of Miss Huntington. On reaching a certain spring where numerous tracks indicated that animals came for water the party scattered, the several couples going in different directions for game, it being agreed that they should meet later at the spring.

As Hawkesworth and Miss Huntington took their departure the lady informed the guide that she wished to shoot a moose and for him to give way to her. He responded that there was no reason why she should not do so provided a moose gave them an opportunity. In time, hearing a breaking of branches, he notified his charge to be ready to fire, and a little later when they stepped out into the open space a large buck moose was seen feeding a few hundred yards from them.

"Wait till he exposes his flank," said the guide.

He had scarcely spoken the words before the animal turned.

"Fire!" said the guide. Miss Huntington fired, but instead of hitting the moose behind the forehead she inflicted an irritating wound in a nonvital part. The animal, enraged, charged upon them.

Even a skillful hunter may wince at seeing a wild animal coming down on him to crush him. Miss Huntington's legs gave way under her, and she dropped on her knees. Hawkesworth dropped beside her, but on one knee instead of two, and leveled his rifle at the moose. Miss Huntington had no doubt that she would be trampled by the infuriated animal. There was a crack beside her, and the moose dropped, plunging forward at the same time till his nose was within a dozen feet of them.

Then Miss Huntington completed her collapse by falling in a faint. When she came to herself she was in Hawkesworth's arms and he was looking down into her face with an expression that filled her with rapture.

If she was to be won by an exhibition of the masterfulness of man there could be nothing more effective than what had taken place. When the two joined the others nothing was said about the adventure except that they had bagged a fine specimen of the inhabitants of the woods. But it was not long before Fred Winston told his brother that Mildred Huntington had fallen before the test to which she had been subjected. It was no news to Alec. He had seen immediately after the hunting party that he had been supplanted. But he did not know that his betrothed's heart had been taken away from him by love instead of her desire for a title.

The party did not long hang together. Alec Winston and his fiancée were evidently at odds, and this threw a damper on the whole party. As soon as a sufficiency of game had been shot the tents were struck. When they took their departure Hawkesworth remained behind.

On the way Miss Huntington made it known to the other girls that her engagement to Alec Winston was broken. When asked the cause she replied that he had offered to release her and she had accepted the offer. Of course the announcement was made to the men by Alec, who sympathized with him, though the girls were not disposed to blame Mildred. In their hearts they felt that an earl was worth more than a commoner any day, and they were not sure but that they would have acted likewise under similar circumstances. It was supposed that the Earl of Bingleton was poverty stricken, but Miss Huntington was rich. The match, if she succeeded in capturing him, would be a good one.

That Miss Huntington had captured the prize became evident during the winter from the fact that cards were issued announcing the marriage of Mildred Huntington and Thomas Lawrence Hawkesworth. Then every one opened his eyes. What did it mean that the groom was announced on his wedding cards without his title? Surely a nobleman would not remain incognito.

Gradually the truth leaked out. Hawkesworth was no earl at all, and long before he proposed to Miss Huntington he disabused her mind of this false impression. He was the son of an English clergyman. Having a taste for woods and waters, he had spent much of his time in American forests, being enabled to do so by a small inheritance that gave him £500 a year.

And so it was that a desire to test his fiancée lost her to Alec Winston. He never quite forgave his brother for leading him to make the test, but Fred says:

"What's the difference, Alec? If she did not leave you for a title she left you for a man she liked better."

LENTIL'S GREAT VALUE

VEGETABLE CONTAINS HIGH DEGREE OF NUTRITION.

Baked and Served With Nuts and Tomatoes, It is Probably at Its Best—Good Omelet for Luncheon or Supper.

Lentils baked with a few chopped nuts and tomatoes make a dish with more value than meat. After a pint of lentils have been soaked, drain and cover them with fresh water and boil until the skins crack. Place them in a shallow baking pan, mixing them with a half pound of Brazil nuts which have been peeled and chopped fine, sprinkle over two teaspoonfuls of salt, cover with strained tomatoes and bake for two hours.

Lentil cutlets make an excellent dinner dish. Prepare a quart of lentils by washing and placing in a granite saucepan with a quart of cold water, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, two small onions, four whole cloves, three red peppers, a teaspoonful of salt and a bunch of herbs—including plenty of parsley. Cover and cook over a moderate fire until the water has been absorbed and the lentils are soft, but not pulpy. Take out the herbs, onions and cloves and mix with the lentils half a pound of fresh mushrooms previously cooked in their own liquor and slightly flavored with mace—set aside the liquor of the mushrooms for gravy. Add to lentil and mushroom mixture two tablespoonfuls of red currant jelly, a dessertspoonful of meat or vegetable extract, a little red pepper and some celery salt. Add unbeaten eggs, one or two at a time, until the mixture is well bound together. Then brush with egg, coat with brown breadcrumbs, after shaping into a cutlet, and fry in deep fat. With the cutlet serve a well-seasoned brown gravy, using the mushroom liquid as foundation, and adding at the last moment another small spoonful of currant jelly.

Lentil omelet is a splendid luncheon or supper dish. Wash three tablespoonfuls of lentils, then cook them in salted water. Melt a teaspoonful of butter in a saucepan, fry in it a peeled chopped shallot, add the drained lentils and fry a few minutes. Moisten with three tablespoonfuls of brown sauce, season with salt and pepper and keep hot. Break six eggs and beat them up well with two tablespoonfuls of cream, season and pour into an omelet pan containing some melted butter. When the omelet begins to set spread the lentils over it and fold over. A little tomato sauce may be poured around the base of the dish if desired.

Cheese baked with lentils makes a substantial and easily prepared dish. Prepare the lentils as for the cutlet before the mushrooms are added and sprinkle several layers of grated cheese into the baking dish between the layers of lentils. On the top put thick slices of ripe tomatoes or cover well with canned ones. Over them sprinkle finely chopped parsley and dot the whole with small pieces of butter. Bake quickly and serve hot with or without gravy.

In Germany one eats lentils this way: Wash two cupfuls of lentils, soak over night, drain and cover them and one onion with boiling water and cook until tender, but not broken. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan, stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour and cook until brown; then add two onions, chopped fine, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and two tablespoonfuls of the water the lentils were cooked in, stir until boiling, add the drained lentils with salt and pepper as needed and a grating of nutmeg. Turn into a double boiler and cook slowly for 15 minutes. Serve surrounded with cream.

Baked Brown Bread.

One cupful rolled oats; pour over one pint of boiling water and let stand one hour. Then add one-half cupful molasses, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful butter, half yeast cake dissolved in one-half cupful water. Make stiff batter, adding one cupful graham flour and the rest white flour. Make stiff as you can stir. To be set over night.

Save the Yolks.

When, as frequently happens, the whites of several eggs are used, and there is no immediate use for the yolks, they can be kept fresh for several days by dropping them in a cup carefully and then covering them gently (so as not to break the delicate skin), with cold water; change the water daily.

When Warming Over Meat.

The best way to warm up a roast of meat is to wrap it in thickly greased paper, and keep it covered while in the oven. By having it covered the steam will prevent the meat from becoming hard and dry, and it will become heated through in less time.

Banana Fluffs.

Put enough bananas through a ricer to fill one cup, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, juice of half a small lemon and one-half cupful of cream, whipped stiff. Beat all together and serve very cold with sponge cake, or as a layer cake filling.

Making Beef Tea.

If it is necessary to cool soup or beef tea at once, pass it through a clean cloth saturated with cold water. Not a particle of fat will be left in the liquid.

HOME THAT IS TRULY HOME

Its Creation Is Wholly the Art of Woman, and Really Her Life's Best Work.

A home is not merely a house; it is an atmosphere; it is a place of beloved associations, where you can wear old clothes, and think old thoughts, and hear familiar voices without hearing them. You can be happy there, and be comfortably unhappy, be thoroughly unpleasant even, and know that those you love will think no worse of you than they do already. Luxury cannot make a home, nor can books, or pictures, or rugs, or bric-a-brac. A cat, a canary, two geraniums, a Bible and an old rocking chair may make one of the loveliest homes in the world. At the same time a home is not necessarily happy because it is the house of poverty, as some would have us believe.

The art of creating home atmosphere is wholly the art of woman, and she has none more charming. Mere care will not do it, or mere neatness and tidiness; indeed those things sometimes work the other way. The love of prettiness will not do it; good cooking will not do it, although it is a mighty help. Even being gay and merry, and kindly yourself is not quite enough, although it helps even more than the cooking. Success in homemaking, as in everything else, requires that you shall feel a real joy in your work. If it is a drag, if it is an irksome duty, if your mind is on a thousand outside things that are not home, you cannot make home what it should be. Not that the homemaker should think of nothing else. That is neither desirable nor possible. But the woman whose first pleasure is to create that beautiful thing, home, will be a precious and permanent influence not only to her own family, but to all her household, to all her guests, to the whole community in which she lives.—Youth's Companion.

HOW TO COOK VEGETABLES

To Attain Best Results, These Worth-While Observances Should Be Kept Strictly in Mind.

1. Use the freshest vegetables that can be procured.
2. All fresh green vegetables should be placed in boiling salted water.
3. All dried vegetables, such as beans, haricots, lentils, etc., should be placed in lukewarm water.
4. The use of plenty of water in the cooking of all sorts of cabbage and sprouts is not only preservative of color; it is also advantageous in reducing the disagreeable smell which cabbage water always has.
5. Never allow vegetables of any kind to remain soaking in the water in which they were boiled; drain them at once when they are cooked.
6. It is waste of money to buy old, dried vegetables, and a waste of time to try to cook them.

Jelly Jumbles.

One-half cupful butter, one cupful sugar, one egg, one-half teaspoonful soda, one-half cupful sour milk, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, flour, currant jelly. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, egg well beaten, soda mixed with milk, salt and flour to make a soft dough. Chill and shape, using a round cutter. On the center of one-half the pieces put currant jelly. Make these small openings in remaining halves, using a thimble, and put pieces together. Press edges slightly and bake in a rather hot oven, that jumbles may keep in good shape.

Vegetable Ragout.

Put one cupful each sliced turnips, potatoes and carrots into boiling water. Cook till tender. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in another pan, stir into it one-half cupful of minced onion and fry brown. Add two tablespoonfuls browned flour and gradually one pint of hot water. When smooth turn contents of saucepan into it, season to taste with salt and pepper, cook slowly 30 minutes, dish and serve. Just before sending to table sprinkle a tablespoonful of minced parsley over.

Sour Cream Cookies.

One egg beaten light, one heaping cupful sugar, one-half teaspoonful soda in one cupful sour cream, one-half cupful butter, and flavoring, and pastry flour to roll. Cream butter and sugar, add egg and the cream and whatever flavoring you prefer, then flour enough so you can roll. Moisten top of cookies with little milk and beaten yolk of egg. This makes them look nice, but may be omitted.

Chocolate Caramels.

One-half pound of chocolate, one cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of butter, two-cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Boil the chocolate, sugar, molasses, milk and butter for fifteen or twenty minutes, then add the vanilla before taking it from the fire. Pour into buttered pans, and when nearly cold cut into squares.

Old-Fashioned Lemon Pie.

Four lemons, chop the rind fine, then add the juice of the lemons, one quart of molasses, one pound raisins, chopped. Use three crusts, makes three pies. Bake in an old-fashioned brick oven, if you can.

Good to Try.

When the oil stove oven bakes too quickly on the bottom, as is generally the case, you can make it bake evenly by placing a piece of asbestos the size of your pan in the bottom of the oven.

SOME NOTED IRISH "BULLS"

Sayings That Have Been Fastened, Rightly or Wrongly, Upon Sons of the Emerald Isle.

The Irishman who said to his children: "Ye pays no more attention to me than if I was a dumb baste talking to yez!" was as unconscious of saying anything funny as the Irish baronet who boasted that it was "hereditary in his family to have no children;" and the domestic who complained: "Enjoy slape, is it? How could I, now? The minit I lay down I'm aslape, and the minit I'm aslape I have to get up. Where's the time for enjoying it?"

But we are not so sure of the man who, when asked by his employer: "Well, Patrick, which is the bigger fool—you or I?" answered: "Faith, I couldn't say, sorr; but it's not me-self;" or of the groom who, to the question: "You say your present master treats you better than Mr. Smith did?" replied: "Yes, sorr—and oftener."

It was Sir Bryan O'Loughlin who was responsible for the startling statement that "a verbal agreement is not worth the paper it is written on;" and the immortal Sir Boyle Roche who, in a debate on a proposed tax on leather, declared "the barefooted peasantry of Ireland" could avoid the tax by "having their under-leathers made of wood;" and who, when discussing the relations between England and Ireland, said: "He is an enemy to both kingdoms who wishes to diminish the brotherly affection of the two sister kingdoms."

HAVING A PURPOSE IN LIFE

Always a Mistake to Drift Aimlessly, Without a Set Purpose or Direct Destination.

The poorest mortal in the world is the one who has no purpose in life, one who just drifts along, the victim of every low influence he runs into. The safe way, the hopeful way, is to have a purpose that aims at something higher than the present situation. It may not always be work, but it will do an immense good, even if it fails at times.

How often we see men and women drifting along without any aim or destiny, apparently ready for any port that may appear. They are without guide, pilot or purpose and they are pretty sure to land at the port of Failure. It is dangerous to drift. Get a purpose. It is never too late, though in youth it proves the best friend one can have.

A purpose in life steers one away from bad habits, and especially does it break up loafing, which is one of the worst menaces that dallies with youth. And how extended is this menace! One can see it in the streets any day—boys and young men literally spoiling their lives because they were living without a purpose.—Ohio State Journal.

Hot Story.

A contributor to the China Herald, telling of experiences during a summer trip into the desert, narrates that while he watched a lizard run across a sun-baked open strip of sand, it disappeared in a puff of vapor. The intense heat of the sand had turned the moisture of its body into steam, the pressure of which rose so high that the little creature was blown into bits so minute that no trace of it was afterward to be found. In backing up his statement, he quotes an old prospector's allegation that in Death valley, during the heat of the day, water poured from a canteen will not reach the ground, being turned into steam as fast as it leaves the mouth of the canteen. Can you beat it?—Engineering and Mining Journal.

Women and Sheep.

Why don't more women raise sheep? In two years my flock has netted me 341 per cent. My only loss by death has been two lambs. The yearlings I now have gave 14 pounds of wool during last May. They are good grade Lincolns and Shropshires. I bought nine of each, and raised one sheep which was a cross. Fifteen sheep cost about as much as nine cows. The cows would yield a larger income than the sheep, but would require more care. My flock needs 12 acres of pasture in summer. The winter feed is stover. I cannot understand why more farm women do not become shepherdesses.—Farm and Fireside.

In Every Drop of Water.

In every drop of water we drink, and in every mouthful of air we breathe, there is a movement and collision of particles so rapid in every second of time that it can only be expressed by four with nineteen naughts. If the movement of these particles were attended by friction, or if the energy of their impact were translated into heat, what hot mouthfuls we should have! But the heat, as well as the particle, is infinitesimal, and is not perceptible.—John Burroughs in the Yale Review.

Real Self-Denial.

What is real self-denial? A correspondent claims to have witnessed an instance of the true spirit of it this week. It was in a bus going to Liverpool street, and the conductor was upstairs collecting fares. A boy had only just jumped on when a Salvation Army officer brought his box round asking for "just a little something toward the fund." The boy was the first to put a copper in the box, and as he evidently had no more money, he simply got off the bus again and walked.—London Chronicle.

SAYS BEES HAVE PARALYSIS

Oklahoma Entomologist Finds Evidence of the Disease Among Honey Producers.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—C. E. Sarnborn, state entomologist at the A. & M. college, has discovered that a disease which he describes as paralysis has attacked the honey bees in Oklahoma. Dead bees are furnished him for investigation.

He took live bees and infected them with the bacillus of the dead ones and soon they died. He says:

"In death they showed the same action as bees ordinarily found with paralysis. Their abdomens became distended, their two front feet drawn up against their chests, the four hind feet stretched out, sprawling and quivering; the mouth parts extended and quivering, and the head frequently turned to one side."

Advice of a Book Collector.

And hear me. If you would know the delight of book-collecting, begin with something else. I care not what. Book-collecting has all of the advantages of other hobbies without their drawbacks. The pleasure of acquisition is common to all, that's where the sport lies, but the strain of the possession of books is almost nothing; a tight, dry closet will serve to house them if need be.

It is not so with flowers. They are a constant care. Someone once wrote a poem about "old books and fresh flowers." It lilted about very nicely; but I remark that books stay old, indeed get older, and flowers do not stay fresh; a little too much rain, a little too much sun, and it is all over.

Pets die too, in spite of constant care—perhaps by reason of it. To quiet a teething dog I once took him, her, it, to my room for the night and slept soundly. Next morning I found that the dog had committed suicide by jumping out of the window.—A. Edward Newton, in Atlantic.

The Great, Silent Men.

Carlyle in his analysis of the character of Cromwell in "Heroes and Hero Worship," has something to say in praise of silence. To him it was an attribute of greatness. He says: "The great, silent men! Looking round on the noisy inanity of the world, words with little meaning, actions with little worth, one loves to reflect on the great Empire of Silence. The noble silent men, scattered here and there, each in his own department; silently thinking; silently working; whom no morning newspaper makes mention of. They are the salt of the earth. A country that has none or few of these is in a bad way. Like a forest which had no roots, which had turned all into leaves and boughs—which must soon wither and be no forest. Woe for us if we had nothing but what we can show or speak."

Translated!

At a concert held in a certain town a soldier of the Black Watch occupied a seat in front of a private of an Irish regiment and his sweetheart. The latter was very much interested in the Highlander's uniform, and scanned the regimental badge on his cap and collar particularly. This badge is the figure and cross of St. Andrew, with the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit" (No one annoys me with impunity).

"Phwat does that wrothin' mane,

Patsy?" asked the girl.

"Phwy," replied Pat, "it's Latin, but I've forgotten the English as it. But in good old Orlish it manes, 'Thread on the tail av me coat if ye dare!'"

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SUNDAY SCHOOL IS ARTIFICIAL SUN

Lesson IV.—Third Quarter, For July 25, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, 1 Kings viii, 22-30. Memory Verses, 23, 24—Golden Text, Isa. lvi, 7—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In some respects the ark of Noah, the tabernacle of Moses and the temple of Solomon were the three most remarkable buildings in the history of the world, for God Himself was the sole designer of each, and each was intensely typical of things to come concerning the Saviour, salvation and the kingdom. The great truths of our redemption have been made more plain to me by tabernacle studies than in any other way, and I most earnestly commend to all readers a little book, costing only 25 cents, entitled "The Tabernacle" or "The Gospel According to Moses," by George Rodgers. (Am. S. S. Union, 1816 Chestnut, Philadelphia.) The spiritual lessons from the temple are very similar, but with more of the kingdom outlook.

Solomon began to build the temple 480 years after the Exodus (1 Kings vi, 1). If you add up the figures in Acts xiii, covering this period, you will make it 573, but if you subtract the 93 years of the oppressions of all Israel in the days of the Judges, the accounts will agree perfectly. Out of fellowship with God means lost time, whether with a nation or an individual (Num. vi, 12; Job xxxiv, 29). Solomon's temple was finished in the eleventh year of his reign, and it was plundered just thirty-four years after, in the fifth year of Rehoboam (1 Kings vi, 37, 38; xiv, 25, 26). This was the time between the birth of the Messiah, the true temple, and His death. Zerubbabel built the second temple after the return from Babylon. At the time of Christ's ministry Herod had been rebuilding that temple forty-six years (John ii, 20). The last eight chapters of Ezekiel tell of a temple yet to be built when Israel shall be restored. Both tabernacle and temple were dwelling places for God in the midst of Israel. God was in Christ. Every true believer is now His temple (1 Cor. vi, 19, 20). The church, His body, now being built, is the temple in which we are for the present most interested (Eph. ii, 19-22). All the materials for tabernacle and temple were willing offerings (Ex. xxv, 2; xxxv, 29; 1 Chron. xxix, 3, 9, 17). Christ gave Himself willingly for us (Heb. x, 5-9; John vi, 38). We must be willing offerings, keeping nothing back.

Remember the only foundation (1 Chron. iii, 1) spoken of in a previous lesson, the great atonement suggested by Moriah and Ornan's threshing floor and the silver sockets of the tabernacle boards and see 1 Cor. iii, 11. If we are truly in Christ we are living stones in the temple now being built (1 Pet. ii, 5), but as in the temple of our lesson every stone was made ready in the quarry or somewhere for its particular place in the building (1 Kings vi, 7), so, while the believer is a stone by the precious blood of Christ, we are being made fit for our places in the building by the daily training here. When the temple was finished and the ark set in its place in the holy of holies the glory of the Lord filled the house, so that the priests could not stand to minister (1 Kings viii, 4-11). It is our privilege thus to be Spirit filled, so that self may find no place. Our special lesson verses are a little part of Solomon's great prayer at the dedication of the temple, in which he glorified God, saying, "Lord God of Israel, there is no God like Thee, * * * who keepeth covenant and mercy with Thy servants that walk before Thee with all their heart" (xxiii). He also praised God for fulfilling His word to David and asked Him to continue to do so (verses 24, 26). Then he asked the Lord that His eyes might be open night and day toward the house he had built for His name (verses 27-30).

He presented seven separate petitions concerning different matters, saying each time "Hear Thou in Heaven" or "Hear Thou in Heaven Thy dwelling place" (verses 30, 32, 34, 36, 39, 43, 45, 49). He pleaded that He would do this for Israel, as His inheritance, whom He had separated from among all the people of the earth, and that He would maintain their cause at all times, as the matter might require, or, as in the margin, the thing of a day in his day (verses 51, 53, 59). This expression is found also in the story of the manna (Ex. xvi, 4, margin) and elsewhere, reminding us that His care is sure day by day as He has taught us to pray. His desire was "that all the people of the earth may know that the Lord is God and that there is none else" (verse 60). So it was also with Joshua and David and Hezekiah (Josh. iv, 24; 1 Sam. xvii, 46; 11 Kings xix, 19), and nothing less should be our desire.

Before he began to build he said, "The Lord my God hath given me rest on every side, so that there is neither adversary nor evil occurrent" (chapter v, 4), and now he says, "Blessed be the Lord, that hath given rest unto His people Israel; * * * there hath not failed one word of all His good promise, which He promised by the hand of Moses, His servant" (verse 50). So also is it written in Josh. xxi, 45; xxiii, 14, and so it will be until the kingdom comes and we shall find that not one word has failed of all that God has spoken. He shall not fail nor be discouraged, and He shall see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied.

Invention of Scientists for Purification of Water.

Is Claimed to Have Much the Same Effect as That Produced by the Rays of the Sun—in Use in Europe.

It has long been known that water allowed to flow over a bed of sand, a natural filter, and subjected to the sun's rays, soon becomes free from harmful bacteria. The powerful sterilizing effect of the sun's rays which are so effective in destroying germs has been attributed to the ultra-violet part of the light. The problem for scientists has been to devise some way of employing the sterilizing effects of these rays in an effective manner for human use.

French and German scientists set about the task and have produced a new sterilizer, in which, in order that the maximum amount of ultra-violet rays can penetrate the rock crystal, which is the only solid that will admit such penetration. The light given out is vastly richer in ultra-violet rays, in proportion to visible rays than in sunlight.

The sterilizing apparatus was tested at Marseilles and Rouen, where typhoid has become an epidemic, and the results obtained were highly satisfactory. The French carried one of the sterilizers into Morocco and the freedom of the troops from ravages of typhoid, which raged among the Moors, was attributed by the army surgeons largely to the use of the ray-sterilized water. Reports of tests made in the Austrian army shows a similar success for the system, and the United States army surgeons in the Philippines declare that the rays destroyed the harmful bacilli in the water there and also the ameba, which abound in practically all tropical waters.

The rays, it is said, may also be used for purifying the waters of public baths and their use will be especially valuable in keeping the water of swimming pools pure and free from lurking danger of germs. The cost of the apparatus is comparatively low—an outfit of 150 gallons per hour capacity costing in the neighborhood of \$200. Cost of operation is slight where electric current is available, and the operation of the machine does not require a high degree of skill.

Further use for the invention will be found in purifying water for the manufacture of artificial ice, in bottling works and other industries, in which the purity of water used should be an important consideration. Experiments are now being made to find a means for adopting the rays to the sterilization of milk and it is thought that such an apparatus making use of the ultra-violet principle will ultimately be evolved.

CASTER EMBODIES NEW IDEA

Ingenious Mounting Makes Considerable Improvement Over the Apparatus of the Past.

An ingenious mounting for the wheel is embodied in a furniture caster recently invented. The caster holder, as described by Popular Mechanics, revolves on a pin inserted in the furniture leg in the usual manner, while each end of the axle of the wheel works in flat inverted V-shaped



Caster That is Central Under Leg of Furniture When at Rest, but Moves to One Side When Rolled.

slots in the sides of the holder, so that the wheel slides from one side to the other when the furniture is being moved and trails readily without requiring the holder to reverse. When the furniture is at rest the axle takes its place at the middle or high part of the slot and the caster wheel is therefore central under the furniture leg.

The Princess Islands.
The Princess Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, now said to have been fortified, as the last defense of Constantinople, have been a place of exile in all ages. In Byzantine times the savage Empress Irene was shut up in a nunnery upon Prinkipo, the chief island. At the time of the Young Turk revolution the worst officials of the Yildiz gang were interned here, though they were politely termed "guests of the isle." And afterward the Marmora islands became the dumping ground of the wretched dogs of Constantinople, which the reformers did not dare directly to put to death, though they had no scruples about leaving them to starve and perish of hunger tempered by cannibalism.

MRS. WADHAM'S CURE

Her Failure as a Matchmaker Sent her Blue Book to the Fire.

By WILLIS STRONG.
(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The sea flashed in the sunlight and Mrs. James Wadham blinked her eyes and turned them toward the cooling green of the golf links.

Her glance sharpened as she recognized her husband's portly form. His face flamed with heat and his white clothes looked limp. Over one shoulder a bag of clubs sagged heavily.

"I wonder who that man is—he looks like the one who arrived this morning; I wonder if Edith—" Her thoughts became chaotic as her husband came up the steps and sank into a chair beside her.

"Blistering hot, Meg," he puffed, mopping his brow.

"Who is that man, Jim?" she asked.

"What man?" he stared.

"The one you crossed the links with—the tall man with fair hair."

"Oh—that's Denway."

"One of the Denways?" she demanded, wide-eyed.

He nodded carelessly.

"One of the Denway twins, I believe."

"Which one?"

"Search me! I didn't ask him. Seems to me I heard someone call him Cecil."

"Cecil Denway!" Meg Wadham grew pink with excitement. Her black eyes flashed.

Her husband recognized the signs, and smiled inwardly.

"They've got all kinds of money," he egged her on.

"I know it—Jim, I've been thinking of Edith—you know she is too good for the best man on earth!"

"Right—for that reason she'll probably marry some good-for-nothing scamp who will expect me to support them both. I'm so sure of it that I'm setting aside a certain sum of money for the purpose."

"Jim, you're too absurd. Fancy a Denway expecting you to support him!"

"A Denway—hey? Say, Meg, how long has Edith been acquainted with Reggie Denway?"

"I thought you said it was 'Cecil,'" she countered.

"Well—Cecil—Reginald—any old names that suits you. How long has she known any of the Denways?"

"Not at all—she has never met them."

"Then why worry about my supporting him? I think women are the most eccentric critters on this foot-stool!" James Wadham beckoned to a hotel servant, and was presently served with two tall, cool glasses of orange juice. One of these he pushed across the table toward his wife.

He buried his aggressive nose in the other.

"Of course, James," said Mrs. Wadham imperturbably, "you will arrange for Edith to meet Mr. Denway—it's a chance in a lifetime. Cecil Denway is one of the richest men in the world and above the ordinary in character. The other Denway twin, Reggie, is married; he married one of the Evans girls—Beulah Evans married Count Ignace Spattico."

Mrs. Wadham rattled off these names with great complacency. She knew her social blue book from cover to cover. Although not of the social set whose doings she watched from afar and envied, her husband's millions often brought his wife and daughter in touch with the charmed circle.

Mrs. Wadham's one object in life was to marry her daughter to someone within the magic circle. Edith's indifference to the project and her husband's open amusement at her repeated failures nettled her into greater action.

"Edith shall marry this Denway," she said between her clenched teeth, and she fell into a brown study, planning, scheming, plotting to bring about the desired end.

With Edith married to Cecil Denway she would be a relative by marriage to the Countess Spattico, a triumph indeed over the old acquaintances who looked askance upon Meg Wadham's social ambitions.

Her husband's voice broke in on her thoughts.

"I saw Dick Ainslee this morning and asked him what he was doing down here. Said he was private secretary to Denham."

Mrs. Wadham shrugged impatiently. "It does seem as though Dick Ainslee was always appearing in the most unexpected places. It will be very disagreeable for him, when Edith marries Mr. Denway to occupy a menial position in her household."

James Wadham grinned broadly. He did not tell his wife that when he had recognized Dick Ainslee on the beach a few hours ago Edith had been with him. The memory of Edith's face as she looked at Dick sealed her father's lips. But he could not help saying with a little sigh:

"Money isn't everything, my dear. We used to be mighty happy before I struck oil."

"We're happy now," insisted Mrs. Wadham, sternly. Not for worlds would she have her husband suspect that she ever yearned for those old days in the middle Western town when their modest cottage was the social center and the Ladies' Aid society her highest form of social aspiration.

"Those days you never had time for golf."

"Didn't know what it was," he confessed airily. "I didn't have to play

to work off my superfluous flesh. I wasn't fat—I worked too hard."

Mrs. Wadham was silent. She was gazing in rapt delight at the approaching form of Mr. Denway.

There were those at the Harbor hotel who watched Mrs. Wadham's game with ill-concealed amusement. There were others—Edith, and Denway himself—who suffered from her constant supervision—her scheme to thrust Edith upon his notice.

Edith herself was in a state of revolt, but after a whispered conversation with her father the old smile came back to her face and her eyes shone.

If it was just a game—why, it was time that dear, foolish mother was checked.

So Edith danced and rode and golfed and boated with the rich Mr. Denway—it proved to be Cecil—and Mrs. Wadham nodded and smiled and scribbled long lists and even surreptitiously ordered a few articles for Edith's trousseau. James Wadham whistled when he received the bills.

But, as Mrs. Wadham assured her husband, the sister-in-law of a countess must be properly attired.

"But, my dear," he feebly objected, "I don't believe Edith really loves the man!"

"I don't see how any sensible girl could help loving a Denway," she retorted, and was afterward angry at the silly remark.

Just when her hopes were at a pinnacle point—they fell with a crash.

It all happened at once.

Edith had been missing all afternoon and Cecil Denway had mooned around the piazzas, reading the papers and yawning in a bored way. He didn't seem a bit interested when Mrs. Wadham cornered him and began to talk about Edith.

It was in the midst of a maternal eulogy of the sweetest daughter in the world that Mr. Denway leaped from his seat with a word of apology and rushed down the steps to meet a large motor car.

From the motor car descended a very pretty woman, who was ardently embraced by Cecil Denway. She was followed by four charming children and a French nurse.

"His sister-in-law, Mrs. Reggie, I presume?" said Mrs. Wadham to her nearest neighbor.

But that dowager only smiled wickedly.

"Oh, no, his wife. She was one of the Evans girls. Reggie isn't married yet, though his engagement has just been announced. He's been spending the summer in Europe, you know."

Mrs. Wadham didn't know—she felt in that instant that she didn't know anything. Never again would she trust that false prophet, the blue book.

Her husband discovered her in their sitting room, the fatal book open on her lap. The page of Denways was blistered with tears.

"My dear," he said, gently, "Edith is outside—with Dick Ainslee. They want to marry each other; I'm going to boost Dick and—I told Edith that of course you wanted her to marry the man she loved."

"Of course I do!" Mrs. Wadham smiled through her tears. "Tell them to come right in—and Jim—just throw this book in the fire!"

And she gave her husband the prized blue book.

Why should she keep it when Edith had flouted the social register and was marrying the man she loved?

"I'm very glad after all," she sighed, and she meant it.

Growing Spirit of Thrift.

There is a growing tendency on the part of the people everywhere to be more thrifty, to save more and to husband their financial resources as they never did before. This quality is being preached from the pulpit, in every schoolhouse and in every well regulated newspaper, the country over. It is developing a characteristic in people for which they will be the better off, more independent, more self-reliant, more sturdy and more resourceful. The tendency is among the best signs of the times. A factor in this education is the newspaper advertisements of various banks appearing in the columns of the press of the country. These are causing the people to think, to save and grow more thrifty than ever. This form of advertisement is a form that is not only helping the banks, but also the people, turning their attention to a subject on which they need to think deeply. The bank ad is responsible for much good.

—Terrell Transcript.

Come One, Come All.

Persons who have gained the impression that the United States is becoming thickly settled, and that pioneering possibilities are ended, may be surprised to learn that there yet remain in the United States upward of 300,000,000 acres of vacant public lands, to say nothing of an even greater unoccupied area in Alaska, where the government is planning a \$35,000,000 railway, 1,000 miles in length, which will do for the big peninsula what the transcontinental railroads have done for our own West.—Christian Herald.

Pigeons Caused a Fire.

Catching fire from combustible materials carried by birds, the bell tower of the Chapel of the Intercession at New York was nearly destroyed and 200 pigeons living in it were burned to death.

No Cause for Alarm.

Hyker—I overheard Skinner telling a friend that he owed you a grudge.

Pyker—Oh, that's all right. Skinner never pays anything he owes.

Teach Your Child To Be Thrifty

Then you will never have cause to blush for it.

FEW PARENTS' HEARTS HAVE EVER ACHED OVER THE MISDOINGS OF A THRIFTY CHILD.

GUIDE YOUR BOY AND GIRL OUT OF THE PATH OF THE SPENDTHRIFT.

Start an account for them in our bank and teach them the importance of saving.

If you do not follow our advice, you may regret it.

If you do follow it you will always be thankful.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK



MEALS ARE NEVER LATE

WHEN you're behind with your work, with only a few minutes in which to get supper—then the handy NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove helps you to hurry.

It lights at the touch of a match, and cooks rapidly like a gas stove.

It regulates high or low, merely by raising or lowering the wick. It is easy to operate, easy to clean, easy to re-wick.

Sold in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes by hardware, furniture and department stores everywhere.

NEW PERFECTION OVENS bake better because a current of fresh hot air passes continually over and under the food—drying out the steam, and preventing sogginess. This is an exclusive NEW PERFECTION advantage.

Use Aladdin Security Oil or Diamond White Oil to obtain the best results in oil Stoves, Heaters and Lamps.

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES.

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We Make It SPELL For YOU at Prices So Low They Will Astonish You

Come and Get Those Letter Heads You Have Been Needing So Long.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Charles Smith and children, of Washington, are visiting her parents, C. A. Elliot and wife.

Jesse Poole and wife, of Sykesville, spent the last of the week with his brother, Park Poole and family.

Benjamin F. Bowers, of near Walnut Grove, who has been ill for several weeks with typhoid fever, is improving slowly.

Misses Amelia and Elizabeth Annan returned home Thursday evening from a visit to Mrs. Harry Horgan, of Holliston, Mass.

Miss Sallie May Fowler, of Baltimore, is spending several weeks with Mrs. Walter Wilt and Mrs. Norman Rein-dollar.

This is the time of the year when the hogpenair is most in evidence—another of the liberties that we have, even if not always unanimously enjoyed.

New wheat is coming to this market rather slowly. It is generally bright and of good quality, and while the average yield is not up to last year, it is still very satisfactory.

John McKellip, Rev. L. B. Hafer, John S. Bower, D. J. Hesson and P. B. Englar, attended the funeral services of Rev. Dr. Roth, at Gettysburg, Tuesday afternoon.

There is evidently some work in Taneytown for an official dog-catcher—for the gathering in of the canines that bark and howl at night, while the night freights are not on duty.

Rev. H. A. Goff, D. D., of Good Hope, Ill., spent the past week here visiting among his former parishioners, and left for home this Friday morning. Mrs. Goff remains for a longer visit.

Fifty-five of the members of the P. O. S. of A., have ordered white duck suits, military cut, with hats to match, and will wear them first at the 25th anniversary of the Camp, on Saturday, 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bower entertained, last Sunday, Edward Weikert and wife, Luther Weikert, wife and son, of Waynesboro. Mrs. Elizabeth Weikert, Mrs. Bower's sister, has returned home after a two weeks' visit.

Rev. David S. Hafer, wife and son, and Miss Ethel Hamlen, of Phillipsburg, N. J., visited Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Hafer, several days this week. Rev. David S. Hafer is a brother of Rev. L. B., and this was his first visit to Taneytown.

The Union Bridge Fire Company gave a street drill, one evening last week, making quick time in reaching plugs and demonstrating the force of water through an inch nozzle now in use there. Just think of that! A drill by the Fire Company!!

Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Weant and daughter, Mabel, and Miss Catherine Sponseller, of Westminster, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Koons on Sunday. Misses Blanche and Estella Koons, of Keymar, visited at the same place on Tuesday.

Hon. J. Edward Beck, of Waynesboro, member of the Pennsylvania legislature, paid our office a visit, on Monday. He and his wife will visit his sister, Mrs. J. C. Baer, Abilene, Kansas, in a few weeks, when Mr. Beck will go on to the Panama Exposition.

R. A. Stott, manager of the Taneytown baseball club, has scheduled five games with Thurmont, the first of which will be played Monday afternoon at 2.30. This Saturday afternoon the carnival, on school grounds, will open at 2 o'clock; athletic events at 3 o'clock.

Rev. Guy P. Bready, the newly elected pastor of the Reformed church, is removing to Taneytown today (Friday) and will hold regular services on Sunday morning. He has a wife, but no family. We extend to Rev. and Mrs. Bready our very best wishes for a long, prosperous and happy sojourn here, both as workers in their church field, and as citizens.

Martin D. Hess, of this district, announces himself as Republican candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the primaries. So far as we know, there is no other candidate for the office on the Republican side. He was a candidate for the same office four years ago, and made a good vote, but was defeated.

The Community Pic-nic.

The annual Taneytown community picnic will be held on Wednesday, July 28, in Oiler's Grove, as usual. Arrangements are already under way and every effort is being made to sustain the high standard of outing, as on former occasions. The custom of noon closing of all business places for the rest of the day will be urged and it is confidently expected that everybody will fall in line and help out the committee in charge.

Fuller particulars as to athletic contests, music features, the matter of conveyances, etc., will be noted in next week's issue.

In making our plans for the last week of this month, it is urged that Taneytowners should remember to give over this Wednesday afternoon and evening in July each year to an annual outing.

Both Warehouses will be closed for the afternoon. Everybody please take notice of this.

Coal Production of Maryland.

Maryland's mines during 1914 produced 4,133,547 short tons of coal, with a spot value of \$5,234,796. According to figures of the United States Geological Survey collected in cooperation with the Maryland State Geological Survey, this was less than in 1913 by 646,292 short tons, or 13.5 per cent in quantity and \$692,250, or 11.7 per cent in value. The annual production of coal in Maryland has been fairly constant for the last 19 years, the smallest production in that period having been in 1909, when it amounted to 4,023,241 tons, and the largest production in 1907, when it was 5,532,628 tons. It is not to be expected that the production will show any material increase in the future, as the great bed, the "Maryland Big Vein," from which the greater part of the output has been obtained, is approaching exhaustion, and although there is still a good supply remaining in the thinner and deeper beds it is not considered probable that the future annual production from them will exceed the records of the past, if indeed it maintains the same figures.

Although more than 90 per cent of Maryland's coal production is mined by hand, the record of individual efficiency by the miners is high. In 1914 5,403 men were employed in the coal mines of the State, and they worked an average of 241 days, with an average production per man of 765 tons for the year, and 3.17 tons for each working day. This is an exceptionally good record, especially when it is considered that 3,861,005 tons, or 93.4 per cent of the total, was mined by hand. The machine-mined product in 1914 was only 110,065 tons, or 2.66 per cent of the total. The quantity of coal shot off the solid was 124,966 tons.

Little time was lost on account of strikes or suspensions, 91 men having been affected for an average of 17 days each.

The Bureau of Mines reported 18 fatal accidents in 1914 in the coal mines of Maryland, as against 13 in 1913.

CHURCH NOTICES.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. On account of the union service in the United Brethren church, there will be no service in the evening. The Preparatory service will be held on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

St. Paul's, Union Bridge—9:30 a. m., Sunday School; 10:30 a. m., Divine Worship. Subject, "God's Challenge to Man." 8:00 p. m., Divine Worship. First of a series of sermons on the parable of the Prodigal Son. Subject, "What is the Parable."

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg—1:30 p. m., Sunday School; 2:30 p. m., Worship. Subject, "God's Challenge to Man." Baust—Joint meeting of Woman's Missionary Society and Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, Thursday evening, July 22nd, at 8 p. m., Speaker, probably Dr. D. B. Schneider, D. D., President North Japan College.

PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

The Holy Communion will be administered in St. Mary's Reformed church, Silver Run, on Sunday, July 18, at 10 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preparatory services on Saturday afternoon, July 17, at 2:30 o'clock. S. C. HOEVER, Pastor.

Church of God—Uniontown, Sunday, preaching at 10.15 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday School, 9 a. m. Preaching at Wakefield at 2 p. m.

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

U. B. church.—Harney, Sunday School at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10 a. m. Taneytown—Sunday School at 9 a. m.; union services at 8 p. m. Sermon by Rev. S. R. Downie. All are invited to these services. W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

SerVICES at Uniontown at 10.30 a. m. At Baust, 2.30 p. m.

W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

Preaching in Reformed church, Sunday morning at usual hour. Rev. Guy P. Brady will be here.

Presbyterian—Bible School, 9 a. m.; C. E. Meeting, 7 p. m. At 8 p. m., the congregation joins the other congregations in a union service in the United Brethren church. The invitation is general and cordial.

Piney Creek—9 a. m., Bible School; 10 a. m., Worship. Short sermon: Subject, "An Interested Man and His Interesting Act." Come and enjoy a brief restful service.

Navy Board Urges 30 Submarines.

Washington, July 18.—Plans for making the United States submarines more efficient than that of any other power are being worked out by the navy general board in connection with the preparation of the next building program of the navy. That program includes estimates for nearly double the number of under-sea craft appropriated for by the last session of Congress.

At least thirty, and perhaps more, submarines will be asked of the next Congress, it is said. Some officers, it is asserted, believe fifty or seventy-five would not be too many. Secretary Daniels is said to favor a large building program, and those familiar with President Wilson's views would not be surprised if he were to favor an unusually large program.

Information is being gathered rapidly abroad by the experts of the Navy Department concerning the latest improvements in the under-water boats. One of the reasons why some European countries have been able to manufacture submarines rapidly has been because of their development of the industry of making internal combustion oil-burning engines.

Birthday Social.

(For the Record.)

On Wednesday afternoon, July 14, Mr. and Mrs. Roy A. Six, of near Keyesville, gave their daughter, Miss Clara, quite a pleasant birthday social.

Those present were Roy A. Six and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, Misses Carrie V. and Vergie M. Fox, Bernice and Olive Ritter, Annie J. and Evelyn R. Dayhoff, Clara, Catharine, Lilly and Ruth Six, Marian E. Wildie and Margaret M. Shorb, Peter R. Wildie, Masters Clarence Stonieser, Charles, Rosco, Marlin and Carroll Six.

About 4 o'clock, refreshments were served consisting of ice cream, cake, candy and bananas, to which all did justice. Miss Clara received a number of cards and also other gifts. The afternoon was very pleasantly spent, all departing for their homes wishing their little friend many happy returns of the day.

Athletic Field on Wanamaker Roof.

Philadelphia, July 12.—The opening of an athletic field on the roof of the Wanamaker store marked the celebration of John Wanamaker's 77th birthday today. The actual anniversary was yesterday, but Mr. Wanamaker preferred to spend Sunday quietly at home without any demonstration and to allow the observance to be held today.

An athletic field on a roof is something new in Philadelphia. There are roof gardens, roof cafes, roof rest-places and here and there a roof playground in a small way. But nothing like the field that is to be placed on the Wanamaker roof has ever been attempted before. There is hardly another roof in Philadelphia large enough or unbroken enough to permit such a thing. The Wanamaker roof is a broad, flat space, a whole city block in extent, without a break save for the air well in the exact center.

On this plane, more than 200 feet above the city's busiest streets, surrounded by a neck-high parapet, has been laid out a sports-field almost as complete as any on solid ground. Around the edges are seats for spectators, in front of which is a running track. Inside the track are tennis courts and spaces for other sports, as well as movable gymnasium apparatus. All sorts of races and games can be played there.

Splendid Railroad Record.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 12.—Records just closed for the year ended June 30, show that in that period the Pennsylvania Railroad system carried approximately 180,000,000 passengers and not one was killed in a train accident.

These records cover the entire system, with its more than 26,000 miles of track, located in 13 states, including the lines East of Pittsburgh, the Long Island Railroad, the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway, the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway, the lines West of Pittsburgh, the Vandalia Railroad and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway. The Pennsylvania system operates some 113,000 passenger trains every month.

On the lines East of Pittsburgh and Erie, consisting of the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the West Jersey and Seashore Railroads, not a single one of more than 265,000,000 passengers carried in the past two years and a half has been killed in a train accident. The last train accident in which a passenger was killed occurred at Glen Loch, Pa., in November, 1912.

Benefitted by Chamberlain's Liniment.

"Last winter I used Chamberlain's Liniment for rheumatic pains, stiffness and soreness of the knees, and can conscientiously say that I never used anything that did me so much good."—Edward Craft, Elba, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

Germans Inciting Strikes.

German-Americans, and German sympathizers, are getting busy along all lines to interfere with the production of ammunition and war supplies in this country. Unions of a Pro-German character are openly forming all over the country, and a number of strikes in various lines of manufacturing activity are traceable to this movement.

The indications are that there may be a split in the American Federation of Labor, along racial lines, and that serious developments in general may be looked for. The large number of Germans—naturalized and otherwise—in this country, may lead even to international trouble.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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

Wright's Auto Bus

Wright's Auto Bus service is now daily, including Sunday, as follows:

Leave Arlington, Baltimore, Belvedere Ave and Main St., for Westminster and Taneytown, on week days, at 8.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Leave Taneytown for Westminster and Baltimore, at 7.00 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.

Round trip fare Taneytown to Baltimore, \$1.75.

Round trip, Taneytown to Westminster, 60c.

Round trip, Westminster to Baltimore, \$1.15.

On Sundays, only, the Bus leaves both Arlington and Taneytown at 7.00 a. m., and 5.30 p. m.

O. L. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF A—

Valuable Farm

In Middleburg Dist., Carroll Co., Md.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a Mortgage from Annie E. Weybright and John S. Weybright, her husband, to Oliver D. Brey, dated April 1st, A. D. 1903, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County, in Liber J. H. B. No. 48, folio 121, etc., the undersigned Mortgagee will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th., A. D. 1915, at 1 o'clock, p. m., all that Valuable Farm, containing 140 56/100 ACRES OF LAND more or less, improved by a large Two-Story Brick Dwelling House, fine large Bank Barn, Hog Pen, wagon shed, corn crib and other necessary out-buildings. Spring of never-failing water, also water through house and barn and hog-pen. This is a very desirable farm, as the land is in a high state of cultivation and fencing in good repair, convenient to churches and schools, and is located about 15 miles northwest of Detour, along the Western Maryland Railroad, adjoining the lands of Chas. H. Diller, M. D., Ernest Ritter, Martin Flohr, Chas. Doreus, et al, and are the same tracts or parcels of land described in the mortgage heretofore mentioned, and which were conveyed to the said Annie E. Weybright by John S. Weybright, administrator w. a. of Daniel R. Saylor, deceased, by deed dated April 1, 1903, and recorded among the land records of Carroll county.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale or the whole of the purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser, on the ratification of said sale by the Court, except that \$500 shall be paid in cash on the day of sale.

OLIVER D. BREY, Mortgagee. 7-16-15

E. O. WEANT, Attorney.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

CALVES. I have again started killing Calves, and invite my friends to bring them in to me. Highest Prices paid for Good ones. 50c for delivering. **SPRING CHICKENS.** Highest price paid for 14 to 2 lbs. Squabs, 20c pair. A few Duck Feathers for sale; call at once. SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

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

PRODUCE WANTED.—Calves, squabs, chickens, guinea, eggs, etc. Come in and get our prices before selling elsewhere. 50c for delivering Calves not later than Friday morning.—Farmers' Produce Co., opposite the Reindollar Co., H. C. BRENDLE, Mgr. Phone 3-K. 4-1-1f

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Calves, Chickens and Eggs, every Monday morning, at Tyrone and Frizellburg Creameries. Half Cent extra for delivering Calves. Phone 830-15, H. K. MYERS. 1-8-6m

FARM FOR SALE.—In Eyer's Valley, 4 1/2 miles west of Emmitsburg, containing 146 acres of land, of which 46 are woodland. Address—ANNIE E. DUFFHORNE, Route 1, Emmitsburg, Md. 16-3t

THE REFORMED Sunday School will hold a Lawn Fete in front of church on July 31. The lawn will be decorated with electric lights. Everybody is invited to attend and meet our new minister, Rev. Guy P. Brady. 7-10-3t

FOR SALE.—Celery Plants, good homemade Vinegar and Corn Beans.—Mrs. WILLIAM KISER. 7-16-2t

GOOD CELERY PLANTS for sale by Mrs. N. A. HITCHCOCK. 7-16-2t

MONITOR GASOLINE Sad Irons, only \$2.95. Write or call on E. C. SAUERHAMMER. 7-16-3t

BARK HILL SABBATH SCHOOL will hold its annual picnic, Aug. 21, afternoon and night, in Mrs. Chas. Haines' grove. Speaking by children in the afternoon. Oak Orchard Band at night. 7-16-2t

FOR SALE.—Bay Mare and Colt; good worker and driver. Young Heifer, mixed with Swiss breed.—NEWTON TROXELL, Copperville. 16-2t

TWO LARGE SOWS and 20 Pigs, for sale by Mrs. CHARLES CRIST, near Uniontown. 7-16-3t

PROPERTY FOR SALE. of the late Wm. H. Clutz, 13 acres, 1 mile north of Taneytown, on Gettysburg road. Possession at once.—Apply to SCOTT M. SMITH. 7-16-3t

TYPEWRITERS.—New and second-hand. All makes and kinds. No. 1 Royal at \$30.00; Oliver No. 5, at \$25.00; Smith Premier No. 4, at \$15.00.—H. B. MILLER, Taneytown. 7-16-1f

FOR SALE.—A good young Cow, will be fresh by July 25th.—Mrs. JAMES P. ROUT, Copperville. 7-16-2t

FESTIVAL.—The Church of God Sunday School, Uniontown, will hold their festival on the School-house Lawn, Wednesday evening, July 21. Oak Orchard Band. Everybody invited. If rain Wednesday night, come Thursday night. 7-16-3m

PIC-NIC. Saturday, Aug. 21. Sunday School of Baust Union church, in Rodkey's Grove. 7-16-3m

THE C. E. SOCIETY. at Baust church, will hold an ice cream festival, on the church grounds, Thursday evening, Aug. 5th. 7-16-3t

"I. C. L." Self-wringing Floor Mops, just received, are better and handier than other kinds. Prices, 50c and 75c. See them at REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co.

IMPORTANT.—I wish to announce that I am handling the **Rizona Horse & Poultry Powders.** These are absolutely all Drug Powders and I would like all the Cattle and Poultry men to come to my Store, Saturday, and the treasurer of the Rizona Drug Co. will explain in detail the merits of all the Rizona goods, of which I am sole agent for this district.—S. C. ORR.

MT. ZION (Haugh's) S. S. will hold their picnic on Thursday, July 29. The Loyalists Orphans' Band will furnish the music. Come and enjoy the day with us. 9-2t

AT PRIVATE SALE.—Desirable House and Lot on George St., Taneytown.—Apply to C. G. BOWERS, at Ott's Store. 7-9-1f

BICYCLES REDUCED.—New Bicycles reduced for Cash. Advantage to quick buyers.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co. 7-9-1f

LOST.—A certificate of Deposit No. 21330 upon the Birnie Trust Company for \$600.00, and drawn to the order of Charles O. Fuss. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Birnie Trust Company at the expiration of thirty days for a duplicate of same.—CHARLES O. FUSS. 7-2-4t

REAL ESTATE Advertisements in this Column are charged for at the rate of **TWO CENTS** each word—double the rate charged for all other advertising. 7-2-4t

\$1.60: CORN CHOP at \$1.60 per 100 lbs., to sell quick, at REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co. 7-2-2t

IT IS BETTER TO USE DeVoe Lead and Zinc Paint, than wish you had.—D. M. MEHRING & SON, sell it, Taneytown. 6-11-6t

A FINE LINE of Carriages, Buggies, Runabouts, Spring Wagons and Carts for your immediate use. Write or call for prices.—ANGEL VEHICLE WORKS & GARAGE, Middleburg, Md. 6-11-1f

SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE Pure Charcoal Tablets, for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation. 10c and 25c.—at McKellip's.

Subscribe for the RECORD

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Store Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p.m.

July Clearing Sale.
Extra Low Prices in all Departments.
Great Bargains
— IN —
Men's and Boys' Clothing
— AND —
Men's, Women and Children's Shoes.

Ladies' White Waists.
In Linon, Voile and Silk, very pretty. 39c up.

Ladies' Palm Beach
Skirts, \$1.19.

Summer Dress Goods.
Many new and very attractive patterns of Voiles, Crepe, Cords, Linons, &c.

House Dresses
and Wrappers, 98c.

Men's Straw Hats.
The new high crown, smooth and rough straw, 98c to \$2.25. Panama Hats.

Men's Work Pants,
85c to \$1.95.
Men's Khaki Pants, 98c
Boys' Khaki Pants, 50c
Bambart's Cottonade Pants. \$1.

Trunks, Suit Cases and Club Bags from the
cheapest to the Best Steamer Trunks
for Traveling.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE,

NEW WINDSOR, MD.

There is a growing appreciation of the high ideals, the home-like and uplifting atmosphere, as well as the thorough and efficient work done in the several departments of the College. We thank our friends and patrons who have made possible for us a larger usefulness. We are enlarging the faculty and increasing the buildings for the coming year. We want to make Blue Ridge a real blessing to the community and state. We are determined to create surroundings that are clean, and render a personal service to every young man and woman that will equip them in character, culture and efficiency for the work that they shall be called to do.

Besides the regular College Courses, you will be interested in the Courses in Business, Agriculture, Music, Art, Expression and Sewing. Call and get acquainted or write for Catalogue and other Literature. Address—

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE,

NEW WINDSOR, MD.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

WESTMINSTER, MD.
REV. T. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT.

For Young Men and Young Women in Separate Departments
LOCATION unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Only an hour's run from Baltimore.
EQUIPMENT complete. Twenty acre Campus; Modern Buildings, comfortable living accommodations; Laboratories, Library, Gymnasium, Power and Heating Plant.
CURRICULUM up to date. Classical, Scientific, Historical and Pedagogical Courses, leading to A. B. degree. Music, Elocution and Oratory. Strong Faculty.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL for those not ready for College.
Send for Catalogue and Book of Views.

Trustees' Sale

—OF—
REAL ESTATE

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a Deed of Trust, executed June 4, 1915, by John S. Weybright and Annie E. Weybright, his wife, recorded in Liber H. W. B. No. 312, folio 454, one of the land records of Frederick county, the undersigned Trustee named therein, will sell at public sale in front of Weybright's store, in Thurmont, Frederick county, Md., on SATURDAY, JULY 31st, 1915, consisting of a lot improved with a 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE with Store Room attached. Also a Summer Kitchen, New Stable, and other buildings. This is a valuable property and a fine business is being done here, and—
VALUABLE FARM, containing 140 Acres and 56 Perches of Land, more or less, it being the same land conveyed by John S. Weybright, administrator of Daniel R. Saylor, to Annie E. Weybright, situated 2 miles east of Detour, Carroll county, Md., along the W. M. Railroad, adjoining the lands of Ernest Dittrow, Martin Flohr, Dr. Charles Diller, and others. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is improved with a TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, a fine Bank Barn, and other necessary out-buildings, a good spring of water, also water through the house, barn and hogpen. The fencing is in good repair. The growing crops will be reserved.
TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Court on these properties, Cash. A deposit of \$300.00 will be required of the purchaser of the Thurmont property and a deposit of \$500.00 required of the purchaser of the farm near Detour, on the day of sale; the balance on ratification of the sale by the Court. All conveyancing of every description at the expense of the purchaser or purchasers.
ALBERT W. ECKER, ALLEN D. HOOPER, Trustees. 7-16-3t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Corrected weekly, on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat	1.03@1.05
Corn	.80@.82
Oats	.54@.56
Rye	.75@.77
Oats	.40@.42
Timothy Hay	14.00@14.00
Mixed Hay	10.00@12.00
Bundle Rye Straw	8.00@6.00

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly.

Wheat	1.10@1.12
Corn	.80@.84
Oats	.54@.56
Rye	.75@.77
Hay, Timothy	21.00@22.00
Hay, Mixed	18.50@20.00
Hay, Clover	18.50@20.00