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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 22. Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R. TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1916. Please watch the Date on your Paper. No. 53

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

A farmer near Snow Hill, Worcester county, has 90 acres planted in early potatoes, which are now in full bloom. He used 250 barrels of seed and 75 tons of fertilizer.

1500 Sioux Indians, in South Dakota, have offered to enlist in the U. S. service in Mexico, if necessary. They will not be accepted unless there is another and more urgent call for volunteers.

The first Maryland wheat of the season to be received at Baltimore, came from St. Mary's county, on Tuesday. The lot was 376 bushels and sold at \$1.012. It was of excellent quality.

Rejections of offered recruits for the National Guard service, on physical grounds, have been very numerous. This is true to a still greater extent in the regular U. S. service. It is said that fully 65 per cent fail in the physical requirements for regular army.

Harry S. Cummings, the well known colored attorney and politician, of Baltimore, has offered to raise one or more Companies of colored troops, in Maryland. The Governor is holding the offer under advisement and will accept it should there be need for more Maryland troops.

A report recently issued by the Census Bureau shows that 558,000 carriages were manufactured in 1914, which is nearly 34 per cent less than in 1909. The number of wagons was 573,000, which is 9 per cent fewer than in 1909. These reductions manifestly reflect the effect of the automobile.

Maryland Progressive leaders, Charles J. Bonaparte, George R. Gaither, George L. Wellington, J. Stewart MacDonal and N. Winslow Williams, have all agreed to follow Col. Roosevelt to the support of former Justice Hughes as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It is also understood that this support will include Dr. Joseph I. France for the Senatorship.

Ways and means of improving the rural delivery service in York and Adams county (Pa.) were discussed by members of the York and Adams County Rural Letter Carriers' Association, at a special meeting last Saturday. It is said the post-office department has invited the cooperation of the carriers in the work of devising such ways and means, which may result in the restoration of old routes or establishing additional ones.

The Chambersburg hospital directors have unanimously renounced the bequest of \$15,000 by the late Mrs. R. E. Coyle, for the erection of an annex for colored patients exclusively. They say that "an annex exclusively for any particular class of patients, to which none else could under any circumstances be admitted, would seriously cripple the power of the institution to perform efficiently its proper function of benefiting all classes of suffering people, without regard to color or condition."

Following the resolutions adopted by the officers of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, P. O. S. of A., at Allentown and a notice to Capt. Gebelstein in charge of Company L, at Hanover, Pa., six new names were added to the roster Monday evening. Hanover is expected to furnish a full war strength company from the membership of the local and nearby camps. Company L at present has a membership of 42 and a full company numbers 105. Any member of the P. O. S. of A. between the ages of 18 and 40 years, is eligible to service.

A mass-meeting was held at the Opera House, Westminster, Wednesday night, to hear the report of a committee appointed to formulate plans for the care of Carroll county soldiers. John Milton Reifsnider presided. The Rev. Edgar T. Read, chairman of the committee, of which the other members were Dr. H. M. Fitzhugh, George R. Gehr, Michael E. Walsh, the Rev. Carleton Barnwell, Oscar D. Gilbert, and Francis Neal Parke, reported a plan for the organization of the men of Carroll county to care for the interests, business and otherwise, of the soldiers to keep a record of the work of the company and its members, to bring home their bodies if any of them should die or be killed in battle, and to provide for the support of their families during their absence. Judge James A. C. Bond made an address advocating the adoption of the plan. Addresses were also made by John Milton Reifsnider, Rev. Edgar T. Read and Rev. Carleton Barnwell. One hundred men present signed the articles of the association, and hundreds more throughout the county are expected to sign. Mr. Reifsnider was chosen president, Joseph N. Shriver treasurer and H. Peyton Gorsuch secretary.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Mary K. Adams and husband to Isaac N. Matthews et al., convey 90 square perches, for \$5. Westminster Savings Bank to Smith-Yingling Company, of Westminster, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$5. Isaiah A. Lambert to Jacob E. Lambert, convey 10,800 square feet, for \$2500. Isaiah A. Lambert to Henry G. Lambert, convey 134 1/2 acres and 33 square perches, for \$5500.

For A Uniform Re-assessment in the State.

The State Tax Commission of Maryland has sent out invitations to all of the boards of County Commissioners, to the Attorneys of the Boards and to the Clerks to the County Commissioners, besides the Supervisors of Assessments in each county and to the Assessors in town, urging upon them the importance of attending the conference in Baltimore, at the Court House, on Thursday, July 6, at 10 a. m. The Mayors and the members of Councils of all the incorporated towns in Maryland have been asked to attend, and it is expected that not less than 200 persons will be present. A session will be held at 2 p. m., after a luncheon tendered by the Commission to those attending the conference. Gov. Harrington will be present and make an address.

At this conference it is proposed to outline a plan for a general re-assessment of the State of Maryland, to be conducted by the Board of County Commissioners under the direction and supervision of the State Tax Commission, according to a fixed and uniform plan applicable to all the counties of Maryland, and in order to bring about an equitable and just equalization of assessment. Information on file with the Commission shows that the re-assessment of 1910 created many inequalities in several parts of the State. In the intervening 6 years in some localities property has materially increased in value and in others values have remained stationary, while in a few isolated cases values have retarded.

Maryland has enjoyed a period of unusual prosperity in its farm products, and this, in connection with the large expenditure of the State on good roads, warrants a careful study of the matter of assessment and an effort along lines of uniformity throughout all the counties.

Mr. Isaac L. Perry Killed.

Mr. Isaac L. Perry, of Dwight, Ill., formerly a resident of near Linwood, this county, was killed Wednesday by a wall falling on him. Relatives in Union Bridge received a telegram to this effect, on Wednesday, without further details. Mr. Perry was a son of the late Peter Perry, of near Union Bridge, and went to Illinois many years ago. His widow, who survives him with one son, was Miss Lou Duffenbaugh before marriage, who has numerous relatives in this county.

He leaves the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Alfred Bankard, of New Windsor, now in Washington; Mrs. D. L. Stoner and Mrs. Frank Englar, of Baltimore; Melvin Perry, of Hagerstown; John T. Perry, of Chicago; and two half-sisters, Mrs. G. M. Zumburn, of Union Bridge, and Mrs. Harvey T. Shorb, of near Keysville.

Mr. Perry had been for many years, an employee of an Elevator Company, at Dwight. The last visit of himself and wife, to Maryland, was several years ago. The late Wm. H. Perry, of Union Bridge, was his brother. His step-mother, Mrs. Rachel Perry, lives in Union Bridge.

Barn Destroyed by Lightning.

Last Tuesday night, lightning struck the barn on the farm owned by Mrs. John H. Harman, located near Emmitsburg, tenanted by Charles A. Ohler, and burned it to the ground with its contents, except live stock. Mr. Ohler loses a large wagon, grain drill, most of his harness, and about ten jads of hay, partly insured. Mrs. Harman has \$1000. insurance on the barn, and \$50.00 on hay, in the Grangers' Mutual Insurance Co., of Middletown. The fire occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock, during a heavy gust that passed over that section.

Sales of Poisons Must Be Recorded.

Allegations of flagrant violations of the law providing that a record of sales of poisons be kept, were made at the second session of the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association, at Braddock Hotel, Braddock Heights, this week. The association members, after discussing the condition, decided to turn over whatever information they had obtained to the State's attorneys of the various counties of the State. They will suggest a rigid enforcement of the law.

The law was enacted during the 1906 session of the Maryland Assembly and provides that all persons keep a record of sales of poisons and this record must be open to public inspection for five years. It is claimed that persons have interpreted the law to be applicable only to pharmacists, instead of all persons handling poisons.

Letter from Ft. Terry, N. Y.

EDITOR RECORDS.—I thought I would drop you a few lines concerning the movement of the troops in this district, which are as follows: The 125th Co., of Ft. Terry, N. Y., will leave the 29th, for San Francisco, where they will take the transport on July 5th., for Honolulu, where they will take charge of a 14 inch battery of disappearing guns. Company Commanded by Capt. Crawford and Lieut. Giffin.

The 134th, and 146th Co., C. A. C., from Ft. H. G. Wright have gone to the Mexican border, and also the 100th Co., from Ft. Terry, N. Y., have gone to Pittsburg barracks under command of Capt. Landers where they will instruct recruits and also the business mess Camp. There are 1200 business men between the ages of 18 to 45 coming here next month for military training and the camping grounds are in good shape.

Our Company, the 133rd., will instruct the men to drill but of course they will be obliged to do their own cooking, police and other military work, and be under military rules. But of course as I have charge of the painting crew here at Ft. Terry, I will not be obliged to go in Camp.

Yours Truly,
PRIVATE NEWTON EILER,
133 Co., C. A. C.,
Ft. Terry, N. Y.

ROOSEVELT STRONGLY INDORSES MR. HUGHES.

The Progressives Generally Back in the Republican Ranks.

By a majority vote the Progressive National Committee, on Monday, indorsed Mr. Hughes for President, the action being taken after the reading of a long letter from Col. Roosevelt declining the nomination and advising the indorsement of Hughes, the substance of which is in the following extract:

"In my judgment, the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of the Progressive National Committee, issued last January, and in my own statements. Under existing conditions the nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson. I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut straight-out Americanism before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected. He is beyond all comparison better fitted to be President than Mr. Wilson. It would be a grave detriment to the country to re-elect Mr. Wilson. I shall therefore, strongly support Mr. Hughes. Such being the case, it is unnecessary to say that I cannot accept the nomination on a third ticket. I do not believe that there should be a third ticket. I believe that when my fellow Progressives coolly consider the question they will for the most part take this position. They and I have but one purpose—the purpose to serve our common country. It is my deep conviction that at this moment we can serve it only by supporting Mr. Hughes." The Committee voted down a proposition to substitute the name of Victor Murdock, of Kansas, for that of Col. Roosevelt. The vote to indorse Hughes was 32 to 6 with 9 not voting, on the ground that the Committee was exceeding its authority in taking such action.

Mr. Hughes sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Committee welcoming the support of the Progressives, and also gave out a letter he had written to Colonel Roosevelt, in which he declared that the nation was indebted to the Colonel "for the quickening of the national spirit and for the demand for an out-and-out 100 per cent. Americanism."

Woodlot Work That Pays.

In the winter of 1915 the writer applied at the office of the State Forester for a plan of profitable forest improvement on her woodlot, situated in Frederick county, near Union Bridge. The timber consisted chiefly of large size White Oak, of excellent quality, with a smaller proportion of Black Oak, Hickory, Walnut, Gum, and miscellaneous hardwoods.

The Board of Forestry, whose office is in the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, makes a preliminary examination of any woodland in the State of Maryland. The facts thus obtained are embodied in a report with a plan of suggested management and sent to the owner.

In this woodlot the preliminary examination, free of any charge but travelling expenses, showed that the trees as a whole had come to financial maturity, in fact had passed it. The plan suggested was the removal of mature and merchantable timber and the improvement and safeguarding of the rest. In order to accomplish this a scientific examination and marking of the trees was made. Those to be cut down because of over-ripeness, defectiveness, or for any other cause, were blazed with a marking axe and stamped with an "M" in two places, one a few inches from the ground, the other 4 or 5 feet above it. The higher mark shows clearly what trees are to be cut, the lower serves as a safeguard to the owner.

The amount and value of the timber on this tract was estimated when the trees were selected and marked; also tables of value and volume were prepared for the owner. A list of the number, kinds and sizes of the trees for sale was sent out to a large number of sawmill operators, who from their location might be expected to take an interest in it. In this way a purchaser for the marked trees was readily found and at very satisfactory terms.

In order that the young timber should be protected while the old trees were removed, and precaution taken against fire, a contract to that effect supplied by the Forester was signed by the contracting parties.

The charge made by the State for this transaction was \$8.13; a small amount in comparison with the work accomplished. It secured to all owners of woodlots a profitable sum for mature trees and also a future stand of the right character of timber in such a way that the maximum production is assured.

ESTHER L. COX,
Union Bridge, Md.

June 22nd, 1916.

The Pen-Mar Reunions.

Reunions of the Reformed, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches, Odd Fellows and Knights of Columbus are among the big events scheduled for Pen-Mar Park this summer. The first of these will be run off on July 20, when the Reformed reunion will be held. Also, the Missionary Conference to be held at the Park beginning July 17, and continuing to July 24, will be a matter of great interest in church circles.

Other reunions and special days will be as follows: Lutheran reunion, July 27. Presbyterian reunion, August 3. Odd Fellows of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, August 10. Knights of Columbus, Baltimore, August 17. Grace Lutheran League, July 26. Everybody's Day, August 31.

Whether or Not to Enlist.

Whether to enlist or not? is a question that must be agitating the minds of many young men—of men who want to clearly see their patriotic duty, as well as their closer home duty. It is not always the bravest who rush at the first opportunity, to arms. War is not a thing to rush to as a sort of vacation—a chance to see the country, and gain "experience" at the expense of the state—but it is a very different and more serious proposition.

It is to be presumed that those who have previously joined the various Companies of the National Guard, did so from sound motives, and not for the mere purpose of drilling and parading for the name and looks of the thing, believing that they would never be called into actual service. It is not, even now, a time to speculate on the war scare "not amounting to anything" and that it is reasonably safe to take a chance, "just for fun."

It is a fine thing, however, for young men to enlist who have the proper viewpoint, and feel a genuine call to duty and service. At this time, no great amount of enthusiasm exists, because the safety of our country does not seem to be seriously involved. When the louder call comes, more will hear it and respond. Just now, the credit of Maryland to furnish her quota is involved, more than anything else, and desire to see the ranks filled from our own state is an actuating motive for enlistment.

We can only say to the young men of this section, that joining the army is a matter largely for themselves, and their own immediate families, to work out. It is necessary to have defenders of country and to maintain law and order. We are "our brother's keeper" in more ways than one, and taking up arms in case of need, and in the right spirit, is a proper and necessary thing to do.

What the U. S. Pays Troops.

The table of pay a day is as follows: Private, in cavalry, artillery, infantry, signal corps, trumpeter or musician, 50 cents.

Private, hospital corps, 53 cents.

First-class private, engineer, ordnance, signal corps or hospital corps, 60 cents.

Corporal, cavalry, artillery, infantry, wagoner, artificer, saddler, mechanics (field artillery), 70 cents.

Corporal, engineer corps, signal corps, ordnance, hospital corps, chief mechanic, mechanics (coast artillery), private in bands, 80 cents.

Sergeant, cavalry, artillery, infantry, hospital corps, stable sergeant, company quartermaster sergeant, cook, acting cook, hospital corps, fireman, corporal bands, horse-shoer, \$1.

Second-class electrician sergeant, sergeant engineers, signal corps, color sergeant, drum major, sergeant of bands, \$1.20.

Junior sergeant-major, squadron and battalion sergeant-major, battalion quartermaster sergeant (field artillery), master gunner, chief trumpeter, principal musician, \$1.33.

Senior sergeant-major, first-class electrician sergeant, first-class sergeant (signal corps), post ordnance sergeant, post quartermaster sergeant, post commissary sergeant, regimental quartermaster sergeant, commissary sergeant, sergeant-major, battalion quartermaster sergeant and battalion sergeant-major engineers, first sergeant, \$1.50.

First-class sergeant, hospital corps, \$1.67; Engineer, \$2.17; Master signal electrician, master electrician, chief musician, \$2.50; Second lieutenant, \$4.72; First lieutenant, \$5.56; Captain, \$6.67; Major, \$8.33; Lieutenant-colonel, \$9.72; Colonel, \$11.11; Brigadier-general, \$16.67.

Farm Management Suggestions For July.

Valuable suggestions for farm management during the coming month are offered by the Department of Agricultural Education, as follows: Do not permit the stubble to lie idle. If it is to be succeeded by another grain crop in the Fall or some cultivated crop in the Spring, plant the stubble land to cow peas or soybeans. These crops not only improve the soil, but may be used for grazing or for silage. Continue frequent, shallow cultivation of garden and field crops. This kind of cultivation causes moisture which is especially important at this season as the plants are large and require a great deal. Remember that plant food is useless without moisture to enable it to be carried to the plant. Do not stop the cultivation of corn too soon. In fact, cultivation should be continued until the winter cover crop is planted, which should be the latter part of July or during August.

Keep the garden going. Fall vegetables, such as turnips, potatoes and cabbages, should be started this month. Can all the surplus vegetables and fruits. Do not permit anything to go to waste that can be saved for winter use.

Haul in and thresh the grain. Save all the hay possible. Grain straw should be stacked in a dry place or baled. The quality of hay is preserved if it is carefully stacked or baled.

Keep all animals thrifty by furnishing them with pure water and a liberal amount of succulent food. If the pastures begin to dry up, feed work animals and dairy cows fresh hay. The cows should not be permitted to drop off in their milk.

Save all the eggs possible. If they do not command a reasonable price, preserve them for home use at a time when there is a good price for the supply of fresh eggs. Look after the health of the poultry. Keep the houses and runs well lined. If a disease breaks out, separate the affected chickens from the others and give them treatment. For causes, symptoms and treatment of poultry diseases, write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin, No. 530.

Clean up weed patches, ditches, and terraces. Keep the premises free of places where flies and mosquitoes can breed. Keep all the screens in good condition.—College Park Farm Adviser.

WAR WITH MEXICO IS STILL UNCERTAIN.

The U. S. Will Continue its Preparations for War.

War with Mexico has been held up for the time, due to the surrender by Carranza of the prisoners taken in the recent clash at Carrizal, in answer to the positive demands of this country. The general situation, however, remains much the same, and it is too soon to conclude that there will be no war.

The preparations of the U. S. for war will continue until the general situation grows much more satisfactory and clear, and a large army will be assembled and trained on the border.

It has all along been the fear of those who see below the surface of things, that we have not Mexico alone to deal with, but that Japan, and perhaps Germany and Spain, and some of the Central American countries, may be secretly backing Mexico. These are only speculations, of course, but signs are not lacking that there is at least plausible foundation for them.

War with Mexico, alone, would not be the simple and easy proposition that many imagine it would be. From the best information obtainable, Mexico has about 200,000 seasoned and well equipped troops who would be fighting on their own ground, thoroughly acclimated and well acquainted with all of the advantages of the country. Antagonistic factions and leaders would get together and fight the U. S. as their common enemy, and while they would eventually lose, it would be at great cost in men and money to this country.

There is a male population in Mexico, capable of bearing arms, of nearly 3,000,000, only about 60 per cent of which would be effective, if equipped with arms.

The First Md. Regiment left for the border today, and will go to Eagle Pass—1200 officers and men. They will reach their destination in about four days, but will be provisioned for a longer trip.

The general health of all of the militiamen was reported by the medical officers to be excellent. Most of the men have already received the first of three installments of anti-typhoid virus and some are complaining of the effects of this, but none have been seriously affected. Gen. Charles D. Gaither and the members of his staff were inoculated last night.

Twenty thousand National Guardsmen are now on their way to the Mexican border from the Department of the East and 40,000 others are encamped awaiting orders. Major General Wood said that many of the troops at concentration camps cannot be moved for the present because they are either unprepared or unequipped.

Is Japan a Secret Ally of Mexico?

Japan is credited with having possibly 200,000 men in Mexico, and another 100,000 in California and other states, many of whom have seen actual army service. There are the best of reasons why Japan would like to expand, eastward, and Hawaii, Mexico and our west coast, would suit them exactly. Besides, there is the old grievance with California's exclusion laws, and our part in the settlement between Russia and Japan, that would add incentive to the latter nation's inclination toward war with us, especially at this time when England and other European countries have their hands full of their own troubles, and could not very effectively come to our aid if so disposed.

Japan is not closely tied to the entente allies. She declared war against Germany, it is true, and has been helping Russia with war supplies, but these acts have been done to serve her financial ends. It was necessary to declare war against Germany to take a strong German position in China that Japan wanted, and this accomplished there has been no other fighting of Germany.

By furnishing Russia with arms, she has been getting American capital first loaned to England and France, and with it has been reducing her debt and at the same time building up a stronger Navy. The intimation that she is now encouraging amicable relations with Germany, and that she may be playing in the Mexican situation against this country, is not at all improbable, according to those who think they know Japanese ambitions and character.

New Silver Coins, July 1.

There will be new designs on the half-dollars, quarters and dimes, issued after July 1, the first change in twenty-five years.

To most persons, probably, the design on a coin has but little interest. The coin is a commodity, and the design may be artistic or it may not. Most persons do not notice, yet when the design of the gold pieces was changed some years back, a great hue and cry was raised, and when the token coins, the nickel and the cent, came out in their new designs, there was a passing objection, but it did not last long. Change is a good thing, and a variation of the coinage every generation will give the coin collectors something to worry about later on.

The new half dollar bears on its face the full length figure of Liberty looking toward the dawn of a new day. In her hand are the laurel and oak branches symbolic of civic and military glory while back of her an American flag floats to the breeze. On the reverse side of the coin is shown an eagle with extended wings, seated on a high mountain crag, in rift of which a sailing of mountain pine is growing, a symbol of America.

Sunday School Institute.

A Sunday School Institute will be held on Sunday, July 2, in Uniontown, in the M. P. church, at 2.30 p. m., to which meeting every Sunday School in Uniontown District has been asked to send representatives, as association of all the schools in the district will be organized.

Mexican War Notes.

Congress has passed a Resolution to draft the National Guard into the Federal service for a period not exceeding three years, and also passed a provision that heads of families could be discharged if they requested it.

The House passed emergency appropriations amounting to \$180,000,000, and also added more than \$30,000,000 to the original army bill.

El Paso, Texas, will be the chief concentration camp of the U. S. forces in the Mexican campaign. By the end of this week it is thought that about 20,000 troops will be quartered there, and that other troops will be stationed at San Antonio and Eagle Pass.

A preliminary embargo has been placed on all shipments of merchandise to Mexico, and both coasts will be closed and patrolled in the event of actual war.

Mexican troops have been moved to within striking distance of the U. S. border. Just how many is not accurately known, but the number is thought to aggregate from 30,000 to 40,000.

The medical department will be of more than usual importance in a war with Mexico, as most of our troops will not be acclimated. The sudden transfer of men from the north to Mexico, will almost surely be accompanied by considerable sickness, which detention in Texas camps will go far toward preventing. For this reason, there will not likely, at first, be any movement of large bodies of our troops into the interior of Mexico, aside from the regulars.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Monday, June 26th, 1916.—George Grob, acting executor of Ernest Grob, deceased, settled his second account.

Theodore A. Yingling and William H. Yingling, executors of Michael Yingling, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Minnie D. Clary, executrix of Lina U. Clary, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Llewellyn Poole, late of Carroll county deceased, were granted unto Anna R. Poole, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

George D. Jones, administrator of John W. Jones, returned an inventory of personal property and real estate and received an order to sell personal property.

Tuesday, June 27th, 1916.—Anna R. Poole, administratrix of Llewellyn S. Poole, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and received an order to sell same.

Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas S. Land, deceased, were granted unto George A. Land, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Ida Landis, executrix of Sarah A. Reck, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Helen J. Lease, executrix of Helen C. Case, deceased, returned an inventory of real estate.

Letters of administration on the estate of Edgar M. Powers, late of Carroll county, deceased, were granted unto Harry M. Powers, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Julia A. Englar, late of Carroll county, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters of administration were granted unto Jessie F. Englar who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of John S. Snyder, late of Carroll county, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Ida C. Snyder, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Next Monday and Tuesday, July 3rd and 4th, being a legal holiday the Orphans' Court will not be in session but will be in session on Wednesday and Thursday, July 5th and 6th.

DIED.

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

ZENTZ.—Mr. Uriah Zentz died Sunday night at the County Home, Westminster, aged 81 years. Interment was made on Monday, at 3 p. m., at Mt. Union Cemetery, Rev. W. E. Saltzgriver, officiating. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Bollinger, of near Taneytown, and an adopted son, Wm. F. Zentz, of near Keymar.

LAMBERT.—Mr. Abram A. Lambert, died suddenly, early Tuesday morning, at his home near Mt. Union, after an illness of only a few hours, aged 67 years, 11 months and 20 days. He leaves a widow, one son and one daughter. Funeral services and interment were held at Mt. Union church, on Thursday morning. (See Union Bridge Cor.)

DUTTERA.—Mrs. Sarah Duttera, of Frizellburg, died at her home, Wednesday. Funeral on Sunday, July 2, meeting at the house at 12 o'clock, in charge of Rev. W. E. Saltzgriver. Interment at Baust church cemetery. She is survived by two sons, Edward, at home, and Harry, of Baltimore; three brothers, Jacob, near Baust; William and Joseph, near Frizellburg; two sisters, Mrs. Abbie Smith, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Byers, of Hanover.

Hess.—Mr. Jonas M. Hess, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Hess, died, June 26, 1916, in San Jose, Calif., aged 62 years. Mr. Hess left for the West 32 years ago. He was engaged in the contracting business for quite a number of years in San Jose, but at the time of his death was living retired. The body is expected about Saturday, July 8th., and burial will be made in the Lutheran cemetery, Taneytown.

The following are his survivors: His mother, Mrs. Wm. H. Hess, Mrs. W. E. Bowers, Mrs. O. H. Kootz, and Albert C. Hess, all of York, Pa.; Mrs. Levi D. Sell, of Hanover, Pa.; Mrs. A. C. Fox, of Gettysburg, Pa.; Mrs. B. S. Stull, of Keyville, Md.; Mrs. J. C. Spangler, of Erie, Pa.; Mrs. John Baumgardner, of Hagerstown, Md.; J. Henry Hess, of Pittsburg, Kansas, and Wm. G. Hess, of Los Angeles, Calif.

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, 5th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30th., 1916.

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

JUST WATCH the Baltimore papers "playing up" the Fourth and Fifth Regiments! Following their usual custom, the "made in Baltimore" article is the best of all. The "fighting Fourth" and the "Dandy Fifth" will likely be the only Maryland troops worth while at the front.

THE CRAZY ACT of an anarchist in Serbia, that was accepted as cause for the war in Europe, may yet involve the whole world in war. After all, war is the result very often, of acts which in themselves are not just causes for war, but which, like great conflagrations, if not promptly checked at their source, result in terrible loss of life and property.

WAR WITH MEXICO may mean war with some of the South American countries, as well. There is a strong bond of relationship between Mexico and the Central American countries, as well as with some South American countries. The Panama canal grievance that some of these countries secretly hold against us, may easily develop into open hostility, and Mexico is inviting this aid.

THE UNITED STATES should not go into Mexico with the idea that one of our men is equal to a dozen Mexicans, and that war with them will be a short affair. As surely as we do this, there will soon be ample cause for regret. Mexican troops kill people. They have our own U. S. made guns and ammunition. If there must be war, let not the mistake be made of belittling the enemy.

AN ARTICLE contributed to the July Forum, on "What is behind the Japanese Peril" is extremely interesting, and if only half true makes out a real peril to this country from Japan in the future—perhaps not very remote. All of the opinions and statements made are capable of being controverted, if untrue, and are said to be held by a great many of our Army and Navy officers. Our affair with Mexico may develop some of them.

The President and Mexico.

THE RECORD is not inclined to criticize the present administration with reference to its handling of the Mexican problem. Criticism, in the light of hind-sight, is a product of doubtful value, and much of it is not only this, but aimed with a distinct, selfish object in view. Mr. Wilson, therefore, will be cross-fired with all sorts of criticism, which he must take because of his public office, and which the public will take according to their own private likes.

Mexico is like no other country, even when at peace, and when at war, it is an indescribable hodge-podge. How to deal with such a country is largely for a toss-up decision, very much like how sober men should act with reference to the actions of drunken men. There is little credit attached to whipping a "drunk," and yet there is a limit to proper endurance of the acts of such. Mexico is largely a case of big drunk. Whether to leave it to sober up, or whip it to that condition, has been the problem from the beginning.

Mr. Wilson has evidently been trying the former plan, with indications of adopting the latter at different times. If we have any definite criticism to make of him, with reference thereto, it is the same criticism that we would make of most of the acts of his entire administration, and that is, his seeming desire to "run things" himself, without the advice or interference of Congress. In our humble judgment, Col. Roosevelt has nothing over him, in the way of reputation, for wielding the "big stick."

It has been the Wilson policy to act—then notify Congress. We do not consider this American government—a pure Democracy. True, Congress might have forced its own way on the President, but that would have been considered disrespectful. More than that, with a Democratic administration on trial, interference might have been taken as evidence that the administration was not able to handle "big questions"—an intimation of failure.

Then, there was a Bryan and a Bryan following. A Mr. Bryan who said there

was no need for a big standing army, because an army of patriots could be assembled over night, or words to that effect. Recent experiences in recruiting the National Guard have shown how wild, and far from the truth, was the Bryanistic spread-eagle argument. So, Mr. Wilson chose the pacifist plan, with the very best of intentions, of course, and with the hope that the vexing situation would adjust itself to this plan.

Had he tried the other plan—intervention with armed force—two or three years ago, he would have met with as much criticism then, as now, on the score of too hastily embroiling the country in a war with half-civilized Mexico. Perhaps that plan would have worked out best, but who knows to a certainty, whether it would or not? And this is far as argument can go, in our humble judgment. So, the only criticism we make, is, that Mr. Wilson has been too much President. He should have invited Congress to handle the matter, largely, and also assume the responsibility.

But, somehow American patriotism has a struggle to work itself up to an enthusiastic pitch in the present emergency. Mexico is not the kind of foe that seems worth fighting. In fact, we have little in common with the country in any way. Its troubles appear to be largely Socialistic. In a brigandist sort of way the Mexican insurgents claim to be fighting for liberty—for relief from oppression—for greater fairness and equality in matters of taxation and representation, and had they kept away from the American border, in all probability we might have kept out of trouble with them.

But only "probably." There is strong suspicion that there have been "intervention" influences worked in Mexico, by Americans, from the beginning. We can hardly be sure that the Carranza government has not a pretty good case of unwarranted interference against us—an interference that Villa unquestionably aggravated. It is also not clear to us that the American troops in Mexico have acted wholly in a proper manner, and solely on the defensive.

These are all questions that should have had serious Congressional consideration long ago, and not have been left to be precipitated on the country in the shape of a war, brought about largely through the handling of a few men in authority, and by a few troops sent over the border who may have acted in a foolhardy manner. Taken all in all, if there is war, this country will never be quite satisfied that it is an entirely justifiable and righteous one on our part.

Farmers and the Times.

Farmers are quite apt to put up the argument that they are not having good times. When the case is argued out, however, a rather different conclusion must be reached, so our farmer friends are simply putting up a mild sort of a "bluff," rather than acknowledge that they are in reality doing quite well—some of them very well.

We are not at all envious, and are glad that they are able to buy automobiles, pianos, instal bath rooms, electric lights, and in general put on style and feel more on "Easy street" than they have for a good long while before the past six or eight years.

As a "give away" we note the following editorial from a widely circulated farm paper:

"Realizing that quite a large number of our readers are accumulating some surplus capital and naturally are seeking some safe and remunerative investments, in accordance with our policy of progress we will inaugurate in our next issue a department under the heading of "Finance and Investment Securities." It will be devoted exclusively to giving information on investment securities, and expert advice in answer to queries on this subject from our subscribers."

Think of that! Farmers studying stocks and bonds the same as bankers and other financial men! All right, brethren, you have a right to prosperity as well as anybody else, only, we would think better of you if you would "fess up" and not continue to make out that "farming don't pay." That is an old chestnut that don't go any more; besides, it is a reflection on the knowledge of arithmetic possessed by others.

"Breakers Ahead."

A condition that this country must meet, at the close of the war, is the greatly increased manufacturing facilities of Europe, and especially England, due to the necessities of the war. If anybody thinks that manufacturing, over there, has stopped, they are greatly mistaken. The fact is almost every manufacturing plant of any consequence has been enlarged from 50 to 500 per cent, not only in buildings but in machinery.

True, the character of the manufacturing has been greatly changed, but here is the fact. Factories that heretofore made a certain product, are now making another product, and have the equipment for both, and when the war ends the probability is that the new machinery will not be thrown away, but both old and new will be operated for making the double product.

This is bound to hurt the United States, in two ways. Our export business will be cut down, and if our low tariff rate continue, England and Germany will strive to supply the home demands of this country. This is no dream nor fancy picture; the facts are in evidence in the full knowledge of what the compulsion of war has

forced Europe to do; it has forced the manufacture, at home, of hundreds of articles heretofore bought abroad, and after the war this manufacture will not only continue, but in the sharp competition for business and revenue that will follow, the markets of the world will be entered by these newly equipped manufacturers.

It is said too, by authoritative sources, that Germany alone in her remarkable foresight and organization, has ready for immediate shipment close to a billion and a half dollars worth of manufactured products, awaiting the opening up of the freedom of the seas to German vessels, and this great bulk of goods will be sold at competitive prices—almost any prices—in order to re-establish trade relations, and to get money quickly.

The United States, therefore, is almost sure to run up against a pretty severe and long continued siege of hard times. An era of low prices will undoubtedly come to consumers, but what of the wage-earners and our own producers? What of our manufacturers and the workers? What of the home markets for our farmers?

It is true, the loss of men to Europe will tend to reduce her ability to manufacture, but on the other hand the former large leisure class will be almost non-existent by comparison, and during these times of stress hundreds of thousands of men and women have become workers who were not workers before. So the one condition is apt to balance the other. Europe will be after our business and our money, and will consequently sell us all it can and buy back as little as possible; and this a conclusion that does not require much Solomonic wisdom to arrive at.

And this is another. If there was ever a time in the history of this country when it was wise for our own people to exercise good business policy, and practice preparing for war in our time of peace, it is right now, for a war of business and finance—a war for prosperity—is just as sure to follow this war among human beings, as that the Sun will continue interruptedly in its course. In a good many ways the United States is "living up to its income," right along, and our prosperity will last only until the income is cut down—too many are not "making hay" and storing some of it away, for the future, but are acting as though the times of the last few years are sure to continue indefinitely. There will be "breakers ahead" and plenty of them, for us, during the readjustments sure to follow the war.

Forethought.

People are learning that a little forethought often saves them a big expense. Here is an instance: E. W. Archer, Caldwell, Ohio, writes: "I do not believe that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced keeping house years ago. When we go on an extended visit we take it with us." Obtainable everywhere.

Timely Warning.

It will be two years this Fall since Carroll county went out of partnership with the saloon. It will be two years next May since the county has had an open licensed bar. We do not have to remind our readers that the money that formerly went over the 41 bars in this county and made these institutions profitable for their owners, has found its way, during the last two years, into the arteries of our every day life.

We have the testimony of the leading business men in all parts of the county that all conditions have vastly improved since the saloons were closed. We have the testimony of the bankers that savings accounts have largely increased. We have the testimony of religious and social workers that moral conditions have vastly improved. We have the testimony of our own eyes that community conditions are much better—that the people are living better, dressing better and feeling better. We no longer hear drunken jamborees on Saturday nights.

There is peace and quietness and contentment, where there used to be the opposite. Altogether we are a much happier people. You see this truth reflected in the faces of women and children. You recognize it in the emptiness of the county jail and untenanted lock-ups in the various towns. Whichever way you look, you see evidence of prosperity and happiness that we did not know when the saloons were lapping the life-blood of the county and paying a miserable, unholy pittance, into the county treasury for the privilege.

In the fight that took place two years ago to rid the county of these festering places, Hampstead did its part nobly. It gave a substantial majority against the saloons. But it is now seriously proposed to bring them back again—to reopen the old bar-rooms and others—that the work of debauching the manhood of Carroll county may be continued at the point where it was left off. We are to have another vote on the question this Fall. We must determine whether Carroll shall remain dry! And what of Hampstead? And what of the other communities served by this paper?

Will the people of these sections do as much to keep Carroll dry, as they did to make it dry? Will they do more? Well, more will be required. For the coming fight will be no cream puff affair. The liquor men announce that they have obtained sufficient signatures to their peti-

tion to insure them another vote. There is no reason to doubt their claim. There is good reason to believe it. The work has been systematically done. The money was furnished by the Baltimore liquor interests. They will finance the fight that is to come and that is being carefully planned under our very noses—and on Sunday.

We do not believe that Carroll county will reverse itself on this matter. But there is danger in the situation, very grave danger. In the first place, the liquor interests do not have to show their hand until sixty days before election. By that time they hope to have their plans completed and their money in hand for the tremendous fight. They hope to gain a lap on the temperance forces in this way, before the latter wake up. But we shall see.—Hampstead Enterprise.

To the Public.

"I have been using Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion for the past six months, and it affords me pleasure to say I have never used a remedy that did me so much good."—Mrs. C. E. Riley, Illion, N. Y. Chamberlain's Tablets are obtainable everywhere.

Training Civilians for Naval Warfare.

In order to lay the foundation for the naval reserve of 100,000 men, which military experts assert is essential to the proper defense of the nation in the future, the Navy Department will undertake during the months of August and September, for a period of four weeks, a training cruise designed to instruct some 4,000 civilians, of all classes of life, in the duties of the modern man-of-war's man.

The eight battleships carrying the civilian sailors will leave from six ports along the Atlantic coast—two ships from Boston, one from Narragansett Bay, two from New York, one from Philadelphia, one from Norfolk, and one from either Charleston or New Orleans—on August 15. From that date until September 12, the civilians on board will be given daily drill in the duties which would be expected of them in war time.

For two weeks they will be instructed in the rudiments of seamanship, under officers experienced in the handling of recruits and in company with trained sailors who are conversant with naval life. At the end of this fortnight of preliminary training, the squadron will proceed to Newport to take part in the annual "war game" in which the entire Atlantic fleet will participate. This will give the men a taste of actual fighting conditions, without the danger of the combat, and will train them for the duties which they will be expected to perform under fire.

The war game, which will be held on a greater scale this year than ever before, will consume the third week of the cruise and at the end of this time the training ships will return to their home ports, where the men will work out problems of local defense with the aid of the coast artillery and the various motorboat organizations which the navy is recruiting.

This final week of the cruise is considered by naval experts as the most important of the entire four, inasmuch as it will round off the rough edges of the recruits and give them actual practice in the localities to which they would be assigned in time of war. For example, the vessel which starts from Norfolk will, at the conclusion of the war game, be stationed at Hampton Roads and the civilian sailors will obtain first-hand experience in the handling of the smaller units of the second line of defense—the mine sweepers, dispatch boats, submarine chasers, etc., which are so essential to the proper defense of the coast line. In this manner, the navy hopes to create the basis of a reserve which not only is conversant with its duties but is also familiar with the territory along which it will be expected to work. The department has secured the services of a large number of privately owned motorboats, and other small vessels, which work with the training squadron during the second week in September.

In order to take the cruise, a man must be between the ages of 19 and 45; must pass a prescribed physical examination; must be a graduate or undergraduate of a college, university, technical or high school, or, in lieu of this, must "demonstrate to the satisfaction of the recruiting officer sufficient knowledge of maritime matters or experience with water craft to warrant enlistment."

Ample opportunities will be provided in the course of the day's routine for specialization in different branches of naval work. In addition to instruction in signaling, navigation, radio work, steam and electrical engineering, there will be boat drills, gun drills, torpedo practice, military formations, and the manual of arms.—Popular Mechanics Mag.

Bowel Complaints in India.

In a lecture at one of the Des Moines, Iowa, churches a missionary from India told of going into the interior of India, where he was taken sick, that he had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him and believed that it saved his life. This remedy is used successfully in India both as a preventive and cure for cholera. You may know from this that it can be depended upon for the milder forms of bowel complaint that occur in this country. Obtainable everywhere.

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Clothing Clothing. If you haven't yet placed your order, or bought your Spring Suit, SEE US, and let us convince you that we can save you money.



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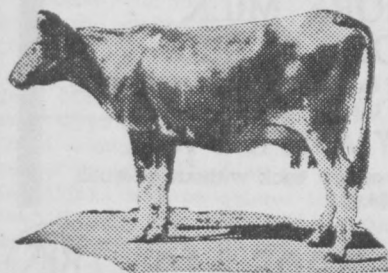
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DAIRY and CREAMERY

FEEDING DAIRY CATTLE.

Cows Cannot Produce Milk Unless Fed to Their Capacity.

A cow's maintenance requirements must be met before any milk can be given. Feeding the cow for milk might be compared with running a machine, says the Kansas Farmer. It takes a certain amount of power to run the machine empty. If no more is supplied the empty machine would continue to run, but would be piling up the expense day after day, and no work would be accomplished. A good many cows are fed in this way. If feeds happen to get a little high in price the owner decides he will cut down the amount so as to reduce the expense. He may reduce it so the cow is getting barely enough to keep up her body. The daily



The imported Guernsey cow here illustrated is named Rushington Princess V. She was bred in Southampton, England, and was born August, 1912. In a sixty day test this cow gave 2433.75 pounds of milk containing 197.67 pounds of butter fat.

feed bill will be less, but the expense will pile up each day, and there will be little milk produced and little profit made.

Suppose feed enough is given so the cow can give ten pounds of milk a day, although she has a capacity for giving thirty pounds. By increasing the quantity of feed so that about 50 per cent more nutrients are supplied daily the cow can produce the thirty pounds of milk. The total production has thus been increased 200 per cent, although only 50 per cent more nutrients have been given.

The reason the small increase in feed makes a big increase in production is because the actual cost of running the machine is the same in each case. It is a poor policy to run an efficient machine and then run it empty or at only half capacity. That is what you do when you supply your milk cow with only enough feed to keep her own body going. It is from the extra feed above maintenance requirements that the profits come. Be sure your cow is getting all the feed she can handle. This is as important as it is that the feed should be of the right kind. If she is not a good type of dairy cow the extra feed may be used for some other purpose than milk. You can learn what she is doing with the feed by watching the milk record closely and weighing the cow occasionally.

Every cow has a certain capacity for making milk. By gradually increasing her feed and watching the milk record you can tell when she has reached her capacity. If an increase in the right kind of feed does not bring a corresponding increase in milk the feed is being wasted. You cannot make your cow give sixty pounds of milk a day if she has capacity for making only fifty. If you find your cow is steadily gaining weight it is an indication that feed is being used for storing fat on her body and is therefore wasted so far as making milk is concerned. The ration should be so adjusted that the cow does not vary much in weight from day to day.

Cow Stall Dimensions.

The standard width of a cow stall is three feet six inches. For small cows a width of three feet is sometimes used, but this is somewhat narrow. A fourteen foot bent accommodates four stalls three feet and one-half feet wide, a ten foot bent three stalls three feet four inches wide and a twelve foot bent four stalls three feet wide. For small cows like the Jersey the length of the stall from gutter to manger should be four and one-half feet, for long cows like the Holstein or Shorthorn five feet and for very long cows five and one-half feet. The platform should not be too long, as this will cause the droppings to fall upon the platform, resulting in the cows being soiled when they lie down.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Floor of Cow Stalls.

It is held by some dairymen to be an excellent practice to have a depression of one inch in the cement platform for eighteen inches back of the stanchion, then give the platform a fall of one inch to the gutter. It is argued that this method not only gives the proper slope to the platform and permits the cow to stand level, but it is of even greater service in keeping the bedding to the front of the stall.

The Barn Windows.

The long dimension of the barn window should be up and down, as in this manner the most sunlight is admitted. For the same reason the long dimension of the barn should stand north and south.

Box Stalls For Calving Cows.

Maternity pens in the dairy barn should be approximately 10 by 10 feet and be provided with an abundance of light and ventilation.

DAIRY LORE.

- * Dipping staves in hot creosote is one of the accepted methods for lengthening the life of the silo.
- * A silo ten feet in diameter will feed thirteen cows at the rate of forty pounds per day by taking off two inches from the surface daily.
- * Many breeders of Holsteins are securing an average herd production of from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk per cow per year, and this should be the ideal toward which to work.
- * According to Food Commissioner Harman of Nebraska, dairy products contributed \$40,000,000 to the wealth of that state in 1915.
- * Bedding of straw or litter is a valuable thing in a dairy barn, regardless of the kind of floor in use.

PRIME PURPOSE OF STABLING ANIMALS

Just how far one should go in protecting animals from the weather is a problem which has not been satisfactorily solved, writes W. K. Brainard in Hoard's Dairyman. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that animals which are closely housed do not have the vigor which is developed under more rigorous conditions. On the other hand, the maintaining of animals exposed to extremes of weather invariably reduces the size and, in cows, the capacity for milk production.

The old time basement stables were seldom higher than seven or eight feet and were usually absolutely without light or ventilation except for the doors and cracks on one or two sides of the building which were not banked with earth. These barns were most popular about twenty-five years ago and may now be seen very generally throughout the corn belt and other sections of the country which were the most prosperous at that time.

These types of barns probably conserved the bodily heat of the animal to better advantage than any devised, but it was soon learned that, while the primary object of housing animals was protection from the weather, in doing this there were other considerations which must receive attention



Photo by United States department of Agriculture.

Unless milk vessels are properly cleaned it is impossible to produce high grade butter and cream. The vessels should first be washed in cool or tepid water and thoroughly scrubbed with brushes. Then they should be rinsed with boiling water or subjected to live steam. After cleansing the vessels should be aired in the sun. The rack shown is used at the government experiment station, Beltsville, Md.

and that the conserving of bodily heat in this manner introduced some objectionable features which largely overcame any advantages gained.

There is much conflicting testimony as to the exact amount of oxygen required by a 1,000 pound cow per day. There are many conditions which cause variation, such as the labor done and the nature of food consumed. King is authority for the statement that about one-fifth of the weight of the material taken in the body daily is oxygen from the air.

For the purposes of this discussion the exact amount of air and oxygen is not essential. It has been thoroughly established by investigations and by the experience of practical dairymen that ample fresh air and sunlight are essential to profitable production. While protection from the weather is still the primary object of housing, a system which accomplishes this at the expense of ventilation and sunlight defeats its own ends.

Summing up, the purpose of housing animals is to protect them from the weather as far as is consistent with proper ventilation and the entrance of sunlight and to afford the maximum ease, comfort and economy in caring for them.

Cleanliness at Calving Time.

Every precaution should be taken to give the cow about to freshen the most cleanly and sanitary surroundings. The cow should be allowed to calve in a clean, freshly bedded stall, or, better yet, in mild weather, in the pasture. It is essential that surroundings be clean in order to avoid infection of the freshly severed navel cord. The cow will be in better condition and will yield more milk if she is dried up about six weeks before calving time than she would be if milked up to the time of calving.

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Lewell's Dread of Old Age.

I have said that Lewell was the youngest man I ever knew. It is also true that I never knew any other man who had a greater dread of growing old than he. He would sometimes say to me if I was twenty-five years the younger, "Oh, you'll begin to feel it pretty soon."

The last time I saw him he gave me a curious and somewhat pathetic indication of his interest in this subject. I happened to be in Boston for a day and went out to see him in the teeth of a terrible March blizzard. I thought he seemed rather lonely. He told me that Hopkin had called upon him not long before. He said that he looked well and seemed to be in good health, but he noticed that when he went out he was a little awkward in getting down the front steps. When I left Lewell came to the door with me and stood there, evidently waiting to see how I negotiated the front steps. At the age at which I then was there was no reason why there should be anything the matter with my action. But the incident was characteristic of Lewell and of his intense interest in the subject of youth and age.—E. S. Nadal in Harper's Magazine.

The Aftermath.

Mrs. DuPuy—I was so surprised to hear that Edith and Mr. Sissingham were married. You know they always used to claim their attachment was merely platonic. Mrs. Kolkmees—Yes, I remember. But now, I fear, they wouldn't claim it was even that.

Spitzbergen's Minerals.

A little of almost every precious mineral has been found in Spitzbergen, but there are no signs, according to geologists, that precious minerals exist in paying quantities.

Bit of Advice.

"One of your eyebrows is a trifle awry."
"Ah, a bit of misplaced color."
"Just so. Hue to the line, my dear."—Exchange.

The more virtuous any man is the less easily does he suspect others to be vicious.—Cicero.

HELPS THE HOUSEWIFE

"SCRUBBING CHARIOT" A DEVICE WORTH COPYING.

Not Only Saves a Great Many Steps, but the Work Can Be Done With Much More Ease and Comfort—How to Make It.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the many labor-saving devices made and demonstrated by the farm women under the direction of the woman agents of the department of agriculture in the South, with the cooperation of the state agricultural colleges, is the "scrubbing chariot." This consists of a comfortable padded frame on rollers which enables the housewife, in wiping the floor, to do the scrubbing with more ease and comfort and save a great many steps. It may be built at a very small cost, the material needed consisting of a 3/4-inch plank, 20 by 10 inches, 2-inch strips for the sides, which should be 8 1/2 inches long by 4 inches wide, and a front piece of the same material 20



inches long and 4 inches wide. An ordinary soap box can be used for this by cutting down the size to about 5 inches high and knocking out one side. The padding for the bottom of the chariot may be made of burlap. Tack this around the inside of the chariot and place the whole thing on four rollers. Place a soap dish on one side and a little rack for the scrubbing brush on the opposite side. This contrivance, it is estimated, costs about 47 cents.

Linoleum Out of Carpet.

Clean the carpet thoroughly, then turn it worn side down and tack. It will be better to tack it right on the kitchen floor if you could get along without the kitchen for a few days. Otherwise, tack on some floor that will not have to be used every day. Then put on a coat of any good floor paint, let dry thoroughly, finish with a coat of good linoleum varnish. This will give you a floor covering that will be very easy on your feet, and impervious to water so long as the paint lasts. And the worn spots can be repainted as needed. This will, of course, give a paint color. After the paint and varnish have thoroughly dried the carpet can be rolled very carefully and loosely to move it to the kitchen, but the best way is to paint it right in the kitchen so that it will not have to be moved, for the rolling is liable to crack the paint and so make it less impervious to water.—Ohio Farmer.

Cornmeal Mush.

Four cups of cornmeal, one tablespoonful salt, four quarts water. Put the top of double boiler on with the four quarts of boiling water; add cornmeal, slowly stirring all the time. Add salt, and when thick boil two hours in double boiler (this is prepared while getting dinner the night before). Use what you need for breakfast. Then add one cupful of grated strong American cheese; beat until well mixed, pour into greased pan and set aside for luncheon. Then cut in half-inch slices and brown on hot griddle.

Dainty Eggs and Bacon.

Butter a baking dish or platter, or individual ramekin dishes. Break each egg into a cup and drop into baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, bake in a moderate oven for five minutes for soft-cooked, and ten minutes for hard cooked.

Lay thin slices of bacon on a hissing hot frying pan. When transparent, turn. When dry and crisp, drain and dry on brown paper. If you have the time place thin slices on broiler and cook over dripping pan in hot oven.—Dallas News.

Chocolate Cake.

One cupful sugar, one-half cupful butter creamed, add one egg unbeaten, one cupful milk with teaspoonful soda dissolved in it, one teaspoonful vanilla. Put one-half cake chocolate, one-half cupful milk, one half cupful of sugar on fire to melt. When cool add to rest and two cupfuls bread flour. Beat well and bake in sheet tin. Frost with frosting made with confectioner's sugar and hot water thick enough to spread.

Southern Sugar Sweets.

Peel sweet potatoes and slice in three-quarter inch slices enough to fill a medium-sized baking dish. Just cover with cold water. Pepper and salt the top and sprinkle about one-quarter cupful of sugar over the whole and just a dash of nutmeg. Melt a good teaspoonful of bacon fat, or two teaspoonfuls of butter, and pour over the whole. Bake till soft and browned on the top.

SOY BEANS FURNISH FEED AND FERTILITY

Well Adapted To Maryland Soils And Especially Valuable For Forage.

NICKOLAS SCHMITZ,
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Soy beans are well adapted to Maryland, and, like corn, thrive best on rich loam soils. It is, however, on soils too poor to grow corn profitably that soy beans will bring the greatest net profit. On such soils, when inoculated and fertilized with a little inexpensive fertilizer, they will produce nearly as much forage and seed as when grown on rich land. They will not grow as well as cow peas on poor sandy soils, but far better than cow peas on stiff clay soils. They will stand poor drainage better than either cow peas or corn.

Soy beans mature in from 70 to 150 days, making it possible to select varieties to fit any length of growing season found in Maryland.

Cultivation.

They require the same kind of preparation of seedbed as corn; and, as in the case of corn, it is better to thoroughly prepare the seedbed before planting than to depend upon cultivation for getting the soil in the proper condition.

For seed production, soy beans should be sown in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, far enough to cultivate, and 1 bushel of seed will plant 2 or 3 acres. The planting may be done with a corn planter or with a wheat drill regulated for planting 2 bushels of oats per acre and with the proper number of seed-holes closed to give the desired distance apart. The plants should be about 2 inches apart in the row.

For hay production, soy beans should be sown broadcast, 1 1/2 bushels per acre; and for this purpose there is no implement better suited than the wheat drill. The seed should never be covered more than 1 inch, except in sandy soil, where they may be covered 2 inches.

Time to Plant.

Soy beans may be planted from any time after corn planting is finished until July 15th, depending upon variety, location and for the purpose planted. For hay and seed it is best to plant the forepart of June, to insure good curing weather for the hay and time for late varieties to mature seed before frost. For fall hog pasture, and for turning down as a green manure, they may be planted up until July 15th if an early variety is used.

Inoculation.

But few Maryland soils are naturally inoculated for soy beans, and, since they seldom thrive unless inoculated, it is necessary to inoculate whenever planting for the first time. To do this, 2 or 3 hundred pounds of soil taken from a field which has grown them should be broadcasted over each acre before seeding, and harrowed in immediately to prevent the bacteria from being killed by sunlight. Inoculation with artificial culture is not successful when the culture is applied and the beans allowed to dry before seeding. Much better results are secured when the beans are planted before the inoculating culture has dried.

PREVENT INJURY FROM FRUIT TREE BARK BEETLE.

T. B. SYMONS,

Maryland Agricultural College Extension Service.

Orchardists should be careful to see that all dead wood is cut and removed from the orchard. Such dead wood, or diseased or sickly trees offer an opportunity for infestation by the Fruit Tree Bark Beetle or Shot Hole Borer. While the attack of this insect is usually confined to such wood, after becoming established in an orchard it may attack perfectly healthy trees.

The beetles bore into the bark and sap wood, where they eat vertical galleries or brood chambers, into which the females lay their eggs. The bored holes are about the size of a No. 6 shot.

The adult beetle is about one-tenth inch long, by a third as wide, and uniformly black in color. Trees or parts of trees seriously attacked by the pest are usually hopeless. Gum exudes from the holes of the beetles, and as the young develop into adults they eat their way out. Another injury by the insect is caused by their habit of attacking small twigs in early spring by burrowing into the base of bud.

Control.

The most effective means of control is cutting out all dead and diseased wood. Oftentimes a single limb of a good tree is attacked; in such case, the whole limb should be removed and burned. Slightly affected trees should be liberally fertilized.

The use of a thick lime-sulphur solution painted over the holes will serve to control the pest; also, kerosene emulsion soaked into the holes, will kill the insect, but usually the best treatment is the removal of attacked parts. Clean culture and keeping the trees in a healthy condition is the best preventative of this as well as many other similar pests.

Classified Advertisements.

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New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.

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Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds,
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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.

LITTLESTOWN.

The P. O. S. of A. Lodge will hold their memorial services, Sunday afternoon at Mt. Carmel cemetery, at 2 o'clock.

Holy Communion will be celebrated at St. Paul's Lutheran church, Sunday morning and evening.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Redeemer's Reformed church, held its meeting at Mrs. Badler's, on Tuesday evening.

Misses Bernice Shriver and Nadine Winters, of Hanover, were the week-end guests of Miss Edith Hiltbrich.

G. H. Appel and wife, and two daughters, who were visiting at the home of Harry Mehring and wife, returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Mabel Erisman left, Tuesday evening, for her home in Lancaster, after spending a week with Miss Ruth Mehring.

Merl Blocher, of Pittsburg, was the guest of his parents, Harry E. Blocher and wife, on Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Emma O'Hara and Miss Helen Fink, of Baltimore, who are spending the summer with their sister, Mrs. Mary E. Weikert, left, Wednesday to spend several days at their home in Baltimore.

Miss Florence Kelly spent several days with friends in Union Mills.

Miss Kathryn Hill, of Gettysburg, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Margaret Hiltbrich.

Mrs. Anthon Marshal and daughter, of Baltimore, are visiting at the home of the former's aunt, Mrs. Mary Long.

Miss Helen Ickes has returned to her home after spending a week in Washington, D. C., as the guest of her brother, Clayton Ickes.

William Buckley and wife, of Baltimore, are visiting the former's parents, Daniel E. Buckley and wife.

Mrs. William Broomfield and daughter, Mary, of Altoona, are spending a week with the former's mother, Mrs. Mary Long.

Rev. Father Lullen, of Baltimore, was the guest of Mrs. Mary E. Weikert and sisters, on Tuesday.

DETOUR.

On Monday evening, as Harry Horner, huckster, of near Emmitsburg, was starting home from loading the market car here, his horses began to run away, and turning the corner at the school house too sharply upset the wagon and pinned Mr. Horner beneath it.

Harry Warren, wife and daughter, Laura, of Richmond, Va., spent the week with Mr. Warren's parents, James Warren and wife.

Wm. Stitley, wife and children, Ruth and Norman, and Baker Frailey and family, of Thurmont, spent Sunday with Robert Spielman and wife, Hazel Frailey, who had spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Spielman returned home with her parents. Ruth Stitley remained to visit her friend, Lillie Spielman, a few days.

Dr. C. H. Diller is visiting his son, Ursula, of Wilmington, Del.; before returning home he will visit his daughter, Mrs. Webster Harshbarger, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leoma Hahn spent Sunday with James Few and wife, of Loys.

P. D. Koons, Sr., and wife, and P. D. Koons, Jr., wife and daughter, Winifred, spent Sunday with Milton Clem and wife, of Walkersville.

Dr. Marlin Shorb, of Baltimore, visited his parents, here, on Sunday.

John Wood, wife and children visited Mrs. Wood's parents, of Graceham, over Sunday.

Mrs. Kane, of Baltimore, is visiting F. J. Shorb and wife.

Dorothy and Margaret Dorsey, of Loys, spent the week with their cousins, Maurice and Erna Fox.

NEW WINDSOR.

Miss Heffner, of Clyde, Ohio, is visiting Miss Caroline Parkhurst, and both will leave this Friday morning for Ocean Grove, N. J., where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. W. Cora Stouffer is visiting her daughter in Baltimore.

Harry Haines and wife went to Laurel, Del., the first of the week to see "the boys" in camp.

The B. F. Shriver & Co. expect to close the pea season this week.

John Lantz and wife, of Baltimore, are spending the summer in town.

Dr. Geatty has received a new Ford runabout, also N. T. Bennett a Buick touring car.

Dr. Ira Whitehill and wife have gone to Atlantic City for some time.

The young son of Luther Lippy fell off of the porch at his home, on Monday, and broke his arm. A few weeks ago his sister fell off of the porch and broke her arm.

TYRONE.

Rev. Paul D. Yoder and wife, daughter Catherine, and son Paul, spent Friday with Jacob Rodkey. Mr. Yoder also assisted in helping to make hay.

The following spent Sunday with Chas. Welk: Edward Flohr and wife, and daughter, Fannie, Chas. Marker and wife, and Jesse Stonesifer and wife.

Holy Communion will be celebrated on Sunday, July 2, at 10 o'clock, by Baust Lutheran congregation.

Rev. Yoder, Jacob Rodkey, Wm. Flohr and wife, Raymond Rodkey and wife, spent Sunday with Ira Rodkey and wife.

Miss Naomi Rodkey returned home after spending a week with Samuel Kauffman and wife.

UNION BRIDGE.

Joseph Delphy and wife, were taken to Johnsville, Sunday morning in an automobile, where they expected to spend the week with relatives.

Mrs. A. D. Bowers, of Hanover, came to town Tuesday on a visit to her brother, J. W. Little and wife; she expects to remain until Friday.

Harvey Bloom is painting the house he lives in on Farquhar street, owned by J. C. Wentz, of Highfield.

Roy Moore and wife, and Mrs. Moore's mother, Mrs. Joseph Fox, of Troutville, motored to town in Mr. Moore's new car, Tuesday, and spent the afternoon with his sister, Mrs. H. H. Bond.

E. A. C. Buckley's new house, on Whyte Street, built of concrete blocks, is finished to the square and the rafters are being put up. The gables will be of fancy shingles. Mr. Buckley expects to build another house of the same size and pattern as the first and adjoining it, in the near future.

J. Wesley Little received a new Buick car, Saturday, which he had purchased some time previous. He has been testing its qualities as a roadster this week.

Mrs. McC. Zumbur received a telephone message from Dwight, Illinois, Wednesday afternoon, June 28, 1916, telling her that her brother, Isaac Perry had been killed that morning by being crushed under a falling wall in a house which he was at work in that town. Mr. Perry was a son of the late Peter and Elizabeth Perry and a brother of the late William H. Perry, of Union Bridge. His age is put at about 66 years.

Abraham Augustus Lambert, died suddenly at his home at Mt. Union, Monday night, June 26, 1916, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. He had been running a mowing machine during the day, and in the evening with his wife came to Union Bridge. They left for home at 9 o'clock, retired at 11 o'clock, and he shortly after complained of severe pain in his breast. Liniment was applied, and at his request his wife was preparing to make a mustard plaster when a noise from his room warned her and he expired shortly after she reached his bedside. He had been advised by a doctor that his heart was in bad condition and too much exertion during the day probably brought on the fatal result. He was a shoemaker by trade but for some years had been farming a small place near Mt. Union. He leaves a wife and two sons Oscar and Harry and one daughter married to Edw. Dayhoff, of Clear Ridge. He was in his 68th year. Funeral services were held at Mt. Union, Lutheran church this Thursday morning.

Aaron Ecker, for many years a well known singing teacher in Frederick county, died suddenly at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Warner, in Johnsville, on Monday. His funeral was held at Beaverdam Brethren church, Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Bell formerly of town now of Hagerstown, is visiting Mrs. Susan Whitehill at her home on Main St.

The Tidewater Co., have three concrete foundations prepared for three double houses along the lane leading to the former Farquhar home. The frame of one house is up.

Stomach Troubles and Constipation. "I will cheerfully say that Chamberlain's Tablets are the most satisfactory remedy for stomach troubles and constipation that I have sold in thirty-four years' drug store service," writes S. H. Murphy, druggist, Wellsburg, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

BARK HILL.

Sunday school next Sunday, at 9:30 a. m.; C. E. at 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

During the past week farmers were busy with their hay crop. Help being scarce, made the work more extended. In a few days the noise of the reaper will be heard, and farmers will be busy gathering in the golden grain.

David Winters, an old and respected citizen, is still on the sick list and not able to attend to any business.

John Yingling, a mechanic in the W. M. R. R. shops, is suffering with a carbuncle, and for the last few days has not been able to fill his position.

Owing to the rain, few visitors were in town on Sunday.

The following persons from this place attended the funeral of Mrs. Julia Englar, at Uniontown, on Saturday: Mr. and Mrs. Levi Rowe, Mrs. Louisa Rowe, Miss Evelyn Weller and Rev. W. H. Englar.

The Standing Committee of the Maryland and Virginia Eldership of the Churches of God, met at Bark Hill, on Tuesday, and transacted business pertaining to the interests of said Eldership.

Rev. L. F. Murray, of Uniontown, Rev. Samuel A. Kipe, of Emmitsburg, and Rev. W. H. Englar, of Union Bridge, constitute the committee.

Charles S. Earnst, of Mt. Union, and Miss Margaret E. Bowersox, of Uniontown, were married on Tuesday, June 27, 1916. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Englar, at Bark Hill, at 7 p. m.

MANCHESTER.

J. B. Lynerd, who has made a success in time past of the poultry business, as well as the fruit industry, has now taken to the duck industry, and says that despite the fact that the feed is not picked from the ground, but is shoveled up, there is money in the "quack" species.

Cornelius Shaffer, of Melrose, is putting down concrete pavements in the north end of town, which improved that part very much.

Two of our boys who enlisted, namely Prof. Hoffacker and Ross Blocher, were not compelled to go to the front; the former being excused, the latter having secured his discharge several days ago.

Mr. Bollinger, who had strong symptoms of appendicitis, was taken to Baltimore for an operation. Twenty-five years ago nothing was known of appendicitis. There were some cases of cramp colic, but why are there hundreds of cases now to perhaps one of that day?

Since Rev. J. B. Lau and family left, early in the year, the large new Lutheran church he suggested and helped to build, was without a pastor. On Sunday last, despite the inclement weather, the Rev. Leatherman, from Pennsylvania was installed by Prof. A. R. Wentz, of the Theological Seminary of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

The freight auto-truck, making two trips per week from Hampstead to Hanover, is being patronized to a large extent by our business men who can now get their goods the same day the order is sent and at a lower rate than that charged by the W. M. R. R.

UNIONTOWN.

A District Sunday School Rally will be held in the M. P. church, Sunday afternoon, July 2. All schools are cordially invited. The main speakers will be Dr. A. N. Ward, of Westminster, and Dr. J. J. Weaver, of Uniontown.

Mrs. Pearl McMaster, is visiting relatives in Harrington, Del.

William Bowersox, of San Diego, Cal., is spending some time with his brother, Francis Bowersox and family.

Mrs. Clementine Mering was in Westminster part of the week.

Burrier L. Cookson and wife and Mrs. Martha Singer, were in Chambersburg, visiting relatives during the week.

Mrs. Marvin Barton, of Centerville, was a week-end guest of H. H. Weaver's family. On Monday she and Miss Nellie Weaver returned to the Sanitarium.

Mrs. Rose Caylor, of New Windsor, Cal., is spending some time with her brother, Francis Bowersox and family.

Miss Annie McMahon is a guest of Miss Ida Mering.

Mrs. Bernard Pining and son, of Baltimore, are visiting her grandparents, Jacob Price and wife.

Miss Nellie Hibberd, was at Dr. Weaver's a few days.

Harry Haines and bride, returned from their wedding trip on Sunday and Monday evening they were given an old-time serenade.

Mrs. Julia Englar's funeral was largely attended last Saturday. The floral designs were beautiful, four pieces were sent from her son, Rev. G. W. Englar's church, in Pittsburg. Rev. Englar and wife, remained several days after the funeral.

George Lambert attended the funeral of his brother, Isaiah Lambert, in Taneytown, on Sunday.

KEYSVILLE.

Miss Bessie Rigler, of Baltimore, visited Misses Carrie and Vergie Fox, on Saturday.

Harry Harner, of Four Points, happened with a very bad accident at Detour, on Monday, while he unloaded his huckster wagon. His horses became frightened and threw Mr. Harner to the ground, breaking his collar bone and bruising his body.

Miss Nora Forney, of Baltimore; Verl Forney, of Frederick, and Mrs. Harry Harner and son, Ernest, of Four Points, visited at A. N. Forney's, on Sunday.

A very enjoyable surprise party was held at the home of Cavin Hahn in honor of Mr. Hahn's 42nd birthday.

The guests enjoyed themselves with music, games and social conversations. A beautiful supper was served. Those present were: Calvin Hahn and wife, W. E. Ritter and wife, C. H. Valentine and wife, George P. Ritter and wife, Charles Clutz and wife, William Stonesifer and wife, Charles Stonesifer and wife, William Devilbiss and wife, Emory Snider and wife, Peter Baumgardner and wife, Edw. Hahn and wife, Mrs. William Hahn, Mrs. O. R. Koontz, Mrs. Roy Six, Mrs. Thomas Nelson, Mrs. Thomas Fox, Mrs. Sidney Ellis, Misses Bessie Bougher, Dora Devilbiss, Lillie and Mary Baumgardner, Retta Hahn, Marian Willhide, Carrie and Vergie Fox, Clara Six, Mary Ellis, Ruth Kiser, Anna, Bernice and Olive Ritter, Ellen Valentine, Margaret Shorb, Mattie Hahn and Setta Snyder; Messrs George Myers, Charles Snyder, Russel Hoff, Charles and Luther Ritter, Charles Six, Wilbur Stonesifer, Wilbur Hahn, Charles Devilbiss, Roy Baumgardner, Greg Kiser, Curtis Roop, Russel Stonesifer, Willie Addison and Geo. Winters.

Those who visited at C. H. Valentine's on Sunday were, Martin Krepps and wife, Mrs. John Lotz, of Baltimore; Peter R. Willhide, wife and daughter, Marian, Miss Mary Baumgardner.

Oliver Norris and wife, of Middleburg, visited at George Frocks', on Thursday.

J. P. Weibright and wife called at Peter Baumgardner's, on Sunday.

Mrs. Virgie Fox is spending a few days at Harry Harner's, near Four Points.

There will be no W. C. T. U. meeting this Sunday evening.

FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath school here, Sunday, at 10 a. m. Divine services in the chapel, Sunday night, by Church of the Brethren.

Mrs. Edward Hively is ill at her home, this week.

The gross earnings of the festival last week were \$95; net, \$26.

Miss Emma Snader has improved and is able to be about again.

The last night of the quarter brought out many dancers, Thursday night. After the routine of business, ice cream was served to K. P. lodge.

Mrs. Sarah Dutera died at her home here, about midnight Wednesday, after a few months illness from cancer of the liver. She was one of our oldest women and is well known for the good piou life she lived. She resided in this vicinity all her life, and enjoyed exceptionally good health up to the time of her recent affliction. Her husband died about 27 years ago, and since then she and her son lived together in this place. She was 82 years of age. By faith she was a Lutheran, and a consistent member of Baust's congregation. She leaves two brothers, Joseph and William Hatley, of this place, and two sons, Harry, of Baltimore, and Edward, at home. The funeral will take place Sunday, meeting at the house at 12:30 p. m. Services will be conducted at Baust's church, by her pastor, Rev. Saltzger. The body will be interred in the adjoining cemetery. Pall-bearers are James H. Myers, Charles W. Myers, Milton A. Myers, Levi H. Myers, Upton E. Myers, and Holly Myers, all cousins of the deceased.

Original Sea Serpents.

The National museum at Washington contains a notable display of the bones of several species of extinct mammals which, if seen alive in the ocean, would be called huge sea serpents. They were carnivorous, and their long, slender jaws were armed with formidable teeth. Although a few remaining individuals of the group may have given actual basis for the sea-serpent stories, these extinct animals were not reptiles, but mammals which, like the whale and seal and other, had happened to evolve in an aquatic environment.

Calf's Liver Salad.

Take fried, broiled or baked calf's liver. Cut into neat-sized strips; place these on a bed of lettuce or chicken; mask with mayonnaise dressing, strew over the top a few capers or a chopped pickle.

Col. Roosevelt Ready.

New York, June 27.—It was learned today that Colonel Roosevelt is going to ask the government for permission to raise a division of volunteer soldiers in Mexico the minute that war is declared and a call for volunteers sent out.

According to this information, which came from a reliable source, and confirms rumors that have been in circulation for several days, the Colonel has completed his plans for the raising of the division and waits only upon the calling of volunteers to make his offer to Washington.

Colonel Roosevelt has made his plans after consultation with high authorities and they call for a special division of 12,000 men, consisting of four brigades—one of infantry, two of cavalry, one of field artillery, supplemented by aeroplanes and including engineers, signal corps and hospital corps.

For months the Colonel has had these plans in his head, for weeks he has been working them out in the smallest details just such an emergency as expected across the border, and for ten days quiet recruiting has been going on in all parts of the country by men to whom the ex-President has entrusted this task. Such of the bigger arrangements as the providing of horses have been looked after already and a declaration of war with Mexico and a call for volunteers will be the signal for an office to be opened in or around the city for recruiting and clerical work and for division headquarters to be established, probably in Texas, where the troops would be assembled.

The Military Service Oath.

Some of the Maryland militiamen, as well as those from other states, refused to take the new volunteer service oath, which is as follows:

"I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this day of _____, 1916, as a soldier in the National Guard of the United States and the State of Maryland for a period of three years in service and three years in the reserve, under conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and to the State of Maryland and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Maryland, and of the officers appointed over me according to the laws and the rules and articles of war. This oath is subscribed to with the understanding that credit will be given in the execution of this contract for the period which I have already served under my current enlistment in the organized militia in the State of Maryland."

Unless the guardsmen do take this oath they cannot be mustered into the United States Army. While they can be sent to the Mexican border, it is not believed that under existing law they can be ordered to cross the international boundary. They are required, under the oath by which they enlisted, to defend American soil against foreign or domestic foe.

Pretty generally those who refused the oath were derided, and yellow ribbon was secured with which to mark them, but not all of those who did not take the new oath wear the "yellow ribbon," nor do all deserve it. Some have dependent families and come out under the provisions of the bill passed in Congress a few days ago, and they come out honorably. Some are mere boys who, a few days ago, swore falsely that they were of age, and who since have been found out. But there are still some who gave no good reason for not subscribing to the oath, and who were nominated for the "yellow ribbon" by the more patriotic guardsman.

FOR THE FIRELESS COOKER

Important Points to Be Remembered if the Best Results Are to Be Attained.

1. The cooker must be well packed with non-conducting material.

2. The pails, or cooking buckets, must fit in the "nests" and have tight covers.

3. The pails and lids should be enamelled, aluminum, or of non-rusting material.

4. Be sure the lid is tight.

Points to Keep in Mind When Using the Fireless Cooker.

1. All food must be cooked a short time on the stove first, in the pail which fits into the "hay box" or cooker.

2. The food must be taken directly from the stove and put into the cooker.

3. If the box is opened during cooking process pall must be reheated.

4. Never let food cool in the cooker.

5. Keep the cooker open when not in use. Have the pails well scalded, dried and aired to prevent the box from getting a musty odor.

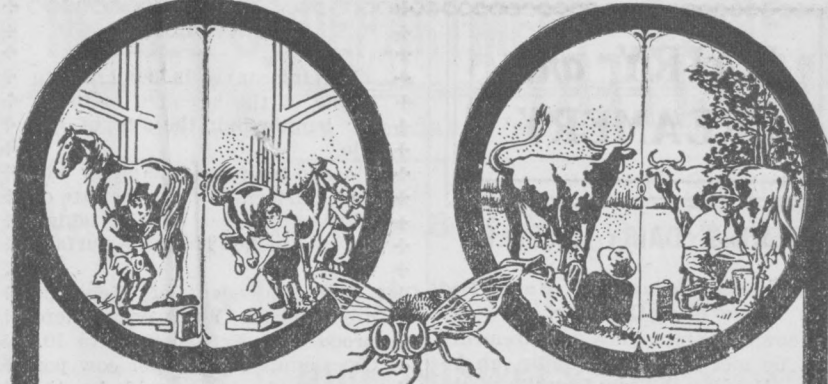
Baked Macaroni Omelet.

One cupful of boiled and blanched macaroni, three eggs, three table-spoonfuls of butter, one table-spoonful of flour, one cupful of thin cream or rich milk, salt and pepper, two table-spoonfuls of grated cheese.

Beat the eggs and stir the flour into them, then add the milk, salt and pepper; cut the macaroni into small pieces and stir into the eggs. Melt the butter in a baking dish and, when smoking hot, pour in the eggs and macaroni. Sprinkle the cheese over the top and bake until eggs are set. Serve immediately.

Mushrooms au Gratin.

For this appetizing dish select a dozen big mushrooms, trim and peel them and separate the tops and stalks. Chop the stalks fine, with two table-spoonfuls of parsley and two table-spoonfuls of fat bacon. Add salt and pepper to taste and two eggs, beaten well. Put the dozen tops of the mushrooms in a buttered baking dish and then add the chopped mixture. Sprinkle the top with fine bread crumbs and melted butter and bake until brown.



Gives Animals Relief From Flies

Biting, torturing flies rob horses and cattle of their vitality and menace them with disease. You can't afford to sacrifice your summer profits through these pests. Spray your animals with

CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER

It keeps flies, mosquitoes and other pests away from your animals. Gives them immediate relief, does not harm skin nor coat.

COWS GIVE MORE MILK HORSES DO MORE WORK

when kept free from flies by the use of Conkey's Fly Knocker. One ounce will spray two animals and give them peace and comfort.

GET A CAN TODAY AND TRY IT

If it doesn't do the work, you get your money back without question or quibble. Gallon \$1.00; 5 gallon can \$4.00.



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Two New Visitors!



IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to introduce to you our two new visitors; they just arrived this week from Green Castle, Ind. No. 1 is Mary Green Castle. No. 2 is Jane Green Castle. They come from a family of nation-wide repute—"The Famous Green Castle Family."

They have come to us and desire that we find a place for them in the homes of some of the people of Taneytown and vicinity. Since we are not so well informed as to just who has place for a helpful friend in the kitchen, we take this means of bringing them to your attention. They have requested us to make the following statements for them:

To The Housewife-

We will save you so many steps in one day that you will wonder how you ever did without us before. We demand but little room—you can place us any where. We will not grow tired and weary, but will serve you from morning till night, every day in the year, with no hope or desire for vacation. We promise to do efficiently everything you entrust to our care, and to always be looking for more work. In other words, we are just what you need to cheer you in the kitchen and to lengthen your days of service to your husband. Everyone who sees us that we look simply grand—won't you come in and look us over? We must admit that we were shocked when we heard how little Messrs. C. O. Fuss & Son were asking for us. For my dear sister, Mary, they ask \$17.48, in Nickeloid sliding table top, snow white interior; for myself, Jane, they ask \$21.48, in a beautiful white porcelain sliding top, with white enameled interior. We cannot believe that it's possible that they will part with us for so little money, but they are determined to ask no more. Won't you come in soon and give us a place in your kitchen? We are fond of work and cannot work here in the store, so we would be glad if you come for us at once. Our other sisters will likely cost more, for Father and Mother say that it costs so much more to dress their children now in these days of war, and consequently will have to ask more for us. If you want a little help-mate in your home—one that will not grow tired of helping you and that will prove more useful to you every day—come in quick and adopt one of us. Don't forget, the only place you can purchase us at anything near the price mentioned above is at

MESSRS. C. O. FUSS & SON'S FURNITURE STORE, TANEY TOWN, MD.

P. S.—We forgot to mention that along with us came some of the sweetest

BABY WALKERS

that we have ever seen. If you, Mothers, see them, you will wonder why you didn't buy one long ago. They are just the thing for that much prized baby of yours, and the price is far too low when you consider the quality and guarantee of satisfaction that accompanies them, for \$2.25. Remember, the only place we know they can be secured for \$2.25 is at

C. O. FUSS & SON, TANEY TOWN, MD.

6-30-16

Dr. E. M. Demarest, Piano Bargains

Osteopathic Physician, 62 W Main St., Westminster, Md. C. & P. Phone 76 R

Elliot H house, Taneytown, Md

1-14, Fridays of Each Week.

New Pianos, \$125 up; second-hand, \$25 up. Organs, \$10 up. Easy terms, \$5 monthly. Over a dozen makes at Lowest Factory Prices, including the Famous Lehr and others, sold 20 years at Birely's Palace of Music, CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC, Frederick, Md. Phone 455-R.

11-3, 15-17

MCCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE.

RELIABLE GOODS Watch, Clock and Jewelry
RIGHT PRICES Repairing
PROMPT SERVICE Guaranteed

SINGER AT THE RAILHEAD

Soldiers on Service in France Enticed by "Tristan" From a Tartan-Clad Private.

A train of, say eight hundred men, made up of small parties of twenties and thirties for the various units came into the railhead just as the light was beginning to show over beyond the river and make the cypress trees stand out in silhouette. The men were rather drowsy; not many of them looked out of the windows; a few got out to stretch their legs.

The railway transport officer was very busy sorting the men. Then, away down at the rear of the train, he heard a man's voice, faintly at first, but as the engine ran off to the shed and things became quieter he could hear it quite distinctly. He walked in the direction of the singing, and, getting nearer, recognized the song, Kurneval's song from "Tristan and Isolde."

A small crowd of English Tommies surrounded the rear brake van. On the roof stood a private in the Black Watch tartan, his tunic open at the neck, his bonnet set far back on his head, and his kilts swinging to the rhythmic motion of his body. He sang—God! how he sang. The crowd became more dense; the French shunters and porters came and listened. The singer hardly paused at the end of the song; before the applause could commence he had started again. This time it was the "Toreador" from "Carmen."

The R. T. O. glanced at his watch; it was nearly time to get the men on board again. He looked at them. Each one was looking up at the singer; in the dull half light their eyes could hardly be seen, but their expression was intent. The song finished, the crowd applauded as only Tommies can. "It's —," said a man, mentioning the name of a famous singer. "Ay, he's in our battalion," said another.—Westminster Gazette.

FIJIANS LIKE THE MOVIES

But Their Dislike for Clothing Still Clings, and is a Misfortune, Governor Says.

Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, governor of the Fiji islands and British high commissioner for the Western Pacific, made the announcement that the Fijians, in their dislike for clothes, have made a great mistake.

He said they are still content with their one piece of cloth, and mosquitoes are increasing on the islands. The natives have given up cannibalism and taken to moving pictures for their favorite pastime. One hundred men from the islands have gone to the war. All are good man-killers, but none man-eaters.

Sir Ernest and Lady Sweet-Escott are on their way back to the Fijis after a hurried trip to London last August, when their eldest son was taken there, suffering from a shrapnel wound.

Salesman Should Look Healthy.

In the American Magazine a successful salesman says: "A salesman should look healthy. I formed a theory on that point a long while ago, and have proved it since then more than a thousand times. At first I didn't know exactly why it was, but now I think I have succeeded in figuring out the psychology of the thing.

"In the first place, the best selling point for an article is to get it associated in the mind of the customer with success. Everything, even remotely connected with the article, that suggests success is a point which weighs in favor of the sale. If the salesman looks prosperous, the customer unconsciously or subconsciously receives the impression that this prosperity grew out of the excellence of the article he is selling. The salesman should carry into a store an impression of success, prosperity and harmony. He should look as if things were 'breaking well' for him, as the saying is. Now the idea of complete harmony cannot be conveyed, as I look at it, without health."

Couldn't Fool Him.

On market day in a small town Farmer Jones disposed of part of his live stock and went with the purchaser to the hotel to settle up. The purchaser made out a check, and said: "Now, I'll just cross it and it's done." Old Jones's knowledge of checks was limited, and he inquired what that meant.

"Well, I just draw two lines and write 'and Co.' between," replied the butcher.

"No yer don't," shouted the farmer, to the amusement of the bystanders, "you're only getting the pigs for this; if you want the coo, it'll be ten pund more."

And old Jones is still telling his friends how he escaped being cheated.—London Tit-Bits.

Raised Decorations on Eggshells.

It is easy to work out a design in relief on an eggshell, whether the contents of the egg have been removed or not. The first step is to draw with a pencil the design or the lettering that you wish to appear on the egg. Make only an outline and the leading points of the design. Then melt a small quantity of candle wax in a shallow tin and let it set a little, but while it is still soft take it out of the tin and spread it over the design on the egg. If there is any difficulty in getting the wax to hold touch it here and there with the heated blade of a penknife.

Take vinegar enough to cover the egg completely and soak the egg in it for a period that may be half an hour or may be an hour and a half, according to the strength of the vinegar. At the end of that period take the egg out and peel off the wax. The design will then stand up in relief against the rest of the shell, for the acid of the vinegar will have eaten away the uncovered part and left untouched only that part which the wax protected.—Youth's Companion.

Tipping in Constantinople.

The tipping evil is no joke even in this country. But it has hardly reached the degree of insidiousness marked by this tale from the near east:

"On the morning of my departure from Constantinople I gave the letter carrier who had brought my letters during my sojourn here half a medshid as a tip.

"In the afternoon a man came up to me and said: 'My lord, I am a stranger to you. You never received a telegram. But may it please you to know that I am the telegraph messenger. May it please you to know that it was up to me to deliver telegrams to you if such had been received for you in our office. I surely would have brought them to you most quickly. I know you will be just and you will not harm a man who has always been ready to serve you. I cannot be blamed that I have never been called upon to be of service to you. I, too, deserve half a medshid.'—Bruno's Weekly.

Masking the Guns.

Against air craft observation one of the first precautions taken is to splash guns, limbers and ammunition wagons with different neutral tints so that they will blend with the ground about them. Any earthworks, pits, etc., that are erected or dug are strewn with leaves and branches and the earth disturbed generally, so that from above nothing unusual shall be spotted by keen eyed air men.

A battery of guns is seldom placed along the sky line, for there it is an easy mark. Generally the guns are concealed some distance down the incline in front of the sky line, unless the guns are howitzers, in which case they can be best served from behind the ridge. The idea of placing the guns in front of the ridge is that the rising ground behind them serves as an effectual screen, as the guns themselves are painted to represent earth and foliage.—London Standard.

He Wanted to Know.

The late E. H. Harriman, says the Wall Street Journal, was a stickler for facts. He cared little for an approximate statement. When he asked his employees for information he wanted it definite.

While traveling through Nevada one day with a number of the officials of the Union Pacific the train passed a little station with much platform, a bleak background of sagebrush and junipers and no habitation within sight.

"What is that station there for?" asked Mr. Harriman of one of the railway officials with the party.

"They ship a few cattle and two or three cars of wool."

"Which is it, two or three?" snapped Mr. Harriman. "Which is it? There is a difference of 33 1/3 per cent."

Birds as Lamps.

The natives of Trinidad make use of the young guacharo in an unusual manner. The young are very fat and are frequently found to weigh more than the full grown birds. Their fat is used by the natives to produce an oil which is a substitute for butter. Also it is frequently the custom of the natives to draw a wick through the body of a young guacharo and use it as a lamp or candle. Thus the guacharo is sometimes called the oil bird.

A Great Secret.

Old Bachelor Uncle—Well, Charlie, what do you want now?
Charlie—Oh, I want to be rich.
"Rich? Why so?"
"Because I want to be petted. Ma says you are an old fool, but must be petted because you are rich. But it's a great secret, and I mustn't tell it."

A Question of Gifts.

"Why did you deliberately make an enemy of your old friend Jinks?"
"Because he is to be married next month."

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to pattern after.—Goldsmith.

Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of \$100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employes, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employes for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

- "Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railroads be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:
1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railroads, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or
 2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employes are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

- No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.
- The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.
- Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.
- The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of \$100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ELISHA LEE, Chairman | G. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager, | N. D. MAHER, Vice-President, |
| P. R. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager, | Great Northern Railway. | Norfolk & Western Railway. |
| Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. | C. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager, | JAMES RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager, |
| L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager, | Philadelphia & Reading Railway. | Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. |
| Central of Georgia Railway. | E. W. GRICE, Gen'l Supt. Transp., | A. M. SCHOYER, Resident Vice-Pres., |
| C. L. BARDO, Gen'l Manager, | Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. | Pennsylvania Lines West. |
| New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. | A. S. GREIG, Asst. to Receiver, | W. L. SEDDON, Vice-Pres., |
| E. H. COARMAN, Vice-President, | St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. | Seaboard Air Line Railway. |
| Southern Railway. | C. W. KOUNS, Gen'l Manager, | A. J. STONE, Vice-President, |
| B. E. COTTER, Gen'l Manager, | Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. | Erie Railway. |
| Wabash Railway. | H. W. McMASTER, Gen'l Manager, | G. S. WAID, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., |
| F. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President, | New York Central Railway. | Susquehanna Central Lines. |

TO THE FARMERS:

From information secured by our Agents, we learn that some persons, or persons, are misrepresenting the Fertilizer Situation for the coming season, by saying that we might look for a great scarcity of ingredients; that dealers would not be able to secure the goods; many contracts remain unfulfilled; higher prices might be expected; that orders should be placed at once in order to guarantee price and delivery. ALL WRONG.

The True Situation---

We have in Stock, and in sight, a full supply of material to manufacture all of our well known Brands, including a Potash Goods 1-9-1, if wanted. We are in position to make any formula you may suggest, and as to the prices, they are not higher, as represented, but are lower than the Spring price for the same goods.

Don't Be Led Astray

Come where you are known. Get just what you buy. See our Agent, or call on us in person or by phone, for information. We want your business. Thanking you for all favors.

THE REINDOLLAR CO.,
TANEYTOWN, MD. 5-23:tf

Notice!

We Pay For and Remove
Your
Dead Animals
PROMPTLY

Call "LEIDY,"
"Always on the Job"
Phone No. 259,
Westminster, Md
4-21,3m

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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

STATE OF MARYLAND STATE ROADS COMMISSION

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals for building one Section of State Highway, as follows: Contract No. CI-16—CARROLL COUNTY: One section through Sykesville, about 0.75 of a mile in length. (Macadam Resurfacing, oil bound).

will be received by the State Roads Commission, at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Maryland, until 12 m., on the 18th day of July, 1916, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank form contained in the book of specifications. Specifications and plans will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1.00, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond, and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By Order of the State Roads Commission this 27th day of June, 1916.
F. H. ZOUCK, Chairman.
WM. L. MARCY, Secretary. 6-30-2t

Floral Antiseptic Loath Powder for cleaning and beautifying the teeth. Makes the teeth white and purifies the breath. 10c bottle.—Get at McKellip's Advertisement.

PUBLIC SALE

OF A Valuable Farm

Situated on Road Leading from Uniontown to Taneytown, 2 1/2 Miles from the former.

The undersigned, by an order of the Orphans' Court for Carroll County, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, JULY 25th, 1916 at 10 o'clock, p. m., the valuable farm of the late John D. F. Stoner, containing 183 1/2 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

The land is under a high state of cultivation, fencing good. It has a good meadow with a stream of the water running through it. A never-failing spring is at the house. It has a young and thriving orchard. About 2 acres is in woods. The improvements consist of a Large Brick House, with 11 rooms and a fine cellar. There is running water in the kitchen and all necessary outbuildings. All buildings are in good condition.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on day of sale, or upon ratification by the Court; one-third in 6 months and the balance in 12 months, on note, with approved security, and bearing interest from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

MARY E. STONER, EMORY E. STONER, Executors

J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Also at the same time and place will be offered two small farms, as follows: No. 1.—A farm containing 20 ACRES, on the Middleburg road, 2 1/2 miles from Uniontown, under good cultivation, with a good orchard of various kinds of fruit. A well of water on the property. The improvements are a weather-boarded Dwelling, with 7 rooms; Barn, and all necessary outbuildings.

No. 2.—The Home Place, containing 9 ACRES, in Clear Ridge, on the road leading from Uniontown to Linwood. The improvements are a Good Weather-boarded Dwelling, with 7 comfortable rooms; pump at the house. Bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, hog pen, etc. Terms are the same as above.

MARY E. STONER, Executors

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

JONATHAN L. ALLISON, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers on or before the 30th day of December, 1916; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 2nd day of June, 1916.

MINNIE MAY ALLISON, HARRY ALBERT ALLISON, Executors.

Spend Your Money

with your home merchants. They help pay the taxes, keep up the schools, build roads, and make this a community worth while. You will find the advertising of the best ones in this paper.

WOODEN BUGLE IS HISTORIC

Instrument That It is Alleged Was Brought to America by the Pilgrims.

R. M. Bever, living near Hillsboro, Ind., has a bugle, said to have been made in England early in the seventeenth century, according to an exchange. It is three feet long, made of cedar wood in two sections which are glued together. It is about three inches in diameter at the base and tapers uniformly to a point.

Around it are ten crude rings made from sections of a buffalo horn. It was brought to America in 1620 by the Pilgrims, it is believed, and tradition says it was carried by the army of Miles Standish in the expedition against the Indians. The earliest authentic account of it dates back to colonial days. It was used at the Boston tea party and was carried by the minute men in the battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

At Bunker Hill the instrument was struck by a British musket ball and a portion of the end was torn away. It was at the siege of Yorktown and helped to celebrate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis in 1781.

After the war the old bugle was handed down as an heirloom in the Bever family. Mrs. Michael Bever, the great-grandmother of the present owner, died in Tazewell county, Illinois, 45 years ago, when she was one hundred and four years old. She came into possession of the bugle when a very small girl, and later prepared a history of it. Upon her death the old heirloom was kept for a time by Joseph Bever, an old tanner of Hillsboro, and it then passed into the hands of L. M. Conper and wife of Waynetown, from whom R. M. Bever received it five years ago.

OWE DEBT TO SERVIAN BARDS

Men of Letters Have Kept Alive the Spirit of Liberty Which is the Country's Pride.

The schoolmaster as the citadel and hope of national aspirations is today what he was a hundred years ago, when Korais laid the foundations of Greek independence by purging the native tongue of its barbaric inflections and bringing it as near as possible to the language of Pericles. It may be the professional schoolmasters, or it may be the professors, writers, poets, who constitute themselves the schoolmasters of a nation. With the hedge priests of Ireland who kept alive the national spirit under fierce persecutions stand the Servian bards who, through the centuries, kept the national soul alive under the despotism of the Turk. As applied to racial awakenings, Faust's conclusion is wrong. In the beginning is not the deed, but the word, the word that often has to be taught to a people that has forgotten it, and even when half-learned falls upon their ears from an ancient past as a call to great deeds. It is the schoolmaster and the bookmen who have stirred up and led revolutions in our own day, the intellectuals in Russia, Nansen and Sigurd Ibsen in Norway, Braga in Portugal, D'Annunzio and Martinetti in Italy, and now Pearse and his predecessors of the Gaelic league in Ireland. Among the Jews today the revival of national aspirations expresses itself, in one form, through the rebirth of the language of the Bible as a spoken tongue, a parallel strangely akin to the Gaelic renaissance.—New York Evening Post.

Yale's Famous '53.

The late George W. Smalley belonged at Yale to the class of '53, which included Isaac H. Bromley, the brilliant journalist; Henry C. Robinson, the leading Connecticut lawyer; Gen. Edward Harland of Norwich, distinguished in the Civil war; Edmund Clarence Stedman, the banker-poet; George H. Watrous, president of the New Haven road; Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Berlin and president of Cornell; Senator Tom Platt of New York, Senator Randall E. Gibson of Louisiana, Charlton T. Lewis, prison reformer and insurance expert; George Shiras, Jr., a member of the United States Supreme court; Episcopal Bishop Davies of Michigan, and Wayne MacVeigh, a leading lawyer and in Garfield's cabinet. This is quite a list for one Yale class to produce.—Waterbury American.

She Knew.

Olive, aged four years, went for a walk with her father one June morning. Hearing a bird singing by the roadside she stopped to admire his beautiful black and white coat.

"Oh, papa!" she exclaimed, "see this bobolink!"

"How do you know it's a bobolink?" asked her father.

"'Cause I 'stinctly heard it bobble," was the reply.—Ladies' Home Journal

Chestnuts.

Chestnut blight has already done damage estimated at close to \$50,000,000. The disease attacks both American and European species, but does little damage to those from Japan and China. Plant breeders by crossing Japanese chestnut and native chinquapin have produced resistant trees. Some of the Chinese chestnuts are said to grow 100 feet high in their home forests.

New Talent.

"Why do you insist on taking summer boarders?"

"I like to have 'em around," replied Mrs. Cornbloss. "It's a comfort to have somebody criticise the table besides my own family."

The Great Bank Mystery

A Story of an Employee's Vindication

By F. A. MITCHEL

There was a fete champetre in progress on the grounds of M. Paul Brisson, a wealthy manufacturer, in the environs of Paris. It was given to celebrate the betrothal of his daughter, Jeanne, to Lucien Villaret, a young man who, without fortune, was descended from the nobility of France and whose nature was as noble as his ancestry. Accepting the changed conditions for the nobility under the republic, he entered into business as a clerk and was at the time of his betrothal in receipt of a fair salary. Jeanne possessed an equal income from property inherited from her grandmother, and her father had volunteered to give the pair a house in Paris on the day of their marriage.

There were dancing and feasting in the chateau, while throngs of guests wandered about the grounds. Just before the close of the festivities a lackey handed Lucien a letter. Lucien opened it and turned pale. Then he staggered to a sofa and buried his head in his hands; but, suddenly recovering himself, he hurried from the room and, making his way through the guests, astonished at his appearance, left the premises.

Jeanne, having missed her lover and having been told of his exit, indicating that some misfortune had befallen him, passed a sleepless night. In the morning she received a letter from him stating that he had been discharged by his employers without any reason being given, but since his position was one wherein he was intrusted with funds the natural inference was that he had been suspected of dishonesty. That certainly would be the reason assigned by the world. With the stigma upon him he could not permit Jeanne to bear his disgrace by marrying him.

Jeanne at once set out for Paris and calling at Lucien's home, was informed by his mother that the sudden transition from transcendent happiness to disgrace had acted upon his sensitive nature so severely as to throw him into a fever and he was delirious. Jeanne visited him in his room, but he did not know her. She returned to her father's chateau, and that was the last she saw of her lover for a long while. As soon as Lucien was able to leave his bed he disappeared.

Jeanne, instead of remaining in society, devoted herself to works of charity. She was a constant visitor to the homes of the poorest classes, relieving their wants and comforting them by her sympathy.

One of the families she took under her care was that of Francois Ferriere, a man so low in the social scale that his only employment was picking up articles in the sewers covered with dirt and slime, washing and repairing them and selling them for what he could get. One day while Jeanne was visiting his family and nursing his sick child he came in very much excited.

"Ah, mademoiselle," he exclaimed, "I am glad you are here! I have met with what may be a great blessing, or it may in the end be a great misfortune. I need your advice, and, whether or not you have the wisdom to advise me, I know that under your influence I can do no wrong and that what I tell you you will not divulge."

"Tell me your secret," said Jeanne. "I will keep it and advise you."

One morning Jules Laroque, the official who was deputed to sort the mail for the Bank of France in Paris and open such communications as he thought might better not be laid before the managers, took up a letter addressed in a woman's hand to "His Excellency the Governor." Laroque hesitated a moment, then ran his steel opener through it. The letter read:

Monsieur the Governor—This is to notify you that your bank is in a position to lose a great deal of money. ELISE R. Address, General Delivery, Paris.

Letters were received from time to time by the bank from persons who offered for a consideration to show the officials how the institution could make or how it could lose a great deal of money. Laroque, considering the letter before him to be one of this kind, threw it into the wastebasket and took up the next.

A fortnight later another letter arrived addressed in the same handwriting, but the stationery used was expensive. It read:

Two weeks ago I advised you by letter that you were in danger of losing a great deal of money. I have received no reply to my communication. In order to secure your attention I have purchased this stationery with your money. The amount will be returned to you whenever you see fit to call for it.

This letter, too, was thrown into the wastebasket. Another fortnight passed, at the end of which a third letter from the same person came, this one inclosing a fifty franc note of the bank fresh from the printing press. The writer said that the money belonged to the bank.

At last Laroque's attention was arrested. He took the missive to the official having charge of the currency, who expressed great astonishment at Laroque having it in his possession, for he declared that not a single note of this issue had yet been paid out. The matter was at once referred to the governor, Laroque making mention of the two previous letters received.

Both Laroque and the person in charge of the currency were instructed to keep the matter a secret, and the governor took it into his own hands. However he could do nothing but address a communication to the writer of the notes, to be called for at the general delivery window, asking her to visit him the next day at the bank.

She did not respond in person, but wrote that an official in the bank some years before had been discharged under suspicion of dishonesty. The discharged man had suffered much by this injustice, the consequences of which, including loss of salary, amounted to a claim against the bank of a hundred thousand francs. He was no better able to prove his innocence now than formerly, but he was in a position to help himself to the amount of his claim. If the bank would pay it without a lawsuit the danger in which the institution stood of losing funds would be revealed; if not, the claimant would choose his own way of securing his claim.

The governor at once called for the names of all persons discharged from the bank within twenty years. When the list was presented to him he was surprised to see that it embraced nearly 100 names, for it had been the policy of the management to discharge suspected officials without investigation.

After mature deliberation the governor concluded that it would be impossible among so many to hit on the person named. He believed that there was a leak somewhere among his subordinates, that one of them was a confederate of the person who was endeavoring to get money from the bank, while a woman confederate was employed to write the notes. He at once called upon the bank's chief detective for a list of the officials now in the bank's employ who had been observed visiting places of questionable repute or were believed to be living beyond their means. Five names were furnished, and they were all discharged.

Nothing further was heard from Elise R. for a month; then came another note. It stated that the amount of the discharged official's claim had been appropriated and the governor need give himself no further concern in the matter. The claimant would not help himself to any more of the bank's funds than the amount of his claim, though he was in a position to take all he liked.

Upon receipt of this letter the governor gave an order for an inventory to be made of all the funds of the bank. The amounts in the safes were found to be correct, but there was one room with massive walls called the treasure room, in which was kept the enormous supply of gold belonging to the institution, together with certain paper currency for which there was not storage room elsewhere. From the treasure in this vault, which constituted a part of the foundation of the building, the sum of 100,000 francs was found to be missing.

The governor at once wrote to Elise R., inviting her to call at the bank, inclosing an indemnity for whom it might concern on account of any funds that had been taken from the bank. He received a reply that if on a given night and hour he would be in the strong room of the bank he would find not only the 100,000 francs deficiency but an explanation of the mystery.

On the appointed night a carriage drove up to the bank. A lady, accompanied by an attendant, alighted and, being admitted, was shown to the governor's private office.

"Mademoiselle, or perhaps madame," asked the official, "whom have I the honor to address?"

"I am Jeanne Brisson, the daughter of Paul Brisson, whom you probably know as one of France's prominent manufacturers."

"Indeed?"

"I have come to accompany you to your strong room. I am your correspondent, Elise R. This gentleman is one of your former employees."

"More mysterious than ever!" exclaimed the governor.

"I believe it is the appointed hour. Shall we proceed?"

The governor, summoning attendants, led the way to the treasure room. The door was unlocked, and the party entered.

"Remove those boxes," said Jeanne, pointing.

The boxes were removed. Jeanne went to a spot they had uncovered and stamped with her boot heel upon one of the marble slabs that constituted the floor. The slab was lifted from its place, and the soiled head of Francois Ferriere rose through the opening.

"Tell how you came here," said Jeanne.

"I am a sewer scavenger," said Francois. "One day while hunting in the sewer I saw that there was a break in the arch. Climbing to it, I pulled away stones and earth till I came to crumbling mortar. This, too, I removed and found this slab. Lifting it, I found what you see about you."

Jeanne's attendant stepped forward and addressed the governor: "Monsieur," he said, "I am Lucien Villaret, once in charge of one of your departments. You discharged me on mere suspicion on the day my betrothal was being celebrated and caused me years of misery. Through this man Ferriere, who was advised by my betrothed, I could have robbed you of the untold wealth contained in this room. Here," handing the governor an envelope, "is all the money that has been taken in an effort to secure my vindication."

Such was the end of the great Bank of France mystery. Lucien was offered any position in the bank he desired, but would accept none. Francois was made a guardian of the treasure room with a handsome salary. Lucien and Jeanne celebrated a wedding that had been put off at the time of his discharge.

SANDWICHES OF MANY KINDS

Some of Them in the Nature of Departure From the Well-Known Fillings Generally Used.

Olive Sandwiches.—Thin slices of bread evenly buttered, cut hexagon shape. Between each two slices place a layer of neufchatel cheese mixed to a paste with equal quantities of cream and salad dressing and covered thickly with chopped olives.

Fig Sandwiches.—Thin slices of bread cut in fancy shapes and buttered, with fig filling between each two. The fig filling should be prepared as follows: One-half pound finely chopped figs, one-third cupful sugar, one-half cupful of boiling water, add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Mix these ingredients and cook in a double boiler until thick enough to spread.

Chicken Salad Sandwiches.—Between two thin, oblong slices of bread, buttered, place a layer of chicken salad on a lettuce leaf. In making chicken salad for sandwiches chop the chicken and celery much finer than for ordinary purposes.

Ham Sandwiches.—Chop ham very fine and season with mustard, make into a paste with melted butter, spread between two thin slices of bread, thinly buttered.

German Sandwiches.—Mix equal parts of cream cheese and chopped walnut meats with French dressing. Spread between thin slices of bread.

Russian Sandwiches.—Stir grated cheese into mayonnaise and spread between thin crackers.

SOUR BEEF WITH DUMPLINGS

Recipe Which Will No Doubt Find Favor With Anyone Who Is Moved to Try It.

Put three to four pounds of beef (the round is best) in a bowl and pour over it sufficient vinegar to cover. Set aside for 24 hours, turning and basting frequently. Brown two large onions, chopped fine, in two tablespoonfuls butter. Place meat in roasting pan, pour over it the brown onions and the vinegar in which it was soaked; add a few cloves, a blade of mace and a bit of allspice. Bay leaves and lemon peel may be added if desired. When browned and thoroughly cooked the liquor should be strained and thickened either with flour or grated ginger snaps.

Potato Dumplings.—Cream a piece of butter the size of an egg, add yolks of two eggs, half cupful stale bread crumbs and a cupful of cold boiled potatoes; put through the ricer; season with salt and nutmeg, and, lastly, add the beaten whites of the eggs. Make into small dumplings and drop into the boiling liquor in which meat was cooked, and boil, closely covered, for ten minutes.

Noodled Ham.

Make the noodles by beating one egg with a saltspoon of salt till very light. Add as much flour as it will require to make a stiff dough. Roll thin, cut in narrow strips, shake them out, then break or cut in pieces when dry. Put two cupfuls of them in stewpan, cover with boiling water and boil ten minutes. Chop enough boiled ham to make a large cupful. Butter an earthen dish, drain noodles and alternate layer of ham and noodles, with ham for the last layer; beat two eggs, add one cupful of cream or rich milk and pour over top. Cover with layer of crumbs and dots of butter. Bake a delicate brown and serve in dish in which it was baked.

Apple and Honey Pudding.

Four cupfuls raw apple cut in small pieces, two cupfuls bread crumbs, one-half cupful hot water, two teaspoonfuls butter, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon and one-half cupful honey. Put a layer of the apple in a well-buttered pudding dish; then a layer of crumbs. Mix the honey and hot water. Pour part of this over the crumbs, sprinkle with cinnamon and dot with a few bits of butter. Fill the dish with alternate layers of apples, crumbs, honey, etc., having a layer of crumbs on top. Cover and bake 45 minutes. Serve with cream.—Mother's Magazine.

Potato Caramel Cake.

Cream together two cupfuls granulated sugar, two-thirds cupful of butter and yolks four eggs; add one cupful hot mashed potato and one-half cupful of milk, one teaspoonful each clove, cinnamon and nutmeg, one cupful grated chocolate, two teaspoonfuls baking powder in two cupfuls flour, and last stir in lightly the whites of eggs and one cupful broken or chipped English walnuts.

Hot Fricassee.

Cut into small pieces the remains of a roast, either beef, lamb or veal, put into a frying pan, dredge thickly with flour. Season with salt and pepper, cover with cold water and cook gently. Serve very hot with mashed potatoes. At this time of the year potatoes are much nicer mashed or scalloped than boiled. They go farther also.

Chili Salad.

Half a green sweet pepper shredded, one whole tomato skinned and cut in thin slices, half a large cucumber peeled and sliced, French dressing with a drop or two of onion juice. Arrange on a lettuce leaf and serve.

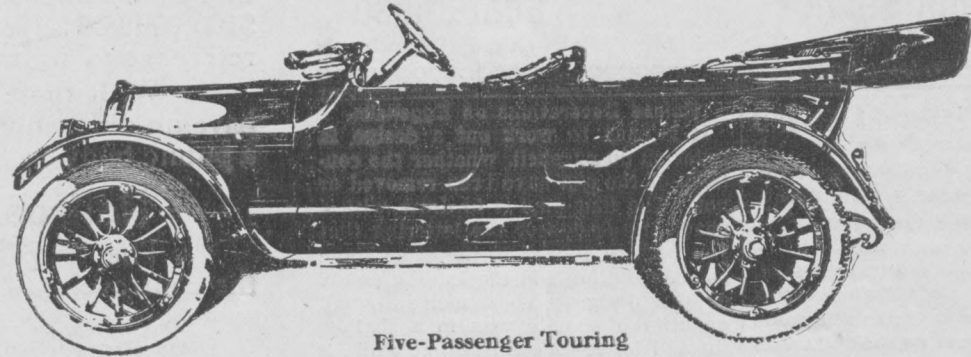
Spaghetti Salad.

Take spaghetti, boil in salted water until tender, then drain after running through cold water, and some chopped celery and pimento. Make a dressing, one tablespoonful lemon juice to three of oil with a little salt.

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THE TANEYTOWN GARAGE CO.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

TOO GOOD TO THROW AWAY

"Drippings" From Fried Lamb or Mutton May Be Made Into an Excellent "Gravy Stock."

The housekeeper whose rule it is always to make a savory brown or creamed gravy of the drippings and meat-essence remaining in the frying pan after veal, chicken or hamburger steaks have been cooked, will frequently let the contents of the pan be discarded, if it were used for frying mutton or lamb. This is on account of the quality of the fat that cooks out of the meat, which is disagreeable to many persons. But if care has been taken not to permit any scorching during the frying, let a cupful of boiling water be poured into the pan after the meat has been removed, and let this boil up well, stirring with a spoon, until all traces of the meat-essence have been dissolved away from the pan. Strain this liquid into an earthen or agate bowl, dash a little cold water into it, and set aside in a cool place. In a few hours the fat will have formed a solid cake, and can be removed, leaving a cupful of excellent "gravy stock;" this can be used for re-serving any left-overs of the aforesaid mutton or lamb, if wanted as hash or ragout, adding notably to the flavor and richness thereof; or it can be added to one's soup stock.

The same method can be used with the dripping pan in which lamb or mutton has been roasted.—American Cookery.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A good furniture polish is eight ounces of sweet oil, four ounces turpentine, two ounces ammonia. Apply with cloth and polish with woolen cloth.

After washing a white knitted jersey, put it on a coat-hanger to dry, and hang it on a line in the air. It will keep a better shape than if pegged on the line.

Ground rice is excellent for cleaning white cloth. It should be applied with a piece of clean white flannel, left for two or three hours, and then well brushed and shaken.

Rusty irons should be heated, rubbed on a piece of beeswax tied in linen, and then with a coarse flannel cloth, sprinkled with household salt. This will give a polish like glass.

Silk stockings should never be ironed. Wash them in soapsuds made with good white soap and lukewarm water and rinse in clear water of the same temperature. Rough dry.

Do not iron lingerie ribbons while damp if you want them to be soft. Wrap while wet smoothly around a

MANY USES FOR SOURED MILK

Beverage That Has Become Stale May Be Made Good in a Variety of Ways.

If the housewife will paste these recipes in her cookbook, it will not be a catastrophe when she finds the milk or cream has soured. She may even find that the family likes the new things better than what she had planned.

Cake.—Cream one cupful of sugar and one cupful of shortening together. Sift together one and one-half cupfuls of flour and a teaspoonful of soda, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg and add it to the sugar, alternately with a cupful of sour milk. Chop a couple of raisins, sprinkle them with half a cupful of flour and add to mixture. Frost with a soft chocolate icing.

Cherry Pudding.

Beat one egg with a third of a cupful of sugar. Add a cupful of sour milk in which a fourth of a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, and a teaspoonful of melted butter. Then add a cupful of stoned cherries. Bake in a hot oven and serve with vanilla sauce.

Sour Cream Pie.

Beat two eggs till light, then add a cupful of sugar, a cupful of thick sour cream, half a cupful of raisins and half a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake between two crusts.

Dressing for Cold Slaw.

Whip a cupful of sour cream till stiff, then add half a cupful of vinegar, slowly, half a cupful of sugar, and salt to taste.

Ginger Rolls.

Beat one egg with half a cupful of shortening. Add one egg, well beaten, a cupful of molasses and a cupful of sour milk in which a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Sift a half teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, ginger, and nutmeg with a cupful of flour and add. Then add enough more flour to make a rather stiff batter. Bake in gem pans.

Hermits.

Beat one egg and add a half cupful of butter. Then add half a cupful of sour cream, a teaspoonful of soda, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, spice to taste, and half a cupful each of chopped walnuts and raisins. Mix soft and drop from a spoon. These will keep a long time.

Sour Cream Filling for Cakes.

Whip a half cupful of sour cream and add half a cupful of powdered sugar and half a cupful of blanched almonds, chopped fine. Flavor with vanilla.

Pancakes.

Dissolve half a teaspoonful of soda in two cupfuls of sour milk and add one and one-half cupfuls of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of melted butter and two or three eggs. Enough flour must be added to make the right consistency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 11.—Third Quarter, For July 9, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, I Thess. i and iv, 13-18—Memory Verses iv, 16, 17. Golden Text, iv, 14—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

It is grand to have a whole epistle to meditate upon this week, and especially such a one as this, so full of the glorious truth of our Lord's second coming and its two stages, first to the air for His church and to the earth with us to set up His kingdom of righteousness and peace. The references to His coming in each chapter we gave in last week's lesson, and before taking it up more fully let us receive a few heart lessons from the whole letter. It is from the three with whom we have been traveling recently, Paul and Silas and Timothy, faithful and devoted witnesses to the risen living Christ, and it is to the believers who lived on earth at Thessalonica, but were really in God the Father and in the Lord Jesus Christ as to their heavenly standing (I Thess. i, 1; II Thess. i, 1). It was by the gospel of God and of Christ, in the power of the Holy Spirit, that they were led into this holy position and the assurance of it, and the apostles' desire for them was that they would walk worthy of God, who had given them this great joy and called them into His kingdom and glory (chapter i, 5; ii, 2, 4, 8, 9, 12; iii, 2; iv, 1).

The one only thing that a sinner is asked to do and can do is to turn from his sins to God and receive the Lord Jesus Christ as his own personal Saviour. That makes him to be in God and in Christ and secures to him all the benefits of the finished work of the Lord Jesus, life eternal, the forgiveness of sins, acceptance in Christ and a joint heirship with Him without any works whatever or any merit on the part of the sinner.

Having eternal redemption, our one occupation is summed up in serving the living and true God, which means with quietness doing our own business, filling the place He assigns us, living together with Him, as children of light rejoicing, in everything giving thanks and trusting the God of peace to do all in us and through us because of His faithfulness (chapters i, 9; iv, 11; v, 10, 16-18, 23, 24).

Having become followers of Christ, who suffered everything and was killed for our sakes, we must not shrink from suffering with Him and being killed for His sake, never pleasing men, but only and always pleasing God, who trieth our hearts (chapters i, 6; iv, 14, 15; iii, 4). Being delivered from the wrath to come, of which He speaks more fully in the second epistle, our attitude should always be that of waiting for His return. Our individual personal salvation is threefold—we are saved, we are working it out, and we wait for the redemption of the body at His coming. This is simply stated in chapter i, 9, 10, but see also Rom. v, 1, 2; Tit. ii, 11-13; I John iii, 1, 2. There is another and larger threefold view of salvation, covering the whole church, which shall be caught up at His coming, then the salvation of all Israel at His coming back with us in His glory, and after that the salvation of all nations, so that "salvation" one of the greatest words in the Bible, has a sixfold significance, reaching on to the kingdom when the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord.

Paul seems to have taught so much about the blessed hope and associated events that the believers feared lest those who had died had missed a great blessing and privilege, but he assured them that those who might remain until the Lord came would not prevent or go before or gain any advantage over those who had died or, as to their bodies, fallen asleep (chapter iv, 13-15). I have many friends who think that between death and resurrection the soul sleeps and that there is no conscious existence, but I cannot find any foundation in Scripture for such a belief, so I tell my friends that if I shall die I will be more alive than I am now, believing Phil. i, 21, 23; II Cor. v, 8; Rev. vi, 9-11; Luke xvi, 22.

As to His coming for us and our meeting Him in the air, chapter iv, 16-18, with I Cor. xv, 51, 52, makes it very real. The Lord Himself shall descend, the same Jesus who ascended from the Mount of Olives (Acts i, 11), a trumpet shall sound, and all the dead bodies of believers, whether buried in the earth or in the depths of the sea or burned to ashes, shall come to life, and those who once lived in them when they were mortal bodies, but have since death been with Christ in glory, shall live again in those resurrected, glorified bodies. At the same moment, in the twinkling of an eye, all living believers shall be changed without dying and, together with the raised ones, be caught up in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the Lord. There is comfort in these truths for all who will receive them. The words "who are Christ's at His coming" (I Cor. xv, 23) convince me that no true believers shall be omitted in this great event. The dead bodies of unbelievers shall not be raised till after the thousand years (Rev. xx, 5, 6). There is no foundation for believing that death or the destruction of Jerusalem or any other great event or the coming of the Holy Spirit has any connection or association with the second coming of Christ.

Origin of the Penny.

The "maiden name of the penny" was "denarius," and the English penny is a survival of the Roman rule in the British isles. Like the coin which preceded it in Rome, it is based in value until its name has lost its original meaning. The first denarius was minted in Rome about 268 B. C. and was the principal silver coin of both the republic and the empire. It at first weighed seventy-two grains troy and was as nearly pure silver as durability would permit. It bore on one side the helmeted head of Roma and the mark X and on the other side the images of Castor and Pollux. Later these twin gods were replaced by the head of the Roman emperor. By 215 A. D. the coin had deteriorated in value until it was only 40 per cent silver. The X, which signified the value of ten asses, it wholly lost its meaning. Diocletian finished the degradation of the denarius by applying the name to a small copper coin. In England the large silver coin was called a denarius a time when the English florin was called a gold penny.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Edison and His Mother.

During the school time that he attended school Thomas A. Edison was nearly always at the foot of his class. On one occasion a teacher remarked to the inspector that the boy was "addled" and that trying to tutor him was a mere waste of time. The youth overheard the remark. He repeated it to his mother, who promptly took the child back to the school and told the teacher he did not know what he was talking about and that the lad had more brains than the teacher. Referring to the critical period of his existence, Mr. Edison once said: "Had it not been for my mother's appreciation and faith in me I should very likely never have been an inventor. She was so true, so sure of me, that I felt that I had some one to live for, some one I must not disappoint. The memory of her will always be a blessing to me."—Columbus Dispatch.

Proof That We Are Sheepish.

The Pittsburgh man who several years ago was a dinner from an Indiana county relative by taking a small piece of wood, a hammer and a nail and blocked traffic on lower Fifth avenue of the steel metropolis by hammering the nail into the shingle resting on the sidewalk has a follower here who did a similar stunt. The New Yorker won his wager by placing a ball of paper six inches in diameter at the corner of Wall street and Broadway and by starting a crowd of a hundred people in five minutes. It proved the old contention of the psychology of crowds, showed that all the yokes are not living in the country and revealed that humans all are more or less sheep.—New York Letter to Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Origin of Patents.

Patents (from pater, I lie open) originated with the so called nobility of France. Lest their superiority to other folks should be in doubt, the nobles got out titles of nobility, so that the fact that they were better than the rest of the people might "lie open" to all the world. It was in connection with the printing of books that the first real patents were issued, about 1550. By 1625 it began to be customary to issue patents protecting the rights of inventors in the arts and manufactures. Since that time the patent offices of the world have had a steadily increasing business.

Got Some of the Poison.

"The late William Vaughn Moody," said a Harvard instructor, "was well liked. Moody hated gossip. One of our professors had a nasty, venomous tongue, and one day this gentleman appeared in chapel with his hand tied up. "What's the matter with him?" some one asked. "Oh, he's been trying to hold his tongue," said Moody.—Exchange.

However, Father Was Moved.

She—Was father very angry when you broke the news of our engagement? He—I don't think so. His most poignant emotions, so far as I could discover them, appeared to be sympathy and relief.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Its Sort.

"That woman's tongue goes as fast as an express train." "And it's always on the rail."—Baltimore American.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

- ◆ Troublesome Tonsils.
- ◆ Rheumatism is only a minor consequence of enlarged tonsils.
- ◆ Tuberculosis, asthma, epilepsy, articular rheumatism, goiter, valvular heart disease, stomach and intestinal ulcers, gallstones, and glandular troubles and a dozen other serious or even fatal diseases are caused directly or are indirectly predisposed to by infection originating in the tonsils.
- ◆ The cure is simple. Have them either amputated or atrophied.
- ◆ Radical removal is more effective than slower shrinkage. But get rid of them in any event if they persist in occupying more than their proper share of space and attention. The operation in efficient hands is quick, safe and certain. And if the tonsils reappear the operation or the shrinkage treatment can be repeated.

FOR LUNCHEON OR TEA

THREE APPETIZING AND HEALTHFUL CONFECTIONS.

Apple Cake Made According to Directions Will Be Found Delicious—Zwieback an Old Favorite—For German Coffee Cake.

Apple Cake.—One and one-half cakes yeast, one cupful milk, scalded and cooled, one tablespoonful sugar, three and one-half cupfuls sifted flour, one-fourth cupful butter, one-half cupful sugar, two eggs, one-fourth teaspoonful salt and five apples.

Dissolve yeast and one tablespoonful sugar in lukewarm milk, add one and one-half cupfuls flour to make a sponge, and beat until smooth. Cover and set aside in a warm place until light—about three-quarters of an hour.

Have sugar and butter well creamed, add to sponge. Then add eggs well beaten, rest of flour, or enough to make a soft dough, and salt. Knead lightly. Place in well greased bowl. Cover and set aside to rise—about two hours.

Roll half an inch thick. Place in two well greased, shallow pans. Brush with butter, sprinkle with sugar. Cut apples in eighths and press into dough, sharp edge downward. Sprinkle with cinnamon. Cover and let rise about one-half hour.

Bake twenty minutes. Keep covered with pan first ten minutes, in order that the apples may be thoroughly cooked.

Zwieback.—One cake yeast, one-half cupful milk, scalded and cooled, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one-fourth cupful lard or butter, melted, two eggs, two and three-fourths cupfuls sifted flour and one-half teaspoonful salt.

Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm milk. Add three-fourths cupful of flour and beat thoroughly. Cover and set aside, in a moderately warm place, to rise for fifty minutes.

Add lard or butter, eggs well beaten, enough flour to make a dough—about two cupfuls, and salt. Knead, shape into two rolls one and one-half inches thick, and fifteen inches long. Protect from draft and let rise until light, which should be in about one and one-half hours.

Bake twelve minutes in a hot oven. When cool cut diagonally into one-half-inch slices. Place on baking sheet and brown in a moderate oven.

German Coffee Cake.—One and one-half cakes yeast, one cupful milk, scalded and cooled, one tablespoonful sugar, three cupfuls sifted flour, one-half cupful butter, one cupful sugar, one-eighth teaspoonful mace, one and one-half cupfuls mixed fruit—citron, raisins, currants in equal parts—one-fourth teaspoonful salt and three eggs.

Dissolve yeast and one tablespoonful sugar in the lukewarm milk, add one and one-half cupfuls of flour. Beat well. Cover and set aside, in a warm place, to rise an hour, or until light.

Add to this the butter and sugar creamed, the mace, the fruit which has been floured, the balance of the flour, or enough to make a good cake batter, the salt, and eggs well beaten. Beat for ten minutes.

Pour into well buttered molds, filling them about half full, cover and let rise until molds are nearly full, then bake in a moderate oven. If made into two cakes, they should bake forty-five minutes; one large cake should bake one hour.

Lemon Jelly Cake.

Two cupfuls sugar, one-half cupful butter, creamed. Add one cupful sweet milk, three cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda and three eggs well beaten. Bake in five thin layers.

Jelly for cake—Grate rinds of two lemons, add juice of lemons, one cupful sugar, one beaten egg, one-half cupful water, one teaspoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour mixed with a little water. Boil till it thickens.

Worth Trying.

Keep folded newspapers handy upon which to place soiled pots and pans, and save cleaning smutty marks from the table.

If the stepladder slips, paste a piece of old rubber over each support; this will not only prevent a fall, but it will protect the floors.

When a box of sardines is opened, it should be drained of its oil at once and the fish turned out.

Banana Salad.

One tart apple cut in cubes, four bananas sliced, one-half package dates cut small. Mix together.

Dressing—One pint cream, whipped, little salt, cayenne, yolk of one egg well beaten. Lemon juice to taste and two tablespoonfuls sugar.

Cocoanut Biscuits.

Beat two eggs with one-half pound of confectioners' sugar, then stir in one-half pound of ground cocoanut. Mix together well and drop from teaspoon on buttered pan. Bake ten minutes in a moderate oven.

English Turkey Force Meat.

Two ounces of lean ham or bacon, one-fourth pound suet, rind of one-half lemon, one teaspoonful each of parsley and herbs, six ounces bread crumbs, two beaten eggs, salt, pepper, spice to taste.

Fried Scallops.

Scallops are most appetizing when fried. Rinse them in salt water, dry in a napkin and dredge in flour; fry in hot pork fat. Eggs and crumbs are not needed.

Knew There Were Fairies.

The Woman Who Saw has a little friend with wide open eyes and long brown curls. Sometimes when the Woman Who Saw is at her little friend's house and the other members of the family happen to be out of the room there is a chance for delightful little conferences. The Woman Who Saw always tries to make such opportunities, and she made one on her last visit.

Her little wild eyed friend had been watching for it too. In a flash she lighted upon the arm of the sofa and whispered into the ear of the woman: "Do you know, there are fairies! Because"—excitedly—"last night I made a little swing for them on my desk, such a wee little swing, out of the finest, thinnest pieces of sticks and cobwebs. And—this morning the swing was all broken! And that shows that the fairies swung in it last night doesn't it?"

The Woman Who Saw longed suddenly for that volume of Hans Christian Andersen and the window looking out upon the orchard—long ago.—New York Evening Sun.

His Palindrome.

A tourist traveling with a party of friends was seized with a sudden illness and was compelled to remain for some hours in a hotel. He insisted that the others must go out and enjoy the day and said that he would spend a few hours composing a palindrome—a sentence the letters of which are in the same order whether read forward or backward.

"All right," said one of the party, "but you'll never beat the sign I saw in a country store when I was a boy and red root was in some demand: 'RED ROOT PUT UP TO ORDER.'"

When the party returned the sick man's face wore a triumphant smile as he handed the following lines to his friend:

To prove him to a doubting maid, Ned a bold, dangerous task essayed, And when he came in triumph home She answered with a palindrome, Ere half his fervent plea was done, "Now, Ned, I am a maiden won."

—Youth's Companion.

England's Most Beautiful Village.

When Sir John Gorst succeeded his brother in his Wiltshire property he became the owner of what is held, in the west country at any rate, to be the most beautiful village in England. All visitors to Bath are supposed to have misused their opportunities unless they have been to Castle Combe, and indeed the sweet little place is so extensively visited, although it is five and a half miles from any railway, that during the summer months provision is made on the last day of the week for from 800 to 1,000 trippers. The surrounding scenery is not less picturesque than the village itself, and to those who are interested in such matters there is the attraction of a long history. The church of Castle Combe, which is ancient, has been restored without being spoiled.—Westminster Gazette.

Balzac and Dumas Literary Foes.

It is said that Balzac detested Dumas. Once he brought to the Steele the manuscript of a novel, which was to follow "Les Trois Mousquetaires," then being published. He asked to be paid 2½ francs a line. The director of the journal hesitated. "You see, M. Dumas is being paid only 2 francs a line." "If you are giving 2 francs to that negro I shall get out!" And Balzac stalked off.

Dumas was not ignorant of Balzac's feelings toward him and did not spare him. In the foyer of the Odeon theater Balzac was talking loudly in a group of literary men. "When I have written myself out as a novelist I shall go to playwrighting." "You can begin right away," called out Dumas.

A Bad Boy of Colonial Days.

A notebook of a justice of the peace in Connecticut in the year 1750 specifies the behavior of a certain small meeting house boy as follows:

A rude and idle behavior in the meeting house such as smiling and laughing and intizing others to the same evil. Such as laughing or smiling and pulling the hair of his neighbor benoni smikin in the time of public worship. Such as throwing Sister Penticost Perkins on the ice it being Saboth Day or Lord's Day between the meeting house and his place of abode.—Bliss, "Side Glimpses."

Great Scheme.

"What do you do," asked the one who had been married only a few months, "when your husband comes home late at night?"

"I pretend not to notice that it's late, and pretty soon he asks me if I wouldn't like to go to the theater or somewhere tomorrow afternoon."

Two of a Kind.

"I hope you liked that pudding, Mr. S.," said the stern mother-in-law. "Poor, dear Clara took great pains with it." "Did she?" exclaimed the son-in-law, with an expressive movement of his hand on his stomach. "So did I."

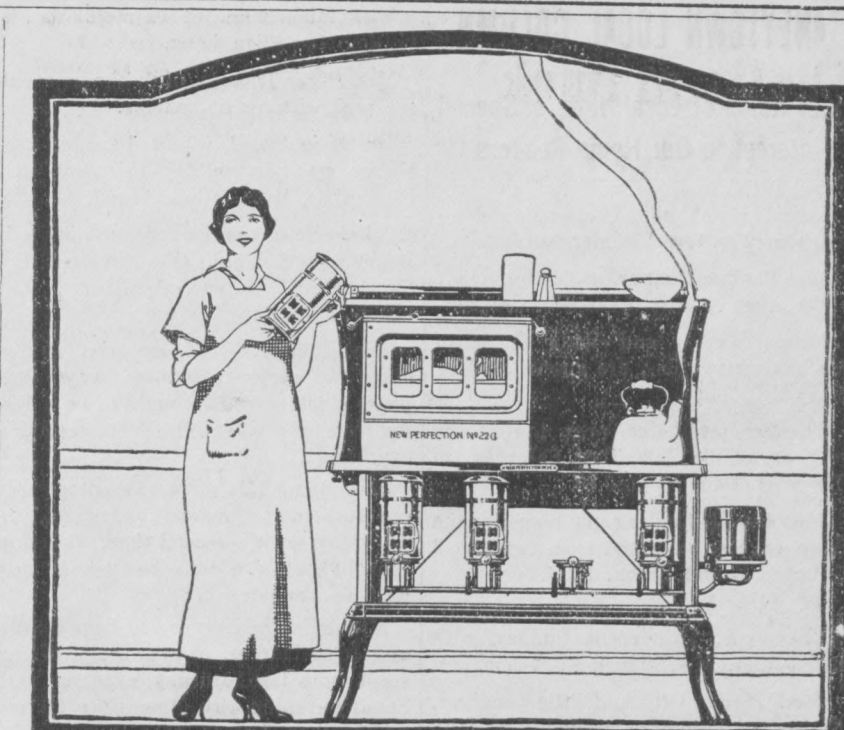
Consequences.

He—My first wife never objected to wearing the same suit two seasons. In fact, she never objected to anything. She—I suppose not. After she had lived with you for awhile she didn't even object to dying.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Too Simple.

Salesman—That car is simplicity itself. A baby could run it. "Nothing doing. I'd like to have something our baby can't run."—Puck.

Character must be kept bright as well as clean.—Lord Chesterfield.



NEW PERFECTION

"Cooking Never Tires Me"
"MY kitchen is comfortable and cool—there is no coal or wood to carry—and no fires to build. I use a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove."

A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove, the stove with the long blue chimney, gives kitchen comfort in 2,000,000 American homes.

It turns on and off like a gas stove. Its fuel cost is economy itself, 2 cents a meal for 6 people.

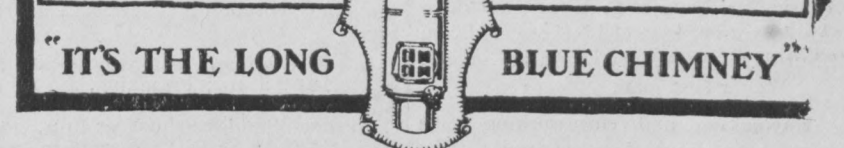
The long blue chimney gives a perfect draft and assures a clean odorless heat and a lasting satisfaction.

New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves are made in many styles and sizes. They are sold by most good dealers.

Look for The Long Blue Chimney
Use Aladdin Security Oil to obtain the best results in Oil Stoves, Heaters and Lamps

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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



"IT'S THE LONG BLUE CHIMNEY"

HAS WON DESERVED FAVOR

American Cooks More and More Coming to Recognize the Advantages of the Casserole.

Why is this cooking en casserole, or in earthenware, so popular in France? Because in no other way is it possible to obtain such delicious flavors.

There are three things to remember in casserole cooking: First, the food must be entirely prepared before the baking is begun; second, the oven should be only moderately hot at first, then reduced to slow heat; third, the food should not be allowed to boil and must be given time enough for long cooking.

A meat casserole of any kind needs at least an hour and a half to cook, while many meats, fruit and desserts require from three hours upward. In the old French ovens covered crocks containing beans, or apples, or fruits, for the cooked comports so beloved by them, were put in the oven at night to cook slowly until the next morning. This was a part of the frugality, the putting to account every bit of meat, which is still the habit of all French housewives.

For the best results, or I may say the most striking results, get a cheap cut of meat, which is not liable to be tender, and see what a transformation will be worked by the casserole cooking. Cut the meat in pieces suitable for serving, and add some thickening agent which will absorb the excess moisture, leaving the food just moist enough to be served attractively.

Rice is good with game, chicken, lamb and veal; dried bread crumbs with pork; macaroni and pearl barley with beef. Sometimes with young chicken or tender fish potatoes may be used, but never when long cooking is required, for they cook to a mush.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

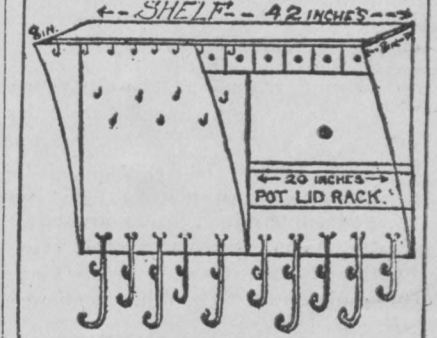
Bonnet Frames for Vases.

A discarded wire bonnet frame can be bent to any desired shape and fitted in the mouth of a jardiniere or wide vase, forming just the support that certain long-stemmed flowers need to keep in graceful positions.

USEFUL SHELF FOR KITCHEN

Device Will Save Housewife Many Steps in the Preparation of the Family's Dainty Meals.

Only four boards, 8 inches wide and 42 inches long, three boards, 8 inches wide and 24 inches long, and about a dozen screw hooks, are needed to make this handy and useful shelf. Just under the right of the shelf are small spice boxes, and just below this is placed a lid or pan rack. To the left are screwed into the shelf board one or two rows of screw hooks for



spoons, cups and all small utensils. More screws may be placed in the back of the shelf boards.

The hooks below are made of No. 9 wire bent in the shape of hooks, run through a hole bored in the bottom board and another hook bent this way can be used for pans with handles, skillets or other useful articles. I find this shelf to be very useful and it will save many steps.—Mrs. W. E. Maxwell, in Farm Progress.

For Soiled Towels.

A bag to hang in the bathroom or linen closet, for the reception of soiled towels is made of huckaback. There is an opening in one front of the bag, bound with white cotton braid, through which the soiled towels are thrust. The top of the bag pulls up with tapes and the towels are taken out through the top. The word "Towels" is embroidered under the opening. The whole bag is washable and simple as any soiled linen or clothes bag should be. This bag, made and ready to embroider, costs 60 cents.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Thelma Miller is attending Summer school at West Chester Normal.

Miss Pauline Danner, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Crapeter.

Misses Beniah and Vada Castle, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., are guests of Miss Mary Reindollar.

The Trimmer home, near town, was sold at public sale, last Saturday, to David H. Bair, for \$680.00.

Miss Beulah Englar came home for the Summer, last Saturday, from her school duties in Bound Brook, N. J.

Thomas L. Shoemaker and son, Robert, of Lemoine, Pa., spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Henry A. Shoemaker.

Mrs. Forrest Otto and little daughter, Ember, of Baltimore, visited Mrs. John Hockensmith, Wednesday and Thursday.

Monday has been declared a legal holiday, therefore the Banks will be closed both on July 3 and 4th—Monday and Tuesday next.

R. S. McKinney attended the State Pharmaceutical Association meeting, at Braddock Heights, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

The Firemen's meeting has been permanently changed from the first Friday night in each month until the second Monday night in each month.

The union services, every Sunday evening in July, begin this Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church, the sermon to be by Rev. Guy P. Bready.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Harner and daughter, Miss Ruth, near Harney, spent last Saturday and Sunday with Edward Harner and family, near Copperville.

Willie Roberts and James Slick are the only ones, to our knowledge, to enlist from this section, this week. Both enlisted in Company H. at Westminster.

A delegation of members of the Masonic fraternity, of Taneytown, attended the "calling off" session of Door to Virtue Lodge, Westminster, on Thursday night.

Those who spent Sunday with Harry D. Hiltner and wife were William H. Reigel and wife, of Littlestown, and Jerry Overholtzer and wife, of near Taneytown.

Eugene Miller and little daughter, Kathlene, of Hanover, Pa., spent Wednesday with Curtis H. Reid and wife, and were accompanied home by Master William P. Miller.

Wm. D. Ohler returned to the employ of The Reindollar Co., this week. Mr. Ohler is not only a trustworthy employee, but a good citizen generally, and we are very glad to welcome him back to Taneytown.

Misses Mary and Irene, and Walter Fringer attended the wedding of their cousin, Dr. Maurice C. Wentz, and Miss Annie Tracey, both of Lineboro, Md., on Thursday. Miss Mary was bride's-maid, and Walter best man.

Haymaking and corn-working have been busy occupations this week. The barley has been cut, as well as some wheat, but next week will be the big harvest week of the year, and farmers are hoping for fine weather.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Spangler, of Two Taverns, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Garrett, of Hanover, visited their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. James Buffington, and the Misses Sherman, on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett also visited Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bower.

The following have been elected to serve as officers of Taney Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., for the ensuing term: Noble Grand, Edw. D. Bankard; Vice Grand, Wm. T. Hawk; Rec. Secretary, C. E. Ridinger. The installation will take place on Friday evening, July 7.

On Saturday, June 24, the Gettysburg boys held a racing matinee on the track just west of town. Eighteen starters faced the judges in the afternoon sport; good racing and good fields made the races very interesting. In the free-for-all, "Little Willie" owned by Scott & LeRoy Smith, of Taneytown, won the race going mile heats. The other races were half-mile heats.

The Chief of Police of Westminster, has given notice that all auto and motorcycle drivers who exceed the 12-mile speed limit, or who drive with cut-outs open, will be arrested. The same rule should apply in Taneytown. A lady recently remarked that autos make much more noise here than in Baltimore, and it is true. Apparently, this town is wide-open, both for speed and noise, and nobody thinks of making arrests.

An automobile driven by Lewis Kane, of Arendtsville, ran into a telephone pole, last Sunday morning, near Caledonia, Pa., Mr. Kane having lost control of the car. The occupants were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Kane, John D. Kane, of Gettysburg; Francis Kane, of Arendtsville, and Mrs. G. C. Fox, of Baltimore. John D. remained in the car and was only slightly injured, Mrs. Kane and Mrs. Fox were badly cut and bruised; Lewis Kane was cut about the head, while Francis Kane jumped, receiving only minor injuries.

Miss Musselman, of Fairfield, Pa., is visiting Miss Ellen Long.

Mrs. Oscar Thomas, of Baltimore, spent the week with her home folks.

Dr. Artie Angell, wife and son, of Baltimore, spent several days this week with his mother, Mrs. Nathan Angell.

Misses Rosa Adelsberger and Elizabeth Deucey, of London, Ohio, visited the former's uncle, Edward Adelsberger and family, a few days the past week.

Jacob Baker, who has been ill for about two weeks, does not seem to improve much. He is thought to be suffering from the after-effects of becoming overheated.

Mrs. Frank E. Crouse was successfully operated on at Frederick Hospital, on Thursday, for the second time. It is now thought that she will be permanently well, on her return.

Misses Estella Harner and Zona Smith, and John Harner, of near Emmitsburg, spent from last Saturday evening until Sunday evening with Miss Bruce Harner and brother, Luther, near Harney.

Willie Roberts, Jesse Slick and Denton Slick, are the only persons, to our knowledge, to enlist from this section. The first two enlisted in Co. H, at Westminster, and the last named in a Company at York, Pa.

Jonas W. Hess, who died in California, a notice of which appears in our death column, will be remembered by our older citizens. That he has been living in California so many years, yet will be buried here, is rather unusual.

Sterling Galt, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Galt, of Emmitsburg, is on his way to Mexico, as a member of the Second New Jersey Regiment. Mr. Galt is a Princeton graduate, and has been associated with the University Press, at Princeton.

Marlin E. Reid and family, of Baltimore, spent the past week with their parents, in this place. Marlin, who for the past three years, has been with the City Baking Company, of Baltimore City, has accepted a position with R. B. Eyehart's Model Bakery, this place, and expects to become a full-fledged citizen of our town again in the near future.

Alfred J. Weimer, of Elk Lick, Pa., formerly tenant on the Goulden farm, this district, fell from near the top of a stack on a power house at Somerset, Pa., a distance of 75 feet, and broke his leg between the ankle and knee. He was painting the inside of the stack about five feet from the top, and by some means his swing worked loose and left him drop. He fell first to the boiler, then about fifteen feet further to the floor. It was a miracle, almost, that he was not instantly killed. He is at the Cumberland hospital and getting along very well.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian, Piney Creek—9 a. m., Bible School; 10 a. m., Worship. Text: "For their sake—I dedicate myself."
Town—9 a. m., Bible School; 7 p. m., C. E., Consecration Meeting; 8 p. m., Worship, with sermon by the Rev. Guy P. Bready. A union service to which everybody is most cordially invited. Communion celebration next Sabbath morning.

U. B. Church, Taneytown—Sunday School, at 9 a. m.; Preaching, at 10 a. m.
Harney—Sunday School, at 10 a. m.; Preaching at 8 p. m. Everybody welcome at all services.
W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

Uniontown Lutheran Church—S. S., at Baust, at 9 a. m.; Holy Communion, at 10 a. m.; Regular service at Uniontown, at 7.30 p. m.
W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

The Reformed Church, St. Paul's, Union Bridge—9.15 a. m., Sunday School; 10.30 a. m., Divine Worship. Subject: "Cheating God." 7.30 p. m., Evening Worship. Subject: "The Divine Demand."
St. Paul's, Ladiesburg—2 p. m., Preparatory service and the celebration of the Holy Communion.
Baust—Women's Missionary Society, Wednesday afternoon, July 5th, 2 p. m. PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach a sermon appropriate to Independence Day. The theme will be "The Glory of Our Land." There will be no evening service on account of the Union service in the Presbyterian church.

Woodbine Charge, Lutheran—Communion Services will be held as follows: Calvary, July 2, at 10.30 a. m.; Messiah, July 9, at 10.45 a. m.
G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Reformed church, Taneytown—Service at 10 a. m.; no evening service, our congregation uniting with the other churches of the town in the union service at the Presbyterian church. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Meeting of the officers and teachers of the Sunday school, Monday evening, at the parsonage. Aid Society Thursday evening, at Mrs. Isaiah Reifsnider's.

Do You Know That

It's worry, not work, which shortens life?

A cold bath every morning is the best complexion remedy?

Poor health is expensive?

The U. S. Public Health Service has reduced malaria 60% in some localities?

The death rate from typhoid fever in the United States has been cut in half since 1900?

Pneumonia kills over 120,000 Americans each year?

Flyless town has few funerals?

The well that drains the cesspool is the cup of death?

A Surprise Party.

(For the RECORD.)
A surprise party was given at the home of Oscar Heiner and family, on the evening of June 23, in honor of Mr. Heiner and daughter, Mary. The evening was spent in various games and music, until the guests were invited to the dining-room to partake of the refreshments. Those present were:

Oscar Heiner and wife, Theodore Myers and wife, Charlie Powell and wife, Elmer Zepp and wife, John Shuey and wife, John Utermahlen and wife, Albert Miller and wife; Mrs. Harry Wantz; Misses Alma, Emma, Ethel, Cora, Edna and Viola Myers, Sadie Warehime, Grace Stoniesier, Hattie and Emma Brown, Grace Martin, Ida Yingling, Mamie Humbert, Vallie, Mary, Carrie, Ruthella, Nora and Anna Heiner, Sadie Lemon, Lydia Kooztz, Bernetta and Margaret Utermahlen, Hilda and Margaret Powell, Ruthetta and Grace Wantz, Velma Welk, Fannie Harbaugh; Messrs. Fred and Luther Yingling, Norman Lemon, Roy, Lavener and Clarence Stoniesier, Edgar Warehime, Paul, Wilmer, Clarence, Benjamin, Vernon, Earnest and Harry Myers, Archie, Elwood, Denton and Monroe Wantz, John and Thurman Kemper, Jesse Unger, Harry Helwig, Tobias Deitzel, Roy, Floyd and Norman Heiner, John Pence, Edward Gardner, Ralph and Harry Kooztz, Jonas, Roger and Walter Zepp, George Miller, Willard Smith, Lloyd and Paul Brown, Maurice and Harvey Leister, Vernon Black, Harry Powell, Louis Logue, and Charlie Shuey.

Marriage Licenses.

John M. Humbert and Annie Bankert, both of Taneytown.
Clyde A. Sellman, Westminster, and Ruth John, New Windsor.
James P. Hickie, Cumberland, and Clara E. Harry, Carroll county.
John R. Warehime and Bertha S. S. Zentz, both of Westminster.
Bernard Theo. Lawrence, Uniontown, and Julia Margaret Sprague, Union Bridge.
Samuel E. Smelser and Lillian B. Wagner, both of Westminster.
Emory Wisner, Millers, and M. Alberta Ross, Baltimore.
Charles S. Earnest, Mt. Union, and Margaret E. Bowersox, Uniontown.
Ray E. Hyde, New Windsor, and Margaret J. Wagner, Westminster.
Norman E. Hyde, Westminster, and Sadie M. Wisner, Mt. Pleasant.

SPECIALS FOR JULY!

Oxfords and Summer Dress Goods

From July 1st to 15th we will offer our entire line of Ladies', Men's, Boys' and Girls' Oxfords at a discount of 20%. They are all kinds of leather, all colors, and all the leading styles, right up-to-date. Also, White Shoes.

Great Bargains in Last Season's Oxfords. Ask to see them.

ALL SUMMER DRESS GOODS at a reduced price, except White Goods. Don't miss these real bargains, as they must go.

Red "C" Oil Co's Gas and Oil

Another barrel of Speedway Special just received, at 40c per gal., by 5-gal. lots. Also Gasoline—the kind you get power and mileage out of.

As we only carry a New, Clean, Up-to-date Stock in each Department, odds and ends have no respect of cost in our Bargain Store.

M. R. SNIDER, Harney, Md.

SUMMER SCHEDULE TANEYTOWN AND WESTMINSTER BUS LINE

In Effect Monday, June 26th, 1916 Subject to Change Without Notice

	Southbound	A. M.	P. M.
Taneytown, Leave	7:00	3:30	
Westminster, Arrive	7:45	4:15	
	Northbound	A. M.	P. M.
Taneytown, Arrive	10:30	5:30	
Westminster, Leave	9:45	4:45	
Round Trip Fare, Taneytown to Westminster, 75 Cents			
Bus connects with W. M. R. R. Trains leaving Westminster at 8:01 a. m., and 5:38 p. m., and with Trains leaving Baltimore at 8:08 a. m. and 3:25 p. m.			
Also connects with Carroll Transit Bus leaving Westminster for Reisterstown and Littlestown.			

23-2t R. F. SELL, Prop'r.



Eye Examinations

and fitting glasses is our exclusive work and only the most modern methods are used. When we have your glasses ready for adjustment they are eye glasses of the finest quality, exactly made to correct the defect of either or both eyes. Let us supply you with correct glasses.

C. L. KEFAUVER, Registered, Optometrist, FREDERICK, - MARYLAND. Will be at Central Hotel, Taneytown, Md., Thursday, July 6th, 1916. I am prepared to do all kinds of repairing.

Subscribe for the RECORD

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 WANTED, at highest prices; 50¢ for delivering. Highest Price for Spring Chickens, from 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. Squabs 28¢ pair. Poultry received until Thursday of each week.—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

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

READY FOR BUSINESS in my new location. Wanted; Poultry, Calves and Squabs at highest cash prices, 50¢ for delivering calves. Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDEL, Mgr., in Davidson bldg on Middle St. Phone 3-J. 6-2-tf

UNTIL FURTHER notice the Farmer's Produce Co., will have their place of business open every evening until 8 o'clock, for the accommodation of our customers. All kinds of produce will be received every day of the week, except Calves not later than Friday evening.—H. C. BRENDEL, Manager. 6-16-tf

WIND WHEEL, second-hand, in good condition; will sell cheap.—Geo. R. SAUBLE, Taneytown.

JUST RECEIVED a shipment of Lawns, Dimities, Voiles, Batistes, etc., for the hot season. Look them over before buying.—D. M. MEHRING & SON. 6-30-3t

HAY BY THE TON from the field. For sale by JERE J. GARNER. 6-30-tf

LOST—Pair of silver frame Spectacles, on the road leading from Buckley's Mill to cross-roads toward Johnsville. Please notify owner.—J. R. HUFF, Keymar, Md., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOUND—On Saturday, June 24, between Smoketown and Fritzelburg, Baby's White Fur Coat. Owner can get same by calling and paying for cost of ad.—EDW. CLASSON, Taneytown.

TANEYTOWN LODGE No. 36 K. of P. request all members to be present, Tuesday evening, July 4th. Installation of officers and the semi-annual banquet, also important business.

DON'T FAIL to see "The Sea Wolf" by Jack London. Very thrilling 7 Reel Spectacular Sea Romance, July 1, 1916.—HOUSE OF AMUSEMENT

ALUMINUM WARE SPECIAL—This advertisement brought in to us, is worth 15¢ on every dollar's worth bought from our Aluminum Bargain Counter. Buy now while the assortment is good.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. 6-30-2t

FOR SALE—10 Shoats, 1 sow, hay from field, gravel and sand.—S. WEANT, Keymar.

LOOK HERE MAN! You got my satchel from the little girl. What right had you to take it? I know you! Send it to me and get reward and save trouble. S. WEANT, Keymar.

WANTED—Four thirty Hogs, must weigh over 90 lbs.—R. B. EVERHART, Taneytown.

FOR SALE—One fine Holstein Heifer, will be fresh soon.—ELMER HAWK, on Kephart farm.

FOR SALE—Good Summer House Cook Stove.—MRS. R. B. EVERHART, Taneytown.

PRIVATE SALE—Of the property of the late Samuel S. Null, near Bridgeport. All buildings nearly new; 3 1/2 acres of land. A complete small property in every way. For Terms, call on Mrs. MARY I. NULL. 6-16-3t

GOOD YOUNG COW for sale; will be fresh soon.—SAMUEL T. BISHOP, near Taneytown. 6-23-2t

NOTICE—Parties having Real Estate, Farms, Town Properties, Business Places, Timber Lands and Lots should enlist at once with D. W. GARNER, who has Real Estate Broker's License. All business entrusted will be strictly confidential if so desired. 6-23-2t

THAT STORM POLICY that you have been thinking about, but never took out, is waiting for you at a very small cost, and no premium note, or assessment, connected with it.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt. Home Ins. Co., N. Y. 6-16-3t

PASTURE for Horses, Colts and Cattle, on the "Schwartz Farm," at \$1.00 per month.—C. B. SCHWARTZ, Taneytown, Md. C & P. Phone 27-M. 6-16-tf

VULCANIZING—Send your casings and tubes to us. All work guaranteed.—ANGEL'S GARAGE, Middleburg, Md. 6-9-tf

HOUSES AND BUSINESS pieces for rent. Some of the best in town.—See D. W. GARNER, Agent. 3-3-tf

WANTED—Raw Hides and Wool. S. I. MACKLEY, Union Bridge, Md. Phone 15-J. 6-30

COUPON NO. 1094

Anyone returning this Coupon before September 1, 1916, with 12c in silver and stamps will receive by return mail Ten Good Envelopes, Ten Sheets of Writing Paper, Five Souvenir Cards and Home Sunshine for 6 months. We want 10,000 circulation. We do as we say. We have been in the Mail Order Business since 1888. If you are getting the magazine, renew, or pay for some friend or invalid, and have the stationery and cards sent to your address. Those who come to the office can have all the above for 10c. Address, plainly.

HOME SUNSHINE, Manchester, Maryland.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

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

Wheat	96@96
Corn	75@75
Rye	75@75
Oats	45@45
Mixed Hay	14.00@14.00
Mixed Hay	10.00@12.00
Bundle Rye Straw	10.00@10.00

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly.

Wheat	1.04@1.04
Corn	80@82
Oats	43@46
Rye	95@1.00
Hay, Timothy	19.00@20.00
Hay, Mixed	20.00@22.00
Hay, Clover	18.00@19.00

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. Standard Sewing Machines. **Hoons Bros.** DEPARTMENT STORE. TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

June Clean-Out Sale

Remnants and Odd Sizes have begun to accumulate, so we have decided to give you the advantage of the Clean-Out Prices Now instead of waiting until the season is over.

Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps In Patent, Vici, Gun Metal and Tan. Nearly all sizes. **CLEAN-OUT PRICES**

Men's and Boys' Low Shoes Black, Tan, White and Beach. **\$1.25 to \$4.00**

Remnants of SUMMER DRESS GOODS In Lawns, Organdies, Crepe, Mail, Silks, Linons, etc. Come in and look them over. We may have just what you want, at **CLEAN-OUT PRICES**

LADIES' WAISTS A very pretty Waist, of good linen, embroidered front and collar **50c.** Others to **\$2.39.**

MEN'S STRAW HATS Hats that sold from \$1.25 to \$2.50, now at **98c to \$1.98.** **\$4.00 Panama Hats, \$2.98.**

WHITE SHOES & PUMPS For Ladies and Children. Never has a season brought forth such a pronounced demand for white footwear. We have a good assortment, as low as **\$1.19.** Children's White Oxfords, with rubber soles, **98c.**

Going Away for the 4th? Then you'd better look after your luggage. You know how exasperating it is to find out at the last minute that you have no **BAG OR SUIT CASE.** We have some especially good offerings.

Misses' Middy Blouses In all white with Red or Navy collar and cuff. **49c.**

Ladies' Tub Skirts In Linon and Pique with patch pockets and belt. **\$1.19 and \$1.95**

VACATION SUITS--For Men and Boys.

Our Clothing Department comprises the most complete lines of Men's and Boys' Stylish and Well-Tailored Suits to be found outside of a city Store. **Made-to-Measure or Ready-Made. Guaranteed Fit.**

WE ADVISE Early Buying as Merchandise in General is Rapidly Advancing.

DELCO-LIGHT "Electricity For Every Farm" Electric Light for Farm, Village and Suburban Homes

Delco-Light is a complete electric plant—Air-cooled Gas Engine and Dynamo for generating the current combined in one compact unit. It will furnish 40 to 50 lights for house and barn and is the safest and most economical lighting plant that has ever come before the public. In addition to lighting, it will furnish the most satisfactory power known, ELECTRICITY, for light machinery, such as churn, separator, pump, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine, electric fan, etc. Delco-Light is so simple that any woman or child can operate it. Starts with the pressure of a switch and stops automatically when the batteries are full, shockless and practically trouble proof.

Write today for Illustrated Folder

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