

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Fears are entertained of another epidemic of the Foot and Mouth Disease. Tests are being made in Kansas City and Chicago, and quarantines have temporarily been placed against cattle from Nebraska and portions of Kansas.

Postmasters are to lend assistance to the United States Marines in the securing of recruits and will be paid \$5.00 for each accepted applicant, according to an official announcement made by the Major-General Commandant of that organization.

Miss Margaret Snader, daughter of ex-Senator and Mrs. R. Smith Snader, of New Windsor, student in education at Hood College, Frederick, won a silver medal in a large class of contestants among the students of expression of the College, held at Feagville, Nov. 3.

John D. Roop, Jr., of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Miss Lavenia C. Roop, Principal of the Trenton School Baltimore Co., and Miss Ethel A. Roop, teacher of Leister's school in Carroll county, will all spend Thanksgiving day with their parents, returning to their posts of duty on Monday.

A fire insurance adjustment case, of unusual interest, has been removed from Hagerstown to Frederick for trial. It involves the question of whether a large store building collapsed, and then caught fire, or whether it was on fire, and collapsed afterwards. In other words, if the building fell, and afterwards caught fire, the insurance would not apply, as fire insurance covers only on standing building.

George Breaker, a negro arrested last Saturday, at Cambridge, Md., by Chief of Police Charles G. Pritchett, charged with whiskey selling, entered a plea of guilty before Police Justice George W. James. He said he had sold an average of a barrel a week in Cambridge, since September and that 60 pints which he had on hand would have been sold in an hour if he had not been arrested. He was sentenced to 3½ years in the penitentiary.

Harry LeGore, son of Jas. W. LeGore, of Frederick county, the famous Yale full-back, played in his last struggle on Saturday afternoon and won. Harvard was downed 6 to 3 in a game replete with thrills and played before the eyes of some odd 77,000 spectators. LeGore played in his regular position for Old Eli and with Casey, was looked upon as the star of the battle. LeGore is in his senior year at Yale. Saturday's game was the last in which he will ever play for Yale.

The management of the W. M. Railway has started a corps of surveyors under the direction of John Carmichael, over its line between Hagerstown and Baltimore. The object is to straighten the curves and reduce grades wherever possible to make the operations more economical. It is also said that the engineers will at the same time prepare the plans for the double tracking of the line from Emory Grove to a point in Western Maryland.

The crew of a Western Maryland freight train had a thrilling experience at Pierre, on Wednesday, where a wildcat leaped upon the tender of the engine from the mountain slope. The animal attacked Carl M. Austin, a flagman, leaped upon his back and ripped a sleeve from his coat. Austin, who was shoveling coal in the tender, hit the catamount with his shovel. The animal returned to the attack several times, but was beaten off and finally fell from the locomotive. The engine crew and another flagman fled.

The closing up of Havre de Grace's saloons adds Harford to the dry counties of the state, and, with Frederick and Washington, gives 17 counties totally dry, while whisky is sold in but one spot in Howard county—Ellicott City—and but one place in Calvert county—Chesapeake Beach; so that, for all practical purposes, there are now 19 dry counties in the state. Anne Arundel is dry except Annapolis, Curtis Bay and Brooklyn, leaving Prince George's, Baltimore and Allegany counties and Baltimore city as the wet centers of the state.

The Cowlitz County (Wash.) Advocate has made good. Its proprietor, Mrs. Nellie McCane, and its editor, Mabel McCane Brown, recently announced that because of the high cost of newsprint and the correspondingly low cost of shingles, that it would be cheaper to print their paper on shingles. So it has been done. Number 20 of volume 31 appeared printed on a red cedar shingle, 16x9 inches in size. It is designated as a "News-shingle—supplement edition," and the news articles are mainly devoted to the comparative prices on newsprint and other commodities, and shingle imports.

Mrs. E. G. Cooper, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who was married at Frederick last Friday, was deserted at a hotel in Hagerstown, on Saturday by her husband, who left, telling his wife he was going to a barber shop. When he did not return that day the bride confided her predicament to those in charge of the hotel, and a quiet investigation was begun by the officers, but no trace of the man could be found. The bride, just before her husband left the room, gave him her pocket-book, containing about \$50, and she was left without funds. Persons in the hotel made up a purse and she left for her home at Wilkesbarre. She was Miss Mary Reese before her marriage, and a telephone operator.

A Sensible and Timely Calendar.

The P. R. R. has issued a large calendar, advertising the danger of using railroad tracks as "short cuts," and of walking on railroad tracks, bridges, or rights of way in general. It is especially an appeal to school children not to be "one of them." A large colored picture illustrates some of the practices that are dangerous. A letter of information accompanying the calendar contains a lot of urgent warning, as well as convincing information, the following being specimen sentences:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad system is doing all in its power to reduce the loss of life which results from trespassing on railroad tracks, yet on its lines alone, there is a man, woman or child, killed while trespassing, for every day in the year.

"On the railroads of the United States, as a whole, 15 people are killed each day, while walking on tracks where they have no right to walk.

A large portion of the killed and injured are children. The country cannot afford a loss of this sort.

Four important warnings are:

"Don't steal rides, and don't jump on and off trains while they are moving.

"Never go under or around the safety gates at a Railroad crossing when they are down.

"A short cut across the tracks may save you a hundred steps—and cost you a leg or an arm or your life.

"Don't use Railroad bridges and trestles for short cuts. You can never tell when a train may come, even if you think you know the regular ones."

Soldiers Fed at 27 Cents a Day.

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 28.—While the Chicago Health Department is striving to hold the cost of food for members of the diet squad within the limit of 40 cents a day per person, the Government is feeding the thousands of soldiers on the border at a daily per-capita cost of 27 cents.

The allowance provides the best rations and usually leaves a surplus at the end of the month to be spent for delicacies, according to commissary officers of the Southern Department.

Prices the Government is paying for some of the principal products used in the army rations are as follows:

Fresh beef, 11.41 cents per pound; beans, 10.5 per pound; bacon (two grades), 18.47 and 22.59 per pound; flour, \$4.02 per hundred pounds; rice, 4.57 per pound; potatoes, 3.23 per pound; coffee, 17.75 per pound; butter, 37.5 per pound, and salmon, 14.72 cents per pound.

The "Wets" to Fight the Law.

The individuals indicted by the Grand Jury for violation of the liquor laws of the county will be represented, some by Bond & Parke, some by Charles E. Fink and some by M. E. Walsh.

Demurrers have been entered to the indictments, which will be argued today, Friday, before Judge Thomas and Judge Forsythe. The demurrers will not only attack the substance of the indictments, but raise the question of the constitutionality of the law. If the court should declare the law unconstitutional and the decision should be sustained by the Court of Appeals the desire of the people of the county, as expressed at the election of 1914, and reaffirmed by a majority of 686 at the recent election, will be nullified and the saloons of Carroll will be reopened.

The same question is about to be raised in another way. John Poisel, a former saloonkeeper of Westminster, has sought to file in the Circuit Court an application for a liquor license under the old law. He was accompanied by a lawyer from Baltimore and it is said that he is backed by the liquor men of Baltimore. Edward O. Cash, clerk of the Circuit Court, refused to accept and file the application and it is said that a petition for mandamus will be filed in a few days asking that he be compelled to do so.

Old-timer Visits Emmitsburg.

S. D. Jordan, formerly a resident of Emmitsburg, where he was born, was a visitor to his old home last week, this being his first visit for 30 years. Mr. Jordan was born near Annadale Schoolhouse, not far from the Gable place; there is no trace left however of the old house and the only familiar thing besides the school was an old tree. Mr. Jordan dropped in the school and gave a very interesting talk to the scholars. He told them that he was a pupil there 75 years ago and that a man by the name of Crooks was his teacher. Interestingly he referred to the old paper mill that at one time stood near the school, some of the product of which the scholars used.

Crude indeed must the desks have been in those primitive days, for according to Mr. Jordan, they were made of slabs hewn from nearby oaks and they had straight branches for standards. Nor were steel pens in existence; everyone used quills which had to be soaked in oil before they were fit for writing. And there were no matches; live coals were borrowed from a neighbor to make the morning fire.

In 1846 Mr. Jordan left Emmitsburg, went to Texas, from which state he enlisted in the Confederate Army. From Texas he went to Portland, Oregon, which is now his home.—Fred K. News.

Christmas in Three Weeks.

Do you realize that Christmas is only three weeks in the future? And will you again be one of the tardy ones, putting off special buying until the rush of the last few days? Why not "get busy" at once and get the various problems and preparations of the Holiday season in business-like shape? Many people escape worry and disappointment by preparing in time—do you?

ELECTION EXPENSES BY DIFFERENT PARTIES

The Maryland Campaign Involved Heavy Costs to All.

The Democratic State Central Committee reports receipts and expenditures of \$11,512.60 in the recent Presidential campaign.

The Republicans received \$15,916.31, and spent \$15,620.87; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$295.44.

These expenditures do not include the expenditures of the various candidates, through their own headquarters and managers.

To swing their victory in Maryland the wets expended \$108,593.37. The greater part of this money was used in the advertising campaign in the Baltimore newspapers. According to the report filed by the secretary of the Anti-Prohibition Committee, \$50,134 was spent in the newspaper campaign and \$18,000 for advertising on signboards and posters.

George A. Deatel, who had charge of placing the advertising, was paid \$5282.30. The principal contributors toward defraying the expenses of the campaign were the Maryland Brewers' Association, which contributed \$47,877.37; Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, \$21,500, and the Maryland Hotel Men's Association with \$9216.

For the "dry" campaign, \$17,356.38 was contributed through the Home Defenders' Association and \$32,633.83 through the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, making a total of \$49,990.21. There was distributed from the Home Defenders' Association fund \$16,918.39 and from the Anti-Saloon League fund \$31,258.31. In all there were about 6,600 contributors to the "dry" campaign fund, the amounts ranging from 30 cents to \$5,000.

The above amounts are said to represent only the receipts and expenditures applying to Baltimore city and Baltimore county.

The "wet" forces spent \$10,724.36 in the recent campaign in their effort to prevent Frederick county from going dry, according to the report filed by Charles B. Cox. The receipts equaled the expenditures. The receipts included \$500 from the Frederick County Liquor Dealers' Association and \$10,059.63 from the Maryland Brewers' Association. Expenditures included \$2,500 paid to Leo Weinberg for professional and legal services and \$8,518.14 for advertising.

R. E. Lewis, treasurer of the United Dry Forces of Frederick county, filed his report of the receipts and expenditures in the fight which resulted in making the county "dry." The statement shows that \$4,467.35 was spent, with an equal amount contributed.

The report of George S. Stevenson, treasurer of the Merchants' Protective Association, which conducted the fight against prohibition in Washington county in the recent election, shows that the "wets" collected \$3,254.25 and spent \$3,454.56. The contributions ranged from \$1 to \$300. The heaviest expenditure was for the services of Col. J. C. Young, who was at the head of the "wet" fight. His salary and expenses were \$1,588.44. Most of the money was spent for advertising. The contributors were largely saloon-keepers and brewing companies.

The "drys" received \$2,381.93 during the campaign and spent \$1,919.16, leaving a balance on hand of \$462.77, according to a report filed by J. W. Startzman, treasurer of the Washington County Temperance League. The contributions ranged from 25 cents to \$100.

The Republican National Campaign Committee is \$3856 ahead of its expenditures, and the Democratic Committee is \$300,000 short. The two committees spent about \$4,000,000, the Republicans spending the most—\$2,441,565.

David J. Lewis, Democratic candidate for United States Senator at the recent election, filed an expense account in Cumberland, on Tuesday. It showed expenditures of \$2,960.63. He received \$1,615 from J. H. Wade, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Charles T. Clayton, political agent for Mr. Lewis, filed an account showing contributions of \$425 and disbursements of \$364.80. The largest individual contributor was H. T. Newcomb, who gave \$100.

Arthur H. Amick, financial agent for "dry" campaign in Allegany county filed a statement showing \$2,698.81 contributed and \$2,951.55 expended.

Many dealers in the cities were hard hit on Thanksgiving day, with a lot of turkeys on hand which the public refused to buy at prevailing prices. Some sacrificed their stocks, while others used cold-storage. Potatoes have had a big knock, and those who have been holding them for still higher prices, will lose out. Further reductions in prices, all along the line, are expected, if the boycott holds and extends, as it promises to do.

California's Vote.

The full returns from California are at last known, and give President Wilson a plurality of 3773 votes.

The President's plurality represents the difference between the vote of 466,289 for Francis J. Henry, highest Democratic elector, and that of 462,516 for J. F. Carlstrom, highest Republican.

The amendment providing for total prohibition was defeated by 109,967 votes, while a second amendment for partial prohibition was defeated by 50,320 votes. Seventy-nine per cent of the registered vote of the state participated in the election.

A Meeting of the "Drys."

"Dry" workers, and that means every person interested in the "dry" cause, are invited to meet with the Executive and County Central Committee of the Union Temperance League at its regular meeting on Wednesday afternoon, December 6, at 2.30, in headquarters room, Times Building, Westminster. Dr. Davis, of the Maryland Lord's Day Alliance, will be present and speak on law enforcement.

Report of Grand Jury.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court for Carroll County:

The Grand Jury for Carroll County respectfully submits the following report: That they have been in session for ten days, the longest sitting for a grand jury in many years. They first investigated the cases of the eleven prisoners in the county jail and found presentments and true bills against all who were there held for action.

In their investigation of other violations of law, they found that in some portions of the county there were persons grossly violating the provisions of the Anti-saloon law, and that notwithstanding the difficulty in securing evidence, private investigations made by the State's Attorney since the May term of Court, and the assistance rendered by law-abiding citizens of the county, notably in Mt. Airy district, indictments to the number of 45 were found against 14 persons so charged. It was made evident that a number of witnesses in total disregard of their oath, failed to tell the truth under examination and recommend that if the State's Attorney can find sufficient evidence therefor, that he lay that evidence before the Grand Jury, in order that any persons who have been guilty of perjury may be indicted and punished.

In all, 153 witnesses were examined and 69 true bills found. Three cases were dismissed.

They were convinced that in some sections of the county "Crab shooting" and other forms of gambling are common, and although it was impossible for them, without unduly prolonging the sitting, to present many persons for this offense, they recommend that the sheriff of the county and his deputies, and the constables of the county, use great diligence in breaking up all forms of gambling at fairs, picnics, carnivals and private places.

They feel that the county is to be congratulated on the fact that no crime of heinous character came before them for investigation and would express the conviction that no more law-abiding community can anywhere be found.

In examining the license records of the county, they found that there are a few persons who have failed to take out licenses, notable among those who are required to do so by the act of the legislature of 1916, but believing that this failure has been due to lack of knowledge, or inadvertence, they did not feel that the ends of justice demand the indictment of any at this time, but would recommend that through the publication of this report all such persons be notified that unless they procure their licenses as required by law, they will be indicted by the next Grand Jury.

They visited the County Jail and County Home, and at both places were handsomely entertained at luncheon. They found both institutions generally in most excellent sanitary condition, and that Sheriff Stoner and Mrs. Stoner at the jail, and Superintendent Barnes and his family at the Home, are untiring and faithful in caring for the prisoners and wards of the county.

At the jail, however, they found that the beds in the Women's cells are not of as sanitary character as they should be, and recommend that the County Commissioners take immediate steps to remedy that defect.

They would respectfully recommend that the attention of the County Commissioners be called to the fact that a wagon shed is greatly needed at the County Home, and that the road leading to and around the Home should be improved and made a stone road; and recommend that these changes be made.

Having fully discharged their obligations according to the best of their ability and judgment, they respectfully ask to be discharged, subject to the further order of your Honorable Court.

J. WESLEY BIGGS, Foreman.

Teachers' Graduating Class.

(For the RECORD.)

The "Teacher Training Class" of the Meadow Branch church is arranging for a graduating exercise, to be held in that church, on the evening of Dec. 3rd., at 7 o'clock. Prof. H. K. Ober, of the Elizabethtown College Faculty, and chairman of the General Sunday School Board of the Church of the Brethren, has consented to give an address to the graduates.

Jesse P. Garner, capt. of International Teacher Training Work for Carroll County, and under whose encouraging credits this entire class will be entitled to two seals on their diplomas, will also be present, and has kindly consented to make a short address; after which the teacher of the class is expected to deliver the diplomas to each member of his class, with praise for the excellent work done in their completion of the approved Standard Course for International Teacher Training.

The teacher of this class is Elder Wm. E. Roop, A. M. and Div. Eng., (Western Md. College and Yale University). All of the following will be graduated with honor: Miss Eugenia C. Geiman, A. B., W. M. College; Miss Rosa A. Geiman, graduate Westminster High School; Miss Mary Royer, Westminster High School and Graduate Student Johns Hopkins University; Miss Gertrude Royer, Teacher of Music, Baltimore; Miss Lydia Trostle, Teacher Female Sr. Bible Class, Westminster church; Mrs. Nora Geiman, Teacher Female Intermediate S. S. Class, Westminster church. A cordial invitation is given to all to be present.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Marshall P. Flater and wife to Harvey B. Caple, convey 11 acres, for \$10.

Nathan H. Baile and wife to John C. Brown and wife, convey 1 acre, for \$500.

Charles P. Delphy to Anna M. Butler et al., convey lots of land, for \$700.

Henry E. Strevig and wife to John R. Strevig and wife, convey 106 square perches for \$1800.

Wm. H. Phillips and wife to Wm. A. Barnett and wife, convey 57 acres for \$2100.

Edward Molesworth and wife to The Mt. Airy Council No. 126, Jr. O. A. M., convey 28710 square feet, for \$5.

BOYCOTT ON EGGS AND OTHER COSTLY FOOD

Large Cities Will Try to Stop the Heavy Demand.

Commissioner Dillon, head of the New York state department of food and markets, says—

"One quart of milk contains as much nutriment as eight eggs."

Therefore, use milk as often as possible in place of eggs. He also says: "Cornmeal mush, oatmeal, or hominy, may easily be substituted for eggs at breakfast."

Look up good substitutes for the most expensive articles of food. In many cases the substitutes will be more healthful than the costly heavy items customarily used.

A boycott on eggs has been established in New York and Boston, and other large cities. There is said to be an egg trust in Chicago, with 72,000,000 eggs on storage. An effort will be made to stop the demand for a lot of the high-cost food; not only eggs, but butter, poultry and meats, by cutting down the sale of the articles. Even wealthy families have entered into the effort, for the benefit of general consumers, and appeals are being made for full co-operation by diners at hotels, who pay the exorbitant prices.

The boycott has taken hold of Baltimore, where a program of economy and discrimination will have its effect. The Sun of Wednesday, says:

"While it may not be possible to abstain entirely from such foods as eggs and butter, which are selling at unheard-of prices, a general move toward greater economy would produce decided results. Up to within the last year prices have been generally regarded as fairly reasonable, and people generally have been buying liberally without much thought of the cost. But now, it is pointed out, the time for rigid economy has come. If people would determine to do without things which are so outrageously high; to go without as a matter of principle, rather than be goaded in prices; and to get along with as little as possible of those high-priced articles they feel they must have, there is little doubt that prices would tumble."

That many persons are doing this now with regard to turkeys was apparent yesterday in Lexington Market. The poultry stalls were filled with turkeys, and the standard price asked was 35 cents. Some dealers were asking 38 cents for particularly nice birds, but there was hardly anything that could be got for less than 35 cents. The inquirers as to price were many, but purchasers seemed to be few.

"Too much money" was the common comment of inquirers as they moved away. A 10-pound turkey, as sold on the stalls with nothing but its feathers removed, would cost \$3.50. That same turkey, drawn, with its feet and head removed and ready for the oven, would weigh about seven pounds, which would be at the rate of 50 cents a pound. The same turkey sold at 38 cents would cost, ready for the oven, 53 cents a pound, and at 40 cents its "oven-ready" cost would be 57 cents a pound.

Baltimore housekeepers figure that that is entirely too much to pay, even for a turkey, and many who can well afford to pay that much refuse to do so, because they refuse to be goaded.

Circuit Court Proceedings.

State vs Philip Gosnell; tried before a jury on two counts; verdict of guilty on second count; assault and battery. Seabrook for State; Steele for Gosnell.

State vs Stephen Fisher; carnal knowledge; plea of not guilty; tried before the Court on two counts; verdict of guilty on second count. Seabrook for State; P. P. for Fisher.

State vs Benjamin Coleman and Wm. Davis, colored; tried for larceny on two counts; plea of guilty confessed on first count. Seabrook for State; Weant for traverser.

State vs Edward Wilhelm and Charles Harris; larceny of chickens; Wilhelm pleaded guilty; Harris was tried before the Court, paroled, and sentenced to penitentiary for one year. Seabrook for State; Weant represented Wilhelm; Brown was for Harris.

State vs George Whittaker; larceny of chickens; pleaded guilty; paroled. Seabrook for State; Steele for Whittaker.

State vs Hodolph Berry; larceny; tried before the Court; verdict of guilty; sentenced to five months in jail. Seabrook for State; Walsh for Berry.

State vs John H. and Philip B. Ridgely; larceny of a hive of bees and 28 lbs of honey; plea of guilty confessed; paroled.

State vs Wm. Haines; bastardy; plea of not guilty confessed by State; case dismissed. Seabrook for State; Weant for Haines.

State vs Elsie Murray; larceny; tried before the Court; verdict of not guilty. Seabrook for State; Brown for Murray.

State vs Elsie Murray; indictment quashed. Seabrook for State; Brown for Murray.

Liquor Law Violations Found.

The Grand Jury adjourned last Friday afternoon, after a ten day's session, the longest for some years. Much of the time was given over to accumulated evidence showing various violations of the liquor laws. One hundred and fifty-three witnesses were examined and 69 indictments were found, 45 of which were against 14 men for selling liquor illegally.

States Attorney Seabrook will be assisted in the prosecution of these cases by former States Attorneys' Weant and Steele, and by Theodore F. Brown.

Citizens of Hagerstown are buying revolvers, due to the great number of robberies there. All of the hardware stores of the city practically sold out all of their stock on hand, last week. Demand for fire-arms is likely to be heavy, due to an extra amount of thieving this winter.

As to Government Built Postoffices

The RECORD, a few days ago, received a postcard showing the handsome Post-office building of Fairmont, W. Va., and which contained this written message—

"Why can not Carroll county have a beautiful building like this? Our Congressman and Senator can help. Won't you boost it?"

The position taken by the RECORD on such questions, for several years, has been that the erection of expensive Post-office buildings, especially in the smaller cities, has for years been a pure representation of what is commonly called "political pork."

These bills have been put through by our representatives in Congress, largely through co-operation with each other, the underlying sentiment being—you help me, and I'll help you—and your political future.

These public building, river and harbor, and other like bills, represent, to our mind the unfair spending of public money in favored cities and localities having the required "pull," to the extent that the general public, and less insistent localities, have not been "getting their share."

In fact, have been unfairly discriminated against.

If our contributor wants to know, in plain English, what we think of having a Fairmont P. O. building, in Westminster (as he likely means) we will say that we are very much more in favor of the lavish expenditures of the funds of the general government taking a much belated turn toward building public highways, instead of the states being compelled to tax themselves so outrageously to build them.

In most of the smaller cities, ample building accommodations for Postoffices can be rented at a trifle of the cost connected with government-built monuments, called "Federal Buildings," which lower nobody's taxes. Fairmont, by the way, is over three times the size of Westminster.

MARRIED.

STAMBAUGH—WEANT.—On Nov. 28th., at the Presbyterian Manse, the Rev. Seth Russell Downie united in marriage, Chas. Stambaugh and Rena May Weant, both of near Taneytown.

WAREHEIM—BYERS.—Miss Helen Byers, and Maurice C. Wareheim, both of Littlestown, were united in marriage last Sunday evening, after church services, in St. Paul's Lutheran church, Littlestown, by Rev. David S. Martin, of Hellam, Pa., a brother-in-law of the bride. The ring ceremony was used. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Byers, of Littlestown, and the groom is a son of Mrs. Emma E. Wareheim, of Westminster. Mr. Wareheim has been a resident of Littlestown for the past fifteen years during which time he has been connected with the Independent office. The young couple will reside in Littlestown, where they have a host of friends who wish them well.

HYSER—FOGLE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Alvin B. Hyser and Miss Grace C. Fogle, both of Taneytown district, were united in marriage by Rev. L. B. Hafer, pastor of Trinity Lutheran church, Taneytown. The groom is the son of Mr. Samuel Hyser and the bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. O. Fogle. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the two immediate families and a circle of friends.

After the marriage the guests were called to the dining room, where a bountiful feast was spread. These are estimable young people and the bride was the recipient of a large number of useful and handsome gifts. They will reside on a farm near this homes.

SANDERS—McMASTER.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized, Wednesday morning, Nov. 22, 1916, at 7.30 o'clock, in St. Joseph's Catholic church, Bonnaville, when Miss Marie McMaster, of Bonnaville, with a high nuptial mass, became the bride of James Sanders, of Taneytown, the bride's pastor, Rev. J. B. Shanahan, officiating.

Miss Lilly Sanders, a sister of the groom was the bridesmaid and the bride's brother, Edward McMaster, was the best man. The church was decorated with chrysanthemums. The bride, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McMaster, wore a blue coat suit with hat to match. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sanders.

A wedding breakfast was served immediately following the ceremony, at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Josephine McMaster, of Bonnaville, and a reception was given at the home of the bride. The newly wedded couple will go to housekeeping in the Spring, on the farm of the bride's father, near Golden's Station.

DIED.

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

CASE.—Miss Mary J. Case, daughter of Mrs. Susan Case, of Taneytown district, died on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, from a fall which dislocated her neck. Miss Case was subject to attacks of something like epilepsy, and one of these overcame her while out in the yard at her home, causing her to strike her head with sufficient force to cause death.

She is survived by her mother, two brothers and one sister. Her age was 45 years, 2 months, 8 days. Funeral services will be held this Saturday morning at St. Joseph's Catholic church.

NOLL.—Mr. Francis Cleveland Noll, a well known citizen of near Harney, died at an early hour, Thursday morning, Nov. 30. Mr. Noll had been afflicted with cardiac asthma for a number of years, but was not worse than usual when he retired on Wednesday evening. Death came to him while he was sleeping.

He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter; Rev. Thurlow Washburn Noll, of Kearsage, Mich.; LeRoy, in the U. S. Navy, and Mrs. E. S. Wolfe, Waynesboro. Mr. Noll was 75 years of age. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1st., 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.

THE LARGEST FRATERNITY of today is the H. C. of L., a non-secret body having large membership in every state in the Union. Those who do not actually belong to it, are at least well acquainted with its principles. We refer, of course, to the High Cost of Living order.

President Wilson advises farmers to raise "big crops" in order to keep down the high cost of living. We make the guess that farmers are already doing their best along that line that they can; also, that the farmer sees no special reason why he should overwork himself in this direction, merely because more food would bring the price down.

HOW STRANGE! We received a poster, this week, from the "National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America," which contained as a big type heading, this startling news: "Consumption of Liquor Steadily Increases Notwithstanding Spread of Dry Territory." This is the first big instance that we know of, where an organization fights a movement that does the business of the organization a good turn. Apparently nothing could benefit the Liquor Dealers more than should the whole country go dry; for if it does more business, half dry, surely it would do still more if the whole country was dry.

The Food Embargo.

A question of vital interest to this country will be the action of Congress on Representative Fitzgerald's bill for the establishment of an embargo on our food products. That it will have supporters, as well as enemies, is a foregone conclusion but the best sentiment of the whole country, unbiased by self interest, will hope that the action of Congress may be a wise and broad-gauge one, and not one guided and settled by political and selfish influences.

Unquestionably, the high cost of living is a tremendously serious fact. A recent article in a Philadelphia paper discussed it from the standpoint of the "salaried class," but it is probable that it is still more serious for the non-salaried class—the day and piece workers who have no guaranteed regular income. It is true that work has been plenty, and at fair compensation, nearly everywhere, as compared with other years, but work and wages do not make up for the increased costs of living.

During this winter, the pinch will be felt as never before, and half the story of enforced economy, actual want and suffering, will never be told. The country is amply able to dispense the necessary amount of charity to relieve all of this, but it will not be dispensed, even though liberally, to anything like the needed amount. In a large measure, we fear, the law of the "survival of the fittest" will apply; and it is also true that a large percentage of genuine need purposely hides itself, as though ashamed.

But, it is not wise to grow pessimistic too soon; it may be that the wealth of the country will so circulate itself as to compensate for much of the increased need of the country; for, while we have greater need, we also have greater wealth than ever before in our country's history—the difficulty being that it is not so equally distributed as in normal times. Our greatest hardships would come, should capital grow suspicious and seek hiding places. So far, its activity has been a wonderful help.

The proposed discussion of the embargo on food supplies, is timely and demanded. If legislation of this sort can bring real relief to the masses, it ought to be adopted; and the discussion should be free, open, and fully enlightening. To this end, it is perhaps fortunate that a National Presidential campaign has just passed, as there is less likelihood of posing for votes, and for legislation trimmed to suit large followings. Real patriotism calls for nothing less than a fair presentation of the whole subject.

Extravagant Election Costs.

The net cost of the recent election in Frederick county was \$9,000, approximately. Of this amount, the primary election cost \$2406.06, after deducting the fees paid in by candidates. As there are twenty-three counties in the state, and four legislative districts in Baltimore city, it is fair to estimate that the total cost of the election in the state must have been in the neighborhood of \$200,000, a nice little bill for the tax-payers, for the privilege of voting for President, Senator and Congressmen.

We do not have the figures from Carroll county, but, notwithstanding that the expense has been cut this year, by the Commissioners, the law itself compels an expenditure far above all actual needs for a fair and honest election, and which cannot be cut down to proper size by any economy in administration. The latter is not the proper place to look to; but rather to the law itself.

It is time for the tax-payers, rather than the political experts, to make our election laws. Instead of making laws looking to partisan advantage, it is time that they should be made to the tax-payers advantage, and this is a state-wide proposition—one among many others.

The trouble is, and has been for many years, that our good business men and economists among the tax-payers quietly permit a few lawyers and political leaders to frame-up and foist upon the people unnecessary burdens of taxation, as though there was no remedy. There is a remedy, and it rests in an awakened, intelligent public sentiment, sufficiently organized to be effective at the source of legislation.

The Record has hammered away along this line until it seems almost fruitless to continue. The people are largely responsible for a lot of "what's the use" conclusions that ought not to be reached. The trouble is, everybody is expecting to be paid for their efforts toward the public good, and this prevents the formation of organized movements for reform, which cost largely in both time and money. The politicians and law-makers know this; it is their stronghold and safety—and the long suffering public continues to "pay the freight."

Immigrant or Emigrant?

Nobody knows, of course, what is going to happen to the world's labor market after the war, but there are plenty of people who think they know. And there are almost as many opinions as to how America is going to be affected as there are theorists, and few of these opinions are in harmony. This country is already suffering from a serious shortage in the raw material of labor, due to the cutting off of immigration from Europe, and the ramifications of that stringency have already penetrated to the homes of the people. Are these conditions going to be alleviated, or will the trouble be intensified when the world is once more at peace, and when the cessation of munition making will release the workers that industry has drawn from other avenues of labor? Will the end of the war result in an exodus from an impoverished Europe, or will the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction need all the unconsumed cannon fodder and more besides?

These are the questions which economists and captains of industry are asking, but the answers are far from conclusive or satisfying. Human migration in modern times is influenced largely, if not altogether, by economic conditions. Labor has been rendered more fluid by the increased facilities of communication, and the backward flow of travel is a factor that is too often lost to view in discussions of the labor problem in this country. In all probability, unless artificial barriers are built up to keep European labor at home, the natural tendency would be to stimulate immigration, but Europe's need for labor is likely to be even greater than our own, and America's greater prosperity, its greater ability to pay, may not be sufficient to tip the balance and turn the current hitherward. We may therefore have to face the reversal of time-honored conditions here and see labor leaving our shores instead of seeking them.

If, as is being predicted by the immigration Commissioner at New York, the United States is in danger of becoming an "emigrant" instead of as heretofore an "immigrant" country, and if the causes are to be found in part in our treatment of the alien newcomers, it is time the situation were faced frankly and a serious effort made to meet it. Few authorities will agree with Commissioner Howe that the scarcity of land is a serious factor in limiting immigration today. It is true that there is no more free land to be had for the asking and occupation, and it is also true that the greater portion of the immigrants are instantly absorbed and held fast in the industries of the great cities of the country. But this is not because land is not cheap and plentiful, but because the competition for cheap labor makes work in shops and factories "the easiest way."

The yearning for land may still be alive and keen, but it may be doubted whether it will be a sufficient impulse to turn the tide of travel away from the United States when peace comes.

In this connection one of the most significant signs of the needs of the domestic labor market has been the importation of Mexican labor by the railroads of the United States, some thousands of the "hombres" having been brought north by the Pennsylvania Railroad alone. And

another is the migration of negro labor from the South, a movement that is made more noteworthy by the circumstance that the approach of winter has not checked it. It has been estimated that more than 125,000 have left the South for points in the North, East and West within the last six months, and if the current continues for another like period at the same volume, the South will have lost quarter of a million of its labor population. Perhaps some sections of the South can spare these people, but a dislocation of labor condition on so large a scale cannot fail to be serious in its consequences. The labor unions already perceive this, and are planning to meet the influx of new labor which has been hitherto barred from the unions. This is only one of many indications that the whole labor situation is critical, and it should be taken as a warning that there is vital need for preparedness here as in other departments of national industry.—Phila. Ledger.

Cough Medicine For Children.

Mrs. Hugh Cook, of Scottsville, N. Y., says: "About five years ago, when we were living in Garbutt, N. Y., I doctored two of my children suffering from colds with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and found it just as represented in every way. It promptly checked their coughing and cured their colds quicker than anything I ever used." Obtainable everywhere.

Elections Cost Too Much.

Our elections have become entirely too expensive. The bill just paid by the County Commissioners for the election and registration expenses for this fall was nearly twenty thousand dollars. The total levy for election expenses for the year was twenty-five thousand dollars, which amounts to two cents on our county tax rate. Compare this with sixteen hundred dollars, the total levy for the year 1888, and twenty-two hundred dollars, the levy for 1891, which was the last general election held before the passage of the Australian ballot law.

We want fair elections, of course, but it certainly seems that they might be conducted just as fairly as at present under a much cheaper plan. Indeed, it is doubtful if as many men succeed in voting their real sentiments under the present law as under the old style of "vest pocket" ballots. Our ballots are now so complicated and so large that many men lose their votes for some or all of the candidates of their choice by placing their marks in the wrong places or marking too many or too few of them. Any one who has watched the counting of the ballots after an election can bear witness to this.

When the Australian ballot law was passed, twenty-five years ago, our elections were subject to abuses and some reform was needed. When the Smith-Gorman crowd remodeled the election laws in 1901, more abuses crept in. To prevent all of the frauds and tricks which the ingenuity of man had invented to thwart the will of the majority of the voters, legislators have in succeeding years devised various plans and devices, paying but little attention to the element of cost. The responsibility for the heavy cost of elections rests upon the Legislature, as the Supervisors of Elections simply carry out the mandates of the law.

Careful study of the Election law, which has been so patchworked that proper administration of it is almost a science in itself, would reveal many features which could be simplified; or omitted without endangering its fairness. For instance, the ballots themselves are much too large. The law practically settles the size of the ballot by providing that pica type shall be used, with half-inch squares. Non-pariel type, which is just one-half as large as pica, is equally plain when printed in Roman capitals, and a mark can readily be placed in a quarter-inch square, if it be considered necessary to retain the square. A ballot printed in non-pariel, with quarter-inch squares would be only one-fourth as large as those printed to conform with the existing law.

We cannot see, though, why it is desirable to use the square and cross-mark. The natural and obvious way to mark a ballot is to mark out the names of candidates one does not wish to vote for. With such a plan in use, the coupon and indorsement features could be retained and the ballots need never be larger than an ordinary sheet of letter paper.

Quite unnecessary is the duplicate supply of ballots in the hands of the sheriff. In practice these are never used, and the contingency of loss or destruction of the official ballots for any precinct or precincts could readily be provided against by having two thousand or so printed with blank indorsements as to the designation of the precinct and retained in the custody of the Supervisors of Elections, to be sent to any precinct in case of emergency. This would also save the expense of distribution of the duplicate packages.

We commend these ideas to those who may be elected to the next General Assembly. If these unfortunates will take up the matter as soon as they find they have been elected, or even at the beginning of the legislative session, and not wait until the middle of March, 1918, to consider what is to be done, they may give us an election law just as fair and much cheaper than the hodge-podge now on the statute books.—Balt. County Union.

Clear Bad Skin From Within

Pimples, muddy complexions are due to impurities in the blood. Clear up the skin by taking Dr. King's New Life Pills. Their mild laxative qualities remove the poisons from the system and brighten the eye. A full, free, non-gripping bowel movement in the morning is the reward of a dose of Dr. King's New Life Pills the night before. At your Druggist, 25c.

WORKS OF ART FROM EUROPE

American Collectors Gathering a Vast Number of Them as a Result of the War.

An authority on antiques and old furniture estimates that within the last four months more than \$6,000,000 worth of furniture and objects d'art have been sold by European owners and dealers to Americans. And it is expected that the process—a furniture auction every week in London and Paris for the benefit of American collectors—will go on through the remainder of the war and after it, undoubtedly doubling this figure.

Pinched noblemen and others possessing old houses in Europe are clearing them of their heirlooms, which Americans are buying and transporting to this land of the free. Europe's extremity, in this regard, is America's opportunity; and American houses, in city and country, are filling up with beautiful old furniture, pictures and decorations. In a sense, Europe is paying for bombshells with old furniture, for the gentry are heavily taxed to buy the shells, and when the shells are paid for the Americans, who sell them, put the money, to this remarkable extent, into furniture, fabrics and objects of art. It is a curious process. Bombshells have no intrinsic value, no value of use; they represent mere destruction. Nor does antique furniture bought at a price far beyond its mere value for the purpose of sitting down upon possess intrinsic worth. A chair for which \$4 is paid may be exactly as good for that purpose as a rare Chippendale worth \$1,000. So the process is an exchange of luxuries—the luxury of death for the luxury of refinement. But how vastly to the advantage of America it is—that we, in return for, say, \$12,000,000 "worth" of engines of destruction, which may be razing European towns to the ground, should scatter through all our homes of wealth the most beautiful furniture that the world ever produced.—Boston Transcript.

TO FLY ACROSS ATLANTIC

Aviators Confident That Such a Trip Is an Event of the Near Future.

If the war has accomplished no other useful end, it has advanced the progress of aviation many years. In the United States, without the spur of military and naval aeronautics, aviation was regarded as a profession for circus performers, whose main duty was to "loop the loop," and provide thrills for the crowd. Now, with aircraft manufacturers turning out aeroplanes at the rate of 16 a day, the public is beginning to realize that it is a remarkable healthy infant industry, closely rivaling the unprecedented growth of the automobile industry in its early stages. One of the foremost aeronautical experts in the country recently said to the writer:

"Within one year after the signing of peace between the European powers, the first aeroplane will make a successful flight across the Atlantic ocean. Very soon aeroplanes will be carrying out mails to inaccessible spots. Shortly after this will come the carrying of passengers on a schedule as regular as that of our Twentieth Century limited. Many of us will live to see the aerial express with many planes, multiple engines, and an enormous carrying capacity, which will take us to San Francisco or even to London and Paris as easily as we can now ride to Kansas City in a railroad train."—Popular Science Monthly.

Ennui at the Front.

At times, at the front, it gets dreadfully dull. When there is an attack and, in consequence, plenty of work to do, it is all right in a field hospital. But when there are no attacks, when there are no new patients and all the old ones become convalescent, when there is practically no work, it becomes insupportable. Nothing but the green hedge on all sides of us, shutting us into ourselves, into our little, gossiping inclosure, with no news and no newspapers, with no aeroplane to fly overhead, with nothing to do but walk down to the little pond and sail boats. There is a fleet of boats on our little pond, all made by our chief surgeon, in moments of ennui, and every day he goes down to the pond, sets his boats afloat on one side, picks them up on the other, and walks around and sets them going again. All because of supreme boredom, because there are no attacks, no work, nothing but convalescent patients, to be discharged in a day or two. It often gets like this, and at such times we can stand it no longer and ask to be sent out in the motor, on joy rides, or any other rides, anywhere, just for a change.—Ellen N. La Motte, in the October Atlantic.

Self-Consciousness of Cities.

The city life is conscious of itself. The small-town life is not. An army of fairly competent minds busy interpreting the life of the city to itself, and this so thoroughly that not a teamster or ribbon-counter clerk of the urban lot but has his spokesman in the public prints and partakes somewhere of the typical. And the salesperson who has once seen salespeople elevated to the rank of printed or acted comedy or tragedy is conscious of a new sense of personal consequence which years of obscurity are powerless wholly to erase. To have had one's social setting touched by the wand of art is to have shaken hands with a celebrity—life is never afterwards quite the same drab commonplace.—Seymour Deming, in The Atlantic.

D. J. HESSON'S

DEPARTMENT STORE

They're Here

WE are well stocked up, in every department, with merchandise that will astonish you both in value and quality. Don't fail to take advantage of the opportunity now afforded you for purchasing your winter needs where you can get just what you want.

Ladies' Coats

We have on sale a very fine lot of Ladies' Coats, in good colors and styles, which are marked at very low prices. Here's a real opportunity for saving money, by buying of us.

Dress and Coat Goods

Don't fail to see our line of Dress and Coat Goods. They are the best yet. We are showing a very attractive line of Plaids and are the best colors, in the latest weaves.

Misses' and Children's Coats

Our variety of these is large and you are sure to find just the thing you will want. Don't fail to look our line over.

Dress Shirts

A new lot of these have just been put in stock. We guarantee the style to be right, and are sure you will agree with us, when you see them, that they are very attractive.

Bed Blankets

We have a new line of these in Gray, White, and Plaids in Cotton, Wool Nap, and Wool. The prices vary from a cheap one to about \$8.00.

Dress Hats and Caps for young Men.

We have a very nice line of these in the latest colors and shapes.

SHOES.

We have a large assortment of Work and Dress Shoes for Men Women and Children. Each department is well stocked for the season's demands.

SHOES.

CLOTHING

READY MADE



The season for buying that new Suit or Overcoat is here. We have a line of ready made clothing we are enthusiastic about. Why? Because they fit well, are of excellent workmanship, and are bought from a reliable house.

Tailor Made.

Taylor tailoring is the best to buy. It's also the safest buy. Every woolen fabric used in Taylor-made Clothes is thoroughly tested before it goes into your suit—it was bought as pure wool—paid for as pure wool—tested as pure wool—and is sold on the sole understanding that it is pure wool.

Let Taylor make that Suit or Overcoat for you.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Said a stranger, "I would like to have something to eat, but I am not very hungry. All I want is a little corn pone." "Come right in," she said, "Ef cawn pone is all what yu wants yu cum to th' right place. We ain't got nothing else but."

As for Preparedness and Efficiency, we have "Nothing else but"

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More For Your Money Now

The fall exhibits of Monuments, Headstones and Markers at Mathias', presents all style effects, keeping faith with the demand for correct design, dependable material and finished workmanship.

Every Mathias memorial reflects the integrity of the maker. Particular attention is given to lettering and all the details of finishing.

Now is the time to secure the benefit of the lowest prices of the year. I am always glad to demonstrate the many superiorities of my work and my service. I invite you to test both.

200 Monuments and Headstones to select from All Stones delivered anywhere by Auto Truck

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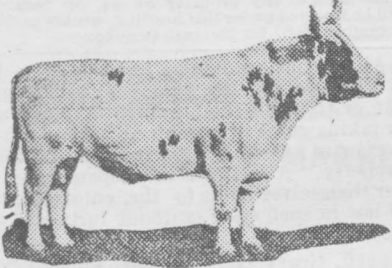
Westminster, Md.
Opposite Court St.

DAIRY and CREAMERY

DAIRY HERD MANAGEMENT.

Cows and Calves Should Be Protected From Flies In Summer.

A thing of importance in the summer management of the herd is its protection from flies that abound on all farms during this season of the year, writes a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman. This may also be handled in a number of ways. Where there is a large labor force the cows are sprayed at milking time with a fly repellent which protects the cows fairly well until the next application. It



In recent years the Ayrshire breed of dairy cattle has come into great popularity. The reason for this, say admirers of the breed, is that milk and cream can be produced through Ayrshires at minimum cost—that is, a quart of milk can be made from the Ayrshire at less cost of feed than from any other dairy breed. The bull shown is an Ayrshire.

is a well known fact that flies are much less troublesome in the dark—in fact, in perfect darkness they are not troublesome at all.

The best plan is to keep the herd in the barn where it is cool and dark during the heat of the day and turn them out on pasture in the evening. Under this treatment they are practically free from fly annoyances and the milk flow is materially increased. If it is not practicable to keep the cows in the barns during the day this plan must be modified to furnish them a cool, dark place in the pasture. This can be done by having a small house or shed, or even good shade trees will help.

If all of this is necessary in the handling of the cows it is practically indispensable in the handling of the young stuff on the farm. After being weaned calves should have a pasture of their own, together with their own house, into which they may go throughout the heat of the day to keep away from the flies. If the calves run with the rest of the herd they should be given an opportunity to eat grain without being shoved out of the way by the older cattle. This is best provided for by placing their feed inside of an inclosure the opening into which a calf can go through, but which will exclude an older animal. Their feeding trough must be scrupulously clean in order to keep them in the highest healthy condition and should be cleaned out before each feed and the old grain removed before new grain is added.

FARM BUTTERMAKING.

Dairymen Would Make Greater Profits by Selling to Consumers.

"Too general is the tendency of farmers to dispose of their milk with the least labor to themselves and the women of their households," says a New York dairymen. "While cows can show a good profit where the milk can be readily disposed of at a condenser or creamery, still there remains a larger profit for the farmer who is willing to undertake the making of the milk from his herds into superior butter. The present supply of butter of the better grades is very inadequate to meet the demand. Daily come requests from patrons who are willing to pay an enhanced price in order to secure the quality they desire from a source the cleanliness of which they have no doubt.

"My experience has been that the farmer who is willing to undertake the labor can find a ready market far in excess of prevailing prices for all the butter he can make. I know of patrons who pay an agreed price the year around, whether butter is high or low in price, and all for the reason they desire to secure an article of known merit. I think special equipment is absolutely necessary to properly carry on this work, such as separators, refrigerators and mixers, but such equipment, coupled with a fair degree of management, will more than pay for itself within a short time as well as adding to the bank account of the owner. Then, too, every cow is a direct asset and benefit upon any farm for the fertilization added to the soil.

"I can see no reason why so many farmers are inclined to and do disregard the high profits offered by butter-making. Butter at from 32 to 35 cents a pound all the year around, shows excellent profits upon every cow as well as paying all overhead charges."

Cows Need Lime.

When cows seem to crave something and chew at old bones in the pasture they need lime, says Hoard's Dairyman. Feed whole oats and wheat bran, and allow free access to slaked lime. Precipitated phosphate of lime may be mixed with the feed if that does not suffice. Start with a heaping teaspoonful twice daily and increase the dose if found necessary.

THE DAIRY FARMER.

By fattening dry cows the fat content is temporarily raised when the cows come fresh. It is well to fight shy of the dairy cow that is offered for sale cheap these days. At best she is probably good only for beef. The thermometer must be used as regularly in the dairy during the summer as during the winter. The value of a calf depends on the productiveness of its mother, especially in grade cattle. Cow testing helps to build up a profitable herd quickly because heifers can be selected from the best cows.

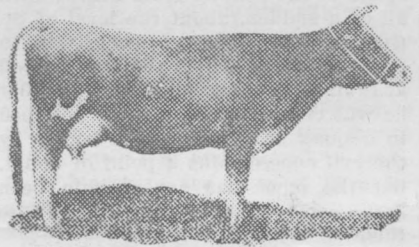
KEEP FILTH OUT OF THE DAIRY PRODUCTS

Too much cannot be said to impress the dairymen with the importance of strict sanitation around the dairy, says the Iowa Homestead. Since the dairy products are used for human consumption it behooves us to be very careful and put out just as clean a product as is possible.

It is more difficult to practice perfect sanitation with the dairy in summer than winter. One feature that should be controlled as far as possible is the flies. It is almost an impossibility to milk a cow where the flies are swarming around without having one drop in the milk. We can't tell just how much damage one fly might do to a bucket of milk.

Another thing to guard against through the summer season is filthy drinking water for the cows. A large per cent of milk is made up of water. For that reason we should be very careful about the drinking water we are giving the cows. It is true that a cow will often drink in a stagnant hole of water in preference to clean water, but this should not be allowed. If there is not running water in the cow pasture or clean pond water she should be watered from a well or cistern.

The cows should be kept brushed and the long hairs trimmed from the udders. One hair in the milk will



Those who have had experience with the Jersey believe there is no better cow for the dairymen when rightly handled and bred. Many think, however, that it is unfortunate that the more refined type has temporarily been the most favored by the few who keep Jerseys more as show animals than for practical purposes. The cow pictured is a Jersey.

leave filth to cause thousands of bacteria when it has multiplied. Filth of this kind in the milk will hasten the souring.

The milker cannot be too careful when drawing the milk. He should wash the hands previous to milking, but should be sure that they are well dried. It is a good practice to have a large clean apron to don just before milking. The farmer is usually dirty after coming in from his day's work, and a clean apron will help to keep the milk more sanitary. The milk should be drawn in a small mouthed bucket if possible. At any rate, the milk should be separated immediately after milking and cooled at once. Milk that is left a few hours after milking before it is cooled is not fit for food. Bacteria multiplies wonderfully fast in warm milk. On the other hand, if the milk is cooled at once it can be kept sweet quite awhile.

Great care should be exercised in keeping the separator and milking utensils perfectly clean. All the seams should be brushed and cleaned well and kept in the sunlight as much as possible. The separator should be cleaned and allowed to dry in the sunshine, which is the greatest germ destroyer known.

Screen the Cow Stall.

A thing that will add to the cleanliness of the milk is a screened milking stall. Some will say this is "spreading" too much, but really it is only a little trouble and expense and adds greatly to the comfort of the cow as well as the healthfulness of the milk. All the openings in the stall can be screened in or the windows could be covered with mosquito netting that would last one season, and the cost would amount to very little. The cow should be turned in there to milk, and both the cow and milker would be more comfortable, to say nothing of added cleanliness of the milk.

Producing Clean Milk.

A number of American medical experts and experimenters in hygiene made a study to determine the most important factor in the production of clean milk—the dairy or the dairymen—and have come to the conclusion that the dairymen is the chief factor and that the dairy is of secondary importance. The clean dairymen may be transported from dairy to dairy and can make clean milk wherever he goes.—Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Bulletin.

Money Makes Money

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More people are made independent by saving than by slaving.

England has invested to wonderful advantage. Every year statistics show that England buys more from other countries than she sells to them. But interest on investments does not show in the statistical tables.

That is why England is rich.

Money placed in a savings bank is an investment safe and sure.

Make yourself independent.

One Dollar Starts an Account!

4 per-cent Interest Paid.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

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READY FOR FALL

We have for your inspection the largest assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes we have ever carried. Come in and look them over before buying.

We have special good values in Ladies' Shoes, at \$2.00. Also great values in Boys' and Girls' School Shoes.

We are agents for the Best Line of Men's Heavy Work Shoes on the market, from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per pair.

Everything that is new and up-to-date will be found here.

Remember we are headquarters for NECKWEAR, COLLARS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

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Classified Advertisements.

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

DRs. Myers,
SURGEON DENTISTS,

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

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

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

Both Phones Opposite R. R.
S. D. MEHRING,
Littlestown, Pa.

Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds, Cutters and Spring Wagons

Manufactured in every part from top to bottom.

To my Patrons and the Public Generally:—It is no longer a question of economy whether to buy a home-made vehicle or not? but the question is, Where will I be able to get such work? I have a large stock of finished all home work, or will build to order. Repairing promptly done. Correspondence invited, or, visit my shops.

Read the Advertisements

— IN THE —

CARROLL RECORD.

HIS FRIEND HURT; HE HELPED HIM

Injured Man Laughed When Simple Treatment Was Suggested, But He Thanked His Comrade Later.

Once upon a time word came to Henry A. Voehl, of Plainfield, N. J., that a close friend had been injured, and full of anxiety he visited the afflicted man, who was suffering from a sprained ankle.

"It was so bad that the leg had turned black," said Mr. Voehl in relating the story. "I told him I would have him out in a week and he laughed at me. But I took him a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, that night he put some on and noticed the ankle felt better. I told him to use it every day, and in three days his ankle was practically well. In four days he was working. He gladly admits that Sloan's Liniment 'put him on his feet.' Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

The Advertised Article

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he will not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up to date and not shop worn. : : :

SOIL PREPARATION MOST IMPORTANT

All Types Of Soil May Be Made Equally Productive.

WETLANDS MUST BE DRAINED

College Park, Nov. 30.—A very timely lesson on "Preparation of Soil" has been prepared by G. H. Alford, State Agent, College Park, Md. Mr. Alford says in part:

Soils differ widely in composition and condition. A soil composed largely of pulverized limestone, is called a marl, calcareous, or lime soil; of sandstone, a sandy soil; of alumina, a clay soil; of partially decomposed vegetable matter, such as we find in swamps and marshes, a peaty, mucky soil. All of these soils may be equally productive if they are in the proper mechanical condition and contain a sufficient amount of the elements of plant food required in plant growth. The soil has two distinct functions to perform in the growing of crops; first, it furnishes a home for the plant; second, it furnishes the crop plant food. When we improve the physical condition of the soil, we make a better home for plants. When we add to the soil, we increase the supply of plant food. One soil may be in an excellent physical condition, but contain very little plant food. Another soil may contain an abundance of plant food, but the physical condition may make it totally unfit for growing plants.

Drainage is needed on fields and on every part of a field where water stands for some time after a rain, when water oozes to the surface making seepy spots and on land where water stands in a post hole within several feet of the surface during the growing season. On land that is well drained, the crops are better able to endure a long drought than on undrained land. This is because the water in the undrained land shuts out the air and the roots go only as deep into the soil as the air penetrates freely. On undrained land, the roots of growing plants spread out near the surface and when the soil dries out during the hot summer, the crop "fires" or burns up before maturity.

Poorly drained soil cannot be prepared early in the spring and it is almost impossible to properly prepare it at any time for the reason that large quantities of water evaporating from the surface of the soil makes it compact and solid. The evaporation of the water in the early part of the growing season keeps the soil cold regardless of the temperature of the air, thereby retarding the growth of plants. Furthermore, helpful germs cannot live in undrained soil and change vegetable matter into available plant food, because the water excludes the air from the soil.

We should deepen our soils for the reasons: First, to increase its water holding capacity; second, to let the water escape from the surface without running over the ground and washing it off; third, to permit the air to circulate freely for a considerable depth; fourth, to secure crops against drought by enabling the roots to go down to perpetual moisture; fifth, to increase the area from which plant roots may obtain food.

The soil must be well drained and thoroughly pulverized for a considerable depth and in addition it must be full of humus in order to produce maximum crops. Fire is one of our worst enemies because we burn the corn stalks, grass and trash on the land that is needed to properly prepare the soil for growing crops. The humus increases the water holding capacity of the soil several times and puts it in a loose open porous condition so that air, water, and plant roots can easily come into contact with every grain of it. The humus also prevents the soil from packing after heavy rains and furnishes food for the bacteria or microscopic life that makes the plant food available for plants. It matters not how much plant food the soil may contain, it will not yield maximum crops unless bacteria are present to make the plant food available for crops. The number of bacteria in the soil closely follows the amount of humus in it.

It is generally advisable to break the land in the fall and winter for the following reasons: First, we are not as busy in the late fall and winter as we are in the spring; second, the vegetable matter is turned under to decay; third, insoluble plant food is brought to the surface where the frost and air can change it into soluble plant food; fourth, the soil is rough and loose so that it will drink in the rain that falls. When broken in the fall and winter, we can use the better styles of two and three horse turning plows or disc plows. The gasoline engine traction plow will do more and probably better work, but the average small farmer cannot afford to own one.

When we are unable to break our land during the fall and winter, we should break it early in the spring for the following reasons: First, to save water. It has been found by experiments that unbroken land permits the water in the soil to escape much faster than does broken land. Second, to prevent clods; third, to permit good setting of the soil before planting time. In the early spring it is best to use the disc plow, so set that it will not bring much subsoil to the surface.

CHICKEN PIE WORTH WHILE

Recipe That Has Been Long in Use and Can Be Recommended as Excellent.

One chicken boned (reserve bones to make stock), one-quarter pound bacon, one-half pound sausage, one or two hard-boiled eggs. Cut the chicken into joints and place on bones with an onion, one or two peppercorns, a blade of mace, and a little lemon rind. Simmer for three or four hours. Pack chicken in layers in a pie-dish along with sausage, bacon, hard-boiled eggs and seasoning; half fill with the stock.

Flaky pastry for covering: One-half pound flour, one-quarter pound butter, one-half teaspoonful baking powder, water, pinch of salt. Method: Mix flour and baking powder; add the butter cut in small pieces, and the salt. Make into a stiff paste with water. Form paste into a long piece; roll it out. Fold in three equal pieces. Turn the paste round and repeat rolling and folding two and one-half times. Roll out paste a little larger than the pie-dish. Cut a strip off and line rim of pie-dish. Cover top with large piece. Make a hole in top for ventilation. Use scraps of paste to make a rose and leaves for decoration. Brush over with beaten egg. Bake in hot oven at first for half an hour. Then continue for one and one-half hours in a more moderate heat.

ROUND STEAK AT ITS BEST

Proper Method of Preparation Has Much to Do With the Appetizing Quality of Meat.

Lay out in a hot iron frying-pan three thin slices of fat salt pork, three by four inches, and add one onion peeled and cut in thin slices. Cook, stirring constantly until browned. Wipe a 2½-pound slice of round steak, put in frying pan, pour over 1½ cupfuls of cold water and add one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Bring quickly to the boiling point, cover closely, remove to back of range and let simmer slowly until tender. Remove steak to hot platter and strain stock (there should be one cupful). Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the hot stock. Bring to the boiling point, let boil two minutes, season with salt and pepper and pour over and around the steak. Garnish with baked stuffed tomatoes around the edge, and with overlapping slices of tomatoes and sprigs of parsley in the center.

Beef Ramekins.

Take one-half pound of cooked beef, two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, one teaspoonful of minced parsley, one teaspoonful of chopped gherkins, salt and pepper to taste, and gravy or sauce to moisten. First mash some boiled potatoes finely so that they will be free of lumps, adding one teaspoonful of butter and sufficient hot milk to make them soft and creamy. Cut the meat into dice, freeing it from skin and gristle. Mix it with the parsley and gherkin and enough sauce or gravy to moisten all well. Fill ramekins three parts full of the mixture. Cover the meat with potatoes, heaping it well in the center and marking it neatly with a silver fork. Bake for ten minutes in a hot oven or until heated through and well browned.

Chicken a la Monte Carlo.

Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in an earthen dish or casserole with one carrot, three onions sliced, two bay leaves, salt, pepper and some thyme. Add a young, fat fowl, cut into joints and let it get brown. Then add one pint of consommé and cover air-tight. Cook three-quarters of an hour. It must simmer all the time. If the fowl is old, it will take longer to cook. Add two tablespoonfuls sherry, a dozen potato balls fried in butter, a dozen button mushrooms and some chopped parsley. Let it cook ten minutes more and serve in the sauce dish or the charm of it will be lost.

Bubble Pudding.

Put one pint of milk on to heat in a double boiler. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in two of cold milk and stir it into milk. Then add the yolks of two eggs well beaten and one tablespoonful of sugar. Whip rapidly for a moment. Remove from fire and pour into a buttered mold or bowl. Cover closely and boil one hour. Serve with lemon sauce.

Canned Grapes.

Wash the bunches, pick off the firm grapes, and pack them into glass jars as firmly as possible without crushing. Then steam the jars as directed for canning peaches by the steaming method until the grapes are thoroughly heated; this is a rule usually takes from 20 to 30 minutes.

Good Filling of Beans.

Press cold baked beans through a collander; add two tablespoonfuls of horseradish to each cupful of beans. Put between very thin slices of brown bread with butter and a little prepared mustard. Cut in fancy shapes.—Yorkers Magazine.

Using Paraffin.

If paraffin is used on top of jellies and jams, when it is removed from the jar, wash it, melt it and strain it through coarse cotton, such as a salt bag. It is then ready to use again.

Laundry Bit.

To wash scorched goods, boil them in a mixture of one part soap and one teaspoonful turpentine in a gallon of milk.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

The Record office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Use telephone at our expense, for important items on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

LITTLESTOWN.

Last Sunday, after the evening service in St. Paul's Lutheran church, this place, Miss Helen Byers and Maurice C. Warehime, were united in marriage in the presence of the immediate families and a few friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David S. Martin, of Helman, a brother-in-law of the bride. The ring ceremony of the Lutheran church was used.

The Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the Lutheran church held their monthly meeting at the home of Miss Florence Kelly, on Thursday evening.

A Thanksgiving program was given in the Reformed church on Thursday evening, the different characters being represented by the young ladies and the young men of that church.

Theo. Piniard, wife and daughter, of Delauro, N. J., are the guests of Wm. Robinson and wife.

Miss Florence Kelly was the guest of Miss Dutta, near Taneytown, this week.

Emory Crouse and wife, spent Thanksgiving at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Robert Zimmerman, of York.

Miss Helen Barnes, of New Oxford, was the guest of Miss Madeline Dutta.

John McGinnis, a student at Lebanon Valley, is spending his vacation with his parents, George McGinnis and wife.

Miss Pauline Cromwell, of Walkersville, spent the week-end with Calvin Hawk and wife.

FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath school here, Sunday, at 10 a. m. The Christmas entertainment will be held on Sunday night, Dec. 24. Work preparatory to this end has already begun.

Rev. Paul D. Yoder, of Union Bridge, will fill the pulpit at the chapel, this Sunday night. Services at 7.30. The public is requested to come out and hear this excellent speaker.

Butchering is in full blast, but colder weather is preferred.

Mrs. James Myers was taken to the Woman's Hospital, in Baltimore, last Monday, where an operation was performed the next day, for a growth on her breast.

Mrs. David Myers, who was on an extended visit to folks in this vicinity, returned to her home in Baltimore, last Saturday.

Truman Dickensheets went to Union Bridge, recently, where he will have employment in Mr. Little's store until after the holidays.

J. Elmer Myers went to Chicago, last week, where he bought eight carloads of cattle.

Mrs. Alton Brown, of Keyser, W. Va., is spending some time with Wm. Arthur and family, in this place. She and Mrs. Harry Myers spent a few days in Baltimore, this week, returning here Wednesday evening.

Chas. Maus and wife, of Baltimore, spent Thanksgiving with his brother and sister here.

KEYSVILLE.

Mrs. Peter Baumgardner was operated on for goiter, at the Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, on Tuesday.

Charles Devilbiss and sister, visited friends in Creagerstown, on Sunday.

Charles Young and Charles Cluts, wife, went to Frederick, on business, on Tuesday.

O. R. Koonz and wife, Thomas Fox and wife, visited friends in Hanover, on Sunday.

Charles Young, wife and son, John, and Mrs. Elizabeth Myers and daughter, Margaret, visited Grover Shyrock and family, of near Creagerstown, Sunday.

Miss Goldie Shank, visited her uncle, Frank Shank and family, of Frederick, on Saturday and Sunday.

Earl Koons, Miss Phoebe Koons, Miss Harriet Jones and Leonard Hilgartner, all of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Oliver Newcomer and family.

Peter R. Wilhide, wife and daughter, Marian, Robert Valentine, wife and son, Carroll, took a two-day trip covering a distance of 170 miles; passed through the following places: Frederick, Harper's Ferry, Halltown, W. Va., Shepherdstown and Martinsburg; spent Saturday night at Rocky Meade with J. Walter Thatcher and family; from there to Ardell, Gerardsburg, Inwood, and Darksville. Also saw the large orchard of John Miller, the Berkely County Apple King, at which they had just finished packing, 45,000 barrels of apples. From there to Williamsport and Hagerstown, where they visited some friends returning by the way of Boonsboro, Middletown, Frederick, home.

DETOUR.

P. D. Koons, Jr., and wife, entertained a house party over Saturday and Sunday last. Games were indulged in, vocal and instrumental selections were rendered, and were much enjoyed by all.

Among those present were the Misses Mildred and Dorothy Zumbach, of Union Bridge, Messrs. Guy and Clayton Peddicord, Frank McGoach, Robert and Paul Koons, of Baltimore, who motored up to be present. One of the expected guests, Mrs. Frank Englar, Jr., formerly Miss Jeanette Engle, of Union Bridge, was not present, owing to her recent marriage. Her presence was greatly missed by everyone.

Louise Otto, of New Windsor, spent the week end with her school friend, Elizabeth Weybright.

Among those who visited T. L. Grossnickle and wife, on Sunday were, Marshall Baumgardner and two sons, Russell and Quinton, of Waynesboro, who motored over. Thomas Hahn and wife and Miss Grace Albright, of Utica, spent Monday at the same place.

Mrs. Robert Spielman spent Tuesday with Mrs. John Frook, of Taneytown.

Mrs. A. C. Miller and Miss Helen Miller, spent Friday in Westminster.

UNIONTOWN.

William Banker, who has been canvassing for Porter's Pain King remedies, in Adams county, during the summer, has returned home for the winter.

Mrs. Annie Babylon has been visiting her brother, David Nusbaum and others, near Taneytown.

Mrs. Pearl McMaster was a week-end guest of friends in Baltimore.

Miss S. E. Weaver is spending some time at Dr. Clyde Routons, in Buckeys-town.

Mrs. Alice Stouffer, who had the house on her farm to burn down last week, contemplates building another in a short time.

The family of John Earnest, who were burned out, have moved in with William Bowers, at his home.

The Lutheran C. E. Society held an interesting meeting, Sunday evening. Although disappointed in not having some special music, a good program was given.

Mrs. Ellen Smith and Mrs. Darley, who have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Weaver, returned home, on Monday.

Guy Leister, of the Westminster Theological Seminary, will preach in the M. P. church, at Uniontown, on Sunday evening.

The annual donations of the M. P. church to the church home in Westminster, was sent on Tuesday.

Forget Your Aches

Stiff knees, aching limbs, lame back make life a burden. If you suffer from rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia, get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, the universal remedy for pain. Easy to apply; it penetrates without rubbing and soothes the tender flesh. Cleaner and more effective than musky ointments or poultices.

For strains or sprains, sore muscles or nervous exercise, Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief. Keep it on hand for emergencies. At your Druggist, 25c.

Advertisement.

PINEY CREEK SUMMITT.

Clarence Shaeely and wife, of Littlestown, Pa., Oliver Myers, wife and son, Rayfield, of near Mayberry, and Thomas Cookson, were Sunday guests of Clayton Shaebrook and wife.

Samuel Currens, wife and sons, Wilmer and Robert, were guests on Sunday at the home of J. C. Sauerwein and wife.

Mrs. David Currens, of Westminster, and son, Jesse, of Baltimore, spent several days last week with the former's daughter, Mrs. Harry Bloom.

Miss Naomi Mayers went to Frederick on Sunday evening, and is now a patient at the Frederick City Hospital. We sincerely hope she will return much improved in health.

Oliver Hesson wife and daughter, Esther, and William Lemmon, wife and son, Wilbur, spent Sunday at Hanover with Mrs. Lemmon's parents, Alfred Bowers and wife. Mr. Bowers is still confined to his bed, suffering from the effects of being hurt in an auto accident, more than 3 weeks ago.

Harry Rickrode and wife, of near Two Taverns, spent Sunday with Clayton Hargett and wife, near here.

Mrs. D. W. Mayers spent several days this week in Frederick.

A surprise party was given Samuel L. Hawk and wife, Tuesday evening; about 40 neighbors and friends enjoyed their hospitality.

Advertisement.

TYRONE.

David H. Hahn returned home after visiting friends in Charlestown, W. Va., and other points, and was very much pleased with his trip.

The following spent Sunday with Ira Rodkey and family: Rev. Paul D. Yoder and wife, and son Paul, and daughter, Catherine, and Elizabeth McKinney, of Union Bridge; James Unger and wife, daughter May and son Franklin, of Marker's Mills; Misses Annie Winter and Anna Flickinger, of Copperville.

Chas. Welk, wife and son, Walter, and Walter Keefer and wife, spent Sunday with Charles Marker and family.

J. R. Christopher, of Virginia, spent several days with David H. Hahn and family.

Advertisement.

Stop the First Cold

A cold does not get well of itself. The process of wearing out a cold wears you out, and your cough becomes serious if neglected. Hacking coughs drain the energy and sap the vitality. For 47 years the happy combination of soothing antiseptic balsams in Dr. King's New Discovery has healed coughs and relieved congestion. Young and old can testify to the effectiveness of Dr. King's New Discovery for coughs and colds. Buy a bottle today of your Druggist, 50c.

Advertisement.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Sunday School this Sunday at 9 o'clock, Divine Service, at 10 a. m., by Rev. J. Luther Hoffman. C. E. Society, at 7 p. m.

There will be an oyster supper in the P. O. S. of A. Hall, this Saturday evening, Dec. 2.

Mrs. David Myers, Mrs. Wm. Stair, Miss Harriet Myers, Wilmer Myers, and Edgar Logue, spent Sunday with Peter Cashman, of near Oak Orchard.

Mrs. Edward Hahn, Mrs. Raymond Myers and daughter Azalea, spent the week's end with Wm. Myers, of Union Bridge.

Marshall Devilbiss, Luther Lippy, wife and son, William and daughter, Margaret, Mrs. Elizabeth Brothers, of New Windsor, spent Sunday with A. S. Wagner and wife.

Advertisement.

Danger Signal.

If the fire bell should ring, would you run and stop it, or go and help to put out the fire? It is much the same way with a cough. A cough is a danger signal as much as a fire bell. You should no more try to suppress it than to stop a fire bell when it is ringing, but should cure the disease that causes the coughing. This can nearly always be done by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Many have used it with the most beneficial results. It is especially valuable for the persistent cough that so often follows a bad cold or an attack of the grip. Mrs. Thomas Beeching, of Andrews, Ind., writes: "During the winter my husband took cold easily and coughs and chills. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine for breaking up these attacks and you cannot get him to take any other." Obtainable everywhere.

Advertisement.

What the Soldiers Eat.

The food of soldiers in the field varies according to their nationalities. The principal meal of the Russian soldier consists of stiches, something between a gruel and a soup, the chief ingredients of which are cabbage, potatoes, oatmeal and fat meat, preferably pork. These are boiled together, with salt and other seasoning, the result being a thick, nourishing and by no means unpalatable dish.

The Italian soldiers, who are splendid marchers, live largely on a farinaceous diet—macaroni, spaghetti and so on. They are also very partial to fruit, which is issued, together with wine and cigars, as part of their rations whenever possible.

No German soldier considers his daily menu complete without a sausage of some kind or other, and the "stronger" its flavor the better. A nutritious pea soup is also a staple of the army ration.

The mainstay of the French soldier consists of his beloved "soup," as he calls it. It is really a thick, nourishing stew, made of meat, potatoes and various other vegetables.

The English "Tommy" is omnivorous, but the things he loves above all else are bacon and jam.—Youth's Companion.

Maine's Gum Industry.

Gathering spruce gum has long since become one of the steady minor industries of Maine, where every year about 15,000 tons of crude gum, valued at a third of a million dollars, are harvested. The crude article is formed as the result of injury to red and black spruce trees. Hedgehogs feed upon the inner bark of trees, and the injuries they cause, known as "hog cuts," are fruitful sources of gum. Lightning scars, frost cracks, old blazes and the abrasions caused by falling trees and even sap sucker drills are other occasions for gum formation. Around the edges of such wounds little nodules appear and gradually develop into lumps or teats. A wide scar heals slowly and may produce gum around the entire wounded area, while a narrow seam closes so quickly that only a single row of these "nuggets" is possible.—Argonaut.

Transformed Mine.

An old abandoned mine near Saalfeld, in the Thuringian forest, which in the time of Luther was worked for silver, copper, alum and vitriol, has been discovered by a Berlin geologist to have developed into one of the most beautiful caverns. In the course of centuries the water percolating through the minerals has built up throughout the mine a wonderful labyrinth of stalactites and stalagmites, thrown together with a profusion and brilliancy of color which is said to be without parallel. Deep greens, vivid blues, the purest white, yellows of all shades—in fact, the entire scale of color is reproduced over and over again, and yet the colors melt into each other so gently that nowhere is the impression of disagreeable contrast produced.

Why Is It?

Why is it that when there are two swinging doors 75 per cent of the people open the left hand door? Why don't they open the right hand one?

Why is it that 60 per cent of the people walk on the wrong side or in the middle of the sidewalk? Why don't they walk on the right side?

Why is it that 50 per cent of the people don't know how to turn a corner or enter a store? Why is it that they keep close to the building when they ought to be on the outside edge of the sidewalk to enter as they should?

Why is it that people will stand like this . . . on the sidewalk and talk. Why is it they will not stand like this . . . ? Thereby taking up one-half as much space. Why is it?—Boston Post.

Very Free Verse.

Vers libre is certainly taking hold. Much might be said in this connection of its form, its content and whether proficiency in it is innate or acquired. Let it suffice for the moment to record what happened when a music teacher asked her pupils to make up little verses and then make melodies to accompany them. One little boy said he never had made up verses.

"Just a little verse," said the teacher.

"Well," said the boy, dreamily: Sometimes the sky at night Looks like a spotted egg.

—New York Post.

Due Caution.

"Prisoner at the bar, will you be tried by jury or by the court?"

"By jury, your honor, by jury."

"Humph! Why—er—haven't I seen you before somewhere?"

"Yes, your honor. I sell you ice in summer and do your plumbing in winter."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

No Joke, Either.

"Isn't it awful the way prices have gone up?"

"It surely is. Just think, my husband will have to work three weeks to get money enough to pay for this simple little gown I have on."—Detroit Free Press.

Diplomacy in the Home.

Every now and then wife urges husband to buy some new clothes for himself, but if he is a pretty good talker he can get out of it without making her mad.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Very Active.

Bing—He's very active in financial matters, isn't he? Bang—You bet! He owes me \$10, and every time he sees me he dodges me.—Town Topics.

Honorable industry always travels the same road with enjoyment and duty, and progress is altogether impossible without it.—Samuel Smiles.

How to Find Fault.

It is not difficult to find fault, because there is so much of it lying around. That's where the difficulty comes in. There is no honor or distinction in finding fault that anybody else can find and everybody else has found.

If you want to be a success at fault-finding you must branch out on fresh lines, use new and ingenious methods and find fault that has never been found before. Where is the honor in finding fault with your wife's biscuits, or with the fact that dinner is late, or other such daily occurrences? But only let some budding scientist find a medium of fault with the inexactitude of the isothermal lines as evidenced by the cross currents of the Martian canals, and he is in a fair way to accumulate unto himself both fame and fortune.

In brief, then, it is with finding fault as with everything else—be not commonplace.—Life.

New York City Garbage Disposal.

The method of garbage disposal in New York city is as follows: Garbage, placed in separate cans by householders, is collected in city vehicles and transported to dumps along the water fronts of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, where it is placed upon contractors' scows.

A filled scow is towed to a reduction plant on Barren Island, in Jamaica bay, where the material is cooked, the grease extracted and the tankage or soiled matter dried. Grease is sold for soap making, etc., and tankage is used as fertilizer. The moisture only is wasted.

The contractor's work begins at the dumps, and for the privilege of receiving the 400,000 tons of garbage per annum the contractor is obliged by agreement to pay the city an average sum of \$97,000 per year for a term of five years.—New York Times.

Three Places to Watch.

Political regeneration must start in a quickening of the civic conscience. Men in larger numbers must begin to take a deepened interest in political policies and programs. The three places which should be kept in the mind's eye evermore are the city hall, the state capitol and Washington city. What the representatives of the people are thinking and saying and doing should be closely scrutinized and scrupulously judged. When our newspapers pass out of the semi-barbaric stage of newspaper development they will devote less space to accident and gossip and crime and lay before the public day by day in ampler fulness the doings of our aldermen, our assembly, men and our congressmen.—Woman's Home Companion.

Superiority of the Past.

We hear from the best authorities that the classics are not studied as they used to be. This does not surprise us, because it has been equally true of every age. For instance, Bishop Berkeley, discoursing in 1744 "on the virtues of tar water" and other things that came into his mind, said: "In these free thinking times many an empty head is shook at Aristotle and Plato as well as at the Holy Scriptures. * * * In these days that depth of that old learning is rarely fathomed." This reminds us of the political debate in a corner grocery where one of the village sages remarked, "Jimson is not the man he used to be," and another responded, "No, and he never was."—Independent.

Prose Period.

"Here's a postal card from my husband," remarked Mrs. Dobson. "He's out of town, you know."

"What does he say?" asked Mrs. Dubwaite.

"Am well. Home Tuesday." Four words! And when that man was courting me he used to write me poetry by the yard."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Double Barreled Scheme.

"Better buy some stock in my proposed copper mine. The operating expenses will be unusually low."

"Why so?"

"I am going to work it in connection with a school of mines and let the students do the digging."—Spokane Review.

Not the Same.

Tess—He said I looked handsome in that gown, didn't he? Jess—Not exactly. He said that gown looked handsome on you.—Exchange.

Foolish Question.

Mrs. Culchaw—Did you see any of the old masters while you were abroad? Mrs. Newrich—Mercy, no! They are all dead.—Exchange.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Sunshine Destroys Germs. The clothing we wear harbors myriads of disease germs. This is especially true of woolen garments. Cotton and silk do not retain germs so readily as wool and are therefore more suitable for clothing to be worn during exposure to illness. Nurses are obliged to wear cotton garments when in attendance upon the sick. To destroy germs in clothing there is nothing more potent than bright sunlight and air. Hang clothing, blankets, quilts, etc., outdoors where the sun and wind may beat upon them for several hours, and disease germs lurking in their meshes will be destroyed.

FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY

It is wise while you are still exempt from trouble to guard against it—Sophocles.

Barler Ideal Oil Heaters

Give real service, clean healthful heat. They save money, for they use little oil and do not need repairs. The principal weight of a Barler Heater is in the base—it will not tip over. Constructed to give just the service in your home that you want—perfectly satisfactory heaters. The brass oil founts last and the burners are odorless. Sold here only in our store. Come and see them.



REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Famous for their Quality

Fateful Warship Names.

The ill luck attendant on British warships bearing the names of reptiles is almost beyond coincidence. The first of England's fast turbine destroyers was the Viper. She was only 312 tons, but had engines of 10,000 horsepower and could do thirty-five knots. During naval maneuvers she ran into fog, struck the rocks off the Channel islands and broke into three pieces.

Three other Vipers have been lost at different times.

The Cobra, a similar vessel to the Viper, broke her back in the North sea. Some say she hit a whale, some that it was merely force of wave and weather.

In 1890 the Serpent, a gunboat, went on the rocks off the north coast of Spain, with terrible loss of life. The death roll was 173.

Three other Serpents have been lost at different times, three Lizards, two Snakes, one Basilisk and one Crocodile. Does any one wonder, then, that England carefully avoids ships with "snaky" names?—London Answers.

Legend of Holyrood Palace.

Holyrood palace, Edinburgh, Scotland, once a British royal residence, is the subject of a strange legend. Robert Louis Stevenson alludes to it in his little book on Edinburgh. "There is a silly story," he writes, "of a subterranean passage between the castle of Holyrood and a bold highland piper who volunteered to explore its windings. He made his entrance by the upper end, playing a strathspey. The currier footed it after him down the street, following his descent by the sound of the chanter from below, until all of a sudden, about the level of St. Giles', the music came abruptly to an end and the people in the street stood at fault with hands uplifted. Whether he was choked with gases or perished in a quag or was removed bodily by the evil one remains a point of doubt, but the piper has never again been seen or heard of from that day to this."

First Musical Comedy.

No English writer of light opera ever surpassed Dr. F. Osmond Carr's music in gay sparkle, and that he was a thoroughly good musician is sufficiently indicated by the fact that he held degrees in music from both Oxford and Cambridge, his doctorate being awarded by the latter university. Among his other achievements must be placed the invention of the first musical comedy, "In Town." Besides "doing" the music, Dr. Carr invented the scheme around which the piece was written.

Many readers will remember his "Marguerite," which swept over all Europe like wildfire with its irresistible swing and clan some twenty years ago and more. A song of the dashing type, it had the gayest and most intoxicating melody, and not only its native land, but the continent and the United States, succumbed speedily to its charm.

The composer related that the famous song was composed in the early hours one morning after he had been watching all night by the bedside of his little daughter, who was seriously ill.—London Globe.

A Sure Way.

Ethel—Their parents made the match, I believe. Arthur—I thought they opposed it? Ethel—Yes; that's how they made it.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Quite the Reverse.

"Did the doctor pay a visit?"

"No; the visit paid the doctor."—Exchange.

Happy the man who has been able to learn the causes of things.—Virgil.

Did the Best He Could.

She (during the spat)—You should have married some stupid, credulous girl. He—Well, my dear, I did the best I could.—Boston Transcript.

A Money Maker.

Smith—He is not rich, and yet he makes a great deal more money than he spends. Jones—How can that be? Smith—He works in the mint.

Spare diet and no trouble keep a man in good health.

Checked.

"Dad, what do they mean by a checked career?"

"Always on the move, I reckon."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He Heard Her.

"My daughter's piano lessons have been a great expense to me."

"That so? Did some neighbor sue you?"

It is wise while you are still exempt from trouble to guard against it—Sophocles.

NO TRESPASSING!

The name of any property owner, or tenant will be inserted under this heading, weekly until, December 25th, for 25c cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises with dog, gun or trap, for the purpose of shooting or taking game of any kind; nor for fishing, or in any way injuring or destroying property. All persons so trespassing render themselves liable to the enforcement of law in such cases, without further notice.

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Angell, Maurice	Koonz, Mrs. Ida B.
Baumgardner, Noah	Keefer, Harry E.
Baumgardner, C. F.	Koonz, Charles A.
Boyd, Lewis S.	Kiser, J. Frank
Ball, Richard	Lennon B. J.
Bowers, Earl R.	Moser, Charles
Baker, George W.	Motter, Mrs. Mary
Baker, Charles	Mehring, L. W.
Bowers, Birnie L.	
Bohn, Grant	
Brown, Edgar H.	Morelock, Augustus
Bowers, Truman	Marker, Wm. H.
Bowers, Geary	Marker, Charles S.
Brower, Vernon S.	Mering, Alexander
Cutsail, Harry	Null, Francis C.
Crebs, Elmer	Null, Elmer
Conover, Martin E.	Null, Jacob D.
Correll, Mary E.	Null, J. Frank
Conover, Claude	Ohler, Harry J.
Duttrier, Eli M.	Ohler, Harvey E.
Diehl Brothers,	Ohler, Albert J.
Eckard, Wm. U.	Ohler, Birnie S.
Eckard, Chas. C.	Ohler, Milton
Eckard, Curtis	Ohler, Stanley O.
Eyer, Marvin L.	Ridinger, John H.
Finger, Worth	Ridinger, Vern. H.
Forney, Clarence M.	Reck, Harry
Fogle, Wm. G.	Reck, Albert M.
Fogle, William	Reaver, Russell
Frock, Jr., Jno. W.	Reaver, Milton A.
Graham,	

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Just Like a Man.

She hurried down the stairs to join her husband, who was waiting to go out with her to the party.

"Oh, Jack," she cried, "wait a moment!"

"I never saw anything like it!" exclaimed Jack impatiently. "You always forget something. You girls are enough to drive any patient man frantic."

"But, Jack, dear—"

"Oh, go upstairs and get what you want and don't for goodness' sake keep me waiting here any longer."

"But I haven't forgotten anything, dear; it's you!"

"Good gracious! What next, I wonder? I've been dressed ready and waiting for you this last half hour."

"Indeed!" she said frigidly. "Then why is it you have no necktie on?"

"Goodness!" he ejaculated. "Why couldn't you tell me that before, instead of staring at me and saying nothing?"—Exchange.

Why Not Be Sensible?

To the ennuied of earth who are looking for a new and lasting sensation we would offer the query, Why not be sensible?

If you have never tried looking at things in a sensible way you cannot imagine what supreme delights there are in an excursion into this little frequented domain of human activity. There are drawbacks, to be sure. But the drawbacks are greatly outweighed by the advantages. We have known people who, after leading unsensible lives from early childhood, have taken up the sensible life and have never led any other life from that time on. That, however, is going to extremes and is therefore to be carefully shunned, but it only goes to show how being sensible can take hold of you if you give it a chance.—Life.

How to Become a Highbrow.

One never can tell the sociological possibility of some little thing that seems hardly worth the saying. Thus if you say, "He swears like a pirate," you are not sociological. But suppose you pull yourself together and say, "Profanity in that it relaxes the inner tension by a sudden nervous discharge and offers a means of escape from social inhibitions, is, when phylogenetically considered, nature's method under the conditions of modern civilized life of producing an outlet for primitive emotions which in an earlier period were apt to take more socially injurious forms, such as piracy." You will then be taken for a sociologist. I do not say you will really be a sociologist, but you will look like one, especially if you add a bibliography.—New Republic.

Preaching and Practice.

The noted Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe used to condemn with the severest contempt those persons who ascribed any omen or presage to eclipses of the sun or moon, to comets, the aurora borealis or other appearances in the heavens. He himself was so superstitious that if he chanced to meet an old woman in his morning walk he at once retraced his steps home, fearing that such a meeting might bring disaster.

One Economic Failure.

Theorist—Our housewives ought to be encouraged to make their own bread. The homemaker article would not be so liable to go up. Practical Friend—No; if it's all the kind my wife tried to make it would be too heavy to do any rising.—Exchange.

Domestic Amenities.

"Did my vanity box come?"

"Guess not. A small package came."

"That must be my vanity box."

"Gee, that wouldn't hold half your vanity! I expected 'em to unload a piano case at the very least."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

His Desire.

Aviator—You're up in the air where you wanted to go. You've got more than the worth of your money. What more do you want? Scared Passenger—I want the earth.—Exchange.

A Traffic Tragedy.

The panicky pedestrian hesitated at the intersection of two busy streets. A motorcar was rushing upon him from one direction, from another point a motorcycle was approaching rapidly, an autotruck was coming from behind, and a taxicab was speedily bearing down upon him.

He gave a hopeless glance upward. Directly above him a runaway aeroplane was in rapid descent.

There remained for him but one resource. He was standing upon a manhole cover. Quickly seizing it, he lifted the lid, jumped into the hole—and was run over by a subway train!—New York Times.

The Moslem's Exalted Month.

Ramadan is the month exalted by Moslems above all others. In that month the Koran, according to Moslem tradition, was brought down by Gabriel from heaven and delivered to man in small sections. In that month Mohammed was accustomed to retire from Mecca to the cave of Hira for prayer and meditation. In that month Abraham, Moses and other prophets received their divine revelations. In that month the "doors of heaven are always open, the passages to hell are shut, and the devils are chained." So run the traditions.—Christian Herald.

Fifty-Fifty.

"My son," said the father impressively, "you are leading an absolutely useless life. For the last ten years you have done nothing but squander time and money."

"That's all right, dad," replied the unrepentant youth. "It isn't as if I was asking you to bear the whole burden. You just furnish the money, and I'll try to find the time."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Something in This.

Instead of the greeting, "How are you?" which makes it easy for your friends to discourse on their alleged ills, why not say "You're looking well?" which puts the burden of proof on the man who thinks he is ill.

There's an interesting bit of psychology in this.—Exchange.

How It Happened.

"Strange, one of your twins is blond and the other is a brunette."

"Well, we never could afford a maid. I washed one child and my husband washed the other, and that one grew up dark."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Handkerchief Menace.

The pocket handkerchief should be abolished, because it is a source of infection long after a person has recovered from such diseases as infantile paralysis and even common colds, says Dr. F. Robbins in the Medical Record. "The day will come," he says, "when the customary cotton rag is replaced by the cheap and clean Japanese paper napkin, which is burned after it has been used. Infants and children are helpless against the rubbing of strange handkerchiefs over their perspiring and grimy faces. The public roller towel of the past was innocuous as compared to the family pocket handkerchief. Bitter experience will drive home the lesson that neglected noses, mouths and throats are largely, if not exclusively, responsible for the ultimate crippling of the unfortunate victims of disease and ignorance."

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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

Reconciliation.

In most families and among friends differences sometimes arise that are decidedly unpleasant. In nearly all cases these differences spring from misunderstandings. A time comes when explanations, apologies and reasons are in order, and a reconciliation takes place. This is a thing much to be desired, and when it comes wash the slate clean. Leave no fragments, no leftovers, to be brought up at another time. Wash the slate clean as you would wipe out a faulty example. Cleanse the heart of the last drop of bitterness or resentment. Let love and good will prevail. A genial spirit brings more real happiness than a manner so reserved as to raise doubt of the pleasure of meeting, doubt that reconciliation was mutual. So forgive as to forget. It has been done and can be done. Such forgiveness wins good will and cements friendships that fill life with joy. Hold yourself ready to "wash the slate clean."—Milwaukee Journal.

Capitals We Have Had.

It is asserted sometimes that the United States has had five capitals, but the statement is not correct. The United States has had but three capitals—New York, Philadelphia and Washington. In the period preceding the adoption of the constitution no place was legally constituted a capital. In a loose and unofficial sense it is possible to describe as a capital any city which was the seat of government. Taking the sessions of the Continental congress as establishing a seat of government in the Revolution and the confederation, the following cities may loosely rank as capitals: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton and New York. The articles of confederation were passed by congress in Philadelphia, and the federal convention charged to prepare a constitution convened at the same place.

Not Her Fault.

The express was approaching a railway bridge that spanned a deep river, and a stout old lady in one of the compartments showed signs of nervousness. As the train went roaring across the structure she did not speak a word, but seemed to be holding her breath.

"There," said a gentleman in a neighboring seat, "we are over it safely."

The old lady heaved an explosive sigh.

"Well," she said, "if we had gone to the bottom I should have died with a clear conscience, for it wouldn't have been my weight that did it. I bore up so that I really made the train lighter than it would have been without me!"—London Mail.

Malabar's Lemon Grass.

The hillsides of the Malabar coast of India are the scene of great commercial activity once a year, when the lemon grass harvest is under way. Oil extracted from the grass is employed in the manufacture of artificial perfumes. The hillsides are burned over to destroy the old and useless grass. Six months later the fresh crop is ready to be cut, and at once the countryside is dotted with furnaces and stills.

Life's Three Questions.

The three great questions of life are: "Is it right or wrong? Is it true or false? Is it beautiful or ugly?" These our education should help us to answer, and inasmuch as it fails it will lack in reaching a proper physical or moral standard.

Natural Result.

She—What! He, a flirt, married a flirt? How can that be? He—Why, it's simple enough. They set out to see which could beat the other flirting and it resulted in a tie.—Exchange.

Queer.

"It's a queer language."

"What's the matter now?"

"When you pay the cash down you call it settling up."—Detroit Free Press.

NEW POLICY NEEDED IN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY CONTROL

Helpfulness and Encouragement
Urged by Alfred P. Thom.

CREDIT MUST BE IMPROVED

Increase of Transportation Facilities
Necessary to Secure Relief From
High Cost of Living May Thus Be
Provided For by the Railroads.

Washington, Nov. 28.—A new policy of government railroad regulation, based on constructive principles of helpfulness and encouragement instead of upon principles of repression and punishment, was urged by Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, the first witness on behalf of the railroads before the Newlands Joint Committee on Interstate Commerce, which has instituted a general inquiry into the problems of railroad regulation.

"It is proposed by the joint resolution of Congress," said Mr. Thom, "to go into a comprehensive study of the whole subject of transportation, to make a new assessment, after 20 years of experiment, of its history, its present conditions and its future needs. The railroads accept the view that regulation is a permanent and enduring part of government in America and that the first duty of the carriers is to the public. That duty is to afford reasonable facilities on reasonable terms and at reasonable rates, and this must be done before any private interests can be considered."

Certainty, Safety and Sufficiency.

Mr. Thom contended that the real interest of the public is in being assured of certainty, safety and sufficiency of transportation facilities, rather than in rates. The first consideration of the public is to obtain transportation facilities. What the cost is, is in reality a second consideration, he said.

Mr. Thom proposed an increase of transportation facilities as a method of securing relief from the high cost of living. "There have been less than 1,000 miles of new railroad constructed in the United States during the past year," he said, "less than in any year since 1848, except the period of the Civil War, and yet the cost of living is daily advancing owing to a shortage of supplies which might be remedied by securing access to new areas of production."

Credit Must Be Improved.

"This leads to the consideration as to whether railroad credit is as good as the public interest requires. It is impossible for railroads to earn enough to supply the necessary new facilities from current revenue. They must be provided from credit. Investors cannot be coerced, but must be attracted."

Among the conditions affecting railroad credit which deter investors he mentioned the following:

"First, Railroad revenues are not controlled by investors, but are fixed and limited by governmental authority and not by one but by several governmental authorities, which do not recognize responsibility for assured results to investors and are uncoordinated."

"Second, Railroads cannot control and the government cannot and does not limit the expense account."

"Third, The present system of regulation is based on a policy of regulation and correction and not on a policy of helpfulness and encouragement."

"Fourth, The outstanding obligations of the railroads have already exceeded the financial rule of safety and involve a disproportionate amount of obligations bearing fixed charges."

"Fifth, The investor must accept a subordinate obligation or security with no assurance of a surplus of earnings to support it."

"Sixth, Other competitive lines of investment present superior attractions."

"Seventh, The railroad business is largely controlled by political instead of business considerations."

Look Forward, Not Back.

"We may debate about what has caused the present conditions," said Mr. Thom, "but we cannot debate about what the people need. The President has taken the view that we must look forward in this matter and 'make a fresh assessment of circumstances' in order to deal helpfully and intelligently with the problem. Abuses are no more prevalent in the railroad business today than in any other business humankind has conducted. The great question now is whether the existing system of regulation gives the public reliable assurance of sufficient present and future railroad facilities."

"Those who oppose any change must make their appeal on the ground that the present systems assure the public of the continued adequacy of transportation facilities. If they do not, no argument based on the desirability of the present dual system of regulation will be accepted by public judgment. The question of 'states' rights' is not involved. If the regulation of transportation facilities privately owned should fail government ownership must follow, and then all power of the states over the railroads would disappear."

"Let us debate this question, then, not upon any mere theory or jealousy as to the distribution of governmental power, but upon the large issue of what the public interest requires in respect of the assurance of adequate transportation service."

Camera Men and War Pictures.

The camera man in search of lively war pictures often enjoys the protection of a special guard, which is especially detailed to protect him. Since the camera does not shoot as far as a gun, the photographer often works at an immense disadvantage. The camera makes a conspicuous target and often draws the enemy's fire. The special camera guard, which originated in one of the early Villa campaigns in Mexico, consists of two picked men, perhaps more, who accompany the photographer or skirmish ahead of him to render his position as safe as possible when the camera is set up. Many thousands of feet of war film have been made while sharpshooters on both sides kept up a steady and effective fire. A guard of two American Indians, both crack shots, were employed for many weeks to protect L. M. Burrud, an American camera man, who accompanied Villa in one of his campaigns. The Indians' stealth and daring in reconnoitering the ground in advance often proved indispensable.—"The Camera Man," by Francis Arnold Collins.

Stage Names and Real.

The extent to which favorite actresses are somebody else off the stage is not well understood. Actors generally play under their own names, but the woman who has achieved a reputation before marriage prefers to retain the name under which she became known rather than assume that of her husband. Some women, too, play while unmarried under another name than the real one.

For instance, Maude Adams is really Miss Kiskadden, and Marie Dressler is Lella Koerber. Jack and Ethel Barrymore are properly called Blythe, and Truly Shattuck is Clarice Etrulla de Bucharde, a name rather too long for the stage. Theater goers seem to like stage names easily remembered. Trixie Friganza is really Della Edna O'Callahan, and Mary Mannering is Florence Friend; Elsie Janis was formerly Elsie Bierbower, and Margaret Anglin is Mary Warren. And so it goes through the list.—Boston Herald.

Orkney Islands in Pawn.

The Orkney Islands, says Pearson's Magazine, do not really belong to Great Britain in the sense that they were ever ceded by treaty or acquired by conquest. They were simply transferred by Denmark to Scotland in 1468, in pledge for the payment of the dowry of the Princess of Denmark, who was married to James III., king of Scotland. In the deed of transfer, which is still in existence, it is specially mentioned that Denmark shall have the right to redeem them at any future time by paying the original amount of the dowry with interest to date.

There is no likelihood, however, that Denmark will ever attempt to exercise her right of redemption, because 60,000 florins, the original amount of the dowry, plus compound interest for 448 years, would amount to perhaps £1,000,000,000,000, and that is a bit more than the islands are worth.

"Thanks For the Ducks."

An official in one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Philadelphia recently showed me the huge plant. I marveled at the labor saving machinery.

"One of our workmen," he said, "has made a great many of the improvements you see in this room. He likes to go duck shooting, and while off on a trip for a week or more he thinks out some new way to save labor."

After a moment's pause he added:

"Why, he turned up one day with a plan whereby we save \$50,000 a year."

"And what," I inquired, "does that workman get out of it?"

"Oh," the happy official replied, "he gets the ducks."—Girard in Philadelphia Ledger.

Simple Arithmetic.

A little boy who had not learned how to count one day received three apples from a friend.

He was very pleased and told his mother afterward.

"How many apples did you get?" she asked.

"I don't know just how many mother," he replied, "but I got one in the middle and two outside."—New York Times.

Not Guilty.

Little Charley had been spanked by his mother for stealing cookies. His cousin, who was present, wishing to comfort him, said: "Poor Charley! You have my sympathy." Looking up through his tears, he protested: "I have not! I didn't touch it!"—Boston Transcript.

The Ancient Mayas.

It is urged by an archeologist that the Mayas, who once inhabited America, had a civilization as far advanced as that of any early people except the Greeks. The dwellers in the jungles of Yucatan, Guatemala and Honduras are believed to be their descendants.

Ciam Shells.

Clam shells are susceptible of a fine polish and are used for many ornamental purposes. Chinese carve them into snuffboxes, tops of walking sticks, bracelets and similar articles.

Merely a Delusion.

Insurance Doctor—Any insanity in your family? Cholly—Only—aw—the pater—thinks he's the head of the house, ye know.—Boston Globe.

Strong on Bills.

Winkle—My wife would make a good member of congress. Hinkle—Why? Winkle—She's always introducing bills into the house.

Where love and skill work together aspect a masterpiece.—Reada.

PALE BLUE NEGLIGEE



A charming negligee of pale blue plaited crepe de chine with a coatee of chiffon edged with a quaint banding of satin ribbon.

FOR THE NOVICE IN SEWING

Some Hints That May Be of Value to the Beginner in Home Dressmaking.

These few hints a novice on sewing will do well to remember. If a spool unwinds too rapidly as the sewing machine is used, rub a piece of soap across the surface of the spool of silk or thread. This will regulate the unwinding.

Lamp wicking or cable cord will be found excellent for padding a scallop that is to be buttonholed. It takes much less time than to "stuff" the space with thread and needle.

Button molds or disks of cardboards that are to be covered for the foundation of a bag or dolly case, will be more rapidly covered if the disks of the material are cut a trifle larger than the pattern and overcast coarsely with a stout thread. This thread is then drawn up so that the material is taut over the mold and then fastened tightly.

In sewing buttons onto garments that are to have hard wear, always slip a pin across the face of the button and sew through the eye holes of the button over this pin. This allows sufficient play of thread to add to the life of the button.

TO HOLD BRUSH AND COMB

Handy Little Bag, Appropriate Either for Home Use or to Be Sold at Bazar.

When not required for home use, a brush and comb bag is a useful and saleable little item to prepare for a bazar.

We give a sketch of a particularly pretty bag carried out in cream-colored casement cloth. It is cut out in two pieces and sewn together at the sides and base. The material is cut into scallops at the edges and finished



Brush and Comb Bag.

off all round with a buttonhole-stitching worked with old gold silk.

Upon the front of the bag the words "Brush and Comb" are embroidered with gold silk and cords of the same color are run through at the top by which the opening can be drawn together.

In preparing a number of these bags for a bazar they might be made in different colors to suit the tastes of various purchasers.

Novelty Toy for Youngsters.

Sometimes our mothers must go nearly distracted, picking up a cow's leg here or a cat's head there, and seeing your little daughter's doll lying with its head broken or your small son's duck with his bill pulled off. Why don't you make one of the toys that don't cost much, that they possibly abuse and that they love the most? There are cunning little animals that are very simply made and the only thing that can happen to them is that they might become soiled. Cut two silhouettes of the toy from stout muslin, embroider on one side the features, sew together and stuff tightly. Little son may have his duck, sheep or dog just the same and little daughter may have her dolly or her lamb and be just as pleased with it if it is made of white linen instead of china. Altogether these homemade toys are a satisfaction to both mother and the kiddies.

The Brand of a Criminal

It Was Assumed Voluntarily by a Society Girl

By F. A. MITCHEL

Miss Wetmore, a middle aged spinster, was much interested in sociology. She was especially given to helping persons who had been convicted of crime, served their term in prison and been discharged. Her niece, Madge Ellison, a gay girl of twenty-one, made light of her aunt's efforts, having theories of her own on the subject. Madge had been to college; but, though a very bright scholar, her course was cut short by her being discovered in some prank which resulted in her expulsion.

Her own case illustrated her theory with regard to discharged prisoners. "I was born," she said, "with the Old Nick in me and must work out my own career in his service."

"Nonsense!" replied her aunt. "You were born to ease and comfort. Your silly prank, for which you were expelled from college, was the result of exuberance of youthful spirits. Criminals are usually driven into crime and, once in it, cannot get out of it. A discharged prisoner bears a brand that time cannot efface. No one will employ him, and he is driven to commit more crime to obtain the necessities of life."

"I wonder," said Madge thoughtfully, "were I a discharged criminal if I could get on?"

"Try it and see." The words made an impression on Madge. "Try it and see!" The idea would not depart. She was really a girl of great depth. Had she not also been a girl of feeling she might have taken hold of some one of the women's questions of the day and made a hobby of it. She was rather fitted for a wife and mother, and the strength in her of this instinct prevented her from embracing any cause that would hold her undivided attention.

But "try it and see" would not down. Week after week passed, and a desire to test her ability to get on with the brand of a criminal upon her grew apace. Meanwhile she was devoting herself to society, finding it hollow hearted and the duties it involved tedious. Born for something more in keeping with an active brain and a sympathetic nature, she tired of people whose only object was to climb socially and maintain their position when they reached the top of the ladder.

"Aunt Isabel," she said one morning, "I've made up my mind."

"To what?"

"I'm going to 'try it and see.'"

"Try what and see?"

"I'm going to take on myself the brand of Cain, renounce for a season home, income—in short, everything except such belongings as are given a discharged prisoner—and see if I can make a living without committing more crime."

"You'll find it next to impossible. Even to make your living as you have been brought up would be difficult; to do so with a blight on you would be many times more so."

"Nevertheless I'm resolved."

"Very well; I'll help you to carry out your design."

Miss Wetmore took her niece to a prison where the aunt was well known to the warden and told him of Madge's plan. When Madge left the prison she was dressed as a woman of low degree and given the amount of funds usually granted discharged prisoners. At the prison gate she left her aunt with the words, "I shall try the experiment to the bitter end."

Miss Wetmore embraced her, spoke a few words of commendation and encouragement, and Madge found herself alone on a street in a great city with the voluntary brand of a criminal upon her.

In order to come as nearly as possible to the conditions of the test it had been arranged that if inquiries were made at the prison concerning her it should be said that she had been sent up for theft and no more information should be given. One advantage that a real discharged prisoner would have in a possible passing of time without her record being discovered Madge found it expedient to take upon herself. She was to confess that she had been in jail, but declare that she was innocent of the crime of which she had been convicted. This advantage and disadvantage Madge considered would offset each other.

She had not been taught anything by which to make a living, unless her education would serve that purpose. But for a confessed criminal to secure a position as teacher was hopeless. Even with a clear record Madge was without a degree. She knew nothing of the culinary art and could not fill the position of a cook. To be a housemaid required no great instruction, and this seemed to be the only field open to her.

Madge stood on the sidewalk before the prison till her aunt, with a thrown kiss, turned a corner. Then all of a sudden the voluntary jailbird felt a sinking of the heart that well nigh caused her to forego her experiment.

"Great heavens!" she said to herself, "Suppose I really were a discharged prisoner!"

For the first time in her life she realized the very great difference in the social status in which she was born from that of the grades from which most criminals are produced. A dirty newsboy five or six years old passed

her crying his papers. She had seen hundreds of them and had thought no more of any of them than a dog pulling a huckster's wagon. Now this little fellow made her heart ache. While she had been at birth placed in a satin lined bassinet, this boy had likely been placed on dirty cotton bedclothing, odoriferous and squalid. She had sat, one of a ring of daintily dressed children, singing kindergarten songs; he was at that age breasting a cold world selling newspapers. She remembered with something like shame that she had not even appreciated the advantages she had enjoyed at college—advantages that many a poor girl had wept bitter tears or because she could not make them the basis of earning an honorable living and which would have saved her from a life of toil.

But these thoughts served to bring out all there was of strength in Madge's nature. Drawing down the corners of her pretty mouth with a grim resolution she started down the street and on reaching a residential district rang the doorbell of the first respectable looking house she came to. A member of the family answered the call.

"Does the lady want a maid?" asked Madge.

"She's always wanting a maid. Maids are not plentiful nowadays."

Leaving Madge in the vestibule, the person went inside and returned with an invitation for the applicant to come in and see the lady. Madge found her in a luxurious boudoir. She seemed struck by Madge's refined features.

"Madam," Madge began, "I beg of you to employ me. I have been very unfortunate. Accused of a crime of which I am innocent, I have spent a year in prison. I have only this morning been discharged with enough money—"

The horror depicted on the woman's face was appalling to the applicant.

"I don't need any help at present," she said, looking hard at the door.

"I beg of you not to turn me away. I promise you—"

"Leave the house at once or I will call the police and have you put out."

Madge beat a hasty retreat.

Before making another application she resolved to try to gain a footing in the employer's good graces before confessing the brand upon her. She rang several bells in succession, to be told that no maid was wanted, one servant who answered her call shutting the door in her face without a reply.

When at last she struck a house where a maid was wanted and was admitted to the lady's presence, the interview was no longer than the first one. On being asked if she had a recommendation from the last person she had served she was forced to admit that she had not and was dismissed at once.

It was 10 o'clock when Madge had left the prison, and after three hours, going from house to house in search of a position, she became faint rather than hungry and stepped into a restaurant of second grade that she had once been obliged to put up with for want of a better to get something to strengthen her. Taking a seat at a table, a waiter handed her a menu, but while she was looking to find the price of a cup of tea and a roll the proprietor stepped up to her and, with his eyes fixed meaningly on her coarse garb, said:

"Reckon you've got into the wrong place. There's a restaurant around the corner that would suit you better."

Madge arose and left the restaurant. Standing irresolutely on the sidewalk, she debated what she should do. If her experience thus far was so bitter what would it be when her little money with which she had provided herself had been spent? A policeman, seeing her standing thus forlorn, approached her and asked her where she belonged.

"Nowhere," replied Madge bitterly. "I have no home."

"Well," he replied to this, "I wish you'd get off my beat. I wouldn't like to run in a nice lookin' girl like you for vagrancy, but if you keep loiterin' about here I'll have to do so."

This capped the climax. Madge had tried her experiment of making a living with a brand upon her, and she was quite satisfied as to the disadvantages of such a situation. She was faint for want of food and had failed to obtain it even in a second class restaurant. She resolved to go home for a lunch and remain there.

"Call a cab," she said to the policeman.

"A cab!" was the astonished exclamation.

"Yes, a cab."

Madge showed him a half dollar. He whistled to a man nodding on the driver's seat of a taxi, who aroused himself and drove his conveyance to the curb before the vagrant. When she entered, giving the chauffeur her address, the policeman looked more amazed than ever. In a few moments she was driven to her own door.

"What," said Miss Wetmore, "home already?"

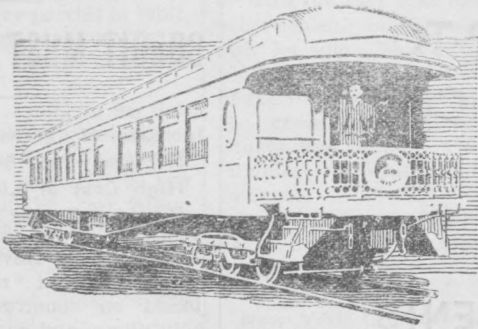
"Yes, Aunt Isabel. I'm satisfied as to the preliminaries. Now for the work in hand."

In a subsequent career of usefulness Madge Ellison found this practical experience as to the difficulties discharged prisoners meet on emerging again into the world with a brand upon them worth more to her than reading many volumes on the subject. It not only gave her information, but for every such person she helped she felt a heartfelt sympathy.

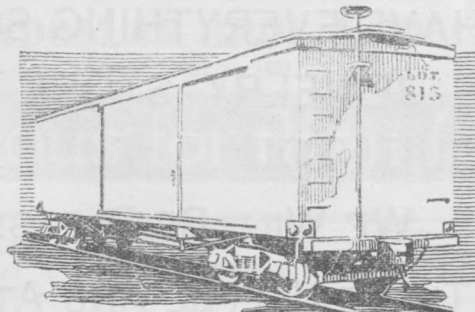
Instead of becoming a butterfly of fashion, as might have been expected from her wealth and social position, Madge became a worker in the cause of humanity, and in time her name was honored by the community in which she lived and loved by hundreds of those she had helped.

Overland

Automobiles



Which Do You Prefer?



Pullman or Freight?

No one would think of riding in a freight car if he could enjoy the comfort of a big, comfortable easy riding Pullman parlor car.

So with automobiles. Most of the popular priced cars ride like freight cars. This is due to the old fashioned type of spring.

Many manufacturers still continue to use them.

The Overland does not. The 75 B Overland has the latest type of cantilever shock absorbing springs. As a result it is one of the easiest riding cars in the world. One demonstration will prove this. \$635 f. o. b. Toledo.

TANEYTOWN GARAGE COMPANY, Dealers

C. @ P. hPone 39-J

Taneytown, Md.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

"Made in U. S. A."

ALL ADMIRE FAITHFUL MAN

Instinctive for People to Look Up To and Respect That Kind of Individual.

It is the faithful average man whom we inevitably look up to and respect. In all probability he will go to his grave without public recognition or formal acknowledgment of his substantial qualities. Yet unwittingly we pay our tribute to him. For when we remark that we have known such a man to be identified with one institution for 10, 20, 25, 30 or 40 years, it is scarcely necessary to add that he is worthy, faithful, competent, honest, dependable, etc., because in our very manner of directing another's attention to him we have exclaimed: "There's a man for you!"

Or, take it the other way. Have you not noted the peculiar pride and satisfaction with which a man informs you that he has been employed by the same house, or been connected with it, for a long period of years?

He does not say it in so many words, possibly he doesn't mean to boast, but just the same he wishes you to understand that he has been faithful, acceptable and proficient, and that these are the secrets of his success—a success not always accounted in dollars and cents, but rewarded by the consciousness of duty done and confidence retained through all the mutations of time.

He that would be faithful in the occupations of peace must fight—even as soldiers do. He must fight his own rebellious spirit and the hosts that would divert him from the things of his better nature and the obligations of his manhood. The temptation to change is almost irresistible. The longing for new fields is hard to overcome.

DIDN'T SEEM RIGHT TO HER

Some Will Think, However, That Enthusiast at Tennis Match Knew Little About the Game.

Tennis must have come within the focus of the movie folk. Anyway, the stars were out in force to watch the national championship matches at Forest Hills. One fair heroine of a hundred dramas who lent brilliancy to the grandstand by her rose-pink sweater suit, her brick-pink garden hat and her purple-pink complexion, sat thoughtfully clasping her jeweled knuckles throughout the national doubles contest. Before the match grew exciting she wrapped her yellow furs around her and settled down to pleasant dreams. Suddenly the bleachers rocked with applause at a killing stroke, and the film lady awoke to the suggestion that the "big scene" was on.

Registering excitement with her bovine orbs, she grasped her companion's arm. "Look, Jim," she hissed, pointing to the fiery Comet, "look at that red-headed slob. He's trying to grab all the scene for himself and cut his partner out. And when he does hit the ball he smashes it down so hard that he doesn't give those little fellers on the other side a chance to send it back. Call that fair? I guess not. Who's running this show?"—New York Evening Post.

When Slicing Bacon.

Always place the rind side flat on the table when slicing bacon, and do not try to slice through it. When a sufficient number of pieces are cut, slip the knife under them and you can easily slice them away very close to the rind.

An Army 2,000,000 Strong

And every one guarding a home—that's the Perfection Heater army. For real preparedness against sudden changes in the weather, get a Perfection.

It travels light—you can carry it anywhere. It's clean, good-looking, and durable. Costs little to buy and little to use—the cheapest form of comfort insurance. On the firing line in 2,000,000 homes. Ask any good hardware dealer, furniture or department store.

Use Aladdin Security Oil—for best results. STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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



PERFECTION
SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

Farmers Take Notice!

We PAY for Your

Dead Animals

and remove them promptly by Automobile Truck.

We Pay All

Phone Charges

A. F. REIS,

Sanitary Reduction Works,

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Phone 95

Night or Sundays 88J

Save Pennies—Waste Dollars

Some users of printing save pennies by getting inferior work and lose dollars through lack of advertising value in the work they get. Printers as a rule charge very reasonable prices, for none of them get rich although nearly all of them work hard.

Moral: Give your printing to a good printer and save money.

Our Printing Is Unexcelled

Notice!

We Pay For and Remove Your

Dead Animals

PROMPTLY

Call "LEIDY,"

"Always on the Job"

Phone No. 259

Westminster, Md.

10-1-127

SUNDAY SCHOOL. FOR SCHOOL WEAR

Lesson XI.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 10, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Rev. ii, 1-17—Memory Verse, 7—Golden Text, Rev. ii, 10. Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Although three of the seven epistles are included in this lesson, we must try to consider somewhat the whole seven, for they are the last messages from the risen and ascended Saviour to His church on earth, perhaps some sixty years, as we count time, after He ascended, and contain His heart messages concerning that which He approves or disapproves. These seven churches represented all the churches of that time and now and between then and now, and as individual believers we must lay to heart the lessons, the warnings, admonitions and encouragements for our personal use in our daily life.

I have found it helpful, and many others also, to write down these love letters in seven parallel, vertical columns on a large sheet of paper, placing opposite to each, horizontally, like matter in each epistle, beginning each column with the greeting to the church; then His titles, which are different in each; at the foot of each column the promise to the overcomer, which is also different in each, and then the admonition, "He that hath an ear let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches," which in the first three comes before the overcoming promise and in the last four follows it. The words of comfort and encouragement and warning and admonition come in between these first two and last two items. Let us pray to know Him more intimately as He reveals Himself to each church according to their need. He holdeth the messengers to each church in His right hand and walks in the midst of the churches (chapters i, 13, 20; ii, 1).

This helps me personally, for I am glad to be in His hand and for His pleasure, and I am always reminding my own people and the Bible classes that He is in our midst, according to Matt. xviii, 20, and we must sing and pray and meditate and worship with an offering, as if we really saw Him in our midst. To Smyrna He was the first and last, who was dead, but now alive (chapters i, 17, 18; ii, 8). This was what they specially needed, for they were being persecuted unto death (ii, 10), and their overcoming promise was that the second death, which is the lake of fire, would never touch them (ii, 11; xx, 14). To Pergamos He was the one who had the sharp sword with two edges (i, 16; ii, 12), and because of evil teachers tolerated there this was as they needed to know Him. He encouraged the Ephesians to think of the tree of life in paradise, and He would have these to eat real manna now, true bread from heaven, and think of the hidden manna, the white stone, and the new name reserved for them (ii, 17).

To Thyatira He was the Son of God, with eyes like unto a flame of fire, and His feet like fine brass (i, 14, 15; ii, 18). They, too, had false teachers, and much of the world, and knew something of the depths of Satan, but their encouragement to be overcomers was most wonderful and unthinkable if He had not said it—power over the nations, such as the Father had given Him, and Himself as the morning star (ii, 26-28; Ps. ii, 8, 9; cxlix, 6-9; Rev. xxii, 16). What glorious things to win us wholly to Himself during this little while of temptation! To Sardis He was the one who had the seven Spirits of God and the seven stars (i, 4, 16; iii, 1), for they had dead ones there who had only a name to live and needed the quickening of the Spirit. Their promise was that of white raiment, named in the book of life and confessed before God and the angels if they should prove themselves overcomers (iii, 5).

To Philadelphia He was the Holy and True One, having the key of David, opening and shutting at pleasure, and the encouragement to overcome was that of being a pillar in the temple of God, with the name of God, and the city of God, the New Jerusalem coming down out of heaven from God, and His own new name (iii, 7, 12). There is a special promise here concerning being kept from the hour of temptation which shall try all that dwell on the earth (iii, 10), which may include our being taken away before the great tribulation. That we shall be taken before that awful time is sure.

To Laodicea He was the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God, and to this worst phase of church life, or lack of life, the promise to the overcomer was the greatest of all, to sit with Him in His throne (iii, 14, 21). It looks as if the greater the need and the lower their condition the greater was His desire to lift them out of it. Only in this epistle do we find Him asking for an open door to our hearts that He may enter in and sup with us (iii, 20). He and the devil are both looking for open doors (John xiii, 2, 27). Whom will you have?

Notice in the Golden Text that there is no mention of eternal life which cannot in any way be worked for, or earned, or bought, but can only be obtained as a free gift (Rom. vi, 23). But the crown of life there mentioned is a special reward for all saved ones who patiently endure. See also Jas. i, 12. These are the only two places.

FROCK OF WOOL JERSEY CLOTH MOST APPROPRIATE.

Ideal Wearing Material and Lends Itself Splendidly to Decoration—May Be Fashioned in the Style Desired.

Wool jersey cloth, favored for several reasons as a sports suit fabric, is approved for dresses at the present time. Frocks for young girls as well as their elders are attractively fashioned of this excellent wearing material. The frock shown in the sketch, designed for a girl of from ten to fourteen years, is made of navy wool jersey cloth. The pockets are decorated with a motif of wool embroidery, and a bow at the collar matching the embroidery in color gives the only other trimming.

The back is arranged in a panel effect matching the front. It fastens invisibly at the left front. Note especially the low shoulder. Variety in the method of setting in the sleeves frequently gives a character touch to otherwise severely plain and quite ordinary-looking garments. The low shoulder is used to good advantage in the development of many smart blouses, and it appears on coats for both daytime and evening wear.

To make the little frock sketched for an average twelve-year-old girl, four yards of material 36 inches wide will be required.

Pockets are practically indispensable in the development of garments, for the younger generation especially. Some are inserted, but the patch-pocket



School Frock of Wool Jersey Cloth.

ets are by far the most popular variety, as they lend themselves to trimming touches that help to give smartness and chic to the little frocks.

The dress sketched shows a normal waistline, belted at either side; but the straight moyer-age frocks approved for grown-ups are equally good style for girls of fourteen years and under, and low-belted or Russian blouse dresses are also decidedly smart and fashionable.

Outfitting the growing girl so that she may pass gracefully and happily through the "gawky" age is an art. Several of the French designers, notably Jenny, have made a study of garments for this age. Paul Poiret has brought out some smart things this season, modeling them very much on the same lines as those employed for women. He favors especially the low-belted or moyer-age frocks.

MUST HAVE FUR TRIMMING

Style May Be Said to Be the Distinguishing Feature of the Models for Autumn.

All signs point to another great season for fur trimming. Last winter's fur craze has lasted through the summer. Summer furs have had a vogue never before known on this side of the water, the fad having both its charming phase and its ridiculous phase. Now with autumn fur trimming takes on more importance than ever. Word comes from Paris of the prodigious use of peltry, and American designers of the higher grades are applying fur to autumn models with lavish hands.

The preference so far is given to the short-haired pelts, moleskin, beaver, seal, otter, ermine and the humble but useful rabbit skin, with countless imitations being particularly favored. Occasionally long, dark fur is used, and kolinski is very modish, though not so manageable as a supple short-hair fur like mole, which can be handled like a soft fabric and lends itself delightfully to the huge soft collars that promise to have a continued lease of favor.

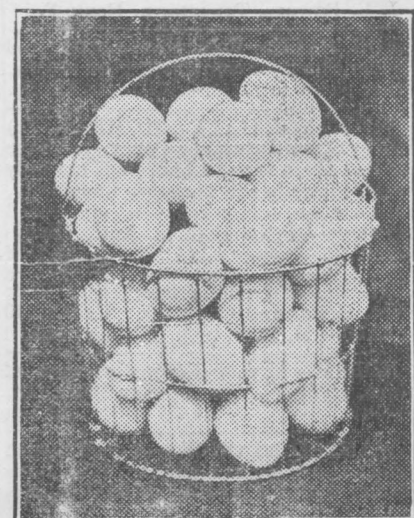
One of the most successful of American designers has put out a group of models that are fairly typical of a very handsome line of winter and autumn coats, most of them built up of velours, delaine or velvet and nearly all fur trimmed.

POULTRY and EGGS

BREEDING FOR EGGS.

Selection of Best Strains of Laying Hens Requires Careful Study.

Select each year two or three of the very best hens you possess for the three qualities, egg production, standard qualities, health and vigor, writes T. F. McGrew in the Western Poultry Journal. Mate these three hens to the very best cockerel you have that has been bred from a heavy layer and have



From now until late winter the demand for eggs will doubtless exceed the supply, and it behooves the poultryman to keep his flock in laying condition. Fine large eggs like those here shown will bring the top of the market. It pays to market only clean and well shaped eggs.

the cockerel of good quality according to the standard, thorough in all these qualities, as well as strong and vigorous. If the cockerel is so strong and vigorous as to be pugnacious to the point of wanting to fight the attendant that cares for him, so much the better. Treat such a cockerel with great kindness, never abuse or injure him, for his very strength and vigor is of great value in your flock.

The second step in the production of success in the upbuilding of a strain that will be beautiful for exhibition, excellent for egg production and very vigorous, is to keep careful record of the laying qualities of each pullet. If you will trap nest them in September, October, November and December you may omit further use of the trap nest and resume its use the first of the following September and continue its use to the end of October. The pullets that will begin to lay early one fall and continue to lay very late the next fall and necessarily molt late are the kind to select, to use as hens from which to have eggs for hatching the following year. Such pullets should be mated in their second year of laying to cockerels that have been bred from one of the very best hens you own. If perchance you can have these cockerels from a hen in her third year of laying that has laid remarkably well for three years you will have the assurance of strength, vigor and inherited egg production. If all of these are good in standard qualifications you add greater value to the offspring.

There is another feature of egg production which needs more than passing attention. We frequently hear people applaud the fact that some of their pullets laid when they were four and a half months old or a little younger. Usually pullets that lay so young not only lay small eggs when they begin to lay, but they continue to lay eggs of small size during their entire life. Pullets from six to seven months old or even seven and a half months old make better layers, provided they are fully matured. Of course you will understand that when poorly fed during their growing period many of the pullets will not be developed until they are fully a year old. Such are never of much value because they are apt to be lacking in vitality, which is necessary for long continued egg production.

Leghorn pullets that are very nearly six months old and that are fully developed and of fairly good size are apt to make the best layers, surely better layers than will Leghorns that laid when about four or four and a half months old. Pullets of the larger breeds should be six months or near seven months old before they begin to lay, and they must have been well fed, properly nourished and be fully matured before they begin to lay or they are not apt to be profitable layers. Pullets of medium size for the breed that are fully grown, fully matured and full of vigor are the kind that make the profitable layers.

The day is fast approaching when eggs weighing less than two ounces each will be classed as seconds in the market. The sooner we begin, all of us, to realize that size, shape, smoothness and color of shell have much to do with the price of eggs the sooner will we begin to reap the harvest due to all who have eggs that are perfectly fresh, that are smooth on surface of shell, that are clear and clean in color, whether white or brown, and that average two ounces or a trifle better in weight. Such eggs are the kind that will sell best in the future, and we had better, all of us, have this in mind when breeding for egg production.

CHICKEN TALK.

Don't neglect to fix up all the leaky spots in the houses. The rains are again with us and dampness is the foe of fowl life and vigor.

Perches must not be nailed down. Fit them into slots so they can be easily removed for cleaning.

Get the pullets into their winter quarters so that they will become familiar with their environment and commence the winter campaign for producing eggs.

Don't allow animal food (beef scrap, etc.) to lie around exposed to the air; it tends to vitiate its purity. A good plan is to tie it securely in paper sacks until wanted.

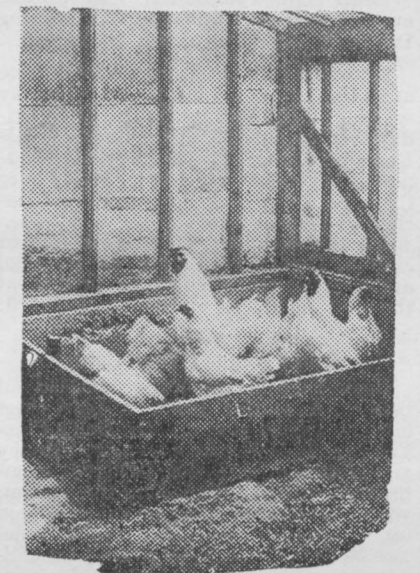
The fellow who overcomes difficulties is usually the fellow who makes poultry pay.

WHOLE GRAIN RATION NOT GOOD FOR HENS

A hen laying 200 eggs in a year is not at all unusual. A four pound hen laying this number will produce six times her weight in eggs, writes H. L. Kemster in the Western Poultry Journal. To do this she will require from seventy to eighty pounds of feed. For economical production it is necessary that the food be properly selected, and that it be fed in correct proportion and in a judicious manner, in order that her digestive organs may be kept in good condition, and that she be fed enough so that she has plenty of surplus for egg production.

The problems of poultry feeding require good judgment and keen observation. Hens fed for egg production should have foods high in the food elements which are found in eggs. Those fed in the fattening pens should have the foods which most economically produce fat. The best ration, then, is the one which supplies most economically the food requirements of the bird for the purpose for which it is kept.

It should be remembered that one of the principles of poultry feeding is that the hen cannot do well if fed on a whole grain ration. Not only does a ration of grain fail to furnish the proper food nutrients, but such a ration is



A quantity of dust or fresh earth stored conveniently, from which a good dusting box three or four feet square can be kept filled, will add greatly to the comfort of the chickens after bad weather comes and will greatly reduce the house trouble early next spring. The box should be elevated above the floor and placed where the sun can shine in it. Flowers of sulphur mixed in the dust will help kill the vermin. A good type of dust box is shown.

difficult for the bird to digest properly. The great fault with the farmer in his poultry feeding is that he attempts to feed a whole grain ration and generally only one grain at that. Such a ration results in poor egg production and also causes digestive disorders and liver and kidney troubles. Complaints of this kind frequently come to the department of poultry husbandry, and a suggested change in the ration has usually resulted in the elimination of the trouble. Efficient digestion demands a combination of whole and ground grains. A ration should consist of grains and ground feeds. Generally speaking, twice as much grain should be consumed as ground feed. This depends, of course, upon the nature of the foods fed.

A good ration for egg production can be made with a combination of grains and ground feeds. For grains equal parts by weight of wheat and corn in the winter time twice as much corn as wheat may be used. For ground feed a mixture of equal parts of bran, shorts and cornmeal may be used. Efficient egg production requires also that this ration be supplemented with either sour milk—all that the birds will drink—or in case sour milk is not available commercial beef scrap. One fourth of the ground feed should consist of beef scrap in case this is used.

The importance of keeping grit and oyster shell before the birds at all times cannot be overestimated and is especially important during the winter months.

Rocks Popular.

The Barred Rock seems to have the call over all breeds in this country, it being estimated that there are over 60,000 breeders of this stock who practice buying stock or hatching eggs each year with which to add new blood.

GET MORE MILK FROM YOUR COWS



DAIRY FEED

Digestible Protein is what you need in your Dairy Feed. "Spring Garden" Brand contains 20% protein, digestible protein, proven by test; a larger percentage than any other feed for the price. Agricultural Station tests prove its better feeding value.

"Spring Garden" Dairy Feed is the result of a great many practical experiments with some of the best herds in the State of Maryland. The mixture contains nothing but good milk producers and water absorbers.

Made from Hominy Feed, Corn Oil Meal, Flaked Oats, Peanut Meal and Dried Grains, and blended by our special milling process. Scientifically prepared and always uniform. A succulent, bulky ration.

Its digestibility makes your cows give more milk than any other ration of same analysis. Consequently, "Spring Garden" Dairy Feed is the cheapest feed on the market for milk production. This will be readily demonstrated to any dairyman who will carefully compare results.

Write for samples and prices if your dealer cannot supply you with "Spring Garden" Brand.

BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO.

Seaboard Corn Mills

HOWARD STREET PIER. BALTIMORE, MD.

Other "Spring Garden" Feeds: Horse Feed, Corn Oil Meal, Flaked Oats, Hominy Feed, C. & O. Feed, Cracked Corn, Chick Grit.

To Corn Dealers and Shippers: We buy whole and broken corn either shelled or on cob delivered at our mill or at your station.

WAR ON ENGLISH SPARROW

League of American Sportsmen Aim at the Practical Extirpation of the Pest.

The League of American Sportsmen, whose object is the preservation of wild life, is considering the question of inaugurating a nation-wide campaign for the destruction of the English sparrow. Its officials say this bird has made such headway here that it is driving out the smaller song and insectivorous birds, and that it has become a question of whether we will have only the English sparrow to represent our bird life or destroy it and regain some fifty species of useful and beautiful birds that used to inhabit farms and countryside all over the land.

The league intends to issue a proclamation declaring war on the English sparrow and setting aside a week, possibly in April or May of next year, to be devoted especially to waging it. The governors of every state will be asked to aid the work. Printed instructions as to the plan of the campaign will be sent to the mayors of all incorporated cities and villages, to the heads of the school systems in every county, to the college presidents, to principals of the Boy scouts in each state, and to other organizations which might be expected to extend sympathy and aid.

Four principal methods of action will be employed: Tearing down the nests, trapping the birds, shooting them under police supervision and under licenses issued by the police authorities, and, in cities where water pressure is available, turning the hose on the birds at night after they have gone to roost.—New York Times.

The True Millennium.

The true millennium, when it comes, will not be one great big, all embracing millennium, but a whole lot of little millenniums. Anything else would be just an imitation millennium. The reason for this is easily made clear. A millennium, if it means anything worthy of its mellifluous name, is a certain blissful state of affairs spreading over the surface of the earth where everybody, having exactly what he wants, is perfectly satisfied. But we quickly discover as we go about talking to the reformers and the idealists and the society leaders and the bridge experts and the politicians that no two of them want the same thing; that unless each one of them gets just the right kind of millennium, he will be mad and won't play. Therefore, it is obvious that the same millennium, even if it were a bangup good one, would not do for all of them.—Judge.

Exercise and Good Nerves.

A certain world's champion may be seen sometimes jogging at a dog trot, like a prizefighter, around Central park, New York city. You might guess that he was a lightweight pugilist or a "distance man," but the match for which he is training is a test of nerves more than of strength, for all he wields is a 15-ounce cue, Charles P. Cushing writes in the World's Work. His name is Willie Hoppe, the champion billiard player of the world. He knows well what he is about; steady nerves and confidence keep company with good health; and one of the best ways to win such boons, the experts say, is to peel off your coat and go after them.

Overlooked.

Wife—Mabel has just informed me that she is going to be married.

Husband—Have you seen the young man?

"Not yet."

"Um! Considering that she is our daughter, don't you think she should have consulted us first?"

"But you must remember, dear, that the girls of today are so thoughtless!"—Life.

Order of Publication

NO. 4954 EQUITY

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County

Harvey R. Ward, Plaintiff,

Rosa L. Ward, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a divorce a vinculo matrimonii from the defendant, Rosa L. Ward, and the general relief.

The bill states that the plaintiff and defendant were married June 10, 1903, by Rev. W. E. Robertson, a Minister of the Gospel at Towson, Baltimore Co., Md. That the plaintiff and defendant resided together until the 3rd of March, 1913, at which time the defendant left the plaintiff and has since that time ceased to live with him as husband and wife, and has resided separately and apart from the plaintiff; that the plaintiff is a resident of Carroll County, Maryland, and the defendant is a resident of the State of Massachusetts, and a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

That the conduct of the plaintiff towards the defendant has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that the said defendant, Rosa L. Ward, has without any just cause or reason abandoned and deserted the plaintiff and has declared her intention to live with him no longer.

That such abandonment by the defendant has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation.

That the plaintiff and defendant have had no children born to them as a result of said marriage.

It is thereupon this 11th day of November, A. D. 1916, ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll County once in each of four successive weeks before the 15th day of December next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the third day of January, A. D. 1917, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

True Copy. Test: EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk. 11-17-16

Trustees' Sale OF A Valuable Home and Wood Lot

Near Melrose, Carroll County, Maryland.

By virtue of a decree passed in cause No. 4953 Equity in the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, wherein James C. Geiman and others are plaintiffs, and Emma M. Geiman and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustees will offer at public sale on the first hereinafter described premises, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1916, at 2 o'clock, p. m., all those two tracts or parcels of land situated, lying and being near Melrose, Manchester District, Carroll County, Maryland. First, All that tract or parcel of land, containing

2 1/2 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS.

Improved by a large Frame Dwelling House, Barn, Wagon Shed, Hog Pen, and other outbuildings. This is a very desirable small property, and is located on the Deep Run road, near Krideler's school house, adjoining the lands of Cleveland Horch, Daniel Fuhrman and Josiah Geiman, and is the same property which was owned and occupied by Israel Geiman at the time of his death. Second, All that tract or parcel of

Wood Land, containing 10 1-8 Acres, more or less. There is fine timber upon this tract, consisting of Oak, Chestnut and Hickory, and is located about one-half mile from the first herein described property, near Krideler's school house, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Geiman and Edward Krideler, and was owned by the said Israel Geiman at the time of his death.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash on the day of sale, or upon the ratification of the sale by this Court, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser; the credit payment to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers with approved security.

EDWARD O. GEIMAN and EMMA M. GEIMAN, Trustees. Daniel Fuhrman, Auctioneer. E. O. Went, Attorney. 11-17-16

SALYX A MEDICATED SALT SELLING FOR LESS

A tonic, conditioner, digestive and worm destroyer for hogs, sheep, cattle and horses.

PRICES

25 lb. pkg.	-	-	\$1.00
100 lb. keg	-	-	4.00
200 lb. bbl.	-	-	7.50
300 lb. bbl.	-	-	10.50

WHY PAY MORE?

Booklet Free

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. LEADING HARDWARE TANEY TOWN, MD.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Corinne Little, of Hanover, Pa., is visiting Miss May Sanders.

Miss Elsie Beard, of Hanover, visited Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Seiss, on Thanksgiving Day.

Pius J. Fink, son Edward, and Jacob Buffington, were visitors to Taneytown, last Sunday.

Miss Mabel I. Lamhart spent Friday and Saturday in York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lambert.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Galt, and daughter, of Hanover, spent Thanksgiving day with the parents of the former.

Miss Dora Jones who has been living much of her time, recently, in Baltimore, has returned to Taneytown.

Harry B. Miller, local agent for the P. R. R., is at a Philadelphia hospital, under treatment for stomach trouble.

Attention is specially called to the report of the Grand Jury, as it contains facts of importance and interest to many.

Mrs. Jennie Lugenbeel, and Dr. Merton Pearce and wife, of Unionville, visited Prof. Wilbur L. Koontz and family, last week.

M. A. Koons and wife entertained her brother, E. O. Weant, wife and daughter, Miss Mabel, of Westminster, on Sunday.

W. L. Lynch and Charles Schimmel, of Baltimore, spent Monday and Tuesday of this week with George Clabaugh and wife, at Linden Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bready, of Frederick, and Miss Lottie Diffenderfer, of Winchester, Va., spent Wednesday and Thursday with Rev. and Mrs. Guy P. Bready.

Mrs. Clyde L. Humer, of Baltimore, spent Sunday here. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Catherine, who will spend some time with Mrs. Alice L. Harnish.

Thanksgiving day was one of unusual quiet, there being an almost general closing of business places of all kinds. Comparatively few visitors were in town.

Mrs. Ettie Taylor (nee Scott) once a resident of Taneytown, and related here to several families, died last week, and was buried on Wednesday, in Westminster.

Carroll County Pomona Grange will be held in P. O. S. of A. hall, this Saturday, in an all-day session beginning at 10 o'clock. Dinner will be served in the Hall at 12 o'clock.

Mrs. Weikert, the mother of Mrs. Harry B. Miller, died in Washington, last Saturday, after a brief illness. Funeral services and interment were held in Woodsboro, on Tuesday.

There are rumors about town, of a mysterious person who stares through windows, at night, at women and children. A very disreputable, as well as dangerous, performance.

Rev. Thurlow W. Null, writing us from Kearsarge, Mich., says: "Snow one foot deep, a few drifts and fine sleighing. We had our first snow Sept. 15, another one Oct. 15, and this one Nov. 5."

We wonder whether all of the fire plugs are clear, and ready at any time to render full service in fighting a fire? It seems to us that before winter sets in, in earnest, the entire water system should be fully inspected and made ready for emergencies.

Mrs. Lavina Fringer had as her guests last Saturday, her sister, Mrs. Wm. E. Evans and two daughters, Miss Nellie of Brunswick, and Misses Josephine Evans and Matilda Alexander, of Western Maryland College.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Messenger and children, and Mr. and Mrs. John Messenger, all of Hanover; and Mr. and Mrs. Washington Lemmon, Misses Ruth and Edna Lemmon, of near Kump, spent Sunday with Albert S. Wolfe and family.

Rev. Theo. D. Mead, of Baltimore, was so unfortunate as to fall in his home, Saturday of last week, and break a leg. The accident was due to some changes made in the house with which he had not become familiar. His many friends here will be very sorry to learn of his painful affliction.

Some bold thief stole a plow and single-trees from a field of Walter Hiltner, a few nights since—loaded it on a wagon and hauled it off. This is a new line of stealing, and a dangerous one—somebody ought to be able to give information leading to the arrest of the thief.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Frances Guyon Seabrook, of Westminster, and Mr. Ralph Whitman, Civil Engineer U. S. Navy, at Hotel Westminster, on Tuesday, December 12, at 4 o'clock. Miss Seabrook is the daughter of State's Attorney Seabrook who is well known here.

Taneytown stores are well stocked for the winter's trade, and have so far been doing a fine business. It is to their interest to stop the "going away" to buy, and they are making an unusual effort, just now, by keeping up large assortments, considering advanced prices. "Buy at home" was never such good advice as now.

Taneytown Rural Route Changes.

In order to shorten Route No. 1, Chas. G. Baumgardner, carrier, and lengthen Route No. 2, Chas. A. Kemper, carrier, changes have been made which will hereafter cause the following patrons to receive their mail, as stated below:

Changed from Route No. 1 to Route No. 2: Chas. Jones, J. P. Mummert, Hezekiah Study, Anna V. Harner, James Demmitt, Wade Harner, Annie Diehl, D. M. Humbert, Albert M. Rowe, Chas. W. Angell, Paul Formwalt, Edward Fitz, Ellen Lancaster, Maurice Angell, J. Frank Sell, Tobias Harner, Clifford Hahn, Chas. A. Lambert, Arthur Angell, Harry Freet and Hickman Snider.

Changed from Route No. 2 to Route No. 1: Jacob D. Null, Harry Crouse, William Renner, Monroe Bankard, Warren M. Brower, Vernon Brower, Geo. H. Hiltner, Jesse G. Angell, Wm. Copenhaver, Chas. Bowers and Edgar H. Brown.

Experimental Cheap Living.

Won't you please put the following in your next issue? I've heard it widely discussed, (I mean the subject) and many persons have not time to read the dailies and depend on their county papers for topics of interest. E. B. Chicago, Nov. 24, 1916. "Members of Chicago diet squad of six men and six women, who are to live two weeks on meals that cost not more than 40 cents a day for each person, have made a net gain of 14 pounds in weight for three days of test. For breakfast today they had stewed pears and griddle cakes with syrup and coffee. Lunch, beef, and rice croquettes, peas and carrots, bread and butter, ginger bread and tea. Dinner, tomato soup, halibut steak, parsley, potatoes, bread and butter, cream tapioca pudding, and tea. (The above seems to us like a fairly good lay-out for a day, but no doubt it would not fit the power-houses of those who must engage in heavy physical labor. At any rate, we are sure that habit, and imagination, cause a good many to eat a great deal more heavy food than the body needs, even when worked hard.—Ed.)

Another one goes to \$1.50 a Year.

The Shepherdstown, W. Va., Register has advanced its subscription rate from \$1.00 to \$1.50, following like action by many other \$1.00 weeklies. The reasons given by the Register are clearly stated, and not overdrawn, and sooner or later, unless there is relief, all of the papers of the country will be forced to do likewise. The Register says:

"For some time past the Register has had in mind the inevitable necessity of increasing its subscription rate from a dollar a year to a dollar and a half, for the tremendous advance in the cost of everything going to make a newspaper has pointed to this for the past year. This week the crisis has come, and when we are now forced to pay \$140 for a ton of paper that a year ago cost \$53, there is nothing left for us to do but put the price of subscription. Any reasonable person can see for himself the necessity for the increase, when the figures here given are considered. When the price of this paper was reduced, some years ago, the cost of a ton of paper was \$40 to \$44. Beginning with the first of November, the price of the Register will be \$1.50 a year, and we shall have to ask for payment in advance.

"We are sorry to have to make this increase, but if we are to make a reasonable profit in the business, it is an absolute necessity. Most of the country newspapers have raised their rates long ago, but we have deferred it until the very last, in the hope that paper might be reduced and other expenses decreased, and possibly the advance could be avoided. With the last raise in the price of paper, however, we give up the hope and make this announcement.

"We trust that none of our subscribers will give up the Register because of this advance in price. We shall hope to have them all stand by the paper and cheerfully agree to the change.

"The great cost of white paper will force us to economize in many ways. For instance, complimentary copies will have to be cut off the list, our exchange list will have to be curtailed, delinquents will have to be dropped, and slow-paying subscribers will have to be eliminated. It is our intention to put our affairs on a more business-like basis than ever before, for the necessity of careful management is obvious under present conditions."

The Middletown, Md., Valley Register, announces that it will advance to the \$1.50 class, on January 1, 1917.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Nov. 27th., 1916.—Lizzie V. Zepp, executrix of Jessie Myers, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Ida F. Stockdale, administratrix of Jacob Webster Caples, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts due and current money.

The last will and testament of William H. Hahn, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Clayton M. Black, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob H. Krumrine, deceased, were granted unto Jacob H. Krumrine, Jr., and Arnolphus Krumrine, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Andrew D. Richardson, executor of George W. Frank, deceased, settled his first and final account.

William A. Harrison, administrator w. a. of Wesley Harrison, deceased, settled his first and final account, and received an order to transfer mortgage.

John A. Henry, administrator of George L. Henry, deceased, settled his first and final account.

TUESDAY, Nov. 24th, 1916.—Junie G. Robertson, administratrix of Jacob Richards, deceased, settled her first and final account, and received an order to deposit funds.

C. Howard Myers, administrator of Charles F. Myers, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and received an order to sell same.

Margaret R. Myerly, executrix of James C. Myerly, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property, received an order to transfer stock and settled her first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Luvinia J. Yingling, deceased, were granted unto William H. Yingling, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Dorothy R. Zepp, administrator of Sarah A. Zepp, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Advertising is a Fertilizer.

I have yet to hear of an advertiser who has persistently, judiciously and intelligently advertised for any considerable length of time, and has supported that advertising in the proper conduct of his business in other directions who has not succeeded. Loss through advertising is largely due to inadequate support, indifferent or useless extravagance.

Your business, like your soil, must not be robbed. It is a law of nature that where we receive much, we must give something in return. Your soil will wear out if you do not fertilize and properly care for it. Your business will run down if you do not advertise and keep it in a healthy state of growth and development; in fact, it is activity that makes us strong. An active advertising campaign will make your business healthy and strong.—Frank B. White, Managing Editor, Agricultural Publishers Assoc.

Good For Constipation.

Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent for constipation. They are pleasant to take and mild and gentle in effect. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

CHURCH NOTICES

Presbyterian—Helpful services. Hearty welcome.

Piney Creek: 9 a. m., Closing session and annual "treat" of the Bible School. 10 a. m., Worship. Theme: "Kingdom Contrasts."

Town: Bible School, 9 a. m.; C. E. Consecration Service, 6.30 p. m.; worship, 7.30 p. m. Text: Psalm 73:16, 17.

Uniontown Lutheran.—Regular services at Uniontown at 10.30 a. m. S. S. at 8.30 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m. C. E. at both churches at 7.30 p. m. W. F. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "Little Factors in Great Crises." In the evening the topic will have special reference to the day—the first Sunday in Advent. The sermon will be on "The Dawn of a Great Day."

Union Bridge Lutheran, Keysville—10 a. m., Communion; Rocky Ridge—2.30 p. m., Preaching. Theme: "The Power of Influence."

W. O. IBACH, Pastor.

U. B. Church—Taneytown: Bible School, 9 a. m.; Preaching, election of delegates to the General Conference, and official meeting, 10 a. m.

Harney: Bible School, 9 a. m.; Evangelistic services, election of delegates to the General Conference, and official meeting, 7 p. m.

The Reformed church, St. Paul's Union Bridge—9.15 a. m. Sunday School; 10.30 a. m. divine worship. Subject: "The Christian Ideal of Duty."

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg, 2.00 p. m., divine worship. Subject: "Walking with God."

Town Hall, Frizellburg, 7.30 p. m., evening worship. Subject: "A Growing Person." PAUL D. YODER.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Service at 10.15 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9.15; Willing Workers this Friday evening, at 7.30, at the home of Miss Romaine Koutz; Prayer Service, Wednesday evening, at 7.30; Heidelberg Class, Saturday afternoon, at 1.30; Catechetical Class at 2.15.

All the members of Grace Reformed church, Taneytown, so far as possible, are earnestly requested to be present at the morning service on Sunday, Dec. 3rd.

Don't Neglect Your Cold

Neglected colds get worse, instead of better. A stuffed head, a tight chest must be relieved at once. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is Nature's remedy. Honey and glycerine heal the irritated membrane, antiseptic tar loosens the phlegm, you breathe easier and your cold is broken up. Pleasant to take. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an ideal remedy for children as well as grown-ups. At your Druggist, 25c. Advertisement.

Special Bible Institute.

(For the Record.) A Special Bible Institute began in the new Meadow Branch Meeting House, at 7.30 p. m., Nov. 29th., and will continue each evening until Dec. 3rd., inclusive. An afternoon session will be held on Dec. 1, and all-day sessions on Dec. 2nd. and 3rd. Profs. Schlosser and Ober, of Elizabethtown College, Pa., will do the teaching. The public are invited to attend all of the sessions. Prof. Ober will deliver the Thanksgiving sermon, Thursday.

Marriage Licenses.

Wm. F. Reed and Ada G. Duvall, both of Baltimore.

Ammon G. Lau and Margaret E. Hafer, both of York, Pa.

Geo. F. Stonessifer and Grace L. Formwalt, both of Westminster.

Geo. Milton Reynolds and Ester A. Kaib, both of Roslyn.

Alvia Burton Hyser and Grace C. Fogle, both of Taneytown.

Charles Stambaugh and Rena May Weant, both of Taneytown.

Ernest Raymond Loney, of Bachman's Valley, and Anna Mariah Sterner, of Meadow Branch.

John Franklin Price, of Upperco, and Myra G. Cole, of Hampton.

Nervous Women.

When the nervousness is caused by constipation, as is often the case, you will get quick relief by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets also improve the digestion. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF VALUABLE—
TANEYTOWN PROPERTY

The Store and Home of the late Ellen C. Crouse, on Baltimore street. This is a very desirable place for any one wanting to go into business, or for a home.

Possession April 1, 1917. For further particulars see
SAMUEL S. CROUSE.
12-1-17

Patronize

the merchants who advertise in this paper. They will treat you right.

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.

Headquarters for all kinds of Furs. Ducks and Turkeys wanted until Thanksgiving; Guineas, Squabs and Poultry. Shell-barks \$2.00 a bushel or 4¢ a pound. Roasting Figs wanted, 15 to 20 lbs. 50¢ for delivering Calves.—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

FOR SALE.—S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, hatched in May, from prize-winning birds; will lay soon. 75¢ each.—J. L. BOWEN, Taneytown, Route 3.

FOR SALE.—Ross Hay Cutter and Fodder Shredder combined, good as new, either power or hand.—WILLIAM AIRING.

WHEN YOU HAVE A HOME (N. Y.) Fire or Storm Insurance Policy, you have the best there is to be had. It is not only the strongest in this country, financially, but its record for fairness is unexcelled anywhere.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt., Taneytown. 12-1-17

HIDES.—Present prices, Bull 18¢; Steer, Heifer and Cows 20¢; Calf \$2.50 to \$3.00.—M. R. SNIDER, Harney, Md.

NURSE.—Anyone desiring services of nurse, address—Mrs. ROBERT SPELMAN, Detour. 12-1-17

WANTED AT ONCE.—A good month hand; also a house for rent. Will have regular work for tenant.—WM. J. STONE-SIFER, Keymar, Md.

FURS OF ALL KINDS WANTED at the highest cash prices; also Beef Hides and Horse Hides. Chickens, Guineas, Squabs, Eggs and Calves at the highest market prices. 50¢ for delivering calves. If you have any Guineas would advise to sell as the market is getting lower. FARMERS PRODUCE CO.,—H. C. BRENDEL, Manager. Phone 3-3.

NOTICE.—For Power Washing Machines, or Hand Machines, Belting, Repairs for all kinds of machines, New Holland Mill Plates, a good Second-hand Egg Stove, write or telephone L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg, Md. 12-1-21

FOR SALE.—Lots of Nice Sand. Now is your time to haul. Fodder 5¢ in field. Cabbage, Potatoes, Apples, Ocean Oysters and Fish. Store Room full of good things to eat.—S. WEANT, Bruceville, Md.

16 SMALL SHOATS for Sale.—CHAS. FLICKINGER, near Taneytown.

RAW HIDES and Furs of all kinds wanted.—S. I. MCKLEY, Union Ridge, Md. 12-1-17

FOR SALE.—3 Young Cows, carrying 2nd calf; 1 Fat Hog, over 200 lbs; 1 White Boar, 1 yr old; 1 small Calf.—Geo. W. ROOF, Keysville. 24-21

WILL BUY Rags, Rubber, Iron, and all kinds of metals, secondhand Automobiles, books, papers. Phone 6M., or write CHARLES SOMMERS, Taneytown. 11-3-17

WANTED.—Fresh Cows and Springers—high prices paid.—SCOTT M. SMITH. 11-3-15

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Holstein Bull Calves, different ages, nicely marked, at prices reduced for 60 days. Also a few O. I. C. Male Pigs.—S. A. ENSOR, New Windsor, Md. 10-13-17

FOR SALE.—The choice of 2 very desirable homes in Uniontown, Md., both in good repair. The one a new house with 2 acres of land; the other contains 11+ acres more or less, of good quality, with all necessary outbuildings. Apply to—G. W. SLOAKER. 9-29-17

KEETS

Brought 85 cents each, this week.

J. F. WEANT & SON,
1004-6 Hillen St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Notice To My Friends

As I am one of the Directors of the Oyer & Spangler Fertilizer Works, of Gettysburg, I solicit your trade for anything you may need in the way of

Spring Fertilizers

and request that if you, or any of your friends lose stock of any kind by death, to call me on Phone 11F11, Taneytown, or Littlestown United 21N, and the

Dead Animals

will be promptly removed by truck for you, and pay you also for same. I also buy Beef Hides at Highest Cash Prices; Bull Hides 18c, all other kinds 20c.

Now Notice! When you want a good Plow, I am still

AGENT FOR THE WIARD PLOW and have a full and complete line of repairs on hand at all times at my residence.

M. R. SNIDER,
Harney, Md. 11-24-17

Ohio & Kentucky Horses



Will receive an express load of Horses, and Mules, on Monday, Dec. 4th., 1916. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR,
HANOVER, PA.

Subscribe for the RECORD

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Standard Sewing Machines

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

OPEN EVERY EVENING!

New, Smart and Stylish

AT REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS

We don't wait for opportunity to knock at our door—we go after it. This policy of going after things is responsible for this great sale. Several months ago we made unordinary purchases—from makers of standing—at concessions that enable us to make remarkable reductions.



Every Woman who wants Style and Quality, at Moderate Prices, should select from this splendid assortment of

PLUSH & CLOTH COATS

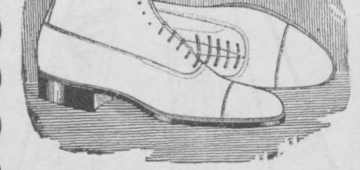
\$7.90 \$8.50 \$15.50

Misses' Coats

of Quality and Style, at
\$2.95 to \$10.00

FOOTWEAR

SATISFACTION
For Dressy Men



Avoid experiments and try RALSTONS—the Shoe of proven merit.

Special Reductions

on

ALL MILLINERY



Ladies' High Boots

All the Fashionable Models in Lace or Button Styles, in patent colt, vici kid, and tan. All styles of heels.

ATTENTION! Men and Young Men

If you are a critic of good clothes, if you are a discriminating dresser, if you are a judge of materials and tailoring—then we want you to see these

Newest Model, Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats

They'll Surprise Your Expectancy, at this Price

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

Special Christmas Sale Now Going On
SECOND-HAND LIST

Stieff—Square, Good, \$25. Sterling—Excellent, Like New. One Fine Upright \$98. Schencke—Player, Bargain. Knabe—Square, Fine Condition, \$49. Cambridge—Fine Condition. Lester—Almost New, Bargain. Radle—Slightly Used.

Lowest Factory Prices on all new Pianos. We sell the Famous Lehr, Radle, Werner, Vough, Kelso, and others sold for years at Birely's Palace of Music. Organs, \$10 up. Very Low Prices—Easy Terms—We Save You Money.

CRAMER'S Palace of Music, Frederick, Md.

PHONE 455-R. FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES.

Visit Our 5, 10 and 25c Department. 11-24-17

DRESSED PORK

REMEMBER we have the trade—Packers—Butchers and Dealers who are willing to pay fancy prices for fancy stock. We can handle any amount of it and want to handle your shipments.

EXPERIENCE—TRADE—TOP PRICES—PROMPT RETURNS

J. F. WEANT & SON,
1004-6 HILLEN ST. BALTIMORE, MD. 11-17-17

Taneytown HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE

The Hotel property known as the "Elliot House" in Taneytown, suitable for any business, situated on the square. 21-Room House and Good Stable. Water and